

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Vol. 5. APRIL 30th, 1906. No. 31.

Will You Assist?

See Statement on Page 3.

All that we ask is that you send in a list of alumni, or former students, to whom you would be willing to have the following card sent in your name. It will take you but a moment to send in such a list and it will be real help which will be appreciated by the editor and will help to place the Weekly on its feet at once.

Any list which you may send in will be checked with the subscription list and cards will not be sent to subscribers.

I understand that you are not a subscriber to the Minnesota Alumni Weekly. I have been a subscriber for some time and thoroughly enjoy the news which it brings me each week. I have authorized the editor of the Weekly to send this card to you in my name. On my request the Weekly will be sent to you for three weeks FREE. I feel sure that if you will read these numbers you will come to feel that it is well worth the subscription price.

Signature authorized.

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5-21-1906

Francis Ramaley, '05

"I could not do without the Weekly."

10-7-1905.

Clara E. Bailey, '02

"I find the Weekly keeps me in touch with subjects on college life in a manner that is invaluable to me. It is like a breath of the old campus days."

12-10-1905.

Malcom A. MacLean.

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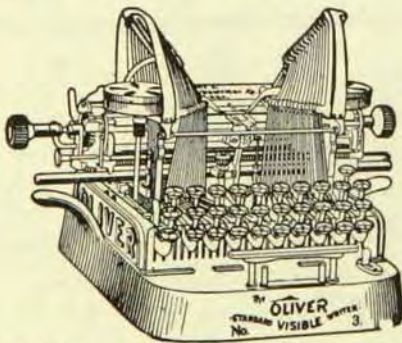
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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOL. V

APRIL, 30, 1906

No 31

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

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Address all communications to the
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Minneapolis.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88, - - Editor.
Frank S. Lyon, '07, Business Manager

Remember the Alumni Picnic

PRESIDENT NORTHROP SAYS.

April 27, 1906.

I regard the Alumni Weekly as a most interesting and valuable publication, and especially valuable to graduates of the University. I know that the Weekly is to be greatly improved and I am sure that every graduate of the University and many people who are not graduates will find it well worth while to subscribe for it. Mr. E. B. Johnson is the editor of the Weekly and his ability and energy will, I am sure, make the Weekly one of the most desirable publications for the people of the Northwest.

Cyrus Northrop.

WILL YOU ASSIST?

The Weekly has entered upon a campaign to increase its list of subscribers. The purpose of this is two-fold—First, to get the Weekly into the hands of the alumni that they may know what is going on at the University and plans being made for the future—in a word, to get the alumni interested in the University by furnishing them reliable University news.

Second, to increase the income from the Weekly so as to help meet the expenses of the General Alumni Association. At Michigan, their alumni magazine is an important source of income and helps very materially in defraying the expenses of their alumni association. There is no reason why the Weekly should not do as well.

And it will do as well if the alumni who are at present subscribers will but co-operate. Remember that there are many thousands of former students who are interested in the University and who would be glad to identify themselves with the University in some way, if they only knew that they would be welcome. A personal word to such persons, or a letter calling attention to the enlarged plans of the alumni for the University would not only be a real help to those who have been charged with "working" these larger plans, but would afford such persons an opportunity of doing something of real value for the University

and it would bring back many pleasant memories of college days.

Remember the special offer—\$1.00 from now on till June, 1907.

Co-operation should be the watchword from now on. The new secretary has been appointed simply for the purpose of facilitating such co-operation—not to do your work. No one can do your work—if you don't do it it will not be done. The secretary will endeavor to represent the association and will devote his entire time to carrying out the will of the general alumni association, but his efforts will be at best weak and of little effect, unless he is met half way by the individual alumnus.

The responses so far have been most encouraging—we confidently expect such co-operation.

PETER HANSON.

Peter Hanson, '01, who has served the University Young Men's Christian Association so faithfully, acceptably and efficiently during the past two years, leaves today for Beloit, Wis., where he is to engage in Y. M. C. A. work during the year while he is waiting to take up missionary work in Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are under appointment to go as missionaries to the "Dark Continent" one year from date.

Mr. Hanson has labored under most unusual disadvantages during his two years at the University, and has accomplished what few others could have accomplished under similar conditions. When he took hold of the association it was heavily in debt and as a consequence in a most unfortunate state, both as to life within itself and as to its influence upon the student body. He leaves the association on a sound financial basis, every bill paid and several hundred dollars in the treasury. The association has again taken its rightful position as a potent and respected force in University life.

Mr. Hanson is a rare man personally—while one of his aggressive disposition is bound to rub some people the wrong way sometimes, he is always to be found on the side of the right as he sees the right and always ready to sacrifice his own opinions and feelings for the good of any cause in which he is interested. He is public spirited and ever throws himself into everything he does with an enthusiasm that is delightful. The men who have been engaged in association work with him appreciate these good qualities which he possesses to an unusual degree. He has always shown himself to be a man of large ideas and broad sympathies, and free from all pettiness.

Mr. Hanson leaves the association work here with the best wishes of his associates in the work, who will wish him and his wife God-speed in whatever work they may undertake.

The Association was never in better shape than it is today. Everything is favorable for the undertaking of greater things than have ever been undertaken here. The time is ripe for a forward movement and with the proper man to take hold of the work there is no reason why the Association should not occupy the position which such an association should occupy in the life of this University—a leaven to leaven the whole lump. Mr. Hanson's work, with the co-operation of devoted kindred spirits among the students and on the board of directors, has brought such a state of affairs to pass.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Friday, June 8th—President and Mrs. Northrop will hold a reception for the senior classes of the colleges of science, literature and the arts, engineers, chemists, miners, and agriculturists.

Saturday, June 9th—The senior class will give a play at the Metropolitan theatre at 2 p. m. and at 8 p. m.

Sunday, June 10th.—Baccalaureate service at the Armory. The sermon will probably be delivered by President Northrop, at the special request of the senior class.

Monday, June 11th.—Senior class day. The morning will be occupied with the planting of an oak, with an oration by a senior and a response by some member of the junior class. The class will then probably visit the various buildings on the campus. Some member of the senior class will offer a toast to the buildings and a response will be made by some professor representing the building. In the afternoon the class will take a trip down the Mississippi on a steamboat.

Tuesday, June 12th, there will probably be a meeting of the Regents at 10 a. m. and the senior promenade will be held in the Armory in the evening. The concert will be at 8:30 and dancing will begin at 9:30.

Wednesday, June 13th.—Alumni day. It is hoped to make this day the rallying day for all alumni, including class reunions and business meetings of the various college associations. The plans now in mind contemplate a picnic of the General Alumni Association at 6 p. m., on Northrop Field, if the weather is fair and in the Armory if it rains. Every alumnus or former student of the "U." will be welcome at this picnic.

Thursday, June 14th.—Commencement day. There will be graduating exercises at 10 a. m., in the Armory. The address will be delivered by Harry Pratt Judson, acting president of the University of Chicago, followed by the conferring of degrees by President Northrop.

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The University Council met April 23d and 24th. In addition to some items of business which require subsequent action, and which the Council thought

best to withhold until such action could be had, the following items of business were transacted:

Dr. Williams' salary as coach was made \$3,000, a raise of \$500 over the figure previously fixed and the contract was made for one year only. It was also voted that "he receive the full protection of the Council in his position as against any action of the Board of Control." This is what Dr. Williams has been receiving, but is \$500 less than the sum called for by the contract which was made with Dr. Williams by the Athletic Board of Control. It will be remembered that the contract, referred to above, contained a clause which made it possible to adjust the matter of salary later.

The report of the press committee, which had had under consideration the advisability of establishing a press bureau, under faculty control, was laid upon the table.

Professors West, Harding, Brooke, Wesbrook and Paige were made the University committee on athletics. Professors Wesbrook and Paige have served on the athletic committee previously. Professors West, Brooke and Harding being entirely new to this service. The committee is a good committee and will undoubtedly meet the problems that await it in a manner satisfactory to all who have the best good of the "U." at heart.

The Council raised a standing committee of six upon the Library, and the following were appointed upon this committee: Downey, Frankforter, D. P. Jones, Pattee, Shepardson, West.

The report in the Minnesota Daily that this committee had been placed in charge of the Library was entirely without foundation. The relation of this committee to the Library is no whit different from the relation of any other committee of the Council to the departments with which they are supposed to deal.

A WOMAN'S WEEKLY.

The Weekly of May 14th will be edited by and in the interest of the women of the University. This issue will contain full information concerning the activities of the women of the University. Special attention will be paid to the new Woman's Building, the Alice Shevlin Hall, including cuts of the building, a description of its purpose and plans for its government and maintenance. The activities of the various women's societies of the University will also receive attention. Miss Katherine Barnes, of the junior class, will be in charge of the issue.

MACBETH.

President Northrop will deliver a lecture upon Macbeth, in the University chapel, Friday evening, May 4th. Aside from the fact that this is considered by many President Northrop's best lecture, the additional fact that the proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the support of debate and oratory in the University, should bring out a full house.

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS.

The following is a statement showing how the students of the college of science, literature and the arts are distributed among the various departments of that college:

Animal biology, 265; astronomy, 57; botany 248; chemistry, 492; comparative philology, 23; drawing, 75; economics and politics, 216; English, 874; French, 494; geology and mineralogy, 171; German, 858; Greek, 62; gymnasium, 204; history, 583; Latin, 228; military drill, 566; music, 35; mathematics, 577; pedagogy, 224; philosophy and psychology, 281; physics, 229; rhetoric, 623; Scandinavian, 36; sociology, 143.

GREEK COURSES.

Dr. Savage, who has been connected

with the Latin department for a number of years, and who was made assistant professor of Latin and Greek two years ago has been devoting most of his time to the Greek department this year. This transfer has made possible an increase in the number of courses in Greek and a consequent increase of the number of students in the department. The plans of the department for the coming year have been made and undergraduate courses are announced as follows:

Dr. Brooks will offer courses in Sophocles, modern Greek and Greek archaeology.

Professor Hutchinson will offer courses in beginning Greek, Greek composition, beginning Homer, lyrics, Plato's Republic, advanced course in Homer, and, possibly, a course in Greek political antiquities.

Dr. Savage's courses will embrace Xenophon's Anabasis and Cyropaedia, Herodotus, Lysias, Plato's Apology and Crito, Euripides, Aristophanes, and Greek life and literature. This last named course will be open to all juniors and seniors and a knowledge of Greek is not a requisite.

Considering the fact that Greek has been cut out of the high schools of the state, thus making it necessary for the University to provide preparatory or beginning courses, the present standing of the department is, and its growth has been, most gratifying. It is to be hoped that the day may soon come when Greek will again be taught in at least some of the high schools of the state.

HUMBOLDT HIGH WINS.

Friday evening, in the University chapel, before a large and enthusiastic audience, made up largely of high school students, the Humboldt (St. Paul) high school won the state debating championship by defeating the Minneapolis central high school team. Though the de-

cision of the judges was unanimous, the debate was far from being a one-sided affair. The debate was of extraordinarily high standard and would have been creditable from college students. The Humboldt debaters excelled in being complete masters of themselves, and as much at home on the platform as though talking informally with their mates over matters in which they were intensely interested. The Central team was composed of two young women and one young man while the Humboldt team contained two young men and one young woman. Both teams showed a wonderful grasp of the whole question.

LAW RECEPTION.

Last Friday evening, Dean and Mrs. Pattee, assisted by President and Mrs. Northrop and the members of the law faculty and their wives, gave a reception to the members of senior law classes, both day and night, at their home. During the evening a delightful informal musical program was given by a quartet of young ladies and Miss Madeline Liggett read several selections.

PRESIDENT ANGELL ON FOOTBALL.

At the annual banquet of the Chicago alumni, Dr. Angell took opportunity to discuss the football question in the light of recent developments. It was, as he said, the first time he had taken the question up in public. He stated in opening his remarks that he felt that there was some need for further understanding of his attitude in regard to the game and insisted that Michigan had been misunderstood. His speech, as quoted in the *Chicago Tribune* for the following day, was as follows:

"We have been judged sharply by some persons for attempting to modify the accompaniments of the great game of football," he said. "I will tell you now—in my only football speech—

that I am an admirer of the game. I played it when I was in college, and I wish I had been as good in other things as in that. I also admire baseball, and sometimes wish we might come back to the enthusiasm which we had for it in former days.

"In starting the reform for football we believed that if the game was to be saved at all, some modification of the contests was necessary and highly desirable. I am inclined to believe, however, that the criticisms about the brutality of the game were excessive.

"High school football should be abolished everywhere, unless the game is modified, because the present game is too severe for boys. Yet we must admit that some embarrassment has come to all of us.

"The public had come to consider that the first twelve weeks of college were for football, with an occasional lapse into intellectual pursuits. Other objections to the game had come along with this. The pains which were taken to gather members of the team from all over the country, the training of the men as gladiators, and the making of the game a great spectacle for thousands of people have been frowned upon justly.

"The game came to have a different purpose than that of recreation and healthful strife. The boys in school were becoming infected with a wrong idea of what college life really stood for. The great sums of money involved in carrying on the game were a peril to the students, because there came the fight for the coaches.

"Every university wanted the best coach and fabulous sums of money were paid for the purpose of attaining this end. In certain universities the coaches are paid more than members of President Roosevelt's cabinet or the justices of the Supreme court. Think of it!

"We must admit that some sort of

a change was necessary. That is why we called the conference—to make football a healthful sport for the students living in a normal state in university life.”—*The Michigan Alumnus*.

DEAN MANN BETTER.

Dean Mann, of the college of homoeopathic medicine and surgery, who been confined to the house for many weeks, is again able to be out. Dean Mann was injured by a fall on the icy steps at a friend's house. His colleagues on the faculty and his host of other friends will rejoice at the good news of his recovery.

CUSHMAN AND PLUMMER.

The firm of Cushman and Plummer, which has been in business for so many years at 24 Washington avenue south, was last week dissolved by the death of Mr. C. M. Cushman, which occurred last Thursday. Many of the older alumni will remember this firm which used to deal in university books and drawing instruments years before any attempt was made to establish a bookstore in the neighborhood of the University.

CHICAGO'S TRACTION STRUGGLE

Under this caption, George C. Sikes, '92, writes for the *Outlook* of March 31st an extremely interesting and lucid article upon the present street railway situation in Chicago. The following is taken from the editorial note, prefacing Mr. Sikes' article:—

“The reader of the present articles will be interested to know that its author has been a special student of this question for over ten years, and has had occasion, as a newspaper correspondent and editorial writer for the Chicago press, to watch the traction struggle at close range. We may add

that Mr. Sikes was in 1890 made Secretary of the Street Railway Commission (really a special committee of the City Council on this subject), and held that office for over two years; while later he was associated with Mr. B. J. Arnold in the preparation of an elaborate engineering report on the traction question.—The Editors.

ARNOLD TO GO TO EUROPE.

M. LeRoy Arnold, '04, who has been in charge of the English department since the resignation of Professor McClumpha, will leave for England immediately after the close of the University year.

He will spend most of the summer in England and Scotland, but will make a short tour of the continent before he returns.

He will visit Mrs. Potter and Miss Peck in Edinburgh, where they are to spend the summer.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have been anxiously watching the news from California for news concerning any University graduates located there. So far, no news, save the following has been found:—

Miss Florence Sylvester, '00, who for the last year has been studying medicine in San Francisco, has written to Minneapolis friends that she is alive and well, but lost everything she possessed in the earthquake disaster. She is now doing night nurse duty in one of the improvised hospitals. Miss Sylvester is a cousin of Mrs. George S. Eddy, 1937 Kenwood Parkway.

No news in this case is, of course, presumably good news, and we are duly thankful.

INSURANCE LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the Minneapolis Underwriters' association, a course

of twelve lectures on insurance will be given at the University next fall. These will come under the department of political science and economics and the course will be comprehensive, covering a survey of the whole field in a systematic manner.

CITY ENGINEER WANTED.

The city authorities at Sioux Falls, S. D., have written to the dean of the college of engineering, for a city engineer.

PRESS BULLETIN 25

The division of entomology of the department of agriculture, Professor F. L. Washburn, entomologist, has just issued press bulletin number 25, which is a report of the results of the work of 1905 with cabbage maggot. It contains suggestions to the growers of cabbage, cauliflower and radishes.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

B. C. Sheldon, ex. '98, is out to secure the republican nomination for alderman of the second ward. He is making a vigorous campaign and at the present time, seems the probable winner.

Edward M. Freeman, '98, and wife, are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy who came into their home April 1st. Mr. Freeman was formerly assistant professor of botany and is now in the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Hattie Austin, '06, will teach history in the Red Wing high school next year.

M. H. Manuel, '94, is president of a newly organized corporation, known as the Minneapolis Earnings Investment Company. His brother R. W. Manuel, formerly of the School Education Company is secretary of the new company. They both retain their

interest in the Manuel-Smith Company.

Laura Gould, '04, who has been teaching in the Lake City high school during the past two years, will teach Latin and English in the high school at Dickinson, N. D., next year.

Truman E. Rickard, '04, composer of "Minnesota," is now at Madison, Wis. He expects to spend the summer on the Maine coast. He hopes that the summer will set him on his feet and will entirely remove his nervous trouble. He is planning to go into the teaching of commercial subjects, somewhere in the west, next year.

John W. Bennett, '86, is western claim agent of the United States Fidelity and Casualty Company of this city, with an office in the New York Life Building.

Mr. Bennett has had his headquarters in this city since last December, and expects to be here more or less for the next year.

Joseph Doerfler, Jr., Law, '92 writes to be put in touch with the secretary of his college association. Mr. Doerfler is with the bridge and building department of the Santa Fe Ry. He is stationed at North Chillicothe, Ill.

Eliza Kay Brown, '00, is at The Inn, Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey.

H. C. Tweet, Law, '01, of football fame, was operated on last Wednesday for ruptured appendiceal abscess. The operation was performed by Dr. H. L. Williams at the Northwestern Hospital and Mr. Tweet is now well on his way to restored health.

Albert M. Hopeman, '03, has been appointed city engineer of Moorhead.

This leaves a vacancy in the city engineer's office at St. Paul, made by Mr. Hopeman's promotion.

Hans Bugge, Law, '93, of the firm of Burg and Bugge, managers of the

Scandia Land and Investment Company of Bellingham, Wash., has a good law and business partnership for sale.

Torger Sinness, Law, '05, who located at Bellingham, Wash., has been called back to North Dakota. Friends asked him to come back there to get into the political game and he may possibly decide to enter the banking business in N. D., instead of returning to Bellingham and the law.

Miss Harriet McDonald, '97, of this city, was one of two to share the prize of \$50.00 for the best work in original design, offered by the Minnesota State Arts Society, which held its annual meeting at Mankato last week. Miss McDonald's design was silver pendants and buckle.

A. M. Dawson, Med. '05, has located at 303 Central avenue in this city, for the practice of medicine.

E. H. Godfrey, '91, has removed from Denver, Colo., to Toforas, Routt Co., Colorado.

H. I. Imer, '99 has removed from Battle Lake to Wadena, Minn.

W. A. Simonton, '94, editor and publisher of the Glenwood Gopher-Press, published Miss Way's oration, "The Passing of the Home," in last week's issue of his paper.

Elmer Richardson, '02, who lives at 1377 Van Buren Street, St. Paul, is in the employ of the West Publishing Company as law writer.

Major E. F. Glenn, Law, '91, of the 5th Infantry is now stationed at Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio. He was chosen for this special service on account of special fitness for the particular duties which attach to this large and important recruiting station. Major Glenn is an inveterate worker

and has a deserved reputation of being an unusually able army officer.

Lyman L. Pierce, '92, and Mrs. Pierce, nee Blanch A. Wright, '95, stopped over in the city for a few days' visit on their way to Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have two little daughters, aged four and one-half and two and one-half respectively.

Mr. Pierce has been at the head of the Washington association for the past five years and during that time has earned the reputation of being one of the most promising Y. M. C. A. men in the country. He was obliged to give up his work in Washington on account of his health. A number of years ago, Mr. Pierce had a severe attack of typhoid fever and after a partial recovery he went back to work before he was really able. This brought on a nervous trouble, which he hopes that a change of climate will entirely eradicate. Mr. Pierce is to be engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Australia during the next eighteen months, when he expects to return to the United States to re-engage in the same line of work. Mr. Pierce has been placed in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work of Australia by the International Committee. Their address will be Melbourne, Australia, care of the Y. M. C. A.

MARRIED.

The marriage of Miss May Langlois, and Wickham M. Jackson, ex-'05, took place Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. N. Langlois, 1906 Fourth street, S. E. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson left immediately after the wedding for Kansas City, where they will be at home at 801 Linwood Boulevard.

Lucy M. Stanley, '05 and Roy Abrahamson, Law ex '04, were quietly married at the home of Miss Stanley, Chipewewa Falls, March 21st.

THE NAUGHTY FIVE
MECHANICALS

April 25, 1906.

Editor Alumni Weekly,

Dear Sir:—The '05 Mechanicals wish to announce that they are still on earth and tho somewhat separated are still as loyal as ever to Alma Mater. In order that others may know of our whereabouts and in accordance with the spirit of the Alumni Weekly, I herewith enclose the names and locations of the members of the class. We are ourselves kept in touch with each other thru a circular letter which goes the rounds of the class members in alphabetical order and which is now on its third course since our graduation. This letter is always a great source of interest to each of us and I would suggest the use of this plan by other classes. The last letter contained many testimonials for the good work being done as well as the good news which the Alumni Weekly brings us each week, and I hope that before long most of us will be found enrolled among the life members of the General Alumni Association.

Very truly yours,
Frank C. Cutter.

The Class Roll.

Mr. Geo. L. Andrews, with American Hoist and Derrick Co., 1958 Carroll St., St. Paul.

Albert H. Bates. Draughtsman U. S. Gov't. 1008 "K" St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Carroll D. Clipfell, North Dakota State School of Science, Box 372, Wahpeton, N. D.

Frank C. Cutter. Brooks Wks. of American Locomotive Co., 311 Swan St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Harry E. Gerrish, C. M. and St. P. Ry. 4301 Park Blvd., Mpls.

Sigmund Harris, Harris Bros. Machy. Co., 729 E 16th St., Minneapolis.

Austin G. Johnson, Duluth & Iron Range R. R., Two Harbors, Minnesota.

Ernest P. Johnson. General Electric Co., 248 Liberty St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Edward B. Lewis. Globe Engine Works, Menomonie, Wisconsin.

Alexander J. Pancratz. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 721 Park Ave., Beloit, Wis.

Frances G. A. Rydeen. Haynes Auto Co., 220 S. 6th St., Mpls.

Leonard B. Sperry. Globe Engine Works, 222 Crescent St., Menomonie, Wis.

George A. Tuck, Great Northern Power Co., Thomson, Minn.

ATHLETIC PARTY

The old and new cabinets of the Y. M. C. A. gave a party, last Friday night to the old and new cabinets of the Y. W. C. A. at the home of Walter Robb, 1600 Park Avenue. The evening was spent in holding mass meetings twilight concerts and a game of football which resulted in a "tie" whether the tie will prove to be plural remains to be seen. Everyone present voted the occasion a "shouting" success. The whole affair was as enjoyable as it was informal and it was as informal as it was enjoyable.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Friday afternoon the Minnesota baseball team opened the season most auspiciously by defeating the strong Iowa team by a score of 5 to 2, and Saturday repeated the trick, making a score of 3 to 1.

Maj. W. A. Mann, of the general staff, will be at the University May 14th for the annual drill and inspection of the University cadet corps.

Many novel and elaborate stunts are being arranged for the Old Folks concert which is to be given Friday evening May 11, in chapel. Members of the dra-

matic club are practicing on a clever farce, which is to be a part of the amusement. A musical program of such charming old songs as "Quilting Party," "Jingle Bells," and "The Old Oaken Bucket," will be given by a large chorus and in addition, there will be solos by members of the girls' glee club.

The University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University, have been closed until next fall. While both institutions have suffered heavy losses neither will be seriously crippled for any considerable length of time. Both institutions will open at the usual time next fall.

The collection for the California earthquake sufferers taken up at the University, was disappointing, the total amount collected, being only about \$25. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the collection was not taken until after most of those who could give had already given what they could afford, through other channels.

Martin Larson has been elected captain of the basketball team for next university year.

The past week has seen a slight renewal of the traditional rivalry between the freshman and sophomore classes. No serious damage was done and the word of President Northrop, that he thought things had gone far enough was respected.

Saturday, May 12th is the date set for the annual botany excursion. It has been customary to go to Taylor's Falls, but this year the trip will be made by way of the Soo to Osceola, Wisconsin. All of the botany and geology classes with their professors will make the trip. A flunk is the penalty for those students who prefer to stay at home.

MISS WYNNE AT THE "U"

Miss Julia Wynne, travelling secretary for the students' volunteer movement, was at the University last Saturday and Sunday. The young women of the University were given an opportunity to meet her, at the home of Mrs. Downey, Saturday afternoon. Sunday afternoon, she addressed both men and women of the University upon the subject of her mission. Miss Wynne is a charming young woman and her visit was thoroughly appreciated by all who had an opportunity to meet and hear her during her short stay at the University.

GIRLS WILL OVERSEE.

All matters regarding the furnishings of Shevlin Hall, securing a matron and managing the lunch room, have been turned over by the regents to the young women of the University. A committee has been appointed, consisting of four members from the Y. W. C. A. and the same number from the Woman's League to look up the matters above mentioned and report to the league and the Young Woman's Christian Association, who will decide as they see fit. The two organizations will have entire charge of securing and supporting the matron next year. In other matters the board retains the right of supervision.

The committee is made up of the following persons: Miss Comstock, Catherine Taney, Irene Radcliffe and Josephine Shain from the league, and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Gilfillan, Edna Gould and Miss Brown of the Y. W. C. A.

MAY PURCHASE

RARE COLLECTION.

Professor Carlson of the Scandinavian department, has in view the pur-



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If you wish to secure a position to teach, write to James F. McCullough, Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

FRATERNITY CONVENTION.

The Gamma Tau chapter of the Sigma Nu fraternity is at present entertaining about 30 delegates, and visiting alumni at the sixth annual convention, which is being held in this city.

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CONCERT PROGRAM

WILL BE CLASSIC.

On the evening of May 4th, the Girls' glee club will give its first concert in the First Baptist church of Minneapolis.

This is the first time a music organization of the young women of the University has given a concert in this city. The entertainment will be an event not only in musical circles, but also in a social way. Miss Clara Williams, Miss Grace Golden, Mrs. Carlyle Scott, and Miss Verna Hanson, all well known artists, will assist the Glee club.

Tickets for the concert are selling fast. Only exchange tickets are sold and the uniform price is fifty cents. The program which follows, indicates the high character of the club's work. It is the policy of this organization to give concerts which shall appeal in the highest way to the best musical taste of the city.

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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Vol. 5. MAY, 7, 1906. No. 32.

[From the Woman's Number of the *Minnesota Magazine*.]

RUSSIA'S MORNING

Dawn on the summits of the longing East!
Fair hints of morning run along the hills.
Like captive-king from dungeon late released,
Whose presence all the land with glory fills,
The sun shall rise; the wide, gray upland thrills
With wonder at his coming. Fairy lights
Of lucent gray, mock sunshine, creep in rills
Over the dim-illuminated mountain-heights
And down into the hollow, dark with year-long nights.

O silent, sullen, wide, gray eastern land!
Awake! arise! and greet thy sun with bold
And eager hail; lift up thy loyal hand
For service, and with solemn eyes behold
That blood-red morning sun, blood-red of old
At all true dawns of God's mighty day.
Out of the red he shall ascend, pure gold,
And lead thee on along the broad highway
With sound of trump and song, in ordered, proud array.

—*Irene P McKeehan*

MAY.



HE river sings through its twisted miles
And the heaven above it smiles and smiles;
The pink blooms out on the apple trees,
The scent of the lilacs is on the breeze;
Across the meadow the warm sun lies,
To the depths of the blueness the swallow flies—
O, how has it happened,
And what does it mean?
Who brightens the sunlight?

Who coaxed out the green?
May was painting a bush by the garden wall,
And she said in a whisper, "I did it all;
I flushed the trees to their rosy hue;
I hung the banner clouds out in the blue;
I helped up the flowers, and I brought out the grass;
I fill the south winds with their sweets as they pass;
I worked not a wonder in this," said she,
" 'Tis only the work that was willed to me."

—*Miriam Sinclair Clark*.

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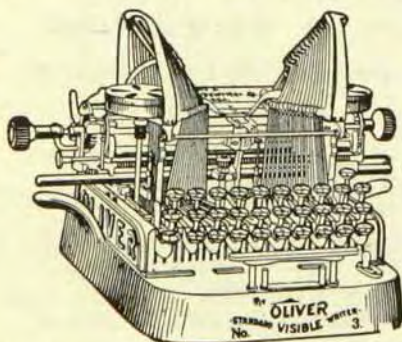
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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOL. V

MAY, 7, 1906

No 32

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, Editor.
Frank S. Lyon, '07, Business Manager

PHI BETA KAPPA ADDRESS.

In the announcement of Commencement printed in last week's Weekly, one of the most important events of the week was in some unaccountable way omitted. Professor Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, head of the department of philosophy of Columbia University and former professor in the University of Minnesota, will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa address on the evening of alumni day. This is not only welcome news because Professor Woodbridge is sure to give us an able address, but it will afford his former colleagues and students an opportunity to meet him once more.

WOMAN'S LEAGUE RECEPTION.

The Woman's League is planning a reception for Wednesday afternoon of Commencement Week. The reception will follow immediately after the alumni picnic. It will probably be an open-air affair held on the Campus, though if the day is rainy it will be in the Armory.

CONDITIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

W. F. Webster, '86, principal of the East High school, read a paper upon "Some present conditions at the University," before the members of the Six O'clock Club and their friends, last Monday evening at Donaldson's cafe. There were about seventy-five present. The club is composed of some of the most wide-awake men of Minneapolis and has been in existence for over fifteen years.

Mr. Webster's paper made a profound impression upon those that heard it and it was pronounced one of the best ever given before the club. It was a searching analysis of present conditions at the University. While the talk was plain and straight from the shoulder, with no mincing of matters, it was at the same time sympathetic and friendly. The University Liberal Association has secured Mr. Webster to repeat the paper in the University Chapel, Wednesday evening, May 9th. Everyone who is interested is invited to be present.

Mr. Webster has promised the Weekly a copy of the paper, which will be printed in full in the issue of May 22d. The fact that the issue of May 15th is to be the Woman's number forbids its earlier publication.

REGENTS MEETING.

The Regents held their quarterly meeting at the University last Thursday and spent a busy day in disposing of routine business and deciding upon matters of policy for the future.

Last spring the Regents, President Wyman taking the initiative, started out with a deliberate intention of saving enough from the general expense of the University to increase salaries. Under Mr. Wyman's constant supervision they have stuck to their policy and when the committee on salaries met a few days before the meeting it was found that sufficient had been saved to make some increases and so recommended to the board. On the strength of this recommendation the payroll was increased by adding a total of \$17,385. The limit of the salary provided for a full professor was increased to \$2,700. This does not represent what the Regents believe should be the limit, but it was the best that could be done under present conditions, and is a step in the right direction.

The recommendation of the University Council asking for the appointment of a librarian to give his whole time to the library was adopted and Regents Wyman, Mahoney and Nelson were appointed a committee to select a man to fill the place. Dr. Folwell, who has served as librarian, in addition to his duties as head of the department of political science, is thus relieved of this burden, which he has carried for so many years, and will be free to give his whole time to his department.

The matter of the selection of a man to take charge of the department of English was left in the hands of President Northrop, who has been corresponding with candidates for some time. It is generally understood, however, that Dr. Burton is to be secured if it is possible to get him to accept the position.

While no formal action was taken it was understood that the Regents would ask the legislature for an appropriation

to pave University avenue opposite the University grounds, that is, to pay the University's share of the assessment for this purpose.

Dr. Frankforter was allowed \$300 for expenses for the purpose of investigating the peat beds of Minnesota, with a view of determining their economic and commercial value.

Some time ago the executive committee of the board decided to erect the animal building on the grounds once occupied by the old Coliseum. A communication was received from the medical department urging the inconvenience of such location and the matter was referred back to the executive committee once more.

Francis C. Frary, '05, instructor in the department of chemistry was granted a year's leave of absence. Miss Cohen, '00, who has been absent during the year is to return to her duties in the department next fall.

A request from Dr. Smith, professor of sociology, for increased help in his department was referred to Regents Rice, Olsen and Randall.

The new building of the department of medicine was named "The Institute of Public Health and Pathology."

Anthony Zeleny, '92, was made assistant professor of physics.

Dr. L. Westermann, assistant professor of history and Greek in the University of Missouri was elected assistant professor of history. Dr. Westermann is a western man, a graduate of Nebraska and a Ph.D. of Harvard. Miss Hope McDonald, '94, finding herself unable on account of her health to again take up her work in the department, resigned her position as assistant professor of history.

The recommendations of the dean of the graduate school, covering the general regulations to govern that department, were adopted. The fee for work in this department was made \$20 per

year, with reduction in case only part work is pursued.

The tuition fee of the dental college was made \$150 per year, this fee to cover all charges made by the college, the special microscope fees being abolished. This increase to take effect in the fall of the year 1906-07. The employment of a professional nurse, for the clinical work in dentistry, at a salary of \$500, was authorized.

Oscar Burkhard, '02, instructor in German, was given a leave of absence for one year.

Peter Christianson, '94, Min. '98, was made assistant professor of assaying and E. P. McCarty, Min. '00, assistant professor of mining.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Alumni Association was held at the office of the president of the University last Tuesday evening.

It was voted to send the resolutions concerning University salaries which were adopted by the alumni at the last annual meeting, to the Regents, with a statement concerning the matter by the directors.

The President, Professor Nachtrieb, reported to the directors a request from the supporters of the proposed lecture association. It was expressed as the opinion of those present that while they were heartily in favor of the establishing of the proposed course, that it would not be wise to pledge financial support for the plan.

The following motion was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved that we believe that Alumni Day should be kept free from all important functions except alumni meetings and that Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi orations and other events of like nature should be transferred to some other day, perhaps Tuesday evening immediately before the senior promenade.

It was decided that it would be best to have an alumni picnic at noon on Wednesday of commencement week and the following were appointed a committee to make preparations for this event: Johnson, Rees, Hartzell, Hummel, Mercer, Booth, Bachman.

Mr. Keyes, as treasurer, reported upon several bills which he had been previously authorized to pay—which action was approved.

The chairman of the committee charged with the investment of the funds of the association reported that they had purchased another mortgage.

Mr. Keyes presented his resignation which was laid upon the table.

Mr. Johnson was authorized to get out a news letter to be sent to the newspapers of the state at an early date or as soon as the finances of the association will permit.

THE ADAMS BILL PASSED.

The first paragraph only is given because this paragraph gives the essential features of the bill, the other paragraphs having to do with the administration of the fund.

"Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory, for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations now established or which may hereafter be established in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 2nd, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the sum of five thousand dollars in addition to the sum named in said Act, for the year ending June 30th, nineteen hundred and six, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for five years by an additional sum of two thous-

and dollars over the preceding year, and the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be thirty thousand dollars, to be applied only to paying the necessary expenses of conducting original researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, having due regard for the varying conditions and needs of the respective States and Territories."

The bill referred to, in this bill, and of which this is a virtual amendment, doubling the income for experimentation, is the Hatch bill, under whose provision the Experiment stations were established and have been supported since 1887.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The Institute of Public Health and Pathology, now almost completed, will be ready for occupancy for the year 1906-07. It is located on the University Campus with the other medical buildings.

The building, which is 213 ft. over all and 100 ft. deep in the central portion, consists of a central main portion 60 by 100 ft., with north and south wings each 56 by 75 ft.

In the south wing are housed the State Board of Health laboratories, this portion of the building being connected by an underground passage with the adjacent Laboratory of Animal Research of the Minnesota State Board of Health. A suite of rooms for a Pasteur Institute in which the special treatment of and research in rabies will be carried on, is here situated. Diagnostic laboratories are provided for the bacteriological, chemical and pathological work of the State Board of Health and workshops for the repair and making of special apparatus and unpacking and storage rooms are also available. Research laboratories of the professional members of the staff are here provided together with

vaults for records, and offices for the clerical staff. Shipping, washing and media rooms are also provided.

The central portion and north wing provide for teaching and research work in the University Departments of Pathology, Bacteriology and Public Health. The central portion of the building is 100 by 60 ft., being three stories in front and four stories in the rear, where three of the stories are devoted to museum and library purposes. Here special books and periodicals are provided and interesting pathological and bacteriological specimens and materials, apparatus, methods of construction and other illustrative features of public health are on exhibition. On the first floor is a preparation room for the museum and lecture room beneath the museum and adjacent to the lecture and autopsy room. Six special laboratories and offices are provided for the Professor of Surgical Pathology, Assistant Professor of Pathology, Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology and the Assistant Director of the State Board of Health laboratory. The remainder of the central portion is occupied by the lecture and autopsy amphitheatre, special research laboratories, photographic laboratories and a cold storage plant.

In the north wing the main teaching laboratory occupies the full floor space of 75 by 56 ft. It is lighted on three sides and by a skylight and is divided by low partitions into twelve loges, each intended for the use of a group of students. Each loge is fully equipped with all apparatus and supplies which the students may need in the practical work of pathology, bacteriology or public health, so as to render each group independent. A coat room and a room for the distribution of supplies both open off the main laboratory. Beneath this is a similar students research laboratory containing six loges which are to be used for the teaching of such special courses as Pathology of Tumors, Neuro-Pathology,

practical Public Health laboratory work, etc. Opening off this, is a special laboratory for the teacher in charge and for the issuing of supplies and a coat room. Other special laboratories, including a room for the preparation and storage of media and the storage of stock cultures of bacteria, living quarters for the janitor are also in this wing.

316 NOT 216.

In the statement of students taking work in various departments of the college of science, literature and the arts, which appeared in last issue of the Weekly, the number of students attributed to the department of economics should have been 316, not 216. It might be added that the statement was based on the registration figures for the first semester. During the present semester the number of students enrolled in that department has reached a total of 435, making an average of 375 for the year.

MINNESOTA FIFTH.

Miss Lucile Way, '06, Minnesota's representative in the Northern Oratorical League contest, held at Oberlin last Friday night, was given fifth place by the judges. Michigan, who was represented by a Japanese orator, received first place; Northwestern, second place; Wisconsin third.

THE WOMANS' MAGAZINE.

Through the courtesy of the young women who had charge of getting out this number, we are able to give our readers two beautiful poems which appeared in the issue. The whole number was packed with good things and reflects great credit upon those who were in charge. The cover design, by Florence Snook, is one of the most artistic and appropriate designs that ever adorns a University publication. Among the clever things is an illustrated poem, "The

House that Tom Built," the last verse of which follows:

"This is the man of wide-spread fame
Who recognized the maidens' claim
Who furnished the cash and put to shame
The hard-hearted senators shaven and shorn
Who smiled serenely and viewed with scorn
The many reasons that every morn
Caused the maidens all forlorn
To long for the house that Tom built."

DELTA SIGMA RHO BANQUET.

The new intercollegiate honorary society, Delta Sigma Rho, composed of intercollegiate orators and debaters, will celebrate, locally, the perfection of its organization by a banquet at the Nicollet Hotel, May 9th, at 7:30 P. M.

All orators and debaters from the first oratorical contest in 1881 down to the present time, who are in the Twin Cities have been invited, and a fairly representative attendance is expected.

Ex-Mayor James Gray, now of the editorial staff of the Minneapolis Journal will act as toastmaster, and those who respond to toasts will for the most part be those who have been out in actual life and can from experience report the value of their training in forensics when applied to practice in politics, in the legislature and at the bar.

Every former representative of Minnesota, in an intercollegiate forensic contest, is earnestly invited to attend whether he receives a personal invitation or not.

FOOTBALL FOR 1906.

Last week the announcement was made that a game with the Carlisle Indians is assured. The date set for the game is November 17th and the place Northrop Field. A game has been arranged with Nebraska for November 3d,

while the rest of the schedule is not settled. It may be stated positively that there will be no game with Chicago or Wisconsin this year. Chicago has recently sought and secured release from its contracts with Wisconsin and Michigan. This being the case it is not likely that they will entertain a proposition for a game with Minnesota. It is rumored that the annual game with Iowa may not be scheduled. It now looks as though no two teams of the "Big Four" would meet in football this year. While as a matter of sentiment, Minnesota will regret a break in the annual series of games with Wisconsin, a temporary suspension of the game will no doubt be a good thing for the sport itself and for both institutions.

THE CONCERT.

Friday evening, at the First Baptist church in this city, the Euterpean club gave its first concert. The affair was an unqualified success and reflected great credit not only upon the young women and those who assisted but upon the University as well. The audience was sympathetic and every number was greeted with well-deserved applause, which indicated that it was thoroughly appreciated.

Saturday evening, the club, assisted by the men's glee club gave a concert at Stillwater.

WEDDINGS.

Lulu Verharen, of Spencer, Ia., formerly a student at the University, and Richard A. Lavell, '04, took place at the home of the bride's mother in Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Lavell will reside in Minneapolis. Mr. Lavell is librarian of the Pillsbury branch of the city public library.

Miss Nettie Kellie and Cyrus P. Barnum, '04, both of this city were married last Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and

Mrs. Barnum left the same evening for an extended wedding journey. They will be at home after June 1st at the home of Mr. Barnum's parents, 1610 Third avenue south. They will spend a portion of the summer at Lake Minnetonka and will also visit the bride's summer home, at Gladstone, Mich.

Miss Alice Jackson, '03, is to be married May 15th to George S. Wheaton of this city. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edward P. Burch, (nee Harriet Jackson, ex-'99', 1729 James avenue south. Miss Jackson has been teaching in the School of Agriculture during the past year.

Miss Harriet McDonald, '97, and the Rev. Herbert Chandler Ide of New Britain, Conn., were married last Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Ide left immediately after the ceremony for the east. They will spend a month in the New Hampshire mountains and after that will be at home in New Britain, Conn.

Bessie G. Leeds, '05 who is given in the last directory as an assistant in the experiment station at Orono, Maine, recently wrote a letter to the Weekly, in which it appears that she is now Mrs. G. E. Tower. Her address is still Orono, Maine.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman P. Lane announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel, to Dr. Hugh C. Arey, Med., '02, of St. Paul. The marriage will be solemnized Wednesday, June 20, at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Lane at Zumbro Heights.

Dr. John L. Devine, '04, and Miss Marie E. Davis, both of Lansford, N. D. will be married June 6th at Lansford.

C. D. GOULD, LAW '91.

The first aldermanic candidate to officially announce himself by filing for the nomination is Charles D. Gould, an attorney, who has filed as candidate for the aldermanic nomination in the fourth ward on the Republican ticket. The fourth will have several other candidates but Mr. Gould is the first to file in the ward or the city.

D. P. JONES FOR MAYOR.

While there has been no official announcement concerning the matter, there is no question that the people of Minneapolis will demand that Mr. Jones become a candidate to succeed himself. He has not only made a good mayor, but the best mayor Minneapolis ever had. While he has made bitter enemies by simply doing his duty, he has made friends who will stick by him through thick and thin.

JOHN GOODNOW, '79.

The following is clipped from Chi-fu, China, Daily News:

"Peking, March 3.—Viceroy Chou Fu of Liang-kiang has telegraphed to the Wai-Wu Pu from Nanking with reference to the employment of Mr. Goodnow, formerly American consul general at Shanghai, as adviser to the central foreign office of Kiang-su and An-hui at Nanking. Mr. Goodnow's salary is Tls. 600 per month and free quarters. The term of employment is only six months. The ex-consul general was originally appointed adviser to the Huang-poo conservancy board at Shanghai, but for certain reasons Viceroy Chou was obliged to transfer him to his present post. According to the telegram of the viceroy, the adviser has already taken up his duties at Nanking."

TWINs.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Stanford (Mrs. Stanford, nee Mary Olson) both

of the class of 1898, are rejoicing over the arrival of twin boys, born Saturday, April 28th. Readers of the Weekly will remember the picture of the sweet little ladies which appeared in these columns, something over a year ago. As the publication of that picture aroused a feeling of envy in some of our subscribers, we fear that this announcement will double that feeling. Alumni should remember that according to the rules of the game it takes three of a kind to beat two pair.

Dr. E. R. Barton, ex-'96, and wife, are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy, Edgar R., Jr., born Thursday, April 26th.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

A. H. Lossow, '00, L '02, has removed from Chicago to St. Paul. His address is 207 Custom House building.

A. B. Wells, '04, has removed from this city to Center, N. D.

Allan Calhoun, Min '05, has removed from Butte, Mont., and is now located at Cornucopia, Oregon.

Henry J. Ramsey, '03, has removed from Berkeley, Calif., to the agricultural experiment station at Whittier, Calif.

Pearl McCurdy, '04, who has been teaching the high school at Blue Earth, has been elected principal of the high school at Madison, Minn. Miss Myrtle McCurdy, '04, is teaching in the high school at Cass Lake.

A recent bulletin from John E. Merrill, '91, of the Central Turkey College, Aintab, speaks of a fire which destroyed the building for the girls' seminary. The fire caused only a temporary delay, the girls being cared for at the protestant orphanage. Work has already been begun upon a new building which is to be larger and better in every way. Evangelist Franson, of Chicago, recently visited Aintab and aroused much interest among the students.

Katherine Taney, '06, has been elected principal of the high school at New Ulm.

A. C. Weaver, '95, has removed from Seattle, Wash., to Dunlap in the same state.

Julius Schendel, Law '05, has given up his law office at Breckenridge and has gone into the First National Bank at Campbell, Minn.

Pearl Buell and Augusta Ziegler, both of the class of '05, are teaching in the high school at Browns Valley, Minn. Because of the efficient service which they have rendered, both have been re-elected to the same positions for the coming year, at an increased salary.

Hortense Smith, '04, visited the University last Saturday.

Margaret A. Clancy, '04, is teaching in the Hendricks school, St. Paul.

Blanche Hull, '04, who has been teaching in the high school at Gaylord, will next year teach in the high school at Anoka.

A. Laura Lillie, ex-'05, is teaching at Pine City, Minn. Since leaving the University in 1902 she has completed the advanced course in the normal school at St. Cloud. She is now planning to complete her course at the "U" expecting to do a part of the required work at the summer school.

Miss Eleanor Quigley, '05, who has been teaching in the high school at Benson, Minn., has just been reelected for the coming year.

Harry Mitchell, '05, Minnesota Rhodes scholar at Oxford college, is now in Paris, where he is studying French. Mr. Mitchell spent three weeks there at Christmas time, and is to remain there six weeks at this time.

H. Leslie Wildey, Law '05, who has been spending a week or two in Indian Territory, in search of a location, returned Monday. Several of the larger

cities of the Southwestern part of the territory were thoroughly examined, and as soon as he can dispose of his interests here he will remove to the territory with his family.

Ruby Smith, '08, who is teaching in the high school at St. Cloud, has been re-elected for the coming year.

Hans Bugge, L '93, has a story in the April Argosy, entitled, "A Dollar and Billy Wales," which is full of "go" and vim and shows something more than a prentice hand. Mr. Bugge has been doing considerable work in this line and friends who watch the magazines are likely to see his name not infrequently in the days that are to come.

The appointment of the corps of teachers for Red Wing has been made. Superintendent Kunze, '97, of course succeeds himself. Miss Sara J. Reid, '04, and Miss Hortense, '04, will also teach there another year. Miss Katherine D. Steele, '03, declined re-election having decided to take up library work. Miss Steele spent last summer at an eastern library school and when her school year is over will enter the library at Red Wing.

J. P. Kranz, '04, who is engaged in work for the associated charities in this city will leave for New York, Saturday, June 19th, to attend the six weeks' session of the New York School of Charities. This is an endowed school to which charity workers from all over the United States gather to receive instruction and compare notes in methods for such work.

Peter M. Magnusson, '93, who has been teaching in the normal school at St. Cloud, was last fall granted a year's leave of absence. He has been spending the year in establishing the Minnesota College and placing it on a sound basis. This college occupies the old Minneapolis Academy building on Harvard street and is really a high school with

courses in business and music. Dr. Magnusson will probably go back to the normal school for next year. Dr. Magnusson is taking advantage of his proximity to the University to pursue a course in law.

John E. Ditmarsen, Dent '05, is practicing dentistry at Irving, Minn.

Florence Fish, '99, is teaching at Devil's Lake, N. D.

Gurinne A. Halvorson, '04, is teaching at Barnum, Wyoming. This is the "Hole in the Wall" country made famous by Owen Wister's "The Virginian."

Elizabeth Koehler, '95, is teaching at New Richmond, Wis.

Olaf Halvorson, '02, who is teaching at Clifton, Arizona, visited Norway last summer. He was in Norway just after Oscar II. had deposed himself. On his way back he chanced across another University man, Chas. Youngquist, '04, who had been visiting his parents in Sweden.

Malcolm A. MacLean, '03, gave up his position as sporting writer for the Inter-Ocean some time ago. He is now giving his whole time as a special writer upon various subjects.

J. A. Heilman, '05, is assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Sioux City, Ia.

Paul S. Smith, '01, who is in the employ of the American Bridge Co., and who has until recently been stationed at West Haven, Conn., is now at Weldon, N. C.

AL MOORE DEAD.

Word was received at the University Thursday of the death of Al Moore, the quarterback of last fall's freshman football team. Young Moore, whose home is in Balaton, Minn., left the University some time ago and has been at his home for two weeks suffering with typhoid fever. His death occurred early Thursday morning.

Moore was considered one of the most promising football candidates among the freshman players. He was a speedy and heady player and heartily devoted to the game. Besides his playing ability, Moore was a favorite among his schoolmates and pronounced one of the finest fellows in college. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

GILMORE DOBIE RESIGNS.

Gilmore Dobie, Law '04, who for the past four years assistant coach of the Minnesota football team, has resigned to take up the position of football coach at the North Dakota Agricultural College. While this comes in the nature of a promotion and Mr. Dobie is to be congratulated upon such recognition of his worth as a coach, Minnesota will find it hard to replace him. Dobie has had charge of the second team and it has been the verdict of every championship team turned out since he has held that position, that Dobie's teams have put up the hardest fight of any team met during the season.

Dobie, as a player was a star—absolutely reckless so far as his personal safety was concerned; as a coach he has been an unqualified success. He is not much on the "show" order but he is a man that can be depended upon to drive a knowledge of the game into those under his charge. His position will be that of faculty director of athletics.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Gopher will be out May 19th.

The Guinea Pig will be out this week some time. This is the medical junior annual.

The University cadet corps will march in the Memorial Day parade.

Juniors will take a trip down the Mississippi by steamboat, May 12th.

From six to eight contestants will compete for the Briggs Foundry prac-

THE MINNESOTA

tice prize of \$50. Several matters have come up which have delayed the sending in of some of the essays. The time limit has been extended, as five contestants are necessary before anyone can win the prize.

Plans for the Woman's Weekly are developing and a most interesting number is assured.

Winnipeg 10—'Varsity 7. Score for Tuesday.

Winnipeg 5—'Varsity 2 was the score for Wednesday's game.

Notre Dame 9—'Varsity 0 was the score for Thursday.

'Varsity 7—Notre Dame 4—tells the tale for Friday.

'Varsity 2—Winnipeg 1 was Saturday's score.

The Dramatic Club will give "The Southern Rose" at Hastings, May 12.

President Northrop gave a lecture in the University chapel Friday night, upon Macbeth.

Resolved: that Japan offers greater opportunities for mission enterprise than China" is the subject for debate at the Y. M. C. A. building tonight.

Request have just been received from the United States government for mechanical draughtsmen for service at Panama. The salary will range from \$1200 to \$1800. Members of this year's senior class will be eligible.

The "Rod and Transit" club were the guests of Monroe Hanauer, the lone Sigma Xi of the civil section of the senior class, one evening last week.

SIGMA XI BANQUET.

The initiation of the new members was held in the private parlors of the Plaza hotel, Wednesday, May 2nd. Professor Leavenworth, in his address as president of the chapter, made a strong plea for a greater and continued devotion to science among members of the order, even under adverse conditions.

There were present about sixty members who enjoyed a well-served dinner. Dean Jones acted as toastmaster and kept things moving in his own inimitable way, adding greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Professor Shepardson, who responded to the toast, "Technical men as dividend earners," spoke of the great demands for graduates of technical courses. The great electrical manufacturing concerns have graduate schools containing from four to five hundred graduates of technical colleges where the men soon become experts from practical experience in shops and factory and from which they graduate into excellent positions.

Superintendent Kunze, '96, of Red Wing schools, speaking on "Sigma Xi and secondary education," made a strong plea for better science teaching in secondary schools. Students are here reached when at the most impressionable age. The right teacher, deeply in earnest and enthusiastic in his work may make a lasting impression upon the pupil and instill in him a love for science and technical work which he will carry with him through his college course and through life.

Professor Washburn, speaking of "Hobbies," called for more work in the line of the natural sciences and spoke in glowing terms, of the sweet rewards that come to the lover and student of nature. Dr. Hill spoke of "The milk supply of cities," discussing the question from a bacteriological standpoint. He pointed out the dangers attending the careless handling of this problem. The bacteria count is the index of purity of milk and indicate the degree of cleanliness of the cow and the dairy operations.

Dean Eddy spoke of the outlook for would eventually call upon the University and prophesied that graduate work would become so correlated to the practical needs of the state that the state would eventually call upon the University to solve many of its problems.



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PHILOSOPHY CLUB.

The members of Dr. Wilde's philosophy class met at his home Wednesday evening and organized a Philosophy club.

Oliver Lee was elected president, Dora Moulton, secretary and treasurer, and Frank Hodgson was elected third member of the executive board.

Professor Hughes read an excellent paper on "Pragmatism the American Philosophy." Light refreshments were served and all present had a very enjoyable time.

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GREEK CLUB.

The Greek Club held a most important meeting Tuesday evening May 1, at the home of Dr. Brooks.

The Club has been considering during the year, the "Life of the Ancient Greeks," and at this meeting, the study of the subject was concluded. Max Lowenthal gave an interesting talk on manufactures and trade; Miss Thompson, a paper on religious festivals; and Arnold Frye, a short talk on the greatest festival of the ancient world, the Pan athenaea, illustrated with plans and drawings. An especially good musical program was furnished. The evening's entertainment closed with refreshments, games and the Greek club song. An unusually interesting meeting is reported.

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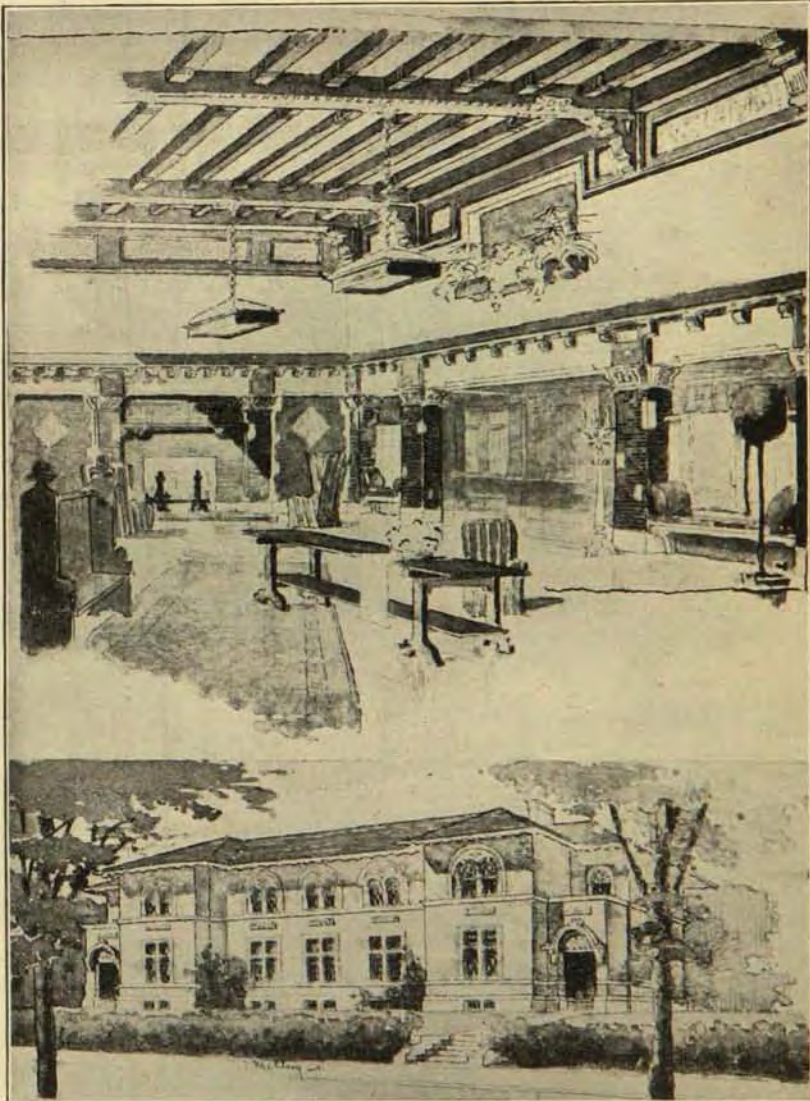
THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Vol. 5.

MAY, 14, 1906.

No. 33.

SPECIAL WOMAN'S EDITION



Living room, Interior and perspective of Alice Shevlin Hall—Woman's Building

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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOL. V

MAY, 14, 1906

No 33

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

Published Every Monday During the University Year by the General Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota.

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The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88, - - - Editor.
Frank S. Lyon, '07, Business Manager

Katherine Barnes, '07, Editor of this
the Woman's number of the Weekly.

THE WOMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The number of women who receive instruction in the various departments of the University, is now about 1200. That is, the University provides for the education of more women than any strictly woman's college in the United States. The attendance at some of the more important women's colleges, according to the World's Almanac, is as follows: Smith, 1075; Wellesley, 1050; Vassar, 980; Bryn Mawr, 447; Radcliffe, 409; Barnard, 355; Woman's College (Baltimore), 256.

Of the total 425 colleges listed in the World's Almanac, there are but

46 that have a total enrollment greater than the number of women enrolled in the University of Minnesota.

Think of it! 1200 women, and for two years the only place they could call their own a little room 15x35 feet. No wonder that the prospect of a \$60,000 building, designed and built to meet their needs, causes them to rejoice with a "joy unspeakable." The editor of the Weekly is glad to give this whole issue to the young women, in order that they may tell the alumni their plans and how rejoiced they are over the prospects of provision for their needs.

"Heaven helps those who help themselves," and never has the truth of this old saying been better illustrated. The women of the University have "moved heaven and earth" in their efforts to get this building, and deserved success has at last crowned their efforts. The young women of the University are to be congratulated upon the successful completion of a great undertaking and the University and the State are to be congratulated upon the possession of 1200 young women so energetic, enthusiastic and unselfish in their devotion to the cause for which they have worked so long and devotedly; for those who have done the most for the cause will reap the least personal benefit. Yet, we venture to predict that their joy is none the less real and their satisfaction will be none the less enduring because others will reap where they have sown.

This issue of the Alumni Weekly is exclusively a Woman's number, given over to women's interests and affairs.

The object is not that of profit, but simply to give to the public an idea of the work of the women of the University.

The present number is somewhat of an experiment and by no means does justice to the many organizations represented. No one realizes this more than does the editorial staff itself.

It is hoped that the custom of devoting one issue of the Alumni Weekly each year to the women of the University, may continue. It cannot but bring to the attention of the students and alumni, and also to many others, the fact that the women of the University, thru their various organizations are doing a work among the girls which has set its stamp in a general betterment of social and moral conditions.

What is the New Woman's Building, Alice Shevlin Hall, to mean to the Alumni of the University? Is it to be to them merely a name, or is it in some small measure to take the place of the Old Main, whose memory is dear to the hearts of all old grads?

This is certainly the desire of those who have worked so faithfully to secure a home on the campus for the girls who spend so large a part of their time there, nine months out of the year. Just as the Main was the building around which all the hopes of the University were centered in the last generation, so this new building, literally rising like a Phoenix from the ashes of the old, is to be the hub of our little world in the coming generation from which many new influences will radiate to help mould and possibly even to completely change the lives of some of those who come within the circle of its influence.

We want those who have never known the building as students to feel that they have just as much right in it as others who are fortunate enough to be here now have; and when the girls who knew and loved the Old Main come back and find its place occupied by a finer more beautiful building, will they look upon it not as an usurper, but as the substitute of the old edifice and feel that though appearances are different, yet the spirit of love and loyalty to Alma Mater, remains as of old.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM MRS. BOOT.

Pray accept the congratulations and very best wishes of your first General Secretary—now almost prehistoric—; Congratulations on your real growth, on your prospects of a fixed and suitable home in the new Woman's build-

ing, on your enterprise as evidenced in the present edition of the Weekly: for past generations of Y. W. C. A. girls, pleasant memories, for the present generation, good wishes; for generations, yet to come, the highest possible hopes. Hoping to see and greet each one of you very soon, I am,

Ever yours devotedly,

Eetelle Bennett-Boot.

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GREETINGS FROM MARY FRANCES SANFORD.

"Oh East is East
And West is West,"—

and we have Mr. Kipling's authority for it,—but to the writer of these brief lines the East is not half so real, as a certain small and dingy, but well-beloved office, in the University of Minnesota, where great plans were being projected, less than a year ago. We all know around what those plans centered: the long desired sorely needed, much worked for Woman's building. And to those of us who have watched and been a part of the long endeavor—it seems almost too good to be true that the dear dream is a reality at last; that we have actually reached the point of planning for what shall go into our building, within as well as without.

One thing is sure to go into it, which no money could have bought, and no generosity could have bestowed: the thing that has only been possible as the fruit of the long, hard months that are past. And we shall not count them too much to have given for the spirit of patient, womanly achievement, and the splendid sense of standing **as one** for the thing which, and how we shall beautify and was our common need, which has come to the women of the University thru this experience.

Others are writing real articles for this number of the Weekly. This is in no sense an "article"—it is just an open letter to eight hundred and fifty girls, from one who is never far away from them in heart. It was her privilege to stand with them in the days that were hard and difficult: it is her joy to wish them God speed along the brighter way that is opening now, and to feel herself one with

them still in the joy of all worthy service and the upholding of all things good and pure and true.

Loyally,

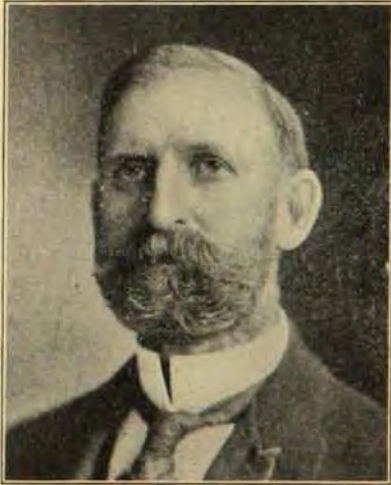
Mary Frances Sanford.

Buffalo, May 8, 1906.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. SHEVLIN.

At present the chief interest of the women of the University is centered upon the beautiful Alice Shevlin Hall, the gift of Mr. Thomas H. Shevlin, and quite naturally they are wondering how he came to be enough interested in them to want to fill the great need which has existed at the University for so long.

In an interview, he said that three or four years ago, Miss Ada Hillman, whom he characterized as a most charming and capable woman, interested him in her plan for obtaining a



THOMAS SHEVLIN
Donor of Alice Shevlin Hall

woman's building through three large subscriptions from as many wealthy men of the city. Because he was impressed by her presentation of the great need for such a building, he had his daughter visit the University for the purpose of looking into conditions there. Her report still further demonstrated to him that a building, such as had been suggested,

was a necessity, and he signified his willingness to be one of the three men to furnish funds for the enterprise.

Two other men of the same mind, were, however, not to be found, and the plan of interesting the men of Minneapolis was abandoned; at least Mr. Shevlin heard no more of it.

About a year ago, Mr. Fred B. Snyder, a staunch friend of the University, met Mr. Shevlin one day, and among other things, he mentioned the fact that a Woman's Building for the University was yearly coming to be more of a necessity, and he asked Mr. Shevlin why he didn't give the money for one. Mr. Shevlin said that he would be perfectly willing to do so, and as a result of this conversation, the dearest wish in the hearts and minds of those interested in the welfare of the girls of the University is to be fulfilled.

When asked if he had any ideas regarding the building or its furnishings, Mr. Shevlin said he was leaving that part of the business entirely to the Regents and the girls themselves, because they knew as he could not, just what they needed and what they wanted to fill that need, and he was only anxious that they should be satisfied. He expressed himself as being very well pleased with the plans for the building; the large reception hall, the lunch room and kitchen, and the rest rooms appealing to him, particularly.

With everyone else who knows the conditions, Mr. Shevlin thinks it is most important that some strong capable woman should hold the position of Dean of Women. His idea is to have in this position, some young woman who is herself enough of a girl to be able to sympathize with all the interests of the girls, and enough of a woman to be able to counsel and guide them. This certainly is a "consummation devoutly to be wished" and there is no good reason why it should not be realized. Certainly the task of securing a Dean of Women is as nothing compared to securing a building in which to care for the girls, their clubs, and societies, and who can say that in another year we may not be as certain of having a Dean for the following year, as we are now certain of having a building for next year?

HISTORY OF THE Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association as it stands today in our University, is the result of determined, conscientious effort on the part of girls who in successive college generations have felt the need of an organization in which Christian fellowship and education might be fostered.

One can but note the parallel growth of this, our local section with our National Organization. Just as the National in 1886, after years of work with the Young Men's Association, separated and became a Women's organization, so did our local Minnesota Branch spring from the Students' Christian Association, which included both men and women. As this organization grew, came the inevitable need of separate branches; one for women, one for men. The purpose of the work to be the same, but the organizations to be separate.

In 1891 the Young Women's Christian Association in the University of Minnesota was organized through the aid of one of the National Secretaries. The girls held their meetings in one of the society rooms on the third floor of the Old Main and were in that building until the Library was completed in 1894 in which year, the girls were allowed the use of what is now the Accountant's office. This room was used as office, meeting room and rest room until it was needed by the Accountant. The partitions were changed and the girls given a strip in the corner of the room, which could be used merely as an office. The Devotional meetings were held in the Old Main. In 1904, during the secretaryship of Mary Sanford, the Main burned and the meetings have since been held in the Y. M. C. A. building and will be held there until our Alice Shevlin Hall is ready for occupancy.

As we look over the past years of our Association, the names of such girls as Ida Martin, Mary Smith, Catherine Comfort, followed by our General Secretaries, Estelle Bennett Boot, Mary Ward Phelps, Ada Hillman and Mary Sanford stand out prominently and behind them all stands Mrs. Wilkin, who from the first has been our counselor and guide.

When we examine the statistics for this year, 1905-6, and find 417 mem-

bers, 180 enrolled in Bible study, 30 in Mission study, an average attendance at devotional meetings of 68, and 7 of our girls pledged as student volunteers, we feel that God has wonderfully blessed the efforts of the faithful few who cared enough about His work to give painstaking effort to the organization.

We hope next year not only to do our part in making our Woman's Building mean to all girls what such a building should mean, but to stand as an organization which may help its members by the fellowship possible only among Christian girls, by systematic Bible study; and by broad interest in the world wide mission movements, to grasp in a lasting grip the great eternal truths of Christianity.

—Jeraldine Brown.

THE WOMAN'S LEAGUE: IT'S ORIGIN, IT'S OBJECT.

The original Woman's League, organized as it was in 1902, on plans borrowed from the Woman's League of the University of Michigan, was a very different thing from the organization we know today. Its chief object was to establish more personal relations among the girls of the University.

First,—The small group system of entertainment was abandoned for the present one of entertaining all of the girls together with the faculty women several times a year.

Second,—The student council was adopted to act as a controlling power in conjunction with the executive committee which, until this time, had been called a general board. This was to stimulate the interest of the student body and give them a voice in the government.

Third—It was felt that without something to work for, no organization could thrive, and so it was decided to join forces with the Young Women's Christian Association, which had been silently working for some time, in raising enthusiasm and money for a women's building.

May carnivals were planned and successfully given, thus making the league noticeable to the people of our city and state. They began to realize that the girls of the University were greatly in need of a place they could

call their own and also that they were very much in earnest about getting it.

Then, last summer, came the gift which meant that all our desires were to be fulfilled within a year. The choicest spot on our campus, the place where our University first opened her doors, has been given to us, and our long cherished hope has turned into a beautiful home that may open its doors to a broad field of usefulness. Surely in the years to come we may be able more perfectly to accomplish the object for which the League was organized and establish more personal relations among the girls helping them at the same time to become better acquainted with the women connected with our faculty.

HOW THE WOMAN'S BUILDING MOVEMENT ORIGINATED

When the women students of the University of Minnesota return to the campus in September, for another year of college life and work, they will find a new and beautiful building designed especially for their comfort and happiness. A place to study, a place to rest, a place to eat, a place to find the warm welcome of college-girl good-fellowship,—all these, once only to be found in castles of the air, will have materialized in the shape of Alice Shevlin Hall,—the Woman's Building.

The girls to whom this great good fortune has come are primarily those of a present and future college generations. It is for them that the hospitable doors will stand ajar and for them are all the longed for comforts of lockers, rest-rooms and assembly halls. Yet the girls of a past college generation feel a joy more true, a gratitude more deep than can possibly come to those who will reap the actual benefits of the new building. For theirs was the long, unselfish labor, the eager planning, the devoted courage, the hopes and fears which are at last rewarded in the realization of their highest dream for the women of Minnesota.

In 1900, Miss Ada Hillman came to the university to act as general secretary for the Y. W. C. A., and in 1900, originated the movement for a Woman's Building which has occupied the thoughts of our women students for the last six years. Miss Hillman is one of the kind who does things. Upon looking over her field, she de-

cidied to bend her energies toward the building of a home for the Young Women's Christian Association which should correspond to the Men's Building already on the campus.

This plan, however, was changed as a result of Miss Hillman's investigations of some existing conditions. It was after making calls upon girls who lived in boarding houses, that the dormitory idea first arose. Miss Hillman found girls who were boarding in homes which were not homes and who were forced to undergo many discomforts and even privations in consequence. Bleak rooming houses where landladies were only landladies and nothing more, and where all parlor privileges were entirely lacking, were robbing the women students of Minnesota of their college ambitions and ideals. Miss Hillman returned from her round of calls thoroly convinced that a better home must be provided for these girls, and she set about at once to plan for ways and means. The dormitory idea became the first and foremost of three goals for which the Association was working. The other two were the Woman's Building and a Dean of Women. Of the three, the dormitory seemed the most imperative.

In spite of the interest manifested by the public, there arose some opposition to the plan. The regents did not feel that they were ready to undertake the added legislation. There was no money forthcoming from public or private funds. Still the girls remained firm in their enthusiastic decision to have a dormitory.

It was then that the Advisory Board and Miss Hillman decided to make an experiment to illustrate to the public the desperate need of a home for women-students. The idea was to open up temporary quarters and prove the success of the dormitory plan.

A Minnesota Daily of May, 1900, printed the first mention of a Y. W. C. A. dormitory. The article stated that three flats were to be secured near the University which should serve as a boarding home for twenty-five girls and their matron. Suggestions were called for from all girls interested. The response was wholly unlooked for, both in numbers and enthusiasm.

One day in chapel, Miss Clara Kellogg, chairman of the committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae handed slips to the girls on which

they were to write the amount each was paying for board, and how much she would be willing to pay in such a home. In this way data was secured to use as a working basis in following out the new plan.

The entire summer of 1900, Miss Hillman spent her vacation looking for a location for the home. She visited every East Side flat and apartment house; she interviewed one man after another. At last, after long months of discouragement, a home was found and all but rented. Twenty-four girls had promised to join in the undertaking, and plans for furnishing were already on foot. Just at this point the whole experiment was suddenly dropped, and the reason for this action was never understood. The Association was severely criticised for thus arousing public sentiment and then apparently losing all interest in the matter.

It seems that representatives of the Advisory Board went to a gentleman who was interested in University affairs to ask advice as to means for carrying out the dormitory plan. They were then advised to go no further with their experiment as he himself was intending to give the money for a University women's dormitory. He asked, however, that the matter should not be made public for a year, when his plans should be more definitely settled. Before that year was up, the gentleman died leaving no written statement, and property entanglements made the building of the dormitory an impossibility. The pledge of secrecy prevented the Y. W. C. A. from explaining their rather peculiar and embarrassing situation.

Meanwhile, thinking the dormitory assured, the Advisory Committee had begun to work for the second of its objects—the Woman's Building. This was distinct from the dormitory idea, aiming as it did, to furnish a place on the campus for social and intellectual enjoyment.

A petition signed by a few of the women asking for campus space for the building, was presented to the regents and granted with the understanding that the building, if secured, should be owned and controlled by the regents. Immediately these ladies formulated plans for laying the matter before the legislature.

The Appropriation Committee of which Senator Somerville was then

chairman, unanimously approved the plan for the woman's Building. Just at this point, however, so many other more pressing needs arose at the University, that the women asked this committee to drop the matter.

And so the June of 1903 came and apparently nothing had been accomplished. Miss Hillman had resigned her position, but again she spent her vacation in working for the needs of the women students. She now planned to visit wealthy and public-spirited men of the city and interest them in helping with the building. With rare hopefulness and daring she called upon the men for contributions of \$20,000 each. Mr. Thomas H. Shevlin became interested and promised to give \$20,000 if two others of like mind could be found. One of those upon whom Miss Hillman had planned to call was just starting for California and it was impossible to speak with him. The third man refused to contribute. All of Miss Hillman's heroic attempts to raise the additional \$40,000 were unavailing, and the whole matter had to be deferred.

In the meantime, the Woman's League had been organized for the purpose of promoting good fellowship among the girls of the University. The idea of the Woman's Building came to them from the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and the League girls decided to make this the object of their labors, as had been done at Michigan and Indiana Universities. Pres. Northrop, in speaking of the League, in a *Daily* for April, 1901, says:

"One of the greatest needs of the University is undoubtedly a building especially devoted to women, and the interest which the League is manifesting in this subject is exceedingly creditable to the ladies, and while they may not immediately succeed, I have no doubt whatever of their ultimate success."

Last year, the Woman's League, efficiently guided by Miss Ada Comstock made gigantic effort to achieve the object of its ambitions. A systematic attempt was made to interest the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. The Federation, however, was busy with other important matters, and could only offer its support before the legislature at the end of two years. Miss Comstock, at the invitation of the Commercial Club, made an address

before that body, urging the influence of business men with the State Legislature. When the legislature met, a mighty effort was made to gain the necessary appropriation but failure was again the result. The college year of 1904-5 closed with deeper determination than ever on the part of the women of Minnesota to gain the end so much desired.

That summer, a wonderful thing happened. Mr. Shevlin gave the regents the sum of \$60,000 for a Woman's Building. And such, thru the great generosity of Mr. Shevlin, was the final triumph of five years of working and waiting and hoping.

There are several names which stand out in the history of the movement as deserving of especial appreciation. These are:—Miss Ada Hillman, Mrs. J. B. Gilfillan, Mrs. James Paige, and Miss Ada Comstock. Honor must be given also to the girls of the League, many of whom are now alumnae, who have done their work so well that we, of this college generation and those who are to come in the years of the future, may reap the fruits of their labor. The story is one of quiet determination, unselfish devotion, ever-renewed courage and loving loyalty to Minnesota Alma Mater. Such a record as that cannot help but spell "victory."

Esther Chapman.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. WYMAN.

Since the Alice Shevlin Hall is first and foremost a home for the college women, it is only fitting that their ideas and suggestions should be the guide for the furnishing of that home. For this reason, Mr. J. T. Wyman, chairman of the board overseeing the erection of the building, declared himself as desirous that a committee representative of all the girls of the University be appointed to assist in the selection of furnishings for the new hall.

Such a committee has been named, consisting of the following persons: Miss Comstock, Catherine Taney, Irene Radcliffe and Josephine Schain from the League and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Gilfillan, Edna Gould and Miss Brown of the Y. W. C. A. The duties of this board embrace the selection of suitable furniture and decorations and a listing of the prices of such selec-

tions which shall be submitted to the regents for approval before any purchases are made.

Mr. Wyman expressed himself as anxious that the women feel, when the work is done, that their early efforts have not been disregarded and that the individual interest of all has contributed to the ultimate successful completion of the new building.

The financial question with regard to furnishing is, Mr. Wyman says, easily provided for. There is at hand about \$4,000 to be used to furnish and beautify the hall, \$2,000 of it reserved from the Shevlin fund and \$1,500 of it in the treasury of the Woman's League to be used for that purpose. In view of this fact, Mr. Wyman believes it unnecessary that any outside aid be solicited as the supply will amply meet the demand. However, any additions to the decorations of the club or society rooms will be left to the discretion of those organizations with the provision that they be suitable and in harmony with the rest.

Mr. Wyman believes that the most practical manner of furnishing will be the most satisfactory, as the building, to fulfill its purpose, will be in constant use.

At the same time all effort will be expended to make the interior of Alice Shevlin Hall beautiful and attractive as well as useful.

Vera Cole.

THE MINERVA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Minerva Literary society was first organized in 1896 and is the first woman's literary society at the University of Minnesota. Its aim is to strengthen its members in certain qualities which are not especially developed in the class room.

It has become a platitude that the present lecture system employed at the University develops almost exclusively the receptive quality of the students. The Minerva Literary society attempts to counterbalance this tendency by training its members in the practice of presenting various subjects. This entails discretion as to the choice of matter on an assigned subject and ability to arouse and sustain interest.

Another way in which the society attempts to supplement the work in

the class room is by treating modern events and present day issues. The students are often obliged to neglect the history which is in the making of the world about us. To remedy this defect the program committee arranges for frequent reviews of current events. These current events are further investigated and discussed in topics and debates. This not only gives the members an opportunity to become acquainted with the vital problems of our day, but develops in them the ability to draw up logical arguments and to present them in a convincing style. The ability to speak extemporaneously is also cultivated.

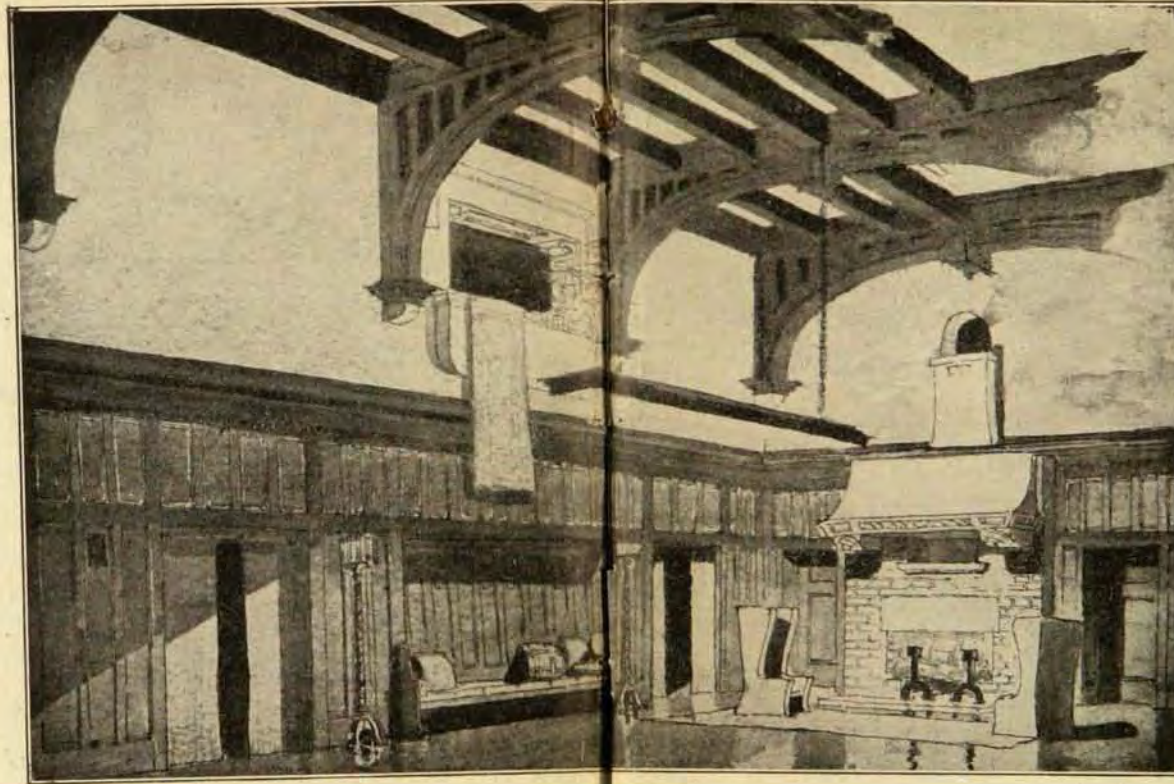
In addition to this the society does purely literary work, such as book reviews, biographies, reviews of the drama, and original stories.

Fanny Fligelman.

THE ALICE A. SHEVLIN HALL.

There has never been a time in the last ten years, I suppose, when some one has not been hoping for a "Woman's Building" at the University. But the term has had a different signification at different periods. One of the earliest ideas of the building made it a tiny structure containing only such material comforts as lavatories and a rest room. Later, some of the enthusiastic advocates of the idea had a dormitory in mind; and, indeed, only within two or three years has the conception which is embodied in the Alice A. Shevlin Hall taken definite shape. The plans which are now being carried out call for a building which, so far as I know, has no exact parallel in our colleges and universities.

It may surprise, and even disappoint, some of the alumni to learn that our Woman's Building is not a dormitory. That it is not is due to the situation of the University and the peculiar conditions existing here. Of our eight hundred forty women students more than two thirds live in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Some of the remainder are living with relatives in these two cities; so that the number of those who are boarding near the University is comparatively small. On this account, though a dormitory is much needed, a building for women on the campus seems the greater need. The Alice A. Shevlin Hall will benefit



Assembly Room, Woman's Building

every girl in the University; but it will be of greatest value to those whose whole day, from half past eight in the morning until four or five in the afternoon, is spent on the campus.

If we look forward three or four months, then we shall see a two story building of red brick and stone standing on the site of the Old Main. If we enter we shall find the basement given over largely to lavatories, bath rooms, and lockers. It contains also a lunch room in which girls may eat the lunches which they bring with them from home, or where they may buy sandwiches and various hot beverages. Plans are on foot to make this room so dainty and attractive that the noon-day meal shall be a treat instead of an ordeal.

The main floor of the building is to be devoted to the social and religious life of the women students. Here is the assembly room where meetings

may be held and where the girls' glee club may give twilight concerts. It is flanked by the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the council room in which the council of the Woman's League may carry on its deliberations. Across the hall are the parlors and the great living room. This room, with its lofty ceiling, its wainscoting, its window seats, and its generous fire place, is expected to be the heart of the building. It is pleasant to think how much talk and laughter it will echo; and how sometimes on winter afternoons a fire of blazing logs will invite the girls whose day's work is almost over to a quarter hour of rest and friendliness.

On the third floor we find the home of quiet and studiousness. The rest room with fourteen or fifteen couches will make it possible for the girl who is worn out to get a nap during a vacant hour. For cases of sudden illness

there is an emergency room furnished with a bed and other conveniences. The largest room on this floor is a study room, furnished with chairs and long tables, somewhat after the fashion of a reading room, and lighted by a skylight as well as by windows. Of the two smaller rooms on this floor, one will probably be used as a class room by the Young Women's Christian Association, and the other as a meeting place for the girls' literary societies.

So long has this building been a castle in the air that we can hardly believe it to be more substantial. Yet even as I write I can hear the whirr and rattle of the concrete mixer, and if I were to go to my window I should see the foundation standing almost complete. Seldom, I think, has the progress of a public building been watched with such interest and emotion. If the Alice A. Shevlin Hall fulfills our hopes it will have a wonderful influence upon the life of the University girl. She has led, hitherto, a nomadic life on the campus. There has been no place where she might have a quiet hour. Such material needs as a fit place in which to eat her lunch, and warm water in which to wash her face and hands have been absolutely lacking. Privacy and rest have been impossibilities. With the completion of the Woman's Building we shall see a change. Though its rooms may hum with life from morning until night they will afford the women students a kind of privacy impossible in any other building on the campus. There will be opportunity for the dainty girl to keep herself dainty, for the tired girl to rest, for the studious girl to study, and for the shy girl to make acquaintances. And there we touch a vital point. Most of our University girls are as fine examples of young womanhood as one could wish to see. So long as the girls do not know one another, however, so long as they are mere classroom acquaintances, the finer types have little opportunity to make themselves felt. The noisier and more aggressive members of any unorganized body have too much prominence. But when the University girls have a meeting place, when they learn to know one another truly and well, the higher ideals will have a better chance to prevail. Then the dignity and gra-

and fine feeling which char-
acterize so many of our women stu-
dents will begin to exert their right
influence.

Ada Comstock.

THE SENIOR FETE.

We are making history for the Uni-
versity at a rapid rate these days, and
as the institution grows customs and
traditions which will be cherished
long after their originators have left
their college days behind them are
growing too, and it is especially fit-
ting that some of these new plans
should be made with a view to includ-
ing the alumni.

The Woman's League is planning to
give an annual affair in the hopes that
a custom such as has been developed
in the eastern colleges may be start-
ed here.

no surety of becoming a standard so-
cial event.
It is to be a reception to the sen-
iors at which all the alumni will be
most gladly welcomed.

This year the campus will be turn-
ed into a gala place and under gay
canopies the new President of the
League will be introduced to the col-
lege world.

After this year in case of bad
weather we will have our Woman's
Building in which the affair may be
carried on, and to which the alumni
are cordially invited to come and feel
at home.

The girls of the University are all
anxious to make the alumni feel that
their interest is still as vital to the
growth and power of the University
as when they were students here. The
building for the girls we hope is to
form the connecting link which is to
be the bond between the younger and
the older lovers of this Alma Mater.

There are few customs connected
with our University, so let this effort
on the part of the girls be entered in-
to with enthusiasm, that it may be
such a success that the Woman's
League Reception may become one of
the best beloved parts of commence-
ment week.

Katherine Taney.

THE THETA EPSILON LITER- ARY SOCIETY.

About seven years ago a group of
University girls, believing that the
study of current literature would be
of great benefit to them in their col-
lege course banded together and form-

ed a society which was called "Theta
Epsilon."

Its object from the first has been to
strive for earnest and sincere appre-
ciation of the best things in the world
of books, and for true fellowship
among its members.

The society has been fortunate most
years in having one address by Dr.
Burton. Last year he introduced the
course of study, "The Modern Essay,"
by giving a brief survey of the essay
past and present. This year the sub-
ject for study has been the lives and
works of Kipling and Stevenson, and
although Dr. Burton was too busy to
talk to the society he made many valu-
able suggestions to the program com-
mittee.

Although the program for next year
has not as yet been made out we are
certain that it will be even more en-
joyable and profitable than ever be-
fore as we will have the added inspira-
tion of being in a home of our own in
the new Alice Shevlin Hall.

Marjorie Bullard.

THE THALIAN LITERARY CLUB.

Before the need of a course in mod-
ern drama was recognized by the col-
lege, curriculum, a half dozen girls used
to meet with Miss Ada Comstock in
her office and study together modern
dramatists and their plays. The work
proved so interesting and so valuable
and the fellowship so pleasant that the
girls decided to organize a permanent
society. The Thalian Literary Club
was the result. The purpose of the
club then as now was to arouse in-
terest in the modern drama, to spread
the culture derived from its study, and
realizing the wide influence of the
stage and its possibility for good, to
do what it could toward the encour-
agement of the best legitimate drama.

After the course in modern drama
was offered by the University, the
Thalian Club varied its study some-
what. One year the lyric dramas were
taken up. It was then the fortune of
the club to hear Dr. Burton read from
the manuscript his lyric drama "Rahab
of Jericho." This year the social
problem plays of such authors as Mae-
terlinck, Hauptman and Shaw have
been studied. Next year the club is
anticipating a most interesting course
along an entirely new line, namely
that of musical drama or grand opera.

Only the best known of the great operas will be read. The Club hopes to supplement this work with talks by members of the faculty and by leading musicians of the city who have made a special study of the opera.

This is only a brief outline of the work of The Thalian Club. Besides its main line of study the Club aims to keep well informed regarding the current events of the stage world—as in watching the careers of new plays and in reviewing the “good things” produced at the local theaters.

From these bits of information it might be concluded that the Thalian Club has only a studious and serious side, but the half has not been told. Other needs than the intellectual are satisfied. There is always much sociability, and much to eat. Besides the fortnightly meetings, there are two annual festivals; the production of a farce of modern pretensions and the Spring Spread for the new members from the freshman class.

Bessie M. Tucker.

ACANTHUS LITERARY SOCIETY. WHAT IT IS.

This year has been successful beyond all hopes for Acanthus, the baby literary society. Originated as it was but one year ago by a group of twenty freshman girls, it expected to follow out the program of that one year with city. But so well organized was it, so interesting were the meetings, and so congenial the girls that the club was revived with fervor last fall.

The secret of the success of the society has been in the intensely interesting programs made out for the year, and in the excellent work that each girl has given individually. Acanthus has had social meetings too, picnics, receptions, spreads and a Xmas party in its youthful career, each one being a signal success as must be amongst girls whom congeniality first brought together.

The programs of the literary meetings are made out for several months in advance. The subjects to be treated are chosen for their interest and, while not heavy, still have true educational value, and are preparatory for something more pretentious.

Wide variety is not noticeable among the numbers of the program. There is a book review of the novel of the day, readings from it and crit-

icism of it; there is a very informal debate between four members on subjects of present interest in the University; there are original stories, papers on current events, always a musical number, vocal or instrumental, and occasionally an original poem. The meetings are held alternate weeks at the homes of the girls or in the Pillsbury music room.

Acanthus took in several '09 freshmen the fall of this year but now is under the rules held by Thalian and Theta Epsilon, i. e., that the three clubs send their invitations to freshmen at the same time at the end of their first year instead of at the beginning and that a girl may belong to but one of the three clubs.

Louise Leavenworth.

THE EUTERPEAN CLUB.

Only seven months old, yet one of the most popular and efficient organizations in the University, is the record of which the Girl's Glee Club has cause to be proud. The Daily began it all. A blank space to be filled—a nimble-witted editor with an account of the Girls' Glee Club at California University—a rumor at the end that such a one was to be organized at Minnesota—this was the impetus that caused several of the musically-inclined girls to arrange for a trial of voices at which Mr. Carlyle Scott, Mrs. Vanderhork, and Miss Jeraldine Brown were judges. The thirty girls who were chosen immediately organized themselves with Maud Johnson as president; Lella Albrecht, secretary; Grace Grygla, treasurer and business manager; and unanimously voted for Mr. Carlyle Scott, Head of the Musical Department of the University, as their director. When the question of a name came up, for the club was ambitious and feared the impression of college ditties and jingles which the name Glee Club gives to the general public; so “Euterpean Club” was hit upon as being dignified and suggestive of the kind of work that the girls intended doing. With careful direction and weekly rehearsals wonderful progress was made, so that on May fourth the club made its debut before the musical world in a concert at the First Baptist Church, which was all that could be desired both as a financial and artistic success. Miss Clara

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Williams, Mrs. Carlyle Scott, Miss Grace Golden and Miss Verna Hanson added to the interest of the program by their assistance. On May fifth the Club took a trip to Stillwater with the Men's Glee and Mandolin Clubs which resulted in a very well rendered program. With such a promising beginning, an excellent director, and an enthusiastic membership, the club is anticipating great things for next year.

The present officers are Jeraldine Brown, president; Louise Leaven-

worth, vice president; Lella Albrecht, secretary; Grace Grygla, treasurer.
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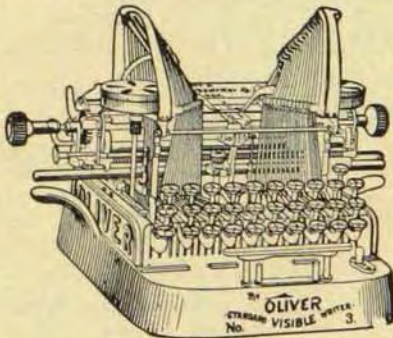
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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Vol. 5.

MAY, 21, 1906.

No. 34.

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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOL. V

MAY, 21, 1906

No 34

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, - - Editor.
Frank S. Lyon, '07, Business Manager

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S PAPER.

We are glad to give our readers a chance to know what Professor Webster really did say in his much-discussed paper. While we should not give an unqualified endorsement to all Mr. Webster had to say, the fact is that it is an unusually able and thorough discussion of existing conditions at the University, as they have been revealed to Mr. Webster as the result of a most painstaking and prolonged investigation. The tone of the paper, taken as a whole, is most friendly, and there is no doubt whatever that the discussion which the paper has aroused will benefit the University.

It will be remembered that the paper was originally prepared for presentation to a club of which Mr. Webster is a member. He repeated it at the University because urged to do so by University people. We are printing the paper in full in pursuance of a policy of presenting to our readers full reports of the more important addresses given at the University. Read every word of it—you will find it worth while.

IN HONOR OF OUR PRESIDENT.

The children of the F room of the Seward school of this city, have organized a chapter of the "Young Citizens' League" and has asked the permission of President Northrop to call it "The Cyrus Northrop Chapter." The permission was granted.

Friends: The picnic of the General Alumni Association will be held on the Campus, under the old Oaks in front of the site of the old Main. We want at least 1000 alumni and former students present. It will afford a chance for you to meet the friends of your college days in a delightfully informal manner. If YOU will co-operate this can be made the most delightful affair of the year. Turn out and make it a gala day--Tell your friends about it. Every one who has ever been connected with the University will be welcome. Appoint yourself a committee of one to tell others. Bring your husbands, your wives or sweethearts and don't forget to be there yourself. Wednesday, June 13th, 1 p. m.

A SENIOR "SONGFEST."

Last Thursday night the senior classes of all departments met on the little knoll in front of the Alice Shevlin Hall, to sing songs and to mix up so as to get acquainted among themselves. Such meetings might be held more frequently with great profit. As matters now stand, the seniors of the various departments know comparatively little of each other and such occasions afford a rare opportunity for them to become acquainted. May the good practice continue and grow in importance as the years come and go.

INCREASED ENTRANCE REQUIREMENT.

The entrance requirement of the college of medicine and surgery has been increased to two full years of a college course. This action was taken at the last meeting of the regents on recommendation of the faculty of the college of medicine and surgery.

This change, while it means another step in advance for the college, is far from being revolutionary, nor is it likely to make any material decrease in the number of students enrolled in that college.

Dr. Lee reports that the senior class, which numbers 48, contains 20 college graduates and 7 others who would satisfy the new entrance requirement; of the 44 juniors, 20 are college graduates and two others have had the necessary two years of college work; of the 40 sophomores, 13 are college graduates and 13 others have had two or more years of college work; while of the 58 freshmen, 11 are college graduates and 21 others could satisfy the new requirement.

38.9 per cent of the students of the college are graduates of four-year college courses, while of the total number now enrolled in the college, 56.3 per cent could satisfy the new requirement. The college of medicine and surgery has a higher percentage of college graduates enrolled than do the universities of Chicago and Michigan, which now have a two years entrance requirement.

If the sixty students enrolled in the six year medic course were taken into account in the foregoing percentages, the showing would be much better.

Among the members of the medical profession, Minnesota enjoys the reputation of having a college of medicine and surgery which is in the front rank of similar institutions. With the completion

of the new laboratory building which is receiving the finishing touches and with the new equipment which will be installed in this and other departments of the college, not to mention the new University hospital, which is surely coming, the opportunities for the study of medicine at the University of Minnesota will not be surpassed at any institution in the country.

COLLEGE ASSOCIATIONS.

Most of the college alumni associations will hold their meetings on Wednesday evening of commencement week. The law alumni will celebrate by a banquet at the Nicollet hotel, and will have a speaker. The college of medicine and surgery alumni will banquet at Donaldson's tea rooms. The alumni of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery held their meeting last week at the time of the state meeting of the homeopathic physicians—see report in another column. The dental and pharmacy alumni will also hold their annual meeting and banquets that evening, the pharmacists at the West hotel. The academic alumni will hold their business meeting following the picnic on Wednesday afternoon.

HOMEOPATHIC ALUMNI.

The Alumni Association of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery held its eighth annual meeting in the Mayor's Reception Hall, Minneapolis, on the evening of May 15th. The officers elected for the ensuing year are for President, A. Edwin Booth, M. D., Minneapolis; Vice President, C. G. Balcom, M. D., Lake Wilson, Minn.; Sec. Treas., Annah Hurd, M. D., Minneapolis.

The work of the general Alumni Association was discussed and heartily endorsed and desire for further cooperation cordially expressed. Matters of vital interest to the college were discussed and plans of work laid down for the betterment of the college.

Annah Hurd, Sec.

NORTHFIELD ALUMNI.

The alumni and former U students of Northfield and vicinity will have a lunch and reunion Monday evening May 21st. Mr. Johnson is to be present and tell those who get together about the new plans of the alumni for helping the University, a fuller report will be made next week.

SEATTLE ALUMNI.

The Weekly is indebted to Miss M. Louise Ray, '03, for the following clipping from a Seattle paper:

"Dr. and Mrs. George A. Gray of 2317 Third avenue are to entertain the members of the Minnesota University association this evening. (Date does not appear). The color scheme will be in the club colors—maroon and gold—and is to be carried out, so far as practical, in the decorations and refreshments.

A short musical program will be followed by cards and dancing.

The Alumni association here was organized about four years ago and has now about 40 members, among whom are: Mr. and Mrs. David E. Cloyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Evanson, Mrs. Conway McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Bursell, Miss Ray, Miss Slegler, Miss Thompson, Miss Wilcox, Miss Meek, Miss Nevers, Miss Kjosness, Dr. A. R. Keene, Dr. G. D. Williams, Mr. Fred C. Smith, Dr. George A. Gray, Mr. John Graves, Dr. J. E. Hodson, Mr. H. W. Hyslop, Mr. J. H. Lawrence, Mr. H. F. Maxwell, Dr. R. H. Monroe, Dr. Frank Rose, Mr. Joseph Rosslot, Dr. George A. Belden, Mr. Linn Bradley, Dr. N. M. Baker, Mr. Bert Bartleson, Mr. W. J. Byrne, Mr. J. P. Campbell, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. R. H. Cosgrove, Mr. A. F. Crouse, Ralph Nevers.

"BELLES LETTRES" BY DR. McCLUMPHA.

New honor has recently been added to the literary fame of Minnesota University by the announcement of the publishing of a new work by Dr. McClumpha, formerly head of the English department.

Dr. McClumpha's book is a discussion of the dramas of Thomas Otway. It is one of a series in process of compilation known as the "Belles Lettres." The series is a history and critique of English drama under the general editorship of George P. Baker of Harvard. Dr. McClumpha has been working upon his volume for several years, and its completion is arousing much interest in literary circles. D. C. Heath & Company are the publishers.

DELTA SIGMA RHO.

The newly organized fraternity held a banquet at the Nicollet hotel May 9th. There were about twenty orators and debaters, of intercollegiate calibre present. W. T. Coe, '94, Law '96, acted as

toastmaster. The program of toasts follows:

Benj. Drake, Jr., "Oratory the Sceptre of Power;" W. I. Norton, "A mission of Oratory;" Judge Dickinson, "Oratory before the Bench;" Hon. B. H. Timberlake, "Oratory in the Legislature;" C. R. Thompson, "To the Local Chapter;" Wm. T. Coe, "Is it Worth While;" and Gus. Loevinger, "Delta Sigma Rho, its Past, Present and Future."

THE LAW AND THE GAME.

"Hunky" Davis, of football fame, was awarded \$975 damages on account of an assault made upon him in the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, by a gate keeper, after the Minnesota-Northwestern game of 1904. An appeal was taken to the U. S. circuit court of appeals and that court has affirmed the verdict of the lower court.

James B. Irsfield, "Hunky's" side partner has consented to a dismissal of his suit against Collier's Weekly, arising out of an alleged libelous article written by Jordan in his expose of football conditions at Minnesota. In consideration of his dropping the suit Collier's agrees to retract the charge made against Irsfield and to bear the expenses of the case to the point it has now reached.

BIDS ARE TOO HIGH.

For a second time the state board of control has been obliged to reject all bids for the new greenhouse at the University. The appropriation is \$10,000. The bids have gone to nearly twice this figure. It is evident that the desires of the University officials will have to be modified before the building can be erected with the money available.

GROW STRONG.

That the physical welfare of the students is carefully looked after is shown by the results of the examinations taken recently by the members of the freshmen gymnasium class. The examinations show that there has been an average gain in strength of more than fifteen per cent during the year.

CHICAGO MEET.

Chicago will meet Minnesota, Saturday, May 26, in a dual meet on Northrop Field. The arrangements were completed yesterday with Coach Stagg by Dr. Williams.

THE BRIGGS PRIZES.

Contestants for the Briggs prize in foundry practice will not learn the name of the winner until Commencement day, when the prize winners will be announced.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

Last Saturday evening, at the Nicollet hotel, the last Greek symposium of the year was held. The purpose of the organization is the promotion of a friendly spirit among the Greeks. Special effort was made to make this meeting especially attractive and a number of professors were present. President Northrop addressed the meeting.

FIRE AT THE FARM.

During the heavy thunder storm of Saturday, May 12th, the large barn on the University farm was struck by lightning. Some of the students who are working on the farm this summer formed an impromptu fire brigade and put out the fire before much damage was done.

MOORE MAKES MERRY.

Professor Moore of the German department, on Tuesday evening threw open his home to the members of the 5th year German class for an evening's fun. The German faculty and the Delta U fraternity were also present. Out door games were played and a picnic lunch enjoyed under the trees. A short program was given consisting of musical selections, recitations and a short comedy.

UNANIMOUS FOR THE FORUMS.

For another year, the Forums will hold the Jacob's Cup, as a result of the final inter-literary society debate between the Forums and Law Lits.

The question was, "Resolved, that a system of compulsory insurance for workmen, under Government control, would be to the best interests of the U. S. Granted that compulsory insurance is constitutional."

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

The May festival which was held last Wednesday afternoon and evening, was a success in spite of the threatening weather. Each "U" class was represented by a booth, decked in class colors and presided over by co-eds. The Euterpean club sang in the afternoon and the "U" band played during the evening.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

Miss Sylvia Frank, '05, and Mr. B. G. Friend are to be married June 6th.

SELECT SINCLAIR FOR SECRETARY.

The board of directors of the University Young Men's Christian Association have selected Mr. John F. Sinclair, president of the academic senior class, as general secretary to succeed Mr. Peter Hanson, resigned.

DR. FOLWELL LECTURES.

Dr. W. W. Folwell lectured before the state historical society Monday, May 14th upon "A new view of the Sioux treaties of 1851."

PERSONALS

Luella Huelster, '06, and Eva Hunter, '06, will teach in the high school at Luverne next year.

Supt. Geo. B. Haverson, '03, of the Luverne schools visited the University Tuesday, May 8. Mr. Haverson reports a good year and bright prospects.

M. Louise Ray, '03, is teaching in the Spokane, Wash., schools. Miss Ray does not expect to return this year but will spend the summer in the west and will teach in Spokane another year. Her address is South 324 Howard street.

Le Roy Doolittle, '05, is on the road for a Sioux Falls biscuit company. He expects to be on the road for a year. He is enjoying his work and getting some valuable experience. He visited the University last Friday, for a few hours.

Henry G. Hanson, '03, who was graduated from the Auburn Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) a few days ago, stopped over at the University for two days on his way home. He will be at his old home, R. F. D. No. 1, Willmar, Minn., until July 1st, when he will take up his work as pastor of a church in Harlem, Mont.

Julius Schnedel, Law '05, who recently located at Campbell, Minn., and is engaged in banking, visited the University last Friday. He reports business as good and prospects for the future bright. Dr. Tobias Birnberg, Med. '04, of St. Paul has recently located at Campbell and with E. H. Elwin, Law '02, lawyer and editor, make up the "U" contingent at that place.

Egbert N. Parmelee, '01, who has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Seattle, Wash., called at the Weekly office a few days since and in the absence of the editor left a card which reads—"Eastern Manager, Washington Magazine, Alaska—Greater Northwest." His office is put down as at Seattle.

John R. Hitchings, '97, of Winnipeg, Man., visited the University a few days ago. Mr. Hitchings has given up the practice of osteopathy and is devoting his whole time to the management of the R. J. Reid & Co., manufacturing stationers and bookbinders. Business is booming and the company though constantly adding new machinery and employing fifty men cannot keep up with its orders. Mr. Hitchings' address is 256 Young street.

Nicholas Hansen, '03, visited the University a few days since, Mr. Hansen is considering a position as librarian in the state university of Washington and it may be possible that he may be a candidate for the position of librarian at this U.

John L. MacLane, Law '02, and Wm. G. Compton of same class have formed a partnership for the practice of law at Caldwell, Idaho.

James H. Gill, Eng. '92, now professor of mechanical engineering in the James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill., has recently accepted an offer to take charge of the department of machine construction at the University of Illinois. He will remove to Urbana about June 15th in order to take charge of the shop work of the summer school to be held there this summer.

WEDDED

Miss Alice Jackson, '03, and George S. Wheaton were married last Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. P. Burch, in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton will make their home in this city.

SENIORS LOCATED.

Charles T. Hellberg will teach Latin and German at Webster, S. D.

Jessie Horn will teach history and English at Elk River.

Mildred Huelster, Latin and English at Sedan.

Katherine Taney will be principal at New Ulm.

Earl Pettijohn goes to Chippewa Falls to teach physics and chemistry.

Ruth Phillips will teach Latin at Ferguson Falls.

Charlotte Sanborn will teach Latin at Kasson.

Conrad Tressman has taken the position of principal at Waverly.

Elenor Schnell will teach English and physiology at Delano.

Lucile Way, English at Worthington.

Bertha Herum, Mathematics at Webster, S. D.

Fannie Fligelman, History and civics at Northfield.

Florence Raihle, mathematics and science at Larimore.

HAWLEY FILES FOR ALDERMAN.

Edward W. Hawley, Law '93, has announced himself as a candidate for the republican nomination for alderman from the second ward of this city. Mr. Hawley is a graduate of Hobart, '88, and Harvard, '89, is thirty-nine years of age and a native of Minnesota. Mr. Hawley has been making a practical study of municipal affairs in order to fit himself for such a position. During the past year he has attended the meetings of the city council regularly, as well as many of the more important committee meetings. Mr. Hawley says, very frankly—

"I do not enter the race as a representative of any class, clique, section or interest, but merely as an individual citizen who presents himself to the people for their approval or otherwise.

I do not ask anyone to promise or pledge me his support or even his vote, and should anyone do so I shall consider that it is done with the distinct understanding that if in his judgment any man enters the field, who is better fitted than I for the office, I shall at once grant a release from the promise without the formality of his requesting it."

CAPACITY OF MICA CONDENSERS.

Under this caption, Anthony Zeleny, '92, assistant professor of physics, published in the Physical Review of February an article which has proved to be not only of unusual scientific but of commercial value as well.

The mica condenser is employed as a standard for the comparison of electrical quantities. Professor Zeleny has shown that by the usual method of its employ-

men errors as large as one per cent are introduced on account of absorbed charges. He has pointed out the cause of this error and has given a method which enables the condenser to be used as a standard for the measurement of electrical quantities to within 1-100 of one per cent.

While Professor Zeleny was interested in this matter from a purely scientific standpoint, it was soon found that it had a decided commercial value, especially to telephone companies. These companies find it very essential to measure accurately the capacity of their cables and condensers especially in long distance work. The previous practice, on account of the large absorption in telephone cables and commercial condensers, gave results for the capacity of cables about 10% larger and for the condensers about 50% larger than their true values. By employing Professor Zeleny's method they are able to measure these quantities to within 1-10 of one per cent.

Professor Zeleny has received many letters from scientists, practical electricians and others interested, complimenting him upon his work in this line.

AN ELECTRIC THERMOMETER.

In a recent talk before the Sigma Xi society, Dr. Eddy, the dean of the graduate school, expressed it as his belief that the time would come and was at no great distance, when the state would look to its graduate school to solve many of its scientific and economic problems. To a larger extent than is generally recognized, the University is now solving such problems. As a single example—Professor Anthony Zeleny has invented and patented a multiplex electric thermometer which is of the highest commercial and practical value. By means of this thermometer the manager, of a series of grain elevators, finds it possible to sit in his office and by simply turning a combination of switches is able to tell the temperatures of the grain in any of his elevators, at any given point within the grain. What this means in the way of saving is hardly to be estimated. When the Electric Steel Elevator was being constructed, the manager tried to find some method by which he might be able to determine the temperature of the grain in his elevators, so as not to be obliged to move the same unless it becomes absolutely necessary on account of heating. In his search for a practical method he came to Mr. Zeleny, who on account of his thorough scientific and technical knowledge of electricity was soon able to con-

struct a simple device, based upon the principle of the thermo-electric-couple, by the operation of which the manager is able to sit in his office and manipulate his switches and read directly the temperature of the grain in any one of his elevators and at any particular point in those elevators, to a fraction of a degree.

Without attempting any elaborate or technical description the following will give an idea of the method employed. One pole made of two pieces of metal, one copper and one an alloy of copper and nickel, temperature of which is known, the other poles made the same way are at various places in the bins. By turning two switches, one to indicate the bin, and the other any particular point in the bin, the pole in the office is connected to any desired one of the other poles and an electric current is set up the strength of which is determined by the variation in temperature of the two poles and which causes a galvanometer to indicate on a scale the temperature at the pole distant from the office. While electric thermometers constructed on this theory have been known and used before, it remained for Professor Zeleny to demonstrate that they could be used to determine temperatures at widely separated points and also to devise a method of an accurate direct reading of such temperature without computations of any sort. Previous methods required complicated calculations and were too abstruse for practical commercial purposes.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The electrical engineering department has just received a valuable addition to the laboratory equipment in the shape of a motor generator made by the Electric Machinery Co. of Minneapolis. The machine consist of 10 H. P., 125 volt motor flexibly coupled to a generator capable of delivering 1500 amperes at 5 volts continuously and 2000 amperes for a short time. This machine will supply a long felt want for calibrating purposes and will also provide a convenient set for laboratory purposes.

The three element galvanometer for the new General Electric oscillograph has arrived and will be put into service at once.

THESES BY SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Albrecht and Weber are completing a set of condensers which will be used in connection with a Braun tube for investi-

gating the wave forms of high frequency high potential oscillating discharges.

Bunce is making an electrolytic survey to determine the effect of street railway currents upon underground cables and other conductors.

Calmeyer and Cohen are investigating electric condensers.

Cooper and Hubbard are investigating the mercury vapor rectifier for obtaining direct current from alternating current.

Cornelius and Stenger are investigating the wave forms of electro-motive force by means of a Duddel oscillograph, at the power station of the Twin City Rapid Transit Co.

Dunn and Schwedes are developing a lamps suitable for operation on either alternating or direct current circuits.

Englin, Roepke, Ungeman and Haeberle have set up an apparatus in the Northwest Pumping Station for removing bacteria and discolorations from the Minneapolis city water supply. This will be placed in operation as soon as certain repairs at the pumping station are completed.

Finchy and Shuck have completed an improvement upon the flicker photometer and are investigating the performance of flaming arc lamps.

Glascock and Stone are testing and re-designing the electric light plant at Le Roy, Minn.

Gunther, Schow and Wiggins are investigating apparatus for lighting railway trains from the car axle.

Hoff, Lang, Mowry and Payne have nearly completed a new recording instrument by which simultaneous and continuous records may be made, showing variations of the current, voltage and speed of an electric car; when this is completed they will test one of the Minnetonka cars.

Hokanson and Zimmer are investigating the relative values of different kinds of artificial light for photographic and photo-engraving purposes.

Glascock is working upon a sectional amperes alternating current for calibrating, testing and welding purposes.

Kaufman is remodeling a General Electric, three phase motor for use as a variable speed motor and frequency changer.

NON-RESIDENT ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LECTURERS.

A. G. Wessling, Electrical Engineer, Minneapolis. Oct. 26, 1905. "The physical and financial advantages of electric traction for heavy railway work." Oct. 27, 1905. "The speed-torque characteris-

tics of steam locomotives." Nov. 9.—"The speed torque characteristics of electric locomotives." Nov. 10—"The physical data for the electrification of a division of a trans-continental railway."

J. N. S. Waring, Chicago, Sales Engineer, Electric Storage Battery Co. Dec. 1, 1905—"Storage Battery Engineering."

Lee H. Parker, Installing Engineer, Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass. Feb. 23, 1906—"The development of the water power at Taylor's Falls, and its transmission to Minneapolis."

A. G. Wessling, Electrical Engineer, Bullock Elec. Mfg. Co., Cincinnati. Mar. 21, 1906—"The manufacturing plants of the Allis-Chalmers and the Bullock Companies."

E. B. Craft, Detail Engineer, Western Electric Co., Chicago. Mar. 29, 1906—"Opportunities for engineers with a telephone manufacturing company."

J. A. Stewart, Plant Superintendent, N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. Mar. 30, 1906—"The opportunities for technical graduates in a large telephone operating company."

Chas. E. Downton, Foreman of Apprentices, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Pittsburg, Pa. April 6, 1906—"The engineering course of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co."

Truman Hibbard, Chief Designer, Elec. Machinery Co., Minneapolis. April 9, 1906—"The general problems met in dynamo design." April 23, 1906—"The design of a 300 kw, 125 volt, direct connected generator." May 7, 1906—"The design of a 250 kw., 60 cycle belted alternator."

J. R. Crevath, Illuminating Engineer, Chicago. April 27, 1906—"Illumination Engineering."

C. F. Burgess, Professor of Applied Electrochemistry, Univ. of Wis. May 17, 1906—"The general principles of electrochemistry. May 18, 1906—"Some engineering applications of electrochemistry."

Geo. A. Damon, Managing engineer, The Arnold Company, Chicago. "The design and construction of a steam and hydroelectric power plant." May 25.

S. C. McMeen, Telephone engineer. "Under-ground conduit and cable systems." May 15.

Chas. I. Pillsbury, Consulting engineer, Minneapolis. "The design of the engineering features of a large modern office building." May 22.

A. L. Abbott, Installing engineer with W. I. Gray & Co., Minneapolis. "The cost estimation and installation of the

engineering features of a large modern office building." May 23.

SOME PRESENT CONDITIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY.

By W. F. Webster, '86.

Next fall it will be twenty-five years since I came to the University. A lad from a small town up the river, whose schooling had been gained in a two-room building, looked with something of frightened awe upon the university of that day. I find by the calendar of that year that there were eighteen instructors and about 200 students in the academic department of the University. The only buildings were the Old Main, a brick building for physics and chemistry where Pillsbury Hall now stands, and a wagon shed.

Yet the University was thirty years old in 1881. Its history up to the time Dr. Folwell came to act as president is the story of the struggle of earnest pioneers to establish a place of learning, their mistakes and heavy penalty they paid for their errors. A part of the Old Main was built in 1857; but not until 1867 was this opened for a school, and it was two years later when Dr. Folwell began the real work of organizing a university. It was his desire that this should be a scholar's university,—a place where youth should congregate and receive instruction, be directed to the vast treasures of knowledge, and where teacher and pupil should unite in their efforts to put away a little farther the dark boundaries of the unknown.

But this ideal was difficult of realization. There were but few preparatory schools in the state; before he could have university students he must prepare them. It was necessary to organize and maintain a preparatory school at the University until other schools should be ready to do this work. Dr. Folwell did not wait, but set to work at once on the state high schools; and to his wisdom and energy and the assistance of State Superintendents Wilson and Burt is due the great system of public high schools, which today have in attendance 15,000 students and graduate annually 2500 young men and young ladies ready for the university.

Nor did Dr. Folwell's ambition rest here. He proposed that as soon as possible the Freshman and Sophomore classes should be dropped from college. He argued that the work of these two years is purely disciplinary, and of the same character as the acknowledged preparatory work; that real university work cannot be offered until the Junior year; that students should not begin technical or professional training until they have taken two years of college work. He urged that further it would be better for the boys and girls if they could stay at home until more mature, and that the problem of discipline at the University would disappear when all students were men and women.

The plan was far in advance of the times; but today, 35 years later, it is much discussed. Its principle was adopted for Chicago University, and just

this past year put into use at Columbia University. Our own medical school has announced that after 1906 no one can matriculate in medicine with less than two years of college training. It was a high ideal; but no one would doubt its efficacy in making the University a school of advanced investigation and high scholarship. It was earnestly advocated by Dr. Folwell from his accession to the day of his resignation which came in 1883.

With his going went also his high ideal of a scholar's university. It was a most fortunate choice that brought Cyrus Northrop from a professor's chair in Yale to be the president of our University. He was a strong man of affairs as well as an enthusiastic teacher; he was diplomatic and a lover of harmony. It was easy for him to unite the educational interests of the whole state and almost immediately the echoes of discord were hushed into silence. And it was fortunate for Pres. Northrop that he came just at this time. Every thing had been made ready. The high schools were just beginning to pour forth their annual regiment of university recruits. The university was well on its feet and ready for a start; and there was an educational tide sweeping the whole country. He found here a small college; today he looks with pride and satisfaction upon a great and prosperous university. During his first year there were registered at the university 278 students of whom only 166 were regular academics the rest being sub-freshmen, summer school and special pupils. These were taught by 30 instructors. In 1890, six years later, there were 1002 students; in '95, 2171; in 1900, 3236; and in '05, 3790. To instruct this vast throng there are now 303 professors and instructors; and their pay-roll amounts to \$360,000 a year. Two-thirds of this remarkable growth was due to the addition of new departments. The first was the college of medicine in 1884; law came next in '88; mines in '91; pharmacy in '92; dentistry in '93; chemistry in 1904; and the college of education in 1905. To accommodate these new schools and the great numbers that are pouring into the university, many large buildings have sprung up on the campus. It seems a little distressing that almost a million and a half of dollars should have been spent for great buildings on this campus, so splendidly situated and specially suited to be ornamented by beautiful architecture, many of the halls dignified and impressive if they could be isolated from the others, yet the whole without any harmony in the style of its architecture, and scattered about the campus with apparently little thought of artistic or economic arrangement except possibly, "Where is most room?" Still we have a beautiful campus, and commodious buildings; and every citizen of this great commonwealth has an honest and pardonable pride when he speaks of our great university. However, the value and influence of any school or university is not to be measured by its masses of brick and stone, its expensive equipment, its endowments, scholarships, and foundations; not by its great numbers in attendance, nor by football contests won. A university is truly great when its faculty is

made up of great men,—men of learning, men of enthusiasm, men of power. No student ever took up the quest of truth because he had seen a Pillsbury Hall or a spectroscope; but many a young man wandering on the barren shore or up the mountain glen with an Agassiz or a Dana has caught a vision of the loveliness of truth and devoted a life to her service. When Johns Hopkins was organized Dr. Gilman first sought men, Sylvester, Morris, Martin, Gildersleeve, Remsen, and Rowland,—every one a prince in his line. They began their work in two dwelling houses, and Rowland announced that all he needed was the kitchen and a brick pier set in solid earth. How soon the world found out that here was America's greatest university. From these small rooms went forth strong young men fired with the genius of their masters. Life is the source of life in the realm of spirit just as truly as in the kingdom of nature. The long lines of devoted scholars who have been touched by inspiration of master souls in our universities make the true apostolic succession of culture.

At times it has seemed as if the Regents had not appreciated the worth of men; for how often have we seen our good men depart to other institutions largely on account of increase of salaries. The exodus began with Arthur Beardsley, and has been continued by Edward Twining, Gabriel Campbell, Alexander T. Ormond, John Dewey, James Angell, John W. Barr, Harry Pratt Judson, George E. MacLean, D. T. MacDougal, K. C. Babcock, F. J. E. Woodbridge, and W. M. Hays, a coterie of men whom it would be difficult to match in any college. The University has acted as a sort of seminary for the benefit of other schools.

Yet it is no wonder that they go; for the salaries offered here are no inducement to keep them. While the average salary may be somewhere near adequate, and while doubtless many are receiving all that they are worth and some more than they earn, the maximum is far too low to hold the best men. The full professor's salary is \$2400; and only those persons who have other duties to perform as the deans of the colleges or the librarian, receive more. Out of the 101 men in the college of science, literature, and the arts, 23 receive \$2000 or more; \$7 receive salaries between \$1000 and \$2000; and 41 less than \$1000. The average salary for them all is \$1227.

The salaries for full professors are the same today in the University as they were twenty years ago. (Since this paper was written the salaries of a number of professors have been raised.) In other lines of employment, men are getting increases; and it is not an unknown circumstance that the son of a college professor has, within ten years of his graduation, received better pay than his father. According to the Tables of the Labor Bureau, wages for all kinds of labor have increased 20 per cent in the last twenty years; and the pay for skilled laborers has increased much more than that. Most of us can remember the time when a salary of \$3000 was very large; yet as salaries go in big manufacturing establishments, in large mercantile

houses, in railroading, not to mention the scandalous salaries paid some insurance officials, \$10,000 a year is not unusual. Moreover the expense of living, according to Dun, has increased in the last ten years 29 per cent. Yet our college professor has not been bewildered by any sudden change of salary; but though his check may have a monotonous similarity year after year, his salary has in fact gradually decreased in its purchasing power.

It is possible that some persons think that \$2400 is salary enough. It is enough if our professor is to cease living in communities; if he who more than all others needs contact with society and men of affairs in order to get a proper point of view is to become a recluse; if books and travel are to be denied; if all his desires for a beautiful home, for art, for music,—desires that have widened with his increasing knowledge,—are to be pinched to death. It is enough if at the end of active service we shall allow men whom we have respected and loved, men whose whole life has been one long sacrifice for the state, to pass their declining years in anxiety and want, the years when you, gentlemen, will be assured hours of comfort and enjoyment.

No man in whose heart burns the love of instructing, expects or desires to be rich. All through his life he does much for the joy of working. Yet he does wish that when his working days are past, and he is turned out to grass, he may find a pleasant little pasture, with a prattling brook of sweet waters, and a refreshing shade of wide-spreading trees. But how can he accomplish even this little on the meagre allowance given him? Did you ever stop to consider the necessary expenses of a college professor?—necessary, if he is to do his work effectively.

Not long ago a Harvard instructor in an article in *The Atlantic*, itemized what he deemed necessary expenses of a man in this station. He had been an instructor nine years and had two children. Here are most of the items; and as I read them, think where you could cut to make a saving. His first item was \$75.00 a year for household furniture, dishes, etc. This includes the amount used in setting up housekeeping, and the necessary repairs, and breakage, together with the little additions to a home a householder naturally makes.

2. Expenses of running a house: Groceries \$25.00 a month; meat, \$15; and milk, butter, and eggs \$15.00 a month. Altogether \$55.00 a month.
3. Rent in a city like Cambridge or Minneapolis is a big item. Would you expect him to live in a place that costs less than \$33.00 a month?
4. Fuel for heating and cooking, \$120.00 a year.
5. Servant (not a very good one) at \$4.00 a week.
6. She wouldn't do the laundry work. That cost a dollar a week.
7. Light and water, \$5.00 a month.
8. He may die; he may be Oslerized; at 60; he takes out a 30 payment life policy for \$10,000. This cost \$250 a year.
9. For doctors, dentists, nurses, drugs, \$120.00 a year.

10. Telegraph, telephone, express, freight, cartage, \$3.00 a month.

11. The professor is supposed to revel in books and magazines all his own. Would \$60.00 a year be too much for his library?

12. Clothing for the four, \$180.00.

13. Dues to learned societies and clubs. (He's not a shiner), \$25.00.

14. Churches, \$25.00.

15. His children study music, \$50.00.

16. At length they go to college. Each would use \$500 a year for four years. This makes \$4000, or \$200 a year for twenty years.

17. He wishes to take his charming wife to the theatre or a concert at least once a month. This costs \$30.00.

18. We would not have our professor a hermit, and he will give two or three modest dinner parties a year. He has some friends, too, whom he ought to remember on birthdays or Christmas. Is \$50 too much for this?

19. Would it be extravagant to allow him \$2.00 a month for pocket money? For sometimes our professor is tired and wishes to blow himself regardless of expense.

20. He certainly needs a summer vacation; he is not entirely selfish, so takes his wife and children. Let him have \$100.00 for this (one week at Old Orchard).

21. In all probability, he has relatives dependent on him. Say he gives them \$50.00 a year.

22. The Carnegie fund may not reach him, and he ought to save \$10,000. This means \$250.00 a year.

Now these figures do not seem extravagant; and it would bother most of you to cut them. Yet they aggregate \$3,200 a year. Where would you save the \$600 a year? Plain living and high thinking are to be commended today, as ever; but compulsory plain living may in time develop a race of professors incapable of high thinking. Can a man whose energies are spent in so unequal a struggle to make both ends meet, maintain a freshness and vigor in his work, be an inspiration to his students, and fulfill in scholarship the promise of his early years?

However, a real teacher cannot live on bread alone; he hungers for new knowledge. He is willing to sacrifice something of comfort, some fleeting reputation as a successful man of business, in order that he may satisfy his desire for more learning. This, with his teaching, is his joy. And it is this something new that gives a fresh flavor to his instruction and makes his work interesting. There are no birds in last year's nest, and little of spiritual life can be found in a last year's lecture. Unfortunately the impression among many men at the University is that they are not to spend time in seeking new things; they are made to feel that they are there to teach, not to engage in research work. Yet no one can teach well unless he is discovering, unless his eyes brighten and his voice thrills with some new message. We have all walked for exercise. Did any one choose the straight lines of gray stone walks leading from here to St. Paul? Rather we would seek out some pathway by the river where the view is screened in by restful foliage; then at every turn we would come upon some new beauty:

some happy brook crosses the way; old elms bend over the path making a long cathedral aisle; lovely stems lift up their blossoms to greet us; birds sing to give us joy; through the openings among the trees we look down on the mighty river—not hurrying, not delaying—sweeping down its way to the great ocean. Possibly no better exercise here, but how different from University Avenue! In teaching, is it good policy to deny these men the time for excursions into new fields of knowledge, and to keep them tramping up and down the same old stony paths of the known? No wonder that the soul within them withers and dies; it is not strange that some of them fossilize. It would seem to be a wiser policy to allow them time for research, to encourage them to seek out new things, to rejoice when some man announces the discovery of some new truth, whether in the mysterious world about us or the more mysterious heart of man. Then their lectures would be spoken with power and their words would come tipped with fire.

Another argument for research work in college, not so strong unless dollars are worth more than men, is found in the commercial applications of the scholar's discoveries. In the January Harper's was an interesting article on the practical application of one chemical fact. There are 8,000,000,000 pounds of sulphuric acid used annually. It is made of sulphur dioxide and vapor, both as cheap as dirt. The trouble has been to get the two substances to unite; they were as obstinate as Minneapolis and St. Paul, and could be brought together only by a process so expensive as to make the manufacture practically a monopoly. However, since 1831, it had been known in laboratories that these substances would come together in the presence of platinum; yet it remained for a German to take the Englishman's fact and turn it to practical account, and today in one factory on the Rhine one-twentieth of the sulphuric acid of the world is made at greatly reduced cost. This same Bidsche Fabrik is using one-fourth of its sulphuric acid to make from coal tar an indigo better than that of India, because absolutely pure and cheaper than the natural product. Only yesterday, so to speak, India exported \$25,000,000 worth of indigo; today her export reaches scarcely \$7,000,000; while it would take 250,000 acres of indigo plants to produce the indigo made in this one manufactory.

About two months ago, the professors at Columbia served their friends a dinner of turtle soup that had never seen a turtle, steaks that had never known a steer, bread not made from wheat, butter and milk that no cow had produced, wine that had never known the sunshine. All had been made in a chemist's laboratory. Who can estimate the value of chemistry in the future food supply of this world? And should we pause to think of the alleviation of pain by chloroform, ether, cocaine, and other anesthetics; of the part chemistry plays in aseptic surgery; of the use of vaccine and anti-toxin in combating smallpox and diphtheria; and should we think of the knowledge of malaria and yellow fever gained in the laboratory of the bacteriologist, who will say that research work does not pay?

Recently our attention has been drawn to the wonderful work of Luther C. Burbank. Under smiling skies in a land of luxurious vegetation, he has accomplished what seems almost miracles to the uninitiated. Yet the principles of artificial pollination, hybridization, and selection have been known to scholars in biology since in 1763, when they were discovered by a German, Koelreuter. By these methods in our own state, the yield of wheat has been so increased that millions of dollars have been made for the farmers. In Iowa the corn crop has been increased \$2.00 an acre, \$6,000,000 a year of gain to that state. Our tame oats were developed in the same way from wild oats. These modern practical applications of this one little bit of the scholar's learning are the source of uncounted wealth,—enough to build and equip every university building and laboratory in the whole world, and furnish an endowment sufficient to pay all the investigators that would devote their lives to the search of truth.

Perhaps more marvellous in the present day are the developments in physics. The Roentgen ray and the radiograph; Herz waves and wireless telegraphy both originated in the laboratories of German scientists. To take the later, why should it not have the commercial value of the telephone? and if we consider relief from anxiety something worth, of what inestimable value it is! This winter a man down in Connecticut challenged any man in the county to a "hollering" contest. He could stand on the court house steps and "holler" so that he could be heard clean down to the grist mill, two miles away. But even if every great ship that goes down to the sea had on board a Jesse Jones, what good would it do in case of accident Not the call of man, not the signal gun, not the rocket's glare,—nothing avails on the broad waste of waters. But that slender wire up aloft speaks to either shore and to all the great ships passing to and fro. It joys in the raging storm, and calls more distinctly when the wrath of the sea would claim another victim. With what an added sense of security our friends step aboard, and how pleasant for us to know that the captain can always call for help, if help be needed.

But to the physicist these things are old. He has entered upon a new realm, more wonderful in its possibilities than any yet explored. When we went to school we learned that an atom was the smallest conceivable particle of matter. We did not know its size; we could not compute its weight. Today the physicist does both. Maxwell tells us that in cubic centimeter of gas (a cubic centimeter is just about as large as the part of your finger under the nail) there are 19 quintillions molecules, a number so large that even Rockefeller can't think it. We did should fill a bottle holding a cubic inch with gas and let it out 70,000,000 molecules a second (that's the population of the United States) it would take 140,000 years to empty the bottle. But they don't stop here: they tell us now that the atom is not the ultimate basis of matter; but each not the ultimate basis of matter; that each atom is a furious cyclone of corpuscles whirling so rapidly that if one of them breaks loose it is shot through

space at the rate of 10,000 to 90,000 miles a second, that these corpuscles have 1-1000 the mass of an atom of hydrogen; that in its ultimate analysis there may be but one elemental substance; that these cast-off corpuscles may form the great sea of ether in which the universe floats; that if this be so, the old law of the conservation of matter is not true, for matter is being gradually and surely destroyed. In this destruction an enormous amount of energy is liberated; and Thompson has estimated that in a gram of hydrogen there is stored enough energy to lift 1,000,000 tons a greater distance than three hundred feet. Think of it! Literally in our very hands is the energy to do all our work,—to keep us warm, to light our streets and houses, to run our factories, to pull our heavy trains. What a dream to the clear-eyed scholar! As some lone watcher of the skies is overjoyed when a new planet swings into his ken, so our physicist rejoices with exceeding joy as in visions he beholds a new heaven and a new earth. For to him old things have passed away, all things have become new.

In every line of research, remarkable discoveries are being made,—never so many as today. The scholar's laboratory has brought to the world of commerce fabulous wealth, far beyond the golden dream of the wildest of Pizzarro's buccaneers. Yet a result of even greater value to the world is the gain in enthusiasm for scholarship. It is in his library or laboratory that the student catches a glimpse of the radiant beauty of truth. Shall Minnesota join in the quest and spring to the third place in her rank in scholarship as she has in numbers? The graduate school, so recently organized should be generously supported by the state, and not dealt with as it has been. Instead of putting up the bars so that students can't get into this work, it should be made free to all who wish to take it. Not only free, it should be made attractive. Young men, that have been supported through high school and college, will not, if they have the right stuff in them, receive further help from their fathers. Manhood urges them to make their own way. Two or three years more at the graduate school is impossible for them, if they must pay large fees. So the fellow who with indomitable courage has put himself through college hesitates before taking up another three years of the same hard struggle, especially when he sees that the difficulties are greater than before. Instead of high fees being charged to keep young men away, many scholarships should be offered to high grade students to encourage them to go on with the work they love. Not only would these men bring the university into an enviable position in the great college world, but teachers, students, the whole university would feel the inspiring uplift of enthusiastic scholarship. Our buildings are up; the state is fast leaving the pioneer stage and advancing toward a more liberal culture. We should see gathered here a band of ardent young men led and inspired by great masters, going forward to the conquest of ignorance and to the establishment of truth.

When we consider the reasons for attendance upon college, it becomes apparent that there is great need of this new

life and inspiration. Students may be roughly classified into three sections. First, there is that small band of devoted seekers after truth,—the very life of a university and the unfailing joy of their instructors. From inquiry and observation, I feel convinced that they number less than one-tenth of the entire student body. Second, there is a large and constantly increasing number that attend college because it pays. And in many cases it has paid. Of the 11,384 names that appear in the 1906 "Who's Who in America," over 70% have had college training; 13.75 per cent have had secondary school training; and but 13 per cent had a common school education. Persons that have studied the question have reported that a man's chances of winning success were multiplied many times by higher education. The general opinion seems to be that, other things being equal, 40 to 1 is a conservative ratio to represent the advantage of college training. Yet no father or son should get the idea that a course in college is an open sesame to success. The number of college men in this city barely earning a living, and in some cases actually worse off because of their education, should make any father pause before he decides upon this course. In general it pays; and for this reason there are many young people at the University, possibly two-thirds of the whole number. And third, some young people attend college because they have nothing else to do; and they themselves or their parents for them recognize that there is a kind of prestige gained by this course. To be able to say, "I am a Harvard man," or "I attended the University" puts upon a young man a hall-mark of approval that makes him accepted in good society. The great mass of students are in school, then, not for learning, but for the reputation of being learned; not for the sake of knowing more, but for the dollars that increased knowledge will bring; not for communion with young souls enamored of Truth, but too often to ally themselves with some fraternity whose paths generally lead away from the temple of Wisdom.

If these be the true reasons for attendance at college, it is evident that there must be a large number whose presence is a serious hindrance to class work, who will not be benefitted by it, and who will waste four years of their precious youth. My belief is that one quarter, some of the professors say a third to forty per cent, of the students would be better off away from the university at work. They are either of that class to whom an advanced education can do no good; or they are of that larger class whose only purpose is to get through. And it is surprising with how little study a fairly shrewd bluffer can get through a high school or college. Waste of four years is, however, not the heaviest penalty to be paid by these young men. There is no place so perfectly adapted to developing loafers as a high school or college. A young man that becomes a loafer on the street or in a pool-room or bowling alley gets ceded by his proper title; while a young man that fixes irrevocably the loafing habit beyond a college fence is called by the highly respectable term, a student. Many a young man, whose career has been a bitter disappointment and miser-

able failure, would have been saved to a life of respectable usefulness if he had been made to go to work instead of being urged to go to college.

In all large universities, along with the increase in this leisure class, certain evils have developed in the last fifteen years which seriously menace the mental and moral health of the students. Beyond a doubt, the rapid growth of the university is, in a large degree, responsible for these conditions. It is the same in city or national life. Minneapolis, beautiful as it is, could have been made much more substantial and beautiful, if we had had time to play. But some times things had to be done at once; so we have hideous telephone poles disfiguring our boulevards; unfortunate experiments in paving; valuable franchises which would easily have paid the running expenses of the city thrown away; a city hall which should have risen in a spacious area with state-approaches, elbowed and shouldered by great mercantile houses and miserable tenements. So our rapid national growth has brought an immigration question, the rate problem, and the trust problem,—all upon us before we realize the gravity of the conditions. And in the university there are the questions of graft, of football, of fraternities, and of college journalism. It would not be necessary to speak of these conditions at any length, if the reports which have gone out from the university really represented the students or the faculty. Unfortunately some things which the students should know they never hear of, and they have heard of things that were not true. Ever since the faculty began to assume control of student activities, following the exposures of criminal misappropriation of the funds, there appears to be a determined opposition on the part of the management of college publications. Was there graft in the university? That was not a very serious matter. Did the football team induce some high school pupils and university graduates to join them? That was a cause for great rejoicing. If they were good players. Would the Council reform athletics? The Council knows nothing about it, and will certainly ruin the game. Would the Council restrict the news to the truth? They are told that they do not understand modern journalism.

One example of modern college journalism will be given. Last October, on account of numerous reports that card and dice games were being operated in some of the cigar stores near the university, Mayor Jones issued an order to the proprietors to remove all gambling devices from their places of business. The next day under these headlines, "DICE BOXES MUST GO, SAYS MAYOR—CIGAR STORES MUST PUT AWAY IVORIES," the article comments as follows: As both students and tradesmen have been aroused by this somewhat radical action on the part of the mayor, some little controversy is expected. That his decision does not affect the boxes or machines over town, or even on Central avenue, but is merely local, is considered an added ground of complaint. Several interested merchants visited the Mayor yesterday afternoon and discussed the matter at length. Whether anything of importance developed from this conference could not

be learned at the time of going to press. The next day the following appeared:

MAY STILL SHAKE.

Mayor Jones' letter ordering dice-shaking stopped in the University cigar stores has been countermanded. The mayor states that he understood that students congregated in the cigar stores and shook dice for hours at a time. He also says that he does not object to dice shaking as long as the student just simply shakes for cigars. One need not be very penetrative to infer that the writer of these articles felt a keen disappointment at the Mayor's "radical action," and hearty pleasure at his change; and by these editorials any reader would be lead to believe that the students were a body of gamblers. However the Mayor did not countermand his order, and the great mass of students are not gamblers. Both the direct statement and the inference were false. And although a retraction of the statement was made, the same alacrity was not shown in the Daily's publication of its confession of error as had been previously manifest in the hasty publication of the rumored change in the Mayor's attitude toward gambling. This kind of journalism, perniciously and pertinaciously followed up puts the student body and the faculty in a wrong light.

During the past winter, college papers all over the country and the columns of the city papers that are open to college news, have been filled with sneers and ridicule for those men who have had nerve enough to stand up and work for reform in athletics. Sporty reporters have been detailing conditions that do not exist, and they have entirely misrepresented the sentiment of the great mass of the students in our colleges. It would be well for our great dailies if they should substitute for these sensation-mongers, men of balance and discretion, approved by the faculties; for I know of no place where knowledge of the truth would be so wholesome as in whatever concerns a college. And it is a fortune for the future of this university that it has a Press Committee determined to clean out the fester spots in college journalism, and set a high ideal of what journalism should and may be.

In spite of the desire to keep certain things in the background, the people are becoming acquainted with football and its influences. Football, as it has developed in the American college, is a brutal and demoralizing game. That it might be otherwise, if the coaches wished it, no one doubts; but that it could ever tend in the direction of refinement and culture, its most ardent supporters would hardly contend. In the first place the persons selected for football are the strongest out of the 3000 in attendance,—the very persons who are in no need of physical training. It has been learned that a certain diet will increase their strength, endurance, and fierceness; so a training table is established where this bunch of strong men are stall-fed. Trainers, coaches, and doctors assist in this strenuous work, and in six to ten weeks the University turns out a powerful machine, ready to fight for the glory of an institution dedicated to refinement and culture.

Anyone that witnessed the Michigan

game three years ago and called it less than brutal should study his dictionary. The impact of two tons of humanity hurled upon each other with terrible fierceness reminded the witness of the terrific contests of huge antlered stags. Both sides were continually urged to fiercer action. The machines responded valiantly; and the echoes of the brutality of that day may be heard every year when new schedules are being arranged.

Here is a clipping from the Harvard Graduates' Magazine. "Not long ago a coach gathered his squad in the Locker Building for his final harangue before sending them out onto the field against Yale. In silence he glared his men successively in the eye, and delivered himself in three hoarse words: 'Now fellows—HELL,' and with that cry ringing in their ears his men went out and beat Yale badly." He was franker than he knew, and revealed the desperate conditions of the present game. Intercollegiate football is hell; and hell is more a place of business than of fun. Football has ceased to be a sport; it is a strenuous profession; it has side-tracked all real sport; it has killed pure athletics; it has introduced dangerous ethics into college life.

Bruises, broken arms and legs, fractured skulls, weakened lungs, and enlarged hearts, even a few men killed each year that we may enjoy a huge spectacle, are not the most serious results of this American game. The moral hazard is a far greater menace to the youth in our colleges. There are rules governing the eligibility of players; yet according to the statement of a member of the Board of Control there has not been a year in the last nine when the spirit if not the letter of this rule has not been broken. Players are supposed to maintain their class work; but the scholarship of many football players is a joke on the campus. Unnecessarily injuring a player is forbidden by the playing rules; coaching from the side lines is prohibited; yet these things are constantly done, when the guilty person can not be caught by the officials. What must be the influence of this sort of ethics upon the player? And what a strain must be given to any young man's standard of honor as he learns gradually that deceit and trickery are constantly employed to win games. Once he thought that certain acts were in themselves dishonorable, and he scorned to do them; gradually he is led to believe that nothing is dishonorable, if by its use a desired end can be gained. What a vicious principle to be inculcated by a college sport.

Yet there are other charges to be laid to the game. What shall we say of the vulgarity and profanity of some of the trainers in whose hands we place our youth? What of the infamous crowd of camp-followers (not all students, by any means) who are hanging about the team and retailing the latest dope of the street and newspaper alley? What of the betting and gambling encouraged by intercollegiate games, when a man that does not show the color of his coin is twitted with being an unpatriotic and disloyal coward? What of the disgraceful orgies that have followed some games? The tendency of all these things is toward the level of the prize ring and the race-track.

THE MINNESOTA

And how many are there who would work some graft? One wishes to take tickets, in order that he may be carried to the annual Wisconsin game; another wants a pair of shoes, and gets his order from the management on some downtown firm for football shoes and comes away with patent leathers; a third is appointed to sell tickets to the laws, sells a few, puts the rest in a cigar store and makes a hundred; while the management improves each shining hour and out of the \$40,000 gate receipts, diverts enough so as to reap a golden harvest, and an aftermath of dishonor. What a training for civic life, when the guiding motive of action is the familiar question, "What is there in it for me?"

Why should any university pay \$3500 to \$4500 for a coach? Why should there be such an entourage of trainers and doctors, rubbers, and assistants? Why should there be a training table? Why should the state be scoured for promising material for football? Why should the management resort to trickery, and jeopardize the character of youth? All this is that we may win games. And why should we win games? For the great glory for our alma mater. For her we will brutalize youth; for her we will practice deceit; for her we will sacrifice honor.

The Big Nine Conference did much toward cleaning up football. The elimination of the professional, high-salaried coach, the abolition of the training table, the changes in the eligibility rules are all moves in the right direction. We are proud of the part our representative took in that conference; and we see great good to come out of the stand the Council has taken in assuming control of athletics. The Rules Committee has been earnestly at work devising rules which will eliminate unnecessary roughness from the game; how well they have succeeded we shall know this fall. But these regulations do not reach the root of the whole trouble. More regulations mean for some people only more study to find ways of avoiding the rules. As long as the spirit remains what was expressed to me by one member of the faculty this winter, not all the rules committees could frame would root out the evils. "Rules," said the professor, "rules are for the other fellow." Until the desire to win has been superseded by a wish to be a true lover of sport, whether winning or losing; until a gentleman's honor is esteemed more highly than a gamester's knavery, the game will not be saved from its dangerous tendencies. And I agree with President Elliot when he says, "I find it impossible to believe that the committees, coaches, and umpires who have ruined the game can be trusted with its reform or its replacement. The fundamental difficulty with the present game is the bad spirit in which it is played. To get rid of this vicious spirit, I think we must stop inter-collegiate football for a time." All honor to President Butler of Columbia, Chancellor McCracken of New York University, and Prof. Turner of Wisconsin, the finest fighter of them all, who have succeeded in suspending this game until we have time to get our bearings. Nothing that sacrifices the intellectual to the physical, nothing that substitutes dishonor for honor, nothing that worketh a lie, can be consistent with the purpose

of education,—the making of a man, a clear-sighted, responsive, brave follower of truth.

One other influence that I believe, is silently working toward lower scholarship is fraternities. In the beginning these societies had scholarly ideals; their special pride was to win recognition in literature or oratory; they encouraged every endeavor toward wide knowledge and true culture. They were a great assistance in maintaining a high standard. Today, with but few exceptions, the ideals of fraternities are social; the real end is to have a good time. The membership is not made up of persons primarily scholars. The vital question about any candidate is his position in society; and if he has scholarship too he is more eligible. But if in addition to these requirements, he wears a dress suit to dinner, owns a four cylinder auto, and smokes with careless grace, he becomes very desirable. Not only do they not encourage scholarship, but on the other hand they reproach the youth that takes the trouble to learn his lessons with being a "dig" and a "grind." It is not to be wondered at that not one fraternity man was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa and but one to Sigma Xi, the two honorary societies of the University. Moreover, of the forty-eight dropped at the end of the first semester for failure in at least sixty percent of their work, more than half were fraternity people. How many more than one-half is impossible to tell, for the instructor who made the inquiry was unable to elicit any further information. And one should not be surprised at this finding, for at the opening of school the business of many is to rush candidates; and any desirable person is lifted entirely off his feet by the whirl in which he finds himself; neither the rusher nor the rushee has any time to study, if he has the will.

Another indication of low standards of scholarship is the fact that more society members fail to complete a course than others. From the University calendar I found that from 1887 to 1902 there were 3667 freshmen in the college of science, literature and the arts; and in the same years there were 1815 seniors, or about fifty percent graduated.

Taking six of the best known societies, four men's and two ladies', and following their membership through the lists in the "Gophers," I find that out of 357 freshmen there were 134 that graduated, or 37 percent. This means that on an average a man's chances of graduation are diminished 25 percent, if he joins a fraternity. Two societies were up to the average of the whole university; while three of the best known fraternities had the following records:

1st year.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Graduated
51	32	19	13	26 percent
38	28	15	10	26 percent
52	32	21	18	34 percent

In these a man's chances of graduation have been diminished one-third to one-half. Notice, too, that of the 141 freshmen there were left but 55 to enter the Junior class; that is, 61 percent had dropped out in the first two years of the course. These people do not leave because they cannot afford to go on; they

belong to the well-to-do classes and their parents would be glad to have them finish. Neither are they dull; they have the largest inheritance, are backed by homes of culture, and are given every assistance that money can buy. But to finish means a little work; and work, be it as little as they can make it, is distasteful. The fact is that a large number of young people with both money and time to waste come to the university simply to get into the college swim, and as soon as the novelty has worn off, they toss this aside as they do any other plaything. It would be as well for these people and much better for the university if they never came to the school.

Fraternities, in some instances, do more than lower the standard of scholarship at the university; their tendency at times has been to lower the moral tone of their members. Not infrequently a young man that has come to the university with a clean heart has gone away with a tainted morality. And he could hardly help it; for constant association with the negation of good will dull the keenest conscience. Do the other boys "hit the pipe"? He must smoke, or be twitted with foolish notions of right and wrong. Do they drink once in awhile? He will break his promise to his mother. He soon learns that he was too ideal in his thoughts about woman; and he finds that he must know something of the great under-world or he will be counted an innocent tenderfoot. When our clean young man returns home, his parents soon discover that their boy has changed. He cares little for studies; he spends money freely; he is a bit fast. The sturdy ideals of honor, of home, of religion, learned from a sensible father and mother are gone; and where the "old folks" had looked forward with joy to the sacrifices they were to make that their son might bring honor to their declining years, they now behold a vision of possible shipwreck and dishonor.

Can it be avoided? I fear not. Fraternities are difficult to control. However, it seems to me that an expression of positive disapproval of the present fraternity idea sent out through the state would cause some young men to hesitate before they entered them. And if there could be established a rule that no one was to be initiated during his first year in college, it would keep away the class of young people who come to the university only for social reasons. Moreover, it would give a young man time to size up the situation; and in many cases the truth would both make and keep him free.

No one should gather from what has been said that the great mass of students is being much affected by all these things. A large part of the students are quiet, earnest, toiling young men and young women. While they are too much influenced by the ideals of the world outside the college halls, and while they, like their brothers in offices and factories, too often ask what credit or what pay they will get for performing work which, in the doing, carries its own reward; while at times they seem almost blind to the highest interests of the university, and have allowed student activities to get into the hands of the unworthy, the student body is in the main,

hard-working and thoroughly honest. In no other great university could one find so many young men earning their own way; and one is certain that as surely as the oak grows sturdier because beat upon by storms and tempest, these fellows with purpose, with courage, and with pluck, who have felt the pinch of poverty and weariness of toil, will draw from these hardships such strength, such confidence, such independence that they will be the future masters of our industries and of our government. And as the great nameless throng who are doing the world's work have always been the men to hold up the hands of the champions of truth, so the great body of earnest students will ever rally to the support of all measures that will work toward the development of higher manhood in the university.

During the past year much has been done for the benefit of the university. The Council has been formed which unifies the various departments and assists the President in handling the vast amount of detail of such an extensive institution. This Council has established a Board of Audit, which checks up the accounts of every student organization; graft and diversion of funds have entirely ceased. It has organized a Press Bureau, which will exercise a salutary influence upon the character of college journalism. It has assumed control of athletics, and we may be sure that there will be a return to sanity and honor in all sports.

There have been times when it seemed that the sordid influence of wealth would crush out the old ideals of culture. Money has been too important an ingredient in what the world has termed success; but the murky atmosphere has been much clarified by the events of the past year, and all men see clearly. Courageous manhood and sterling character are once more being counted in the estimate of a man's success. And, as we look more closely, we see that there has never been a time when the people of all lands did not cling to the old idea that the things which are not seen are eternal; while railroads, great ships, big factories, mammoth combines have never usurped the first place in the heart of any nation. Go to Germany; ask the proud German what you should see. Will he tell you to go to Berlin, the new metropolis, splendid with its palace, its modern cathedral, its Unter den Linden, to Crefeld and Essen, the center of their great steel industry? With pardonable pride he will suggest Heidelberg, Göttingen, and Leipsic,—the seats of great universities; Bonn, Weimar, and Bayreuth, because in these cities you can get the nearest glimpse of Beethoven, Wagner, of Schiller and Goethe. Is the glory of England in her caves of black treasure, her dark-throated chimneys, her hives of industry, swarming with myriads of weary, haggard men and women? Is it London, Birmingham, and Glasgow? Or is it Oxford, Melrose, Stoke-Pogis, and Stratford? And with us is it New York, Pittsburg, and Chicago? Or is it Haverhill, Cambridge, and Concord? Sometimes when we read the morning papers we think that Force and Mammon rule the world; but in the long hours of the night, when the noise and rush of the busy street have been hushed, and we can call

our thoughts back to consider calmly the realities of the world, we know that truth is mighty. We know that a nation's claim to future renown can never be based on its meat combine, its smoking chimneys, or its masses of minted gold; but in ages to come as in ages past, true national greatness must always be measured by the character of its manhood. And the shining hosts of high-spirited youth, leaving our colleges and universities year by year,—from Harvard and Yale, Columbia and Cornell, Michigan and Wisconsin, Minnesota and California,—fully equipped for the great battles before them, the struggles for their own success and for the establishment of righteousness, are the hope and promise of our people; these young men constitute the true grandeur of the nation.

MEET.

Last Saturday, the Wisconsin track team came to Minneapolis to meet the Minnesota team. The meet was interesting from start to finish and though Wisconsin won by over 20 points Minnesota men were outclassed in the events in which Wisconsin won her big lead.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.

Dr. Wm. W. Folwell, of the University of Minnesota, who has been for some years working upon a history of Minnesota, has the whole subject well in hand and expects to be able to finish the manuscript so that the history can be issued within a year. Dr. Folwell has made a very exhaustive study of early documents and has had first hand acquaintance with many of the events which make up the history of the state. It is his object to write a history of Minnesota that shall be authoritative, a history that must be taken into account by every future historian who would write a history of the state. Those who know Dr. Folwell best confidently expect such a book as the result of his labor. No other man in the state is so well qualified for this work and few could have given it the thorough and painstaking investigation that he has. For more than one-third of a century he has not only lived in almost daily personal contact with many of the men who have made the history of the state, but has had no small part himself in snapping that history, especially in matters educational.

R. R. RATES.

It is practically certain that the railroads will grant a rate of a fare and one-third, plus 25c for validation, to all visitors at commencement time. When you buy your ticket take a receipt for the money paid and upon

arriving at the University file this receipt with Mr. E. B. Johnson. This receipt will be validated by some railroad representative and the holder will then be entitled to a return fare at one-third the usual rate, that is, if the rate is granted, as we hope it will be.

CLASS OF 1901.

On April 28th, another class dinner was given in the Donaldson tea-rooms. Those present enjoyed a pleasant two hours renewing old friend-can conveniently get together and present times of the various '01's.

One of the features of the discussion took such a nature as to be interesting to the general Alumni, and especially those members of the '01 class who contemplate coming in for the annual commencement exercises. A class reunion is proposed for Wednesday in connection with the proposed general Alumni picnic or at some such time when the members can conveniently get together and have a good old time.

The members of the 1901 class are invited to drop our secretary, L. G. Cook, Mpls, a note in which an opinion on the subject is expressed. When commencement comes the '01's are expected come also.

It is not expected that the class reunion will militate in any way against the general alumni plans, but on the contrary to push it along and help others by helping ourselves.

PAPER BY SCHAPER.

Dr. Schaper, professor of political science, read a paper before the American Political Science Association, which has been reprinted from the proceedings. The paper deals with "What do students know about American government, before taking college courses in political science." The paper starts out by telling how the writer's experience with a junior, who had an entrance condition in "civics" disclosed an almost complete lack of knowledge of the most elementary principles of American government.

The questions asked of this student follow:—

1. Explain how members of Congress are chosen and state what you can

about their terms, qualifications and compensation.

2. Write a brief account of the federal courts. What does the Constitution provide in regard to the establishment

3. Describe clearly the process by which the Constitution of the United States may be amended. How may it be interpreted?

4. Outline the government of a county in your state.

5. What is meant by the New England plan of township government?

Aroused by an exhibition of dense ignorance upon a topic of such vital concern, the author made further investigations and soon discovered that this case was in no sense an unusual case. Having satisfied himself as to the state of affairs in the Minnesota schools, the author continued his investigations by sending the same set of questions to thirteen other institutions. Ten institutions gave the tests. The result of the tests given to ten sets of academic students, was as follows: Number examined 238; average age, 20.6 years; average per cent awarded answers to each of the four questions, was I, 12.4; II, 7.2; III, 5.6; V, 9.5; V, 6.5; total average for the set, 41.3 per cent.

The results obtained from the examination of four classes of engineering students, in those different institutions, showed an average total of 26.7 per cent.

The result showed a most distressing lack of knowledge of the most elementary principles of the subject. The paper then gives a large number of answers as they were written down by the examinees. According to the information furnished, this government is most fearfully and wonderfully made and ruled—as a single sample, and by no means exhibiting unusual ignorance—the following is quoted: "The constitution of the United States may be amended by a two thirds vote of the Senate with the consent of the president and can be interpreted by being published in the of-

ficial paper in Washington, and may be placed with the amendments in its proper place."

One noticeable feature in many answers was the exhibition of lack of ability to state clearly the knowledge really possessed. This came near being as potent a factor in the display of ignorance as was the lack of knowledge of the subject.

In summing up, the author, after referring to the fact that many colleges have become aroused to the necessity of better preparation in English, says:—"Has not the time come when we should add a second and third requirement? They are, a reasonable acquaintance with our country's history and a fair understanding of our country's government."

If you wish to secure a position to teach, write to James F. McCullough, Railway Exchange Building, Chicago.

STUDENT SOLDIERS REMEMBERED.

Professor A. E. Haynes has sent a silk U. S. Flag and a beautiful University pennant, maroon and gold, from the faculty and students of the University, for the grave of Lieut. Olaf H. Rask, who is buried at Bacon, Philippine Islands.

It is expected that these decorations will reach their destination in time to be used on Memorial Day. Similar decorations will be sent for the graves of the other eight student soldiers of the University who are buried in this country, three of them in Minnesota, three in Wisconsin, one in Massachusetts and one in Arlington cemetery, Washington, D.

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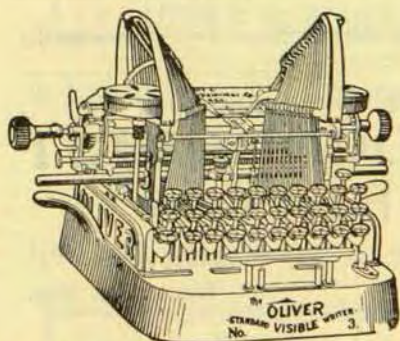
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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOL. V

MAY, 28, 1906

No 35

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COMMENCEMENT RAILROAD RATES.

1. There will be an open rate of a fare and one-third from all points in Minnesota. Tickets must be purchased June 10, 11 or 12 and good for return until the 16th.

2. Persons desiring to come earlier, can get the same advantage as to rates, anytime between June 6-12, by securing a certificate at the time they purchase their railroad tickets and having them endorsed while in the city. This plan will also apply to all points in adjoining states.

MEDICAL ENTRANCE REQUIREMENT.

In the note concerning the change in the entrance requirement of the college of medicine and surgery, one very important provision was overlooked. The requirement does not go into effect until the opening of the year 1907-08.

CLINICS.

The alumni of the college of medicine and surgery will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing some excellent clinics on the afternoon of alumni day. A definite program will be sent out to graduates of that college soon.

NINETY EIGHTS COMING.

The reunion of the class of '98 will be held Saturday, June 9th, 1906. Meet at the West Hotel at 2:30 P. M. to take the trolley for Lake Minnetonka. Picnic supper at Big Island Park. Each one to provide for his own lunch. All those at any time members of the class are urged to attend; if you cannot come be sure to send a letter to be read at the meeting.

If weather is unfavorable for picnic meet at the same time and place to carry out other plans.

Kindly notify promptly as requested in individual notices.

F. L. Adair, Chairman.

1901 REUNION.

Plans are rapidly being perfected for the class of 1901 reunion. A grand old time is planned for the general alumni picnic. Classes can get together as of old and make everyone

feel perfectly at home. Those of us who have come back to the Alma Mater and wander the campus o'er, know what it is to feel that no one there takes any interest in us. We feel like a man without a country. But that time is past. A reunion is planned so that everyone will know some one and not feel like a lost dog. Write the secretary and tell him you are coming.—A 1901'er.

'03's CELEBRATE.

The class of 1903 is planning to get together on alumni day, probably. Notices will be sent out by the class committee giving definite dates and plans.

NAUGHTY FOURS GET TOGETHER.

When? Wednesday, June 13, 1906, at 12 M. sharp.

Where? Campus Knoll, in front of Library.

For whom? Class of 1904.

Have a lunch with you. Later in the afternoon we shall join the rest of the alumni.

Be sure to come!

Alois F. Kovarik, Pres.

SHAKOPEANS GET TOGETHER.

All former members of the Shakopean literary society are urged to turn out to a reunion which is to be held on the campus Wednesday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock. The members will get together at the Library building and spend an hour or so in pleasant reminiscences before the picnic which is to come at 1 o'clock. Everyone is urged to attend.

JUST AFTER THE PICNIC.

Invitations are out for the reception which the Woman's League will tender June 13 from 3 to 6 o'clock on the campus.

Although cards are issued only to

senior girls in whose honor the affair is given, all University students, alumni and friends are included in the informal invitation.

A professional decorator has been engaged to beautify the campus for the occasion. Frappe will be served from booths bedecked in the '06 class colors, yellow and white. An orchestra will play during the receiving hours.

A feature of the afternoon's program will be the singing of the senior song by all present led by the Girls' Glee Club.

The League in giving the affair hopes to institute a custom which shall be followed at Minnesota in future years.

ACADEMIC FACULTY MEETINGS.

The faculty of the college of science, literature and the arts held a meeting last week at which several matters of importance were disposed of. The present faculty representatives on the University Council were re-elected—Professors West, McVey and Nachtrieb. A proposition looking to the granting of degrees in which special distinction in scholarship shall be recognized—as "cum laude," etc. The general idea was approved and the matter was referred to a committee to formulate rules for the carrying out of the idea. A communication was received from Dean Owre of the college of dentistry asking that an arrangement be made for a six year course in dentistry, somewhat after the plan of the seven-year course in medicine. The proposition as submitted called for three years of academic work and three years in dentistry; the degree of bachelor of arts to be granted at the end of the first year of the dental course, which is accepted in lieu of the last year of the academic course. The degree of doctor of dental sur-

gery to be granted at the end of two additional years of dental work.

TO BE DEDICATED WEDNESDAY.

The soldiers' monument arrived safely Thursday, and was put in place Saturday. The pedestal has also arrived and the tablets will be here today. Everything is now in readiness for the unveiling of the monument on Decoration Day.

Theo Alice Ruggles-Kitson, the sculptor, arrived Thursday from Galesburg, Ill., where she attended the unveiling of her statue of Mother Bickerdyke. She is the guest of Professor Haynes and family.

There are many students now in the University who were among the number who fought in the late war, and they will be asked to don the old uniforms and take part in the ceremony.

NORTHFIELD ALUMNI.

Through the kindness of Dr. Paul M. Glasoe, '97, the secretary of the General Alumni Association had the pleasure of lunching with the Northfield alumni last Monday evening, at St. Olaf College. There were present Dr. Glasoe, '97, Paul G. Schmidt, '97, Paul W. Guilford, '97, Law, '00, of Minneapolis, Drusilla Hatchinson, '01, Dr. E. G. Riddel, Dent. '91, Dr. Nils Flaten, '93, Ph.D. '00. Two hours were spent in pleasant chat over old times and new plans. There are very few U. of M. men and women in Northfield, but everyone is a loyal alumnus.

PERSONALS.

John O. Morris, '88, is now vice-president, mechanical engineer and factory superintendent of the Chicago Crossing Company. This company has recently located their large factory on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern (the outer belt) at West Chicago.

The company is engaged in the manufacture of railway appliances. The general office is in the Monadnock building in Chicago. Mr. Morris is living at 225 Franklin avenue, West Chicago, Ill.

Harry E. Ruble, '06, and Miss Naomi Sarah Crabb of this city were married last week. Mr. and Mrs. Ruble have gone to Pleasant, N. D., where Mr. Ruble is engaged in business.

Lee Galloway, '96, is studying in England at the present time. His address is 98 Greenfield Road, Harborne, near Birmingham, England.

WEDDED.

The wedding of Mrs. Lonita B. Heishley and Dr. William Edwin Leonard, '76, was solemnized at the Memorial Church of the Advocate in Philadelphia, Pa., April 17th, 1905, in the presence of numerous relatives and professional friends. After a trip of two weeks in the South, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard were at home at 2446 Grand Ave.

WILLIAM MACDONALD, '98.

Mr. William Macdonald, '98, who holds a position in the department of agriculture of the Transvaal, South Africa, is spending three months at the department of agriculture of the University, making a study of plant breeding, for which line of investigation Minnesota is so justly famous. Mr. Macdonald is editor of the Transvaal Agricultural Journal which is issued by the department with which he is connected. He is in this country for the purpose of making investigations valuable for the agricultural interests of the Transvaal. When he leaves Minnesota he is to go to Washington and spend some time in the department of agriculture there before returning to his home at Pre-

toria. Mr. Macdonald is a Scotchman who came to this country for the purpose of studying agriculture and he had his practical experience in Lyon county of this state. After graduating from the "U." Mr. Macdonald spent some time in graduate work at Cornell and some other institutions and went to South Africa to engage in farming. His preparation and experience has made him unusually well fitted for the task to which he has been called.

His loyalty to Minnesota is unabated and he has high words of praise for his Alma Mater, which he says is known the world over for its practical work in many lines, especially in developing new and improved breeds of wheat. He attributes the advance largely to the influence of President Northrop. In common with hundreds of others he regrets that no record has ever been made of President Northrop's chapel talks. He says:

"But one thing I do know, and that is, his inspiring words will ever remain in the hearts of his students, an imperishable legacy to the state and to the nation."

THAT ROW.

The daily papers, last Monday, contained an account of a disgraceful row which occurred at the National hotel the Saturday night before. In one of these accounts the members of the "Sang and Stein" club were named as the guilty parties. The row started because the hotel authorities refused to serve liquid refreshments after midnight in violation of the city laws. Four young men were arrested and gave fictitious names in the police court and were fined \$20 and \$25 each. Two of the men were not University students, one had been a student and one is said to have been a high school student who was being rushed for a University fraternity. The fourth man was a medical student. It was a disgraceful row and

those engaged in it were punished none too severely.

THE DAILY DISAGREEMENT.

The plan for mutualizing the Daily which everyone supposed had been accomplished, has apparently fallen through. The new board refuses to assume the debts of the old board. With proper management, under mutualized control by the students, there is no reason why the Daily could not be made to pay its way in the future and to settle up for back debts in a single year.

The corporation control has been a failure, it does not enlist the interest of the students, and we doubt whether such control can ever be made to be self-sustaining. Any reasonable concession, to secure the desired change should be made even though it may cost a little in the way of giving up of technical rights. The good of the University demands that the change be made, and anyone who stands in the way of the change is injuring the University.

FLAG POLE COMING.

A recent letter from Lewis Schwager, '95, Law '96, contains the welcome news that a 167-ft. flag pole is now on its way to Minnesota. The pole which is coming in two sections, of 42-ft. and 125-ft. each, is the gift of Messrs. Schwager and Nettleton, lumber manufacturers and wholesalers of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Nettleton, ex-'00, left the University to enlist in the 15th Minnesota for Spanish-American war and decided not to finish his course, but to go into business. Though he did not finish his course in person he did by proxy, by marrying Miss Emma C. Carpenter, '01, so his interest in the University is that of a most loyal alumnus. While in the city last winter, Mr. Schwager had an interview with Mr. W. W. Broughton, freight traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway Company and J. B. Baird, general freight agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, to have the flag pole brought to Minneapolis free of charge. The pole is coming by the Northern Pacific road. Professor Nachtrieb and Mr. C. J. Rockwood are to have charge of the erection of the pole, which will form part of the alumni day program, if it arrives in time.

PERSONALS.

Captain William Folwell is coming to Minneapolis to attend the commencement exercises at the University of Minnesota. He will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Chicago to meet his brother, Russell H., '93, and will make the remainder of the trip in the latter's new touring automobile.

Professor E. M. Freeman, formerly of the University, has returned from Washington, D. C., to make some extensive experiments in wheat in the University laboratories. Professor Freeman is now connected with the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture.

Frank H. Nutter, Jr., formerly a student in the University, was recently appointed engineer to the park board of this city. Mr. Nutter succeeds his father who has been the park board's engineer since its organization.

PROFESSOR BENTON RESIGNS.

Last week Professor C. W. Benton, who has been in charge of the department of French for the past twenty-six years presented his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present college year. The resignation came as a decided surprise to his University friends. Professor Benton has not made public his plans for the future.

MEETING OF MUSEUM MEN.

Professor H. F. Nachtrieb, returned last week from the meeting of museum representatives which was held at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. There were about sixty representatives present and the American Association of Museums was organized upon plans similar to the British Association. The delegates were entertained at luncheons and dinners, during the time of the meeting, by their host, the American Museum of Natural History. In the discussions attendant upon the organization of the new association one feature was made especially prominent, viz., the educational value of the museum. Some museums making up teaching collections for the use of schools. This is in line

with what has been done, for some time, in England and Germany.

THE CENTENNIAL IN BERLIN.

The Philosophical Society of Berlin is preparing to honor the celebrated Philosopher Fichte by the dedication of a monument to his memory. Fichte was the first Rector of the University in Germany's capital city, and was largely influential in the organization of that institution. Entering upon his Rectorship at the University opening, in the early years of the nineteenth century, his Monument is to crown the centennial of that event. No philosopher in the fatherland of modern thinking proclaimed higher ideals of freedom and science. No other has appealed so strongly to the western world.

Professor Gabriel Campbell of Dartmouth College is a member of the committee to care for contributions for the Fichte Monument. He will be glad to receive freewill offerings, small as well as larger, which will be credited to Minnesota University or, if desired, to the individual giver. A number of the members of the faculty in our American universities recognize the imperial University of Berlin as an alma mater. Professor Campbell occupied a chair in the University of Minnesota when he was elected to membership in the Philosophical Society of the German capitol. Some expression of appreciation from America, not to say from Minnesota University, will be a well-deserved and graceful courtesy at the Berlin Centennial. If more convenient, contributions may be handed to Dr. Wilde, who will forward them to the committee.

GREEK CLUB.

The Greek Club held its last regular meeting of the year last Monday evening at the residence of Dr. Jabez Brooks. This meeting was made memorable by the closing of this discussion of the life of the ancient Greeks, which has been the main subject under consideration for the year. Mr. Clarence Harter and Mr. Arnold Frye gave talks upon this subject. Dr. Savage gave readings from Latin epigrams and anecdotes, and a Japan-

ese student gave readings from the New Testament in Japanese. The club presented Dr. Brooks with a beautiful picture as a token of the esteem in which he is held. The year's work has been an unqualified success. There has been a large attendance at all meetings which have been characterized by enthusiastic discussions of various topics of interest centering around the main theme.

The club will hold its annual picnic before the close of the year at the home of Professor Hutchinson.

"LESSONS FROM THE JAPANESE."

The **Normal Red Letter** (Moorhead), in reporting an address given by Dr. James at the normal school recently, says:

"Because of his position, Mr. James was an object of zealous interest to the teachers; because of his sparkling and high-minded personality, he became, as his lecture progressed, an object of even livelier interest and admiration. His address was a clear-sighted analysis of the characteristics that have made Japan a world-power. The lessons, roughly stated, were an open-minded spirit of investigation, rigid discipline and education, politeness and cheerfulness, and a spirit of sacrifice for national institutions. * * * Through a superior system of physical, mental and moral discipline, Japan has made her sons exceptionally efficient. They are polite, cheerful, orderly, devoted to the state, meditative and earnest."

Dr. James is in much demand as a commencement speaker and has six such engagements to fill in the next few weeks.

DELIGHTED DEKES.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Association gave a house-warming and ban-

quet at their new home, 1711 University avenue southeast, last Monday night. Their beautiful new home cost \$8,000 and is a gem, and could hardly be improved for its purpose.

President Northrop acted as toastmaster and was at his best, and that is saying as much as can be said in commendation of the way in which he handled the event. Rev. Thurston gave the invocation and toasts were responded to as follows: D. K. E., by Frank W. Shaw; Alma Mater, by Eugene L. Patterson, '93; D. K. E. in Athletics, by Bert Strong; Sineews of War, by Douglas Fiske, Law '91; D. K. E. Association of Minnesota, by W. D. Mitchell, '95; Law '96; An Ideal Chapter, by Judge E. F. Waite; The Alumni, by Dr. Cates; D. K. E. in politics, by Walter L. Stockwell, '89, state superintendent of public instruction of North Dakota. The speeches were all of high grade and the occasion was one that will long live in the memories of those present, a source of inspiration, helpfulness and real comfort.

NEW CANDIDATES.

Miss Ina Firkins, '88, who has been connected with the University library since graduation, has announced herself as a candidate for the position of librarian. The appointment will be made by the Regents upon recommendation of a special committee consisting of Regents Wyman, Nelson, and Mahoney. It is understood that the University Council will present a candidate for the place.

CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

The many friends of Professor Hutchinson will be overjoyed to hear that Mrs. Hutchinson, who has been ill for nearly a year, is much better and is now making rapid progress toward complete recovery.

PICNIC?—Did You Say—PICNIC?

**Yes, I said Picnic. An
Old-fashioned Picnic.**

WHAT? An alumni picnic.

WHEN? Wednesday, June 13th, one p. m.

WHERE? The "U" Campus under the old oaks
opposite site of the Old Main.

WHO? Every graduate of the University. Every
former matriculate of the University. The
Regents and Faculty, past and present.

WHY? To meet old friends. To live over old
times. To meet informally hundreds of
friends you seldom have a chance to meet.
To get pleasure and to give pleasure. To
do your part to get the alumni of all
departments united in their love for Alma
Mater. Such a meeting will mean much in
the way of uniting the alumni in the
service of the University.

HOW? Everyone come. Everyone bring a basket
lunch for self and one other so that there
may be provision for those from outside
the city who find it possible to come in at
the last moment. Cold water and coffee or
lemonade will be furnished. Swings, ham-
mocks, games, everything to make this a
gala day will be provided. Wear your "U"
colors. Come to have a good time yourself
and to make others have the same.

PASS IT ON. When you have read this notice
and fixed these facts in mind, tell it
to some one else.

BOOKS IN THE MAKING.

Professor Anderson is completing a
treatise on the "Virginia and Ken-
tucky Resolutions," parts of which
have appeared in the journal of the
American Historical Association. He
is a much quoted authority on mat-
ters in this particular sphere of his-
torical research and students and
scholars will await his new work with
interest.

Professor White is working hard to
finish "An English Constitutional His-
tory" which he has started.

Dr. McVey of the Economics de-
partment has nearly finished a book
on "Merchant Marine."

O'BRIEN STARTS COURSE.

Hon. C. D. O'Brien, one of the
most prominent attorneys in St. Paul,
began, last week, a two weeks' course
of lectures on "Criminal Procedure."
This is for the senior laws.

SOCIAL SENIORS.

The much feted senior girls are to
be the guests of the Y. W. C. A. at
the annual senior spread which will
be given in the Armory Friday noon,
June 6th, at 1 o'clock.

Every effort is being made to make
this last social event an unprecedent-
ed success and one to be long remem-
bered by the girls who leave college
this year.

PIPE OF PEACE.

Thursday night, May 31st, is the
date definitely agreed upon by Presi-
dents Sinclair and Briggs, for the sen-
ior and junior classes to smoke the
pipe of peace and bury the hatchet.

PAIGE MINNESOTA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Professor James Paige will repre-
sent Minnesota at the meeting of the
Intercollegiate Athletic Council, which
will be held in Chicago June 1st.

GOPHER COMES OUT.

The Gopher made its appearance
last Wednesday. It was received in
the usual way. Those who escaped
enjoyed its hits at the foibles of
others less fortunate and those who
did not escape took their medicine
with what grace they could. From
an artistic standpoint of view it is a
very creditable production, and its
grinds are not likely to rankle per-
manently in the hearts of the hit.

BALL TEAM TRAVELS.

Ten days will be spent by the Var-
sity baseball team on their annual
trip this spring. They will leave here

the first of this week and will return about the middle of examination week. All members of the team will be excused from all classes while away, and will take special examinations before leaving or immediately upon their return.

Ten games will be played on the trip. There will be two games with Chicago as a starter, then two with the fast Notre Dame bunch.

THE FRATERNITY IDEA.

The paper "Some Present Conditions at The State University" in the last Weekly expresses with many good ideas, some that seem quite narrow and unfair in their deductions. I shall not attempt to discuss more than that part of it which relates to college fraternities.

One in passing, however, is tempted to console the writer in his grief that the Folwell desire "that this should be a scholar's University" was not accomplished earlier. The state census taken last year shows two-thirds of our population of foreign parentage, and what instruction these lads most needed was just such a grade of work as would supplement the village high school and make them all good, intelligent American citizens; not necessarily all learned scholars. Not that we don't need the Graduate School (true university or research work) but the state, during the past twenty-five years, has in return for her support of the University, received for her sons and daughters the instruction for which they were ready and in most need.

I wonder if it is because the writer complains of having "doctors" (presumably physicians are meant) assist in the strenuous work of preparing the foot ball machine that I notice his first complaint about that sport. "In the first place the persons selected for foot ball are the strongest out of 3000 in attendance—the very persons who are in no need of physical training." The strong do need physical training just as much as the weak if they are to continue in that good condition, but we do not pretend to play foot ball in order to make all the students directly strong. We have the gymnasium, the wood pile, the

paper route (I well remember the Russell Coffee House trays) as giving excellent physical training, not to mention all the other out door and in door sports open to the student.

The foot ball player is rather a model for admiration and emulation. Did I ever look upon my good friend and classmate, E. P. Harding, without wishing that I were as strong as he? Was not the football eleven a splendid "living" teacher of the pleasures and advantages found in being strong? I have never heard it advocated to put the biggest sinner in the pulpit to lead us unto reverence that he himself thereby might become converted, nor do we put on the platform a voiceless youth to sing or a tonguetied to orate in order that we might be entertained and benefitted by his laudable but futile efforts. No, the strong are the ones to play football, and they should be well trained, well "doctored," to stimulate to the highest our enthusiasm for physical strength and bodily perfection, and make us vow that whether our children know Greek or not, they shall at least have a sound body and in that respect be ahead of some of their fathers. To accomplish such results a University can well afford to pay \$3500 for a coach.

The Fraternity idea is to-day one of friendship. We are not literary societies, nor debating clubs, nor even organized to capture Phi Beta Kappa. We prize all these, we desire to work for them and some of us hope to attain them, but, we are not entirely off our track because we can not be identified as one of these. We are young men and women banded together, congenial souls, building up ties of friendship and perfect understanding that shall last through life as the bond between David and Jonathan. It is easy to deprecate, to generalize, to assume conditions—at least bad ones—that do not exist. In order that I may in some measure avoid this mistake let me plainly state what I, a green friendless boy, gained from my fraternity.

1. I became one of a number of men (not all bad) whom I came to know intimately, with some of whom strong ties of friendship sprang up. I had a chance to measure myself daily at close and intimate range with some twenty young men; if there were anything in me it must come

out, if there were nothing good in me to develop, I lost no more here than I would have suffered among the barbs.

2. I learned at the fraternity house early, the traditions, the habits, the peculiarities, the weak and the strong points about the university, for upper class men and old graduates were in our family circle, and often over the graceful whirls from the pipe—and it was not difficult to let the other fellow smoke, I didn't and wasn't asked to—stories of bygone days were told that to me at least gave a clearer perspective of the present.

3. But not only did it make our own University known and dear to me, and is today the strongest tie that binds me to the campus, but through our charge letters and conventions, I became intimately acquainted with the other Universities and colleges where we had sister chapters. I was in some measure compensated for my inability to go to an eastern college to continue work.

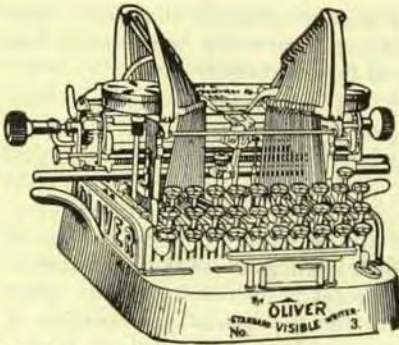
4. Did our scholarship suffer **because we were in a fraternity?** I think not. Three of our boys were voted the Phi Beta Kappa key in close succession, and these three supported themselves while at the University by hard work. If the fraternity men are not finishing their course today at the University, if they are not conspicuous for high rank in scholarship, it is not because the chapter is not urged again and again by their older brethren to work and to work hard and to a finish. Naturally many men who are picked for fraternities are so situated in life that they soon find it profitable to drop out and take places that are waiting for them and for which they do not have to toil and compete. But I believe most of these men have made more of their course though uncompleted, than they would if not members of a fraternity. By what reason-

ing shall I conclude that these boys and our University were really better if they had never met?

5. Is the fraternity spirit a frivolous, a demoralizing, or, a degrading one? No one who has been at a national convention of a first-class fraternity, who has met strong, earnest old men, prominent in national life—traveling across the continent to be present, who has heard them plead for the sacred preservation of those sentiments and ideals of friendship and brotherhood for which we stand, who has seen the tremendous sacrifices of time, work and money made in behalf of an old Alma Mater now in need, or a former chapter to be reestablished or regenerated, can believe that the noble spirit of the fraternity idea is either lost or dead. I speak now of what I know and have experienced, and can well believe the old saying that no one can be a real fraternity man who has not attended a national meeting.

There is enough of nobleness and good in the fraternity system to make it endure, to make it worth while for us to rectify the wrong that has crept in and turn these young men's faces squarely towards the fact that they are a class of picked fellows of whom the best alone is demanded.

But I am getting too earnest. Perhaps, after all, Professor Webster did not mean literally all he said. Perhaps he was only delving into catalogue and magazine for material wherewith to construct a thoughtful address, for after concluding that the small band of earnest seekers after truth is less than one-tenth of the whole student body, and that from 25 to 40 per cent. of the students would be better away from the University at work, he commences a later paragraph with this statement, "No one should gather from what has been said that the great mass of students is being much affected by all these



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things. A large part of the students are quiet, earnest, toiling young men and young women."

If this be true, I have already written too much.

—Soren P. Rees, '05.

COLLEGE CLOSING.

There is no little agitation among the students in favor of earlier opening and closing of the University year. A petition is being circulated and is being quite freely signed favoring a change back to the old schedule. It is not at all probable that such change will be made.

NEW BOOK PLANNED.

For many years there has been, among school men everywhere, the growing recognition of a need for a textbook covering what has heretofore been included in the half-year's work in senior American history and civics, a text covering the political development of the country. In response to this demand Professor W. M. West has been doing some work on such a text and unless some one else gets into the field with a suitable book, in the near future, he will push the work to completion as soon as he can find the necessary time.

Professor West is unusually well qualified for this work, having been one of the pioneers in the field. Years ago when in high school work he had the work for his classes outlined somewhat as indicated in the foregoing statement.

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JUNE, 4, 1906.

No. 35½

"PERSONAL."—*My Dear Fellow Alumnus: It is probable that nine-tenths of the subscribers intend to some day become life members of the General Alumni Association. Probably one-half of this number could take out such a membership at once as well as at a later day. Those who are waiting to have the matter called to their attention by an official notice, are urged to accept this as such a notice and to send in a check at once. Such action on your part will mean that the \$10 which you will pay for such membership will be more effective than it will be if you wait for a personal notice. Since you plan to do this anyway why not make your money more effective by sending it in promptly? He gives twice who gives promptly. The alumni constitute a body which is unwieldy solely on account of its inertia. If each one, to whom these words shall come, will do his part to overcome this inertia the thing will be done.*

Remember what Dr. Louis B. Wilson, Med. '96, said in a speech at the first meeting of the General Alumni Association—"THE MOST INSIDIOUS OF ALL FORMS OF SELFISHNESS IS INERTIA." If the alumni are ever to do for the University what they may do, this inertia must be overcome. The only way to overcome it is for each one of us to give ourselves a good mental shaking up; get rid of our tendency to let the other man do it—put ourselves in the attitude of the man who said—"Some one must do it, why not I?"

E. B. Johnson, Secretary.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK PROGRAM

Saturday, June 9, Class play Metropolitan theatre.

Sunday, June 10, Baccalaureate service at the Armory, address by President Northrop.

Monday, June 11, Senior class day.

Campus exercises in the morning and excursion in the afternoon.

Banquet of Dental Alumni at Masonic Temple 6:30 P. M.

Reunion of class of 1896 at the home of Mrs. T. S. McLaughlin, 8 P. M.

Tuesday, June 12, 8 P. M. Senior Promenade at Masonic Temple.

Wednesday, June 13, Meeting of Regents at 10 A. M.

Shakopean Reunion at 11 A. M.

Class of 1904 12 M.

Alumni picnic 1 P. M.

Reunion of classes of 1895, 1896, 1901, 1903, 1904, and other classes will hold informal reunions.

3 P. M. Woman's League reception.

3 P. M. Business meeting of the Academic Alumni.

6:30 P. M. Banquet of Alumni of the college of medicine and surgery at Donaldson's tea rooms.

Banquet of Law Alumni at the Nicollet Hotel.

8 P. M. Phi Beta Kappa address in the chapel by Professor F. J. E. Woodbridge.

Thursday, June 14, 10 A. M. Graduating exercises in the Armory, Address by Harry Pratt Judson acting president of the University of Chicago.



The Senior Class Play

“A Check from Home”

Will be given at the

Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday, June 9

Matinee and Evening

Exchange tickets can be secured from seniors. Cash seat sale June 8, at Box office

ALUMNI

Have you a copy of the Official University Song

“Hail to Minnesota!”

Words and music by Truman E. Rickard, Class of 1905.

ON YOUR PIANO

This is a real college song—one which can be considered as distinctive of Minnesota both in the sentiment of the words and in the music. Beautifully illustrated cover. Sheet music, 30 cents. At the University Bookstores, or at the Metropolitan Music Co., Minneapolis.

THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

VOL. V

JUNE, 4, 1906

No 35½

The Minnesota Alumni Weekly

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Minneapolis.

E. B. JOHNSON, '88, - - Editor.
Frank S. Lyon, '07, Business Manager

NINETY FIVES TOO.

The class of '95 will hold its reunion at the time of the General Alumni picnic, June 13th, at 1 p. m.

It is planned to get the members of the various University classes together so that while the picnic is for all the alumni of all departments it will be possible for classmates to have a special opportunity to meet and enjoy a visit.

READ CAREFULLY: This issue of the Weekly is an extra and is sent out for the purpose of arousing the alumni and urging them to take an active interest in University affairs, especially the events of Commencement week. Do not forget the Alumni Picnic. This is going to be the best opportunity you have had since graduation to meet your friends among the Alumni and former students. Be there yourself and urge others whom you may chance to meet to be there also. There will be no formal invitations sent out, but a card has been prepared announcing the event and this will be furnished free to anyone who will ask the secretary for them. Lend a hand. The success of the day depends on you. If you are not there you will miss it and others will miss you.

1896 REUNION.

The class of 1896 will hold its tenth anniversary reunion at the home of Mrs. Theo. S. McLaughlin (nee Jessie Long), 41 Groveland Terrace, Minneapolis, on the evening of June 11th. The class is making an effort to get every member present if possible and where this is not possible to get a written report to be read that evening.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS.

Fred G. Tracy, Eng. '00, of C. G. Tracy & Co., dealers in general merchandise, Glyndon, Minn., sends in his check for a life membership to help make the one thousand which the secretary has set as the mark for the first year.

Additional life memberships recently received are Dr. A. P. Williamson, Law '94, formerly dean of the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery, and now in charge of the Southern California hospital for the insane at Patton, Calif., and Dr. A. T. Mann, '88, clinical instructor in surgery, college of medicine and surgery.

THE '78 STONE.

Some mischievous students have again buried the old boulder which was placed on the campus by the class of '78. We have no doubt that the deed was done purely from a spirit of mischief, without a thought of any disrespect to the class of '78 or to a University tradition. The distressing feature of the whole affair is the exhibition of a lack of reverence for sentiment. There is little enough of mere

sentiment in life and it is to be regretted students should so forget themselves as to trample upon traditions. Thoughtlessness is at times perilously akin to malice.

BURTON ACCEPTS.

Last Friday morning President Northrop received a telegram from Dr. Richard Burton saying that he would accept the position as head of the department of English. This is news that rejoices the hearts of all University men and women. We had feared that he would not come, and now that the matter is definitely settled, that he is to come, we are doubly glad.

PHI BETA KAPPA ADDRESS.

The attention of all alumni and students, as well as of all friends of Professor Woodbridge, is called to the fact that he is to deliver the public oration before the Phi Beta Kappa society in chapel on the evening of June 13th, the day before commencement. The meeting is open to all and no one interested in scholarship can afford to miss what will undoubtedly be a notable address. Since leaving Minnesota four years ago to fill the chair of philosophy at Columbia, vacated by President Butler, Professor Woodbridge has come to be recognized as one of the leaders in the revival of philosophy in this country. His administrative genius has resulted not merely in making Columbia one of the most important philosophic centers but also in the foundation and continuance of a new journal—the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods*—which has been at once the recognized medium for the discussion of the most vital problems of present day philosophy. The address he is to deliver here promises to be an interpretation of the significance of this modern philosophy for scholarship and life. Its title is *Naturalism and Humanism*.

Professor Woodbridge will reach the city June 10th and spend a week with his sister, Mrs. Constant.

DEAN DOWNEY.

The Memorial Day oration was delivered by Dean Downey, before an audience which completely filled the Plymouth Congregational church in this city. We regret that we have not the room to give the address to our readers. It was a masterly presentation of the work of the great army of the union, now represented by the Grand Army of the Republic, with much to make the old boys justly proud of their record. He then advanced to the broader ideas of national tendencies, bringing out the

thought that while American people are at heart peace loving, they are mighty in war; and that while sordid selfishness seems to be a leading characteristic, it needs only a call for help to open the hearts and loosen the golden streams.

A DUTY DONE.

After five years of the most self-sacrificing labor, and unwearied devotion to the cause of properly commemorating the patriotism and loyalty of the students who freely offered themselves for their country's service, on the part of one man, a noble monument was dedicated last Wednesday.

The University owes a debt of gratitude to Professor Haynes, who has worked in season and out of season, that this might be brought about. We know of no one else who would have persisted in the face of some of the discouragements which he met. Today he can look back over the past five years of labor and rest in the assurance of a worthy task, well done.

The men who gave their lives for the cause and the others who so freely offered their all, need no monument to commemorate their unselfishness and patriotism. We have added nothing to their glory or honor, that is beyond our reach; we have simply discharged a duty which we owed to ourselves and to the generations of students yet to come.

The monument will stand as a perpetual reminder that it is not all of life to live—that civic virtue is not dead and that there are those who prize their love of country above ease and safety, who hold their citizenship in this great republic as a sacred trust to be administered for the good of their fellow men.

All honor to the man who would not allow us to rest until we had done our duty to ourselves and those who are to come after us.

In reverence let us bow our heads in memory of those patriots living, and those who have passed beyond, who have given us a noble example of what patriotism really means—a willingness to give even to the "last full measure of devotion." Their lives have given us a higher and a truer view of humanity. In the reports of greed and graft, with which the daily press teems, we are apt to think that the whole picture is dun colored. Such exhibitions of patriotism, however, teach us that—

"When heroes are as countless as the flames;

When sympathy * * has opened wide
A hundred million generous human hearts,
* * * this world is infinitely blessed."

ALUMNI WEEKLY

THE STATUE.

The cut which is given here scarcely does the wonderful piece of work justice. It is not only notable for what it stands for, but as a wonderful work of art. The figure stands on a base of green Vermont granite, weighing seven tons. The granite pedestal is about six feet high and the bronze statue is nine feet high, six inches above heroic size. There is first of all strength in the face, the arm, the whole figure. Then there is earnestness and readiness, with a certain repose—perhaps self-contained—a complete mastery of self—would express what we desire to say. It is a manly figure in the full possession of all the qualities which go to make up manliness. Such a figure, standing guard over against the armory, past which the thousands of students will file to their places in the ranks for their military training, will stand as a perpetual reminder of the real purpose of that exercise—a perpetual call to higher ideals of citizenship and manhood.

THE UNVEILING OF THE STUDENT SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.

After several weeks of cloudy, rainy and stormy weather, last Wednesday dawned one of the most perfect days Minneapolis ever saw. The exercises of dedication were in keeping with the day. The University cadets were out in full force and their military bearing gave a proper setting to the exercises of unveiling. They formed a hollow square about the monument and the exercises began. Owing to the difficulty of hearing in the open air, they broke ranks, at the suggestion of the officer of the day, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Rice, and crowded up close to the speaker's stand.

The cadets met Governor Johnson at the street car and escorted him to the Library building. They then accompanied the speakers of the day to the temporary platform, beside the statue.

The exercises opened by the band, which played "Minnesota." The exercises on the printed program were then taken up in order, save for the fact that the men's glee club did not appear.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Clement G. Clarke, of the First Congregational church of Minneapolis. The ladies' glee club then sang "All through the night." The monument, which was draped in a huge United States flag, was then unveiled by Richard Pillsbury Gale, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gale (Mrs. Gale, nee Sadie Pillsbury, '88).

The band followed with the Reveille.

Ex-Governor Samuel R. VanSant then made the speech presenting the monument to the Board of Regents. In his stirring address Governor VanSant said much that was good, and we regret that we have not a full report to give our readers. The strongest point he made was toward the close when he said—that though we need have no fear of a foreign enemy, and the country itself is harmonious, there are grave problems to be met and solved. In every crisis of our history there has been raised a man for the hour. Washington for the Revolution; Jefferson to pen the declaration of independence, Jackson to quell nullification, Lincoln to prevent disunion, McKinley to wage war for the oppressed of Cuba and Roosevelt to grapple with the great economic problems that face us today.

Mr. Wyman responded for the Regents in a few well-chosen words. He reminded those present that while we might well keep in mind the patriotism of those who gave their lives for the cause, those who came through unharmed were no less deserving of honor, for they freely offered their all just as truly as those who died.

Governor Johnson followed Mr. Wyman and accepted the statue for the state. He said—

"On behalf of the people of this great commonwealth, I accept this monument, erected to the memory of the heroes who gave up their lives in the service of their country.

"The character of a country is known by the customs and habits of the people and in the forms and ceremonies by which they celebrate the virtues and patriotism of those citizens who have assisted in the perpetuation of the republic and its institutions.

"This day and this particular event link ory of the patriotic and heroic dead, will always stand, not for the triumph of arms, but as the exemplification of duty done, as representative of the capacity of American citizenship to meet every obligation imposed, and reminds us that no danger can come to this republic that will not be overcome by an aroused people.

Link for Past and Present.

"This day and this particular event link the soldier of a half-century ago and the soldier of yesterday in indissoluble bonds welded together in the furnace heat of two wars, different in their nature and purpose, but both waged under the American flag. It is to our credit that we are not a war-

like people, but it is also to our national glory that if war be necessary, to preserve our national honor, there are patriots who are willing to sacrifice even life itself as their obligation to their country. And while we realize that the record of all illustrious action ought to be remembered by mankind, time obliterates record and a grateful people erects such altars as this that the passer-by for all time to come shall know that men were willing to die, and did die, for their country.

"We do not erect monuments to foster a military spirit. Rather than that, we had best forget heroism altogether, but we do erect them to remind ourselves and posterity that duty to country is not forgotten.

Duty of the People.

"This spot will henceforth arrest the eye of the visitor and perchance teach him that our duty now and always is consecration to the work of realizing in this land the best and highest form of government for all the people alike, protecting the nation from foes from without and within, repelling treason which strikes at the heart of the nation, tho there be no open declaration of war.

"We have much cause for congratulation as a nation. At peace with the world, extending the arteries of our commerce to all the world, our own people awakening to a higher sense of civic virtue, we have much for which we ought to be truly thankful. And yet in our exultation, we should not forget that freedom, liberty, our system of government and our resources afford opportunity for the concentration of great fortunes in few hands and the exercise of undue power by a few individuals. It may be that our duty may lie in different direction but be as imperative as that of the heroes who went out of this world at Concord or Charlestown. Obligation does not alone follow the shrill notes of the fife or the beat of the drum. It is always present, and if we would have well ordered society, we must have the realized ideals which make for a better social condition, striving not so much for that which enhances the material, but rather for that which, woven into the fabric of our institutions, will give us a nation of greater knowledge, wider culture and a democracy most favorable to law, order and well-being.

"This monument, erected to the memory of patriots, is a lesson of service and sacrifice, and as such I accept it for our people with the hope that will ever teach us that the republic is perpetual, and that

the American heart throbs and beats in recognition of good deeds."

The band then played a patriotic medley in place of the men's glee club which was down on the program for the number. Professor Haynes was then introduced.

He was given a rousing reception by the audience and the cadets gave him the "What's the matter with Haynes" and the University yell. It was a well-deserved tribute to his loyal devotion to the cause which at that hour had reached fruition.

The history of this memorial really began in December, 1898, when a committee was appointed to secure and send Christmas presents to former University students who were members of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, then stationed in Manila, P. I. This committee consisted of members from the faculty and students. After presents were secured and forwarded, the writer proposed that a simple medal of honor should be given, from the faculty and students, to every former student of the University whose name could be secured who had served his country in the war with Spain, either in the army or navy. He presented a design for such a medal and both it and the plan were adopted and he had the pleasure of presenting two hundred eighteen of these medals.

But ere this task was completed, it occurred to this member of the committee that it would be well to have some permanent recognition of the honorable part many of the men of the University had taken in this short but very important event in our country's history, and in the history of the University. This movement was inaugurated by a letter from him to the Board of Regents then in annual session. In this letter was set forth the need of a fitting memorial for the heroes of '98 and a subscription of \$10 to start a fund for such a purpose.

Immediately upon the reading of the letter, our lamented Gov. Pillsbury moved the appointment of a committee to inaugurate and carry to completion the project of securing the funds and erecting such a memorial, on the campus; and with his characteristic interest in all matters relating to the welfare of the University and with his usual generosity, he said that he would give five hundred dollars for this purpose and, if necessary to its success, would give one thousand dollars. The committee was appointed and consisted of the following members:

Samuel R. Van Sant, John S. Pillsbury, A. E. Rice, and Arthur E. Haynes, the last named being appointed chairman.

On consulting Regent Pillsbury, the committee thought it best to not begin the raising of the fund until after the opening of the fall term. Early in October of that year, consequently, I prepared a circular to be sent out to friends of the university, soliciting funds for the memorial and, desiring to submit it to Gov. Pillsbury, went to his house for that purpose and was informed that he was not well enough to be seen. A few days after that, while out riding, he called me to his carriage and asked me to come to his house the first of the following week to consult about the matter and to look over this circular, but when the time came he was too ill to be seen and he died on the 18th of October, without ever having seen it.

As far as I am aware, this was the last business appointment made by this noble, generous friend of the University. How fitting it was that his last thoughts along this line should be of the great institution to which he had given his undivided loyalty! On the Sabbath following his death, as I stood by the flower-decked mound where he slept and noticed the bees gathering the sweetness from the flowers that covered him, I could but think how, in the future years, the State would gather rich treasures from the memory and influence of his honorable, helpful life.

And thus it comes to pass today that we are able to dedicate this beautiful memorial; for his heirs, knowing his wish, although no written pledge was made by him, loyally carried out his original desire and paid the full amount, one thousand dollars, to the fund for the memorial in such a manner as to encourage greatly this patriotic undertaking and to insure the completion of the fund.

I would here also gratefully and publicly acknowledge the gift of five hundred dollars from another distinguished citizen of Minnesota, who was not connected with the University, but whose friendly interest in it and whose patriotism were thus made manifest. I refer to the Hon. James J. Hill.

In spite of the discouragement and the disheartening effect upon this project due to the death of Gov. Pillsbury, and lacking his valued advice and his personal enthusiasm and encouragement, the campaign for funds has been laboriously carried forward, through nearly five years, to a successful completion and the money is in the bank to pay the last dollar called for by the contracts.

A four-fold motive has been in my mind, as I have toiled for this memorial.

(1) Because of my love for the men who died;

(2) Because of the expressed desire of Gov. Pillsbury that such a monument should be erected.

(3) Because of my love for and interest in the University;

(4) Because I desired to see the lesson of unselfish patriotism, taught by these men, perpetuated.

I want to here acknowledge the splendid and loyal service of the members of the committee, without which, the undertaking would have probably largely failed. I am especially indebted to the chairman who presides today for his unwavering fidelity and his unfailing and cheerful helpfulness. It is but just to him to say that the securing of nearly one-fourth of the fund was due, either directly or indirectly, to his personal efforts.

Since the writing of the letter which led to the appointment of the committee, the number on the roster has been increased to two hundred eighteen and the roll of our heroic dead, to nine. These two hundred eighteen names, with regiment, rank, etc., have been cast in bronze and placed on the front of the armory, facing this beautiful, inspiring, bronze figure, representing with remarkable fidelity, the American Volunteer of '98. Another bronze tablet, bearing the following, has been placed in the Library of the University:

Our Soldier Heroic Dead.

"Brave souls survive the storms of shot and flame,
Their furloughs blossom in eternal fame."

C. E. Payson Colwell, 13th Minn. Vol. Inf.
Harry L. Currier, Corp., 13th Minn. Vol. Inf.

George H. Edwards, Q. M. Sergt., 3rd Wis. Vol. Inf.

August Foss, Corp., 2nd Neb. Vol. Eng. Inf.

T. P. A. Howe, 1st Sergt., 1st Mont. Vol. Inf.

Charles McClure, Jr. 1st Lt., 30th U. S. Inf.

Sidney Pratt, 13th Minn. Vol. Inf.

Olaf H. Rask, 1st Lt., 14th Minn. Vol. Inf.

Fred C. O. Smith, Sergt., 15th Minn. Vol. Inf.

Unselfishness is a divine virtue:
No unselfish life is ever lived
In vain; it will have its effect
In uplifting the world.
Men may forget such lives,

but they are treasured forever in the memory of God.

In so far as humanity perpetuates the memory of these lives, does it exalt itself.

I have the honor, as well as the pleasure, on behalf of the committee, of presenting these tablets to the University and thus to the State through the President of the University and through the Chairman of its Board of Regents. In loving loyalty to the memory of our soldier dead, and to the equally worthy living, with unwavering fidelity to the highest interests of this great University, may every teacher and officer and every student, both now and in the coming years, constitute a guard of honor for these tributes of our hearts, which we here dedicate, on this day of sacred memories.

The heroes of 61-65 brought freedom to the millions of our own country. The men who scaled the slippery slopes of death at Missionary Ridge, who met the awful wave of carnage at Gettysburg, who suffered uncomplainingly the agonies of Andersonville, were worthy of having their record written in imperishable letters of unfading light in our country's history; but their sons who offered their all to secure freedom for an alien people, proved themselves worthy of their patriot sires and deserving the sacred remembrance and the tribute we here reverently pay to them.

This is a beautiful, inspiring figure. May it long stand to teach that there are some things better than life itself—and that it is only as one dedicates himself to these that he wins an immortality of righteous influence. How true are the words of the poet when applied to our soldier hero dead: "They lived for honor, and they died for man!" The highest patriotism is that which causes one to live the noblest for his country. Such patriotism may involve the giving up of life, but it means vastly more. It takes more courage, more manly fortitude to live a genuinely patriotic life than to die a hero's death. It is frequently harder to stem the tide of adverse public criticism and of personal temptation, to lower one's best ideals of life, of duty, of citizenship, than to face the deadly peril of the battlefield. The loftiest patriotism is the wisest, noblest altruism.

In behalf of my fellow workers of the committee and of all who, in any way, have contributed to the success of this undertaking, I place this wreath upon the memorial which we have here erected and dedicated, in memory of those who paid the last measure of devotion.



Here's to the fair young men,
Immortal, through the life they gave,
They who come not again;
Each sleeps in a patriot's grave.

Oh brothers! In graves scattered wide
Your soldier hearts true
Never faltered when blew
The bugle of death by your side.

Sleep on, men so true,
Rest sweet 'neath the dew,
We bring flowers today
To cover your clay,
You sleep the sleep of the brave,
And above you shall wave
The flag of the red, white and blue.

After music by the band, President Northrop was introduced to make "the" address. He began by saying "If I should be asked to come in at the close of the exercises and say *Amen* they would insist on putting me down on the program for an address. I am not going to make an address but give you just a plain talk.

Look at that figure—there is strength in it and manliness—he is every inch man. Look at that face, there is a sense of being on duty, alertness, responsibility.

After looking at that face I looked down into the faces of the cadets below and found in those faces the same qualities which have been so faithfully reproduced in the statue. My heart thrilled with pride in the boys, it is a joy to feel that every boy represents noble manhood, with a sense of responsibility. While we are a peaceful people the young men are being trained to do what may some time be necessary to defend the right by force of arms.

I remember how difficult it was to prevent more University men enlisting, when the call came for volunteers. I did my best to restrain the boys from going—not that I did not believe in patriotism and a willingness to sacrifice self for the good of the state, but I felt that there were so many men ready to go that it would not be wise for so many to go from one institution.

One of the characters in the book of Job, Satan, someone you do not know, of course said 'Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life.' For once he undoubtedly spoke the truth. Life is the condition of all joy and comfort. The man who offers his life for others—offers his all—his joys and his comforts. When a man lays down his life for his fellow man, he exhibits the highest love possible—and when a man lays down his life, not for his own country and people, but that an alien people may have freedom, this is a truism of the most exalted degree.

The Spanish-American war was the most

remarkable war of history. It was the first time in the history of the world that a great nation ever undertook to secure freedom for another and a downtrodden people and when their freedom had been won, and their rights secured, left them work out their own destiny under freedom.

This is a great day. I look at the campus, the buildings, the trees, calm and beautiful and the storms past and gone. We have had war, now we have peace. We have risen by means of the last two wars to a position that we could not have otherwise attained. God has put us into the world as a part of the world. The United States is henceforth to have something to say as to the welfare of the world. She should stand as the champion of the oppressed of every nation and say "Thou art far and no farther." In addition to all that has been done—freeing the Cubans and securing peace between Japan and Russia, wish that her voice might be heard in defence of the poor people of the Congo who suffer from the cruelty of King Leopold.

Oh, glorious country! standing for justice and honesty at home and abroad; asking for nothing not right and ready to stand against the world in the maintenance of purity, justice and honesty. A greater glory is yet to come. She shall stand as light to the world. Look to it men—you who hold the destiny of the future in your hands, that its glory be not dimmed. Urge you by the memory of all that is good to stand for everything making for civil righteousness, personal honor and the highest ideals of manhood in this great republic.

At the close of the President's address, Professor Haynes introduced Mrs. Theo. Alice Ruggles-Kitson, the sculptor, to the audience. The cadets gave her the University salute, with a "What's the matter with Mrs. Kitson?" ending with the University yell given with a right good will.

The young women of the University presented Mrs. Kitson, the sculptor, a beautiful bouquet.

Taps were sounded by the buglers who were stationed at some distance from the stand one each to the east, south, west and north. Each one taking up and repeating the "Lights out" as soon as the preceding man ceased. It was one of the most beautiful and effective features of the day.

The flag raising ceremony followed and the flag on the Armory, which had hoisted at half mast, was drawn slowly to the top of the pole, amid the booming of cannon.

Thus closed one of the most notable chapters of University history. A fitting close.

FREEMAN AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Edward M. Freeman, '98, has located his headquarters in Minneapolis for the summer. He is accompanied by Mrs. Freeman and *the boy*. Mr. Freeman is in charge of the study of the diseases of cereals for the U. S. department of agriculture. His principal efforts, at the present time, are being directed toward research to find out everything possible about rusts—how they live through the severe winters, how they get started again the next spring, and at the same time he is keeping on the lookout for something to combat its ravages. Rust has formed the subject of investigation by the best scientists for many years but up to the present time no effective method for holding it check has been found. Even the famous Bordeaux mixture (by the way this valuable mixture was discovered accidentally) which has been so useful in the case of many other plant diseases, has no effect on rust.

Along with the investigation of the disease itself, and the search for means of combating it, Dr. Freeman is investigating breeds of wheat which are known to be immune so far as rust diseases are concerned. It has been known for years that the durum or macaroni varieties are very slightly affected by either variety of rust—the leaf variety which is most prevalent in the east or the stem variety which does most of the damage in the west.

The varieties of the durum wheat which are most completely immune are the poorer varieties, those which are most unsatisfactory for bread. The color of the flour is one of great objection to this wheat and the hardness of the kernel requires special machinery for milling it and then again it will only thrive in a dry country. Efforts are being made to find varieties of durum that will thrive in damp localities or to secure strains of common varieties which shall possess the rust-resisting qualities of the durum.

The rust-resisting of the durum varieties has given certain clues upon which to work, in nature's way, to secure the desired results, viz.: selection and breeding for rust-resistance. Dr. Freeman has a broad field to cover. The territory that is now claiming his attention is that part of the United States lying between the 96th and 102nd meridians. Ultimately he will cover the whole wheat raising portions of

the U. S., which means practically all of the country.

Dr. Freeman says that he can hardly promise to find either a cure for the rust or an immune wheat that shall take the place of the common varieties, but he does promise to find out something more about the disease and he of course hopes that with the discovery of new facts of the life-history of the rust spore, may come information that shall help to destroy its dread power.

Dr. Freeman says that he finds life in Washington delightful. The library facilities are the best to be found anywhere and the mingling of so many able scientists gives an atmosphere in which it is easy to do things and is a constant spur to enthusiastic effort.

Of his book, *Minnesota Plant Diseases*, he has received no end of complimentary notices from the best scientists of the world. The demand for copies to be used as a text book in colleges and some secondary schools has been constant. Recently one of the large publishing firms has asked permission to get out an edition of the book for this purpose. It is in constant use in the department of agriculture and is almost the only thing in its line, in print in English.

SAMUEL G. IVERSON

It is always a cause for congratulation when the University turns out a man who



serves the state in a manner to do credit to himself, the state and Alma Mater. Such a man Samuel G. Iverson has shown himself to be. After four years service in the office of state auditor, during a period when his every act has been subjected to the closest scrutiny, when the record of some of his predecessors had made the investigators doubly suspicious, he came through with honor, and now, when his party is looking for a candidate to succeed him there is but one man talked of seriously and that one man is Mr. Iverson. He is likely to receive, what such a record deserves, a re-nomination by acclamation.

BIRTHS.

Born to Dr. and Mrs. Fred A. Erb, of this city, a girl. The little new woman came last Monday and the Dr. and his wife are naturally overjoyed. Dr. Erb is a member of the 1902 class of the college of medicine and surgery.

Elmer Richardson, law '02, and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter who came to their home May 19th.

Bert Knight, '98 and wife, nee Annabel Beach, of the same class, are happy in the possession of a daughter who arrived early in March of this year. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are residing at Verona, N. J. and Mr. Knight is doing independent work as an illustrator and designer.

PERSONALS.

Albert E. Fillmore, '88, who is in charge of an Episcopal church at Mankato, was in the city last week to attend the state meeting of that church. Mr. Fillmore was formerly located at Vermillion S. D.

Miss Marion K. Newman, '02, who has been assistant principal of the high school at Columbus, Mont., has just been elected to a similar position at Red Lodge, Mont., a more desirable position. Miss Newman visited the University last Friday on her way east for a month's visit. She will return for the last four weeks of the summer school. Miss Newman is just as loyal and enthusiastic in her love for Alma Mater as in her college days and says that, even though she has been delightfully situated in her school work no other place is like the dear old University. She is enjoying the best of health.

In a recent visit to the University of

Montana, at Missoula, she met Miss Alice Young, '96, who is dean of women of that University. She reports Miss Young as being delighted with her work and as doing excellent work in the position.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bass are living at Malheur, Oregon. Mr. Bass has an excellent position with a large mining company at that place. Mrs. Bass was Fannie S. Newman, '99. They have one little girl five years old.

Eugene E. Whitely, Min. '02, of Bisbee Arizona is to be married soon to Miss Alberta Bean of Los Angeles, Cal. Miss Bean is a sister of Wm. L. Bean, Eng. '02, of Topea Kansas.

A. Benton, '95, is manager of the bank audit department of Marwick, Mitchell & Co., chartered accountants, 79 Wall street, New York City. He was formerly with the National Bank of Commerce, of this city.

Frank R. Pingry, '04, is with the National Bank of Commerce of this city.

Miss Laura Way, formerly a student of design in the "U" is supervisor of drawing for the school of Decatur, Ill. Miss Way is planning to introduce a course in manual training into the Decatur schools.

Edward H. Scofield, Eng. ex-'93, is in the employ of the engineering department of the T. C. R. T. Co., of this city. His office is at the general offices of the company at 11th and Hennepin.

Charles S. Dever, '93, Law, '94, and wife have recently returned from a four months' European trip. Mr. and Mrs. Dever were at Vesuvius just three weeks before the great eruption.

The Devers left Minneapolis the first of January and their European itinerary included the Azores, Gibraltar, Spain, Tangiers, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria, Port Said, Jerusalem, Athens, Constantinople, various cities in Bulgaria, Servia and Hungary, also Dresden, Berlin, Amsterdam and London.

James H. Nicol, '09, is a missionary in Syria. His address is care of the Presbyterian Mission, Tripolis, Syria. He is engaged now in the study of the language and expects eventually to engage in evangelistic work.

A. D. Wilson Agr. '95, does not seem to be satisfied to alone point out the value of using "good seed" throughout

the state but has taken up the "good roads" proposition and is now speaking at the different good roads meetings in the state.

R. W. Clark, Agr. '99, is professor of animal husbandry, at the Utah agricultural college. Mr. Clark is a native of Minnesota and received his preparation for work in his chosen line, in the school of this state. Upon completion of his course in the University he accepted a position in the Alabama College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, removing to Utah, to take up his new work in 1903. Although Mr. Clark has had several flattering offers made to him, in other lines, his love for his chosen work has kept him from accepting such offers.

Theodore M. Knappen, '91, secretary of the Western Canada Immigration association, has resigned to accept the position of advertising agent for the Canadian Pacific succeeding Mr. Robson, who has resigned. Mr. Knappen is a Minneapolis man.

OPEN HOUSE FOR 1901.

The class of 1901 will be at home at 112 Church st., (S. A. E. House) Wednesday June 13th.

A committee will be present all day to care for the returning alumni. Come in and register, leave your wraps, hear the latest class gossip or use the telephone.

The class is planning to go in a body to the general alumni picnic in the afternoon and return to the house for a dancing party and general good time in the evening.

All naughty ones are invited to come and bring a friend. The pas word may be obtained at any time during the day from the house committee.

The Twin City class association is in a very flourishing condition and promises a good time to all visiting members.

FIRE.

A small blaze in one of the ventilating hoods in the laboratory of medical chemistry, called out a considerable portion of the fire department last Thursday afternoon. The fire was extinguished without much difficulty and with little damage to the building.

BETTER DISBAND.

The following comment clipped from the Chicago Daily Maroon shows that Minnesota's reputation has again been given a "black eye" by Minnesota representatives:

The Varsity met the Minnesota Baseball team on Marshall Field yesterday

afternoon it was the first time in many years that Chicago had received the Gophers as guests, and while the students are pleased to welcome the men from the north, they cannot applaud the spirit exhibited by the men upon the field. "Bullyragging" the umpire has been relegated to the muckers of professional base ball and the unmentionables who sometimes disgrace the national sport on the prairie diamonds. Minnesota came very close to this sort of "bullying" during the contest yesterday, and it in no way appealed to the Chicago men who witnessed the game. Mr. Pickett has been umpiring intercollegiate baseball games on Marshall Field for many years, and with the exception of one or two slight instances his decisions have been respected by the men of Illinois, Michigan, Northwestern and Chicago."

CLASS PLAY.

The senior class play promises to be of unusual interest and merit. It is entitled "A Check from Home," and has an up-to-date typical college atmosphere. There will be two renditions of the play at the Metropolitan theatre on the afternoon and evening of June 9th.

GAMMA PHI BETA BANQUET.

A color thought of pink and white charmingly expressed in snowballs and carnations prevailed at the annual banquet given by the Gamma Phi Beta sorority at Donaldson's tearooms Thursday evening. Forty guests were seated at the banquet table and Miss Marion Jones was toastmistress. A program of witty toasts was given as follows:

"The Freshman," Miss Helen Riheldaffer; "The Past," Miss Marie F. Moreland; "Ideals," Mrs. Anna L. Nachtrieb; "The Seniors," Miss Mildred Hunter; "The Future," Miss Katherine Taney.

The guests present were the Misses Hattie Young, Mary Ives, Katherine Taney, Marie Moreland, Georgia Campbell, Mildred Hunter, Rachel Beard, Sara Preston, Helen Riheldaffer, Clara Taney, Lillian Thorson, Ellen Brooks, Hazel Lovell, Alice Andrews, Lorena Krieder, Helen Weld, Rewey Belle Inglis, Mary Sudduth, Lora Gooding, Pearl Weston, Marion Jones, Millicent Lees, Eleanor Sheldon, Ethel Hall, Ruth Hall, Grace Grace Fisher, Alice Redfield, Leora Sherkingsley, Grace Hunter, Helen Lovell, man, Ruth Tallant, Mmes. Anna E. Nachtrieb, E. W. Backus and Lois Jackson.

ADDRESS TO FEDERATED WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The following is a report of an address made by President Northrop, last Wednesday evening before the federated women's clubs of America.

"Your presence here is of great interest to me, because I stand for the best thing in America and I know that the best things can be secured only by united and concerted action. The individual saint may hide himself and pray for the improvement of the country and we hope his prayer may be answered, but if ever anything is to be accomplished by which the world will be grander and better will be by united action and I welcome the federation as an expression of the united action of women for the uplifting and betterment of America.

"We welcome the East, the West and the South. Many hundreds of our people go South every year and I wish there were thousands; that they might learn to know the Southern people and they to know us, I am so unfortunate as not to live in St. Paul. But my work belongs to the whole state and therefore I welcome you on behalf of the state.

"This country has lately received an uplift as never before. Revelations have been made and men deposed from high pedestals and put behind prison bars. We are cleaning house and if there are any who clean house it is the women and if the men are indisposed to clean house the women will have to do it. Whether you are men or women does not matter. You are God's creatures and their influence should be felt.

"I am not a great advocate of women voting and if the women do not want to vote there is no reason why they should, but if they want to vote there is no reason on earth why they should not. If they should vote what a revolution there would be. They are the sex with the highest morals, the least commercial, the least tendency to degradation. If their influences were brought to bear on the state institutions the influence would be for the best.

"I believe the first principles of society should be the best things possible for everybody, the second principle the highest education for everybody and the third principle the highest standard of living for everybody. We have the best land the sun shines on, but we could be so much more. You women are responsible if this thing does not come. Stand up, stand up for the highest home life, the

highest social life, the highest political life.

Women of America you don't half know the power you may be, you don't know the opportunities you have for uplifting the world, by training your husbands by mingling in society, by standing for the best. Take up, we pray, a campaign for the higher life. You represent the whole country and you can do anything you wish. Will you do it? I call on you in the name of patriotism and humanity to help us lift this nation to a higher standard of honesty, integrity, manliness and love.

THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.

A provisional organization of this college has been effected by Dean James with the approval of the President of the University and the co-operation of men from the various faculties. The college will be open for the enrollment of students at the beginning of the next academic year. Students who have finished with credit two full years of college work will be admitted to the new school.

A three year course of study is offered. At the end of the second year students may receive the degree of arts and the University teacher's certificate. The third year will be given to advanced studies in education and on the completion of this work the candidate will receive the degree of master of arts. The course of study will be both theoretical and practical, and will include after the first year observation and practice teaching, in both elementary and secondary schools.

Dr. James in organizing the college has sought to make available for the training of teachers, as far as possible, all the facilities at the University. With the co-operation of the heads of departments in the college of literature, science and the arts "teacher's courses" have been arranged in animal biology, botany,

chemistry, English literature, German, history, Latin, mathematics, and physics. These courses are open only to students who have completed two or more years of work in the respective departments and are planned to acquaint students with the conditions of high school work, the proper aims of the various studies and the best methods of presentation. It is hoped in this way presently to form at the University a group of men who are particularly concerned with a primary function of the University, which is now, as it has been from the first, the preparation of well-equipped teachers.

In addition, special courses for teachers have been organized in manual training, domestic art and domestic science, the elements of agriculture, music, drawing and physical culture. In some of these the equipment of the University is adequate, in others it is hoped presently to greatly increase the facilities. Even now, however, it is possible to give to the teacher of ordinary high school studies some degree of fitness in the teaching of these special branches in the high schools and in the smaller towns and in the elementary schools as well. There is a well developed demand for teachers of this kind from the smaller towns, where no special instructor for each branch can be engaged. Students therefore will find that preparation in one or two of these studies in addition to the ordinary high school teaching will bring them into better schools at better pay and the smaller towns of the state will find it possible to introduce more readily some of these valuable elements of a modern education.

A few years ago in our western states only a small percentage of high school teachers were college bred. Now the bachelor's degree is

coming to be universally required and in our larger school systems teachers with a master's or a doctor's degree are not rare. As conditions are in Minnesota, a student who will give an additional year to systematic study of the branches he desires to teach and to a study of high school organization, with careful observation and some amount of practice, will undoubtedly be repaid very soon every dollar of the additional outlay, quite aside from the broader training and the greater possibility of usefulness that he achieves. The third year of work in the college of education is not planned as an ordinary graduate year of study, but as an integral part of the whole course, which, it is hoped, will attract year by year more of the stronger students, and especially those who plan to engage in teaching for a considerable period.

As the opportunities for the training of teachers increases at the University, it will be more evident that to restrict these to the usual term of the college year, is an injustice to many teachers throughout the state, who would be glad to receive further training for their work, and equally it will appear a false economy to provide an equipment in buildings, libraries, laboratories, etc., that is unused through a considerable portion of the year. It may be that the college of education will find it possible later to hold a summer session and in that case most of the opportunities for liberal and scientific training at the University can be made available throughout the year.

With the opening of the next college year Mr. A. W. Rankin, '80, who has been for so many years state inspector of graded schools and who will bring to his work, not only ideal preparation for such a position, but also rare enthusiasm and a vast fund of common sense, will devote his

whole time to the work of this department.

THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.

Doctor George F. James, dean of the college of education, was born in Illinois and prepared for college in the public schools of Normal and Evanston. He studied for three years in Northwestern University and then, deciding to prepare especially for work in education, went to the University of Michigan, which was at that time one of the few American Universities with a chair devoted to the science and art of teaching, receiving the bachelor's degree in 1886, and the master's degree in 1887. For some years he was engaged in high school work and normal teaching, then he spent three years in advanced study in France, Italy and Germany, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Halle. For several years Mr. James was engaged as a university lecturer and organizer, with headquarters at Philadelphia. He was afterwards for three years in charge of the teachers' training work in the Los Angeles Normal School, from which place he came to the University of Minnesota in 1902. He is the author of 'Handbook of University Extension' and the editor of the proceedings of the first national conference on university extension. He wrote the report of the education commission of Chicago, published in 1899 and widely used as a textbook on school organization. He has edited various other volumes, including a memorial work on John A. Logan, and has been a frequent contributor to various educational journals and magazines.

Mr. James has been teacher or director of all grades of schools from the kindergarten to the graduate school of the University and has had several years' experience in each of

the great sections of the country—east, southwest and middle west and west.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL.

This school opens for a six weeks' session on June 18th under the direction of Dean James of the college of education. The elementary section offers the teachers of adjoining counties opportunities of review of all common school branches and includes courses also in all the subjects required for the first grade state teachers' certificate. Special attention has been given to the courses in reading, music, drawing, nature study, hand-work, physical culture, and methods of teaching.

The college section is planned for experienced teachers who wish the state professional certificate, or opportunities for advanced study. Teachers and others who have not completed their work for the bachelor's degree will find here electives covering two-thirds of the number of hours required for it.

As things are now arranged it is easy for a good student to secure his degree of bachelor of arts or of science in three years by taking work at the summer school and some additional hours in the junior and senior years. These opportunities might be very considerably enlarged if the University of Minnesota had money for summer work. The University of Illinois and the University of Wisconsin spend many thousand dollars each year for summer sessions and considering the admirable location of the University of Minnesota and the large numbers to whom such a session would appeal and to whom it would furnish the best, if not the only possible opportunity, of further study, it seems probable that such

an appropriation may presently be secured. When this is done it will be feasible to conduct summer work through at least eight weeks.

The social side of the summer school will not be neglected. Instructors and students will be enabled to meet each other on many pleasant and profitable occasions, aside from the ordinary class-room work. Part of each afternoon will be used for out-of-doors work, various illustrated lectures will be given at night and there will be the usual informal talks and musicals in connection with chapel exercises. Doctor James has arranged also an interesting series of four o'clock lectures on each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of the session.

The school has been fortunate in attracting year by year a number of University alumni, who come back to pursue advanced study in the libraries and laboratories. It may not be generally understood that it is possible for alumni to secure the degree of master of arts by work done in *absentia*. Some are perhaps restrained from undertaking this by the lack of large libraries and other necessary material. The six weeks' summer session, it is hoped, will appeal more and more to alumni who can in this way get again into direct touch with the members of the faculty and more easily pursue their studies during the rest of the year.

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THE MINNESOTA ALUMNI WEEKLY

Vol. 5.

JUNE, 14, 1906.

No. 36

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E. B. JOHNSON, '88, - - Editor.
Frank S. Lyon, '07, Business Manager

DULUTH ALUMNI.

The Duluth Alumni will banquet on the 27th of this month. It is expected that a large number of alumni in Duluth and vicinity will turn out and make the occasion memorable. Clarence B. Miller, '95, Law '00, was in the city last Friday and made this announcement. Mayor David P. Jones, '83, Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82, president of the General Alumni Association, and E. B. Johnson, '88, secretary of the same, will be present at this meeting.

77s GET TOGETHER.

The class of 1877 made a special effort to get its members out for the alumni picnic, holding an informal reunion on that occasion.

CLASS OF 1900.

The class of 1900 held a reunion at Donaldson tearooms last evening. The committee in charge was Misses Clara C. Thomas, Ora Peake and L. A. Page, Jr. A goodly number were present and those who were there would not have missed it for any money.

CLASS OF 1896.

The class of 1896 which had planned

to hold its reunion last Monday night decided to postpone the same until tonight. The members will gather at the home of Mrs McLaughlin, 41 Groveland Terrace, this evening. A good time is anticipated by all.

BIG NINE CONFERENCE.

Professor James Paige was elected president of the conference to fill out the unexpired term of Dean Jones. The conference attended to some routine matters and did four things of real importance.

First, each delegate presented his list of nominations for football officials. When a nomination was objected to by any other delegate his name was stricken from the list. The officials will be selected for the next season from the list of names remaining. The representatives from Iowa, Indiana, and Chicago were appointed a committee to assist the various colleges in selecting officials to enforce impartially the rules of the game. Mr. Paige was offered a position on this committee, but resigned in favor of Chicago's representative.

Second, the committee mentioned above were instructed to consult with the "rules" committee and were given power to adopt the rules proposed by that committee, for one year only.

Third, it was voted to keep the regulations of the Chicago conference as they stand and not to suspend the retroactive feature. It was felt that to make a change at this time when the football season is approaching, would be to lose the moral effect of all that has been accomplished in the way of reform. The public would take it as a concession made in the interest of turning out a winning team.

Fourth, it was voted not to allow athletes to play baseball with professionals, during the summer, for pay. It was voted that each delegate present bring this proposition before his own college authorities for the purpose of getting instructions for the next meeting, which will be held in November.

DOING EFFECTIVE SERVICE.

John F. Dahl, '92, assistant county attorney, is receiving the congratulations of his friends and all good citizens upon his success in securing the conviction of Dr. Force, in connection with a case of an insurance official's misappropriation of funds.

This is said to be the first conviction secured against any of the insurance officials, in the recent upheaval in connection with insurance frauds. While Mr. Dahl had active charge of the case, his chief Al. J. Smith, Law '90, deserves credit for the successful prosecution.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The University Council held its last meeting for the year Monday, June 4th. Committees for the coming college year were elected. The committee on athletics was authorized to take charge of the university gymnasium and see that outsiders are prevented from using the floor and apparatus. Considerable trouble has been experienced by others than students making use of the gymnasium.

The auditing committee, Professor Frank M. Anderson, chairman, made its first annual report to the council. The report opens with a rehearsal of the conditions which caused this committee to be raised and then recited what had been accomplished by the committee in the way of securing better business methods among student organizations and the fact that during the year just closing that there has not been a whisper of graft or a question as to the honest administration of any student officials handling student funds. The committee points out the fact that there has been developed a spirit of responsibility for the proper handling of student organization funds, which augurs well for the future. There has also been a notable improvement in business methods and bookkeeping. The committee has also attempted to secure methods of doing the business of student organizations upon the basis of careful preliminary estimates to be furnished by the officials in charge, so as to allow a full inquiry into all matters before liabilities are incurred and also so as to furnish a check on the bills when rendered.

The committee, while felicitating themselves upon what they have been able to accomplish, still feel that there is room for improvement. They recommend that the university public be more fully informed as to details of the finances of all students' organizations and ask that the detailed report of the auditing committee be made public. In addition they feel that a more careful and complete system of checking up of tickets and collections in connection with university entertainments be made. They have prepared suitable blanks for this purpose and next year the person in charge of sale of tickets will be required to make a detailed and certified statement as to total tickets sold and a report from the person in charge of the collection of tickets, who must be another person than the one in charge of sale, showing number of tickets actually collected.

The full report of this committee and the appendix, containing a financial statement of the organizations examined, will be published next fall and placed in the hands of the students. This will accomplish the publicity desired and will also serve as an excellent guide to student managers who will find many valuable hints from the successes or failures of those who have been through the mill before them.

NACHTRIEB HONORED.

Professor Henry F. Nachtrieb, '82, head of the department of animal biology, has just been honored by an election to the Washington Academy of Sciences. This

society has a membership of about three hundred, divided about evenly between residents and non-residents, and includes practically all of the more prominent scientists in the country. Election to this society is considered a high honor and Professor Nachtrieb is being congratulated on receiving such recognition of his standing as a scientist.

SENIOR DENTS ALL GRADUATE.

This year's senior class in dentistry has made a record which has not been equalled in ten years, every one of the forty members having completed the full allotment of work and succeeded in getting the coveted sheepskin.

In a note published several weeks ago, giving the names of the special lecturers and the subjects of their lectures, a mistake was made in attributing the first four lectures in the list to another gentleman. Mr. Burch gave these lectures which were among the most enjoyable of the course.

BACK TO MINNEAPOLIS.

Horace Winchell, a special student at the university in the early eighties, son of Professor N. H. Winchell, who was in charge of the geological survey of this state until that work was completed, has just returned to the Twin Cities to take up his work as manager of the mining properties of the Great Northern Railroad Company. This road has done little with its mining properties, up to the present time, owing to the lack of a suitable person to take hold and manage them to the best advantage. Mr. Winchell has had much successful experience in doing big things in a mining way and the company was glad to get him, even though at a generous salary.

Mr. Winchell still remains the chief consulting geologist of the Consolidated Company of Montana, and retains his own personal large mining interests in Alaska and elsewhere.

ANDRIST APPROVES.

Moline, Ill., 715 12th St.

May 31, 1906.

My Dear Mr. Johnson: It has just been my privilege to read in the Alumni Weekly, issue of May 14, 1906, the very able article prepared by Mr. W. F. Webster, principal of the East Side High School, concerning "Some Present Conditions of the University." I am so delighted with it that I cannot refrain from thanking you for publishing it in the columns of the Weekly where it is accessible to a large number of readers.

It is to be hoped that every alumnus and student of the U. of M. may read it, because Mr. Webster's contentions are correct, and the spirit in which he wrote was kind.

Yours very truly,

—Charles M. Andrist.

PERSONALS.

Frank M. Anderson, '94, professor of history, will spend the summer in Boston, making investigations of material for

his monograph on the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.

Michael B. Hurley, Law '01, who has been residing in New Haven, Conn., has removed to Billings, Mont., for the practice of law. He will have an office in the Stapleton block.

R. A. Greene, ex-law, is practicing law in Bellingham, Wash. His office is in the Clover block.

Milton W. Moore, Law '03, is practicing law in Seattle, Wash. He has his office in the Burke building.

Walter L. Verge, ex-law, is practicing his profession in Great Falls, Mont. John Wicks, Eng. '04, has recently been transferred to the Home Telephone Company of San Diego, Calif. He has been in charge of a station at Riverside, Calif., and has made a great success of his work.

L. C. Tomlinson, Eng., '04, has been transferred from Home Telephone Company of Los Angeles to Portland, Ore.

E. L. French, Eng. '02, has been transferred from Soo to Niagara Falls. He is connected with the Union Carbide Company.

L. S. Billau, Eng. '05, who has been with the General Electric, Schenectady, N. Y., took advantage of a vacation to attend commencement exercises. Billau reports that the members of '04 are making a great success of their work—Goodwin especially is doing some really phenomenal work in electrical engineering.

Edward M. Johnson, '95, Med. '98, has located at Albuquerque, N. M., for the practice of his profession.

J. Paul Goode, '89, professor of geography, University of Chicago, was in the city Monday for a few hours.

W. S. Kienholz, '04, of the faculty of the University of Colorado, arrived in the city Monday. He expects to spend the summer in this city.

Cara May Adams, '01, who has been spending a year in rest from teaching and in doing graduate work with some travel, is now at "The Lessing," Surf street, Chicago, Ill.

Malcolm A. MacLean, '03, has again changed his allegiance and is now assistant sporting editor of the Chicago Chronicle. He expects to be in Minneapolis soon.

E. N. Parmelee, '01, is associate editor of the Washington Magazine, published at Seattle, Wash., and is president of the Washington Magazine Publishing Company.

ENGAGEMENTS AND WEDDINGS.

Cards have been received in Minneapolis for the marriage of Miss Anna H. Holbrook, daughter of E. H. Holbrook, to Rev. William Grainger of New Bedford, Mass. The ceremony takes place June 14 at St. Mark's church, Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Grainger will reside in Susquehanna, Pa.

Miss Sylvia Frank, '05, and Ralph Friend of Milwaukee were married last Wednesday evening at the parlors of the West hotel in this city. Rabbi Samuel N. Deinar, professor of Hebrew, read the service.

John L. Devine, Med. '04, and Marie Evelyn Davis were married last Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's

parents at Lansford, N. D.

Mabel Harriet McDonald, '05, and John E. Oren were married at the home of the bride's parents last Wednesday evening.

Fannie Sawyer, '00, was married on May 12 to Mr. Benjamin W. Cowperthwait of Faribault, Minn.

Miss Caroline Ransom and Mr. Frank H. Nutter, formerly a student in the college of engineering and recently appointed engineer of the ~~Great Lakes~~ ~~Navigation~~ ~~Company~~, were married June 20th.

Miss Florence L. Keller and Frank Johnson Morley, '96, Law '00, were married June 5th. After a two weeks wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Morley will be at home at 512 25th Street east. Mr. and Mrs. Morley's formal "at homes" will be after September 1st.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Georgiana Evans and Percy Pritchard Salisbury, '93. The wedding will take place June 19 at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Maria L. C. Evans, 107 Highland avenue, Minneapolis.

ELLEN TORELLE, '01, DEAN.

Miss Ellen Torelle, '01, for the past year instructor in biology in the Muskegon, Mich., high schools, has recently been elected dean of the Milwaukee-Downer College of Milwaukee, Wis., one of the best colleges in the middle west.

FOOTBALL WITH CHICAGO.

Sometime ago it was given out that a game with Chicago would be out of the question, that Chicago could not with good grace cut off Michigan and Wisconsin. However, the unexpected has happened and a game between the two teams has been scheduled. While the date has not been set, it will probably be fixed for November 17th and will be played in Chicago.

In order to avoid the elements which caused football to fall into disgrace, and to place it upon a sportsmanlike basis, several new features have been introduced into the terms of the agreement. The first is that the Chicago team shall give a banquet to the Minnesota team the night before the game and the men on the opposing teams are to be seated, each by the man who will oppose him in the game the next day. It is hoped that in this way that the men will come to have a cordial feeling of respect for their opponents which will do away with the tendency to take any unfair advantage of them in the game.

All protests are barred—each institution is to be the sole judge of the eligibility of the men on its team. This puts matters on an ideal plane. The home team is to have charge of all financial matters and its report is to go unquestioned. The rules to be followed are to be the rules adopted last fall at the eastern conference of football men representing the whole country.

Lovers of the game will watch the experiment with intense interest. It is also hoped, by Minnesota men, that this may result in the establishing of permanent athletic relations with Chicago.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

This closes the eighteenth year of the Law School's history. In that time it has grown to be fourth in numbers of all the university law schools in the country. Its enrollment this year exceeds five hundred. The enlargement of the Law building two years ago affords ample facilities for the varied work of the institution. The department of practice has developed into a distinguishing characteristic of the school. The system of court work is more extensive than that of any other law school in the country with possibly one exception.

The question as to whether the essential steps in the practice of law have been learned in a law school has been affirmatively answered. The last year has been the most successful year of the department's history. The enlarged experience of the teaching force, the general equipment of the school, and the renown of many of its teachers and lecturers for legal ability and learning, yearly increase the school's efficiency.

Chas. W. Bunn, general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has just closed a most admirable course of lectures on the Supreme Court of the United States and upon federal practice. C. D. O'Brien has just closed his popular and valuable course upon civil and criminal practice. Rome G. Brown, president of the Minnesota State Bar Association, recently gave the day and evening seniors a helpful lecture upon some "practical suggestions for the young lawyer." Jared Howe, Esq., of St. Paul, has given to both the senior and middle day classes his thoroughly wrought out lectures upon the law of landlord and tenant. Judge William L. Kelley, of the district court, gave the seniors last week an inspiring lecture upon "the duties of the lawyer," and Judge F. C. Harvey, of the probate court of Hennepin County, gave to the seniors some useful hints upon the probate practice of the state.

It should also be noticed that H. V. Mercer, of Minneapolis, gave, during the year, a valuable course of lectures upon equity, pleading and practice; and Arthur Helliwell, of Minneapolis, also gave a very useful course of instruction upon the examination of abstracts of title. These are, as a rule, some of the more recent lectures given during the last year or two, in addition to those by the outside lecturers whose names have been upon the school's list of lecturers for several years in the past.

It may also be noticed that the Bench, during the last few years, has invited several of the regular law school lecturers of former and recent years to a seat upon the judiciary. Judges Elliott and Jaggard have ascended the supreme bench of Minnesota. Judge Charles A. Willard has passed on to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, and Judge John Day Smith has taken his place upon the district bench of Hennepin County.

Howard S. Abbott, for many years, master in chancery in U. S. courts, and now on the law school faculty, is about contemplating the third volume of his great work upon Municipal Corporations, many favorable comments upon the first two volumes of which have

already been received by the publishers.

This year, in addition to the graduates who receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and those receiving the degree of Master of Laws, there will also be conferred upon one the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. The course leading to the last degree covered a period of two years of resident study, followed by six years of systematic reading and investigation, and the production of a thesis upon "The Sources of the Laws," by the candidate, Albert R. Moore, of St. Paul.

The efficiency of the library has been increased by the election of a librarian, who devotes his entire time, day and evening, to its demands. He renders assistance to new students, looks after the books, and during the last year he has placed the library in excellent condition, which was impossible under the old plan of divided responsibility.

DR. MARTHA SHELDON.

Just recently a copy of a leaflet, published by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church, fell into our hands. The leaflet describes "Dr. Martha Sheldon and her siege of Thibet." From the story which this pamphlet contains, we glean the following facts:

In 1894 Dr. Sheldon came home on sick-leave. After spending eight months in recovering her health and strength, she returned to her work in the mission field and found that she had been appointed to "the regions beyond." Prior to her return on sick leave she and a fellow missionary, Miss Anna Budden, had planned to found a mission station at Bhot, a little country in the Himalaya mountains, with Nepal and Thibet for next door neighbors. This station is "nine marches" from the nearest European station, Almora.

Miss Sheldon's joy was great when she learned that their interpreter, a young girl whom she had taken a few years before, when an epidemic had carried off nearly all her people, was a native Tibetan. The Bhotiyas have no written language, and for six months Miss Sheldon took down the words and phrases heard in her daily contact with the people, and finally found that she had material out of which she could contract a translation of the Lord's prayer.

For two years did Miss Sheldon labor on in this outpost, treating as many as 1,500 patients each year, and getting a hold on the people.

In 1897 Dr. Sheldon and Miss Browns, a helper who had recently been sent to her aid, made an extensive journey, visiting all the villages of upper Bhot, and getting a second "peep into Thibet," her first "peep" having been made the previous year from the India side and she had gone farther than any missionary had ever gone before.

On reaching the summit of the pass, standing on "the roof of the world," she standing on "the roof of the world," she, with her nine native Christian helpers, shouted, "Yesu Misah Ki Jat." (Victory to Jesus), then they went on down over beds of snow into the golden sunshine of treeless Thibet.

She was allowed to proceed undisturbed and was even granted unexpected hospitalities by the people and had high ^{not} the residence of the king. They had come to within about four miles of this place when they were stopped by an official who begged to turn back for fear of endangering his life. They complied with the request, but sent a present of text cards to the king.

In Nepal, where entrance is not forbidden if they return the same day, they have been many times to hold Sunday school services. Once, they obtained tacit permission to remain several days in this country.

The mission established by these women is a most striking example of the principle of self-support.

Again, at the opening of the new century, Dr. Sheldon and Miss Browne attempted to reach Taklakot, going through a mountain pass 17,000 feet above sea level, but they were discovered and ordered out the same day they entered. They begged to be allowed to stay over Sunday and this was permitted them, though they were kept under strong guard. They finally succeeded in getting foot in Taklakot in July, 1902, disguised as Bhotlyas. They were discovered and told to go, but again they were allowed to stay over Sunday under guard, yet they managed to hold a religious service in the Tibetan tongue. Though they were disappointed at being hustled from the country with so little chance to accomplish what they desired, yet their visit was worth while for they thus discovered a man who was willing to go with them and teach them his language.

In 1905 Tibet ceased to be a "closed land" and these brave women who have so persistently attempted to gain a foothold in this land have had the way made plain before them.

THE JOURNAL WRITEUP.

In an admirable article in last Monday night's Journal the writer questions whether the state of Minnesota has been generous to the University. The article deals with the history of men who have been found by the University, only to be lost to the state when other institutions needed to strengthen their departments, and had more money or larger opportunities to tempt these men away. The following is quoted from the article:

"But a better day is at hand. The call of Dr. Burton back to the University is the sign of a change of times. The University is getting to a point where it can begin to make an effort to hold men by offering better salaries. Of course the money consideration is not the only one. Older schools have more to offer in the way of prestige, better libraries and laboratories and more scholarly surroundings.

It has been often said that the library here is almost bad enough to drive a man away from the faculty. It would take something like \$100,000 now to make it a proper working instrument. The \$5,000 for annual expenditures should be at least doubled, and more could be used to advantage. No one is to blame

for the present condition of the library. The state simply has not had funds. There has never until now been money for a librarian. Dr. Folwell, acting as librarian, has done more than should be expected of a man with little money for book-buying, and with a large and growing department on his hands.

If the University could find a few friends willing to endow something like ten chairs at the University at a total of not more than \$500,000, the situation would be much relieved. The Carnegie fund for pensioning old professors will help greatly. Men who have given their best years to the state at very small salaries should have an assurance of comfort for old age, and in most cases should be retained in emeritus positions for their influence upon the student body. Minnesota will not be able to do her own pensioning for years to come.

The only thing that should be carefully looked after in preparing to receive the Carnegie pensions is the early weeding out of poor men. This is a difficult task. In a private business an employer discharges an incompetent or reduces his salary to something like his earning power. The whole matter is private and the employee has a chance to seek more suitable employment without the humiliating knowledge that everybody knows his failure. A University professor is a public employee, and a cut in salary or a forced resignation places him where he can scarcely get a suitable position. A man may fall utterly in one place and succeed admirably under different conditions. This being true, he should be given every opportunity for finding his particular sphere of usefulness. Getting rid of unsatisfactory professors is not an easy task, and yet it must be done. The University is established and exists for the students. The board of regents is the official guardian to the hundreds of young men and women of the state. A legal guardian would be considered a very poor one if he insisted upon giving a ward incompetent teachers because he felt sorry for them. The regents are bound morally to provide the best teachers that the money they have will hire. The University exists for the students and not the faculty. Broad-minded and capable professors will make a great school.

Minnesota owes her present rank now mainly to the self-sacrificing and high-principled men and women whom she has been fortunate in securing, and retaining in the faculty. It has not been possible to keep all of the good ones. The only consolation is that every striking success of these former members of the faculty casts some glory on Minnesota.

REGENTS' DOINGS.

The Regents held the usual June commencement meeting last Saturday. A great many items of more than passing interest were disposed of.

Dean Ritchie, of the college of medicine and surgery, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Regents, who adopted strong resolutions expressive of their appreciation of his nine years of faithful and efficient service.

Dean Ritchie was made dean in 1897.

soon after the death of Dean Perry H. Millard. During his term of office he has seen the college grow both in numbers and reputation until now it ranks among the best in the country.

Dr. Frank F. Westbrook, professor of bacteriology and pathology, was made dean, vice Ritchie resigned. Dr. Westbrook has built up his department from almost nothing until it is recognized as one of the strongest to be found anywhere. He has brought about an identification of his department with the state board of health work which is mutually beneficial to both. He has shown himself to be a man of unusual executive ability as well as a brilliant scientist and the college, under his guidance, will doubtless keep on in its steady progress until it stands on a par with the best in the country.

Professor Conway Macmillan, of the department of botany, who has been connected with that department for the past eighteen years, resigned in order to take a position with an advertising firm. Professor Macmillan has been making a special study of such work and has been in much demand as a writer and speaker upon such subjects. The regents postponed the selection of his successor until a later date. There are three candidates for the position—E. M. Freeman, '98, formerly connected with the department, more recently with the department of agriculture, Washington D. C. (a note concerning Dr. Freeman's present work appeared in the last issue of the Weekly), Dr. Francis Ramaley, '95, professor of biology, of the University of Colorado, and for some time acting president of that institution, and Dr. Harold Lyon, at present assistant professor in the department. The executive committee was authorized to make an appointment to fill the vacancy.

Professor Benton's resignation was laid on the table, with the understanding that he is to continue his services for another year.

Miss Leulah Judson, '03, was appointed instructor in history in the place of Cora E. Marlow, '00, resigned. Miss Marlow will again take up her work as stenographer of the supreme court of this state.

Mr. Henry A. Erkson, Eng. '96, was made assistant professor of physics. Mr. Erkson has been an instructor in the department and the promotion was well-deserved. Professor Erkson is to be in charge of physics for the coming session of the summer school.

Dr. Richard Burton was formally elected professor of English.

Hans H. Dalaker, '02, of the department of mathematics, was given a two years' leave of absence.

The six-year combined course for the degrees of bachelor of arts and doctor of dental surgery was adopted.

Mr. Albert Jenks was elected assistant professor of sociology.

Mr. James T. Gerould, librarian of the University of Missouri was elected librarian. Mr. Gerould comes very highly recommended.

President Northrop and Regent Noyes were appointed a committee to consider

the advisability of appointing a dean of women.

The flagpole was located at the east end of Pillsbury Hall.

The department of medical chemistry was consolidated with the school of chemistry.

The members of the band were excused from further service and Bert Rose was authorized to organize a new band at the opening of the next college year. It is said that the members of the old band expect to continue their organization, though of course unofficially.

ENTHUSIASM VS. INERTIA.

The following letter is full of encouragement—the writer's name is not given as the letter was personal and not intended for publication:

"I am glad you call it inertia, the inactivity of many individual alumni. The good work has started and has stirred in the hearts of many of us an enthusiasm for Alma Mater that has lain a bit dormant before.

I wish to send you ten (\$10) for life membership but circumstances will not permit at this writing, but it is coming. A note without money is not as acceptable as one with ten dollars, but I could refrain no longer from letting you know in simply a personal note the interest that many of us alumni are feeling in the new efforts of the Alumni Association. The past few months have seen a revival of the fittest sentiments for the dear old "U." I am greatly disappointed not to be on the campus June thirteenth. My plans were to be with you; by now only my thoughts will reach you.

Pardon me if I have intruded in busy moments, but my enthusiasm demanded a written line."

REGENTS AS GUESTS.

At the special invitation of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association the members of the Board of Regents were present at the picnic as the guests of the Alumni.

LAW INVITATIONS.

A committee of the Law Alumni, charged with issuing the invitation for their banquet sent the same out in the form of a summons, the same being returnable in the courts of the "State of Jollity, County of Buncombe, Banquetters' Court, Loose Girth District."

FIRST PENSIONERS.

The first college professors to receive a pension from the \$10,000,000 Carnegie foundation are said to be two professors at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

Ex-President E. H. Merrell and Professor C. H. Chandler of the department of mathematics were the men to be so honored. The announcement was made last Sunday at the baccalaureate service held at Ripon College.

BACCALAUREATE.

Sunday was an ideal day for the opening of commencement week. The ser-

mon was delivered by President Northrop at the special request of the senior class. The service was an unusually impressive one. President Northrop took as his text, "Surely every man at his best estate is vanity," using it, as he said, as a point of departure. He pointed out the fact that each new generation comes upon the stage to play its part with an enthusiasm undampened by the failures of all previous generations.

He spoke of the value of a definite purpose in life and reviewed at some length the life of Paul, as furnishing an example of such a purposeful life. He pointed out particularly the fact that Paul's purpose in life was completely changed by a force outside himself. If we are not called to a special work we may know that it is because there is work for us just at hand.

The whole address was a feeling appeal to lofty ideals of living, and left a deep impression upon those who heard it.

Speaking directly to the members of the class who had risen when he addressed them directly, he said:

"And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees; therefore, every tree which bringeth not forth good fruit it hewn down and cast into the fire."

Never before has our country had such an awakening into civic righteousness and personal honor as it has received in the last two years. Never before has so much dishonor, fraud, oppression and greed been disclosed as in the last two years. Never before have so many public and business men been swept from the pedestals of admiration on which they stood as in the past two years. Never before has the power of the government, backed by acclamation of the people, been brought to bear so strenuously against dishonesty and corruption as in the past two years.

The axe is ready for every tree that does not bear good fruit. Men of high character and noble purpose are coming into public life and men who have used public office for private gain are retiring to private life or to the special privacy of the prison.

A new order of things has come. A new and brighter day has dawned. How long it will last, how bright will be its sun at the zenith, will depend largely upon the character and patriotism of those who, like you, are just entering upon active life.

I have no advice to give you as to the occupation you shall choose. You can be useful in almost any reputable occupation if you will. But I do wish you to carry with you as you leave the University one definitely formed and all-embracing purpose, that you will be true, honest, faithful and patriotic citizens of the republic and will cherish for every good thing that spirit of devotion which characterized our Lord Jesus Christ.

Preach, practice law or medicine, teach, till the soil, manufacture, be engineers, make homes, do what you will, but always with the purpose of helping to raise the standard of character for the country and for the people. Be yourselves examples of righteousness. Be yourselves preachers of righteousness. Join the forces that make for righteousness wherever you may be. And let your education,

your ability, your character and your life tell for God and humanity.

And let not the women think for a moment that they and their influence are the less important for the future of the country and the world than the men and their influence. Mother, wife, sister, sacred names, doubly sanctified by memories of the home, and the home is the support of the nation, your character and influence can hold men to the right, your voice and earnestness can win men to the right, and you can Christianize the world.

And now as the time has come for you to go out into the world and to take up new responsibilities and duties, I hope that the power of all bad influences you may have encountered here may be broken and only the memory of good influences may remain. Be assured that we who have for four years watched your progress and development shall not cease to be interested in your prosperity and to rejoice in your success. And for my self, with a profound sense of all the kindness I have experienced at your hands, I beg you one and all to take with you my best wishes and my love.

Music for the program was furnished by the Euterpean club, the University Girl's Glee club, which sang "Soul Be White as Snow," accompanied by Mrs. Scott and Miss Golden on the violin, by George Meader, who sang a solo, "If With All Your Heart," and by the audience, which joined in the hymns, Carlyle Scott presiding at the piano. President Northrop read the scripture lesson from Romans, chapter 12, and offered the prayer and invocation.

THE CLASS PLAY.

The senior class play of this year is generally regarded as one of the best of its kind ever produced at the University. The authors, Mr. James Watts and Misses Lucile Way and Hattie VanBergen, are receiving the congratulations of hosts of friends. The parts were all well presented and the scenery and setting was calculated to bring out all there was in the play.

The Plot.

The story really begins when the business manager of the Minnesota Daily, in love with a popular co-ed, is induced by his villainous rival to borrow money from the paper to pay his own expenses on the promise that the rival, a supposed friend, will help out with a loan if necessary to allay the suspicions of the student and faculty auditing board. The hero then asks a certain co-ed to go with him to the Senior Promenade and it is to prevent him from taking her that the rival tries to get him into trouble.

As the time wears on, "The Check From home," which the hero has been expecting and which will give him money enough to pay back the paper, fails to make its appearance. Then it happens that another co-ed, a favorite on the girls basketball team, is forced by a hardened professor to write a thesis on the very evening of the annual game with the girls of Nebraska.

Lost in the quiet of the Library she falls asleep over her work and misses

the entire first half of the game. When she awakes and starts out of the building she discovers the villain in the University postoffice abstracting a letter from the mail of the business manager. She says nothing at the time but goes to the game, which has been against Minnesota, during the first half.

The next scene shows the game in full play and by the timely arrival of the captain the Minnesota girls rally and win the game. During the dancing that follows the game, the hero is told that he is under suspicion by the auditing board and leaves the hall in disgrace.

One entire scene is given to the workings of the auditing board in ferreting out the mystery and this has given the authors a well-used opportunity to josh the faculty in a satirical manner. The basket ball girl finally saves the day by her evidence about the missing envelope.

In the final scene the characters are presented as getting ready for the senior class play at the Metropolitan. The disgraced business manager is still in trouble and as he has a leading part other members of the cast refuse to go on with the play. The timely arrival of the auditing committee with its acquittal of the hero and accusation against the villain clears up the situation and smooths over the difficulties.

The specialties were worked into the play with pleasing effect. Charming dances and pretty costumes, with bright and catchy music and new and clever songs, made them especially pleasing. One of the most effective was "The Post-office Dream," in which huge envelopes went through the quaint figures of a dance. The basket ball song, the farewell to the old Main, the janitor's woes, and the red owl comedy all came in for their share of approval and the seniors ended their play by singing their senior song.

DIED.

Report has just been received that Adam E. Bishman, Eng. '95, was killed in a cyclone about three years ago.

GRANRUD HONORED.

Dr. J. E. Graurud, of the Department of Latin, has been elected vice president for Minnesota, of the classical association of the middle west and south.

MISS PRIEST TO GIVE ORIGINAL SKETCH.

Miss Janet Priest, '99, well known to Minneapolis people, has announced that she will appear at the Metropolitan roof garden on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street in New York, during the week of June 25, in a character sketch, entitled "Muggsy's Rival." The part is that of an ambitious child of the slums, who spends much of her time making hats for the people of the neighborhood. The sketch is a mingling of pathos and comedy that makes each moment of her appearance on the stage interesting.

Miss Priest is also the author of a song, which she will sing, called "Wishing," the music for which was written by Edward Jolly, who also composed the music for an eccentric dance. The young Minneapolis girl achieved a remarkable

success in "The Maid and the Mummy" two years ago, and she continued in the same part last season, as the managers were unable to find any one with Miss Priest's happy ability to follow in the lines she created.

After reading her new sketch to a number of New York managers she copyrighted it at their suggestion, and it is probable that she will take it to the vaudeville stage next year.

KEYES WATCHED.

Mr. Chas. F. Keyes, '96, Law '99, who has served the General Alumni from its organization down to the present time, so faithfully, without hope of reward, other than a sense of satisfaction over a duty well done, was presented a handsome watch and chain, by his colleagues on the board of directors, at the Alumni picnic, yesterday.

In presenting the watch, President Nachtrieb said:

"It is with pleasure and honor that, on behalf of your colleagues on the board of directors of the General Alumni Association, I present to you this watch and chain as a token of our appreciation of the services you have so unselfishly and unreservedly rendered the General Alumni Association from the day of its inception.

May the ticking of the watch ever be to you, as it were, the echo of the heartbeats of a loyal and grateful body of alumni; and as the united links of the chain secure the watch to you, so may you always see your services secured to Alma Mater in the whole-souled and united allegiance of all her alumni.

Accept this token from us both as a recognition and an invitation—a recognition of what you have been to the past boards of directors and an invitation to continue in active service for the General Alumni Association.

IVERSON RENOMINATED.

The expected happened and Iverson is up to succeed himself. An 11th-hour effort was made to stampee to Halden of Duluth, but Iverson's record was a thing that could not well be dodged.

Dinehart won out for state treasurer.

PHI BETA KAPPA ADDRESS.

The address which was delivered by Professor F. J. E. Woodbridge, and which had been looked forward to with so much interest, came up to the highest expectations of those who were so fortunate as to hear it. In his address, Professor Woodbridge showed that philosophy has a message for the times and a solution for the problems pressing for solution. We have attempted to give, in the following brief extracts the main thought running through the address—

"That complex of human performances which we call civilization turns out, as we examine it closely, to be a changing and shifting scene which has more or less a definable background. To discover that background and exhibit the varied lights and shadows as thrown up from it

is a proper task for philosophy. Indeed each of us has such a background.*** Times as well as individuals have their backgrounds.*** Or as we use the phrase "the spirit of the times," indicating thereby a kind of temporal destiny somehow responsible for the characteristic trend of events,*** so we today hear on all sides, the cry*** our age is materialistic and industrial, that it has substituted utility for principle, that it has surrendered to mechanism and lost the idealism of the fathers.*** The contrast has raised a conflict where individual estimate and judgments become uncertain holdings.*** The war of opinions is also destructive and equally clamorous for peace. The contrast which naturalism suggests is summed up in the word humanism. The war, so we have been told, is to preserve the humanities, preserve art and religion and ideal uses, to keep morality from sinking into mere opportunism, to make education minister to spirit and not simply to serve the body's wants.***

What can be said of the background of the modern spirit? How comes it that naturalism and humanism have been thrown up from it to contend in the interest of human happiness? It was once customary to dismiss such questions with joyous optimism*** the creed of the optimist is sound*** but the professions of optimism in our day have, unhappily, proved untrue.***

What we need is a clearer vision and less clamor.*** We need to see the background of our life, to find its controlling forces and to gain control ourselves*** philosophers are seldom statesmen*** and must, therefore, be content to see men of affairs inherit most of the earth.*** I am convinced that our education today needs new methods and curriculums far less than it needs a new philosophy. That is why I take it that our need is primarily to see the background of modern life."

Professor Woodbridge then began his study of naturalism, which he termed the aggressor in the conflict. He told how naturalism found science neglected. "It found morality that thought mainly of precepts and little of concrete good of life." Naturalism took as its map, nature, which reduced man from preeminence to insignificance. He then contrasted the Psalmist and Huxley's estimate of man's relative importance.

"There never was a time which did not need reforming. Our own, certainly has not enough excellence to let us rest content. But that reformer is chasing an illusion or wickedly wasting our emotions and our strength who does not reckon with the intellectual background of the modern spirit.*** We have altered not only the view of man's place in nature, but also the view of nature herself.*** Two factors, mainly have shaped our conception of nature, the theories of modern physical science and the part that machinery has played in our industrial and social development.***

He then explained how it has come about that we have come to take a mechanical view of things until we can speak of the mechanism of thought and use no metaphor, and has ceased to be the mere speculation of scientists and has become popular conviction; there are histor-

ians who would even make it the ideal of history also. Idealism has made a valiant fight, but it has been on the defensive and its logic has produced a sense of bewilderment while mechanism has produced profitable industry.

"For our settled habits have been formed while we have conquered nature not through ideals, but by machinery.*** We no longer think of nature as a source of spontaneity and inspiration. We think of her rather as a vast machine."

So it comes that the background contains at once an altered view of man and nature. The phenomena of naturalism have their source in this changed view of both. What we need is not so much agitation and reform as a clearer knowledge of the controlling forces of our civilization.

Professor Woodbridge then contrasted Browning and Arnold and termed the former blindly optimistic and the latter despairingly reflective and the sounder thinker of the two.

"A mechanical world is emotionally bankrupt. In such a world one star does not differ from another star in glory. The difference is to be expressed directly in terms of their masses and inversely in terms of the squares of their distances.*** Had not naturalism been marked by such emotional poetry, it would doubtless never have found humanism arrayed as its enemy.*** Remember that in the inception of humanism man had accomplished little as a student of nature while he had accomplished much as a student of his own impressions and ideas. Indeed such a study is the characteristic note and definition of humanism. Such a study had produced a wonderful literature giving expression to noble sentiments.

Proceeding the speaker affirmed that humanism was conservative and traditional and was for several centuries educationally effective. Its strongest claim has been its emotional richness. Under its spell the spirit of man has been quickened and ennobled. "The claim is true that naturalism tends to produce efficiency merely, while humanism tends to produce character, refinement, sensitiveness and sympathy. Even today we admire the naturalist but we love the humanist.*** It is a misfortune that humanism has found so little support in the background of the modern spirit.*** We can assign as the chief cause of the steady decline of humanism its foolish educational program.*** The defect lies in the fact that the materials of its education are limited and can be exhausted by a progressive age.

The speaker then proceeded to show that the Greeks originally drew their inspiration directly from nature but when they got away from the source they could produce no new models. Humanism has been proud to live in the past rather than the present and has shut up human life in books forgetting that the men who made the books got the inspiration not from contemplation of the past but out of the richness of their own experience. History is a great teacher and allows us the advantages that have been gained by past ages. "But history should be studied not as a record of the past, but as the story of the present, as the backward look of

current experience. Then it is illuminating and instructive. * * * Humanism tended to seal up the past * * * It lived constantly in another world than its own. It thus became a producer of evil. Grant all its rich contributions to what we call the humanities, what has it done to lighten pain or poverty or disease? * * *

"My object, however, has not been to disparage humanism any more than it has been to exalt naturalism. I have rather aimed at exhibiting their emergence from the background of the modern spirit—as rival claimants for acceptance * * * both naturalism and humanism have become unsatisfactory philosophies of life."

Professor Woodbridge then put forward the claim that philosophy's province is not merely content with the diagnosis. It has a critical function and its mission is to teach wisdom. What estimates shall we make of mechanism and its achievements? While a mechanical nature may not warm the heart or fire the imagination it is too effective an instrument to be neglected. It furnishes a firm foundation and begets a sturdy confidence in its effectiveness. It puts our moral responsibilities in a clear light for when we know what will produce a distinct good—as a concrete example we demand sanitary conditions now that we know what goes to make up such conditions. Our estimate of mechanism must of necessity be high, since we must be convinced of its essential truth.

"To deepen this conviction is the great business of education, and such education will be profoundly moral. There seems therefore, to be no good reason to conclude that what has been called naturalism is the only philosophy of life which our altered background can afford. It appears therefore as to be a superficial exhibition of a profounder life * * * that newer philosophy might still be called naturalism for it would own nature as its source. But it might equally well be called humanism, for it would realize that nature affords the proper mechanism to minister to the ambitions and hopes of humanity.

If humanism has erred in program, naturalism has erred in its estimate of nature. Future historians will wonder at our own lack of comprehension. We have been so afraid of the final cause that we have forgotten that it produced and sustained human civilization. Man is a part of nature, carried on by her forces to work the works of intelligence.

"An enlightened naturalism cannot be regarded as a mechanism of nature as a factory where the machines run on, but where there is supreme indifference to the product. Rather must we regard it as that which supports and maintains what we choose to call ideal products, and finds in them its significance and justification. * * * We have been half-hearted evolutionists, seeking the causes of variation and neglecting the fact that nature is always achieving results that justify her labors * * * an enlightened naturalism will call upon nature constantly to illumine our path with ever fresh glimpses of the light of nature, so that human life may be at once natural, rational, and joyous. Such a philosophy would be also an enlightened humanism,

calculated to sustain culture and give birth to impressions and ideas suffused with spontaneous emotion. And such a philosophy, I am bound to believe, is a solid foundation for enlightened educational progress."

While this is a fairly complete outline of the subject, as treated by Professor Woodbridge, it does violence to the lucidity and logic of the address, which was most delightful. Such a report, must be, in its very nature, unsatisfactory. You cannot give a very good idea of a picture by cutting out portions, especially beautiful, thus trying to reproduce the beautiful effect of the whole.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS.

By Harry Pratt Judson.

It has been estimated that from the time a young man appears in this world until he has been carried through the varied training of home and school and college, and is thus made ready to go something towards acting his part in the world, there has been spent on him an average of about \$3,000. This then represents the money investment which society has put into each young graduate as he takes his diploma—and whether in every case the capital has been on the whole well applied is perhaps an open question. However that may be, it is possibly at least worth while to consider some of the motives with which the venture has been made.

Each Generation Has to Begin Anew.

In the progress of civilization and in the growth of the individual towards the sound judgment of mature years there is always present one disquieting circumstance. The advance which has been won so slowly and so painfully after all cannot be preserved in its entirety. Age withers and progress drops from its palsied grasp, only to fall into the careless and scattering hand of untrained youth. In other words each generation, instead of beginning where its predecessor left off, must begin all over from the start. Youth is forever the same, and has perennially to win its way through the same blunders and difficulties and under the same handicap of inexperience and lack of knowledge. Under this fundamental condition of human life, there is enormous waste of achievement, and there is further waste of achievement, and there is further over in perpetual succession the ever-recurring training of youth. As a wearied veteran schoolmaster sighed—"Yes, my time goes on with the everlasting boy." The everlasting boy, whether in the streets of Pompeii or of Chicago, seems the same ignorant and mischievous little animal as he has been in every age between.

Doubtless there can be found compensations. Many human experiments seem hardly worth while—it may be quite as well to start over again. Many human souls become so hopelessly flawed and stained that the world can spare them. On the whole no doubt it is better constantly to reconstruct life with fresh material, but it leaves the eternal problem of transforming by growth and education the crude human thing with which sentiment life begins in this world into the alert and well-equipped man which he must needs be to do his part in society.

It is this problem for which every civilized state to-day seeks each in its own way to find a solution. The home, the school and the college are in great part our solution. They are the means of transforming the raw material of youth into a citizen adapted to do his part as a useful social unit.

Education Should Yield Economic Efficiency.

The first duty of the citizen, no doubt, is self support. The educated man, then, should have greater economic efficiency as a direct result of the time and toil and money put into his training. He need by no means be adapted to amass great riches, but his education should enable him at least to add more to the wealth of the community than would otherwise have been possible. He should be capable not only of self support, but as well should be able to care for a group dependent upon him, and to care for them well. The man who cannot provide a suitable living for himself and his family is one of nature's misfits—the trained brain should enable its owner to correlate with the world. It is no longer the theory of the college that any knowledge which threatens to be useful has no part in culture, and that "the education of a gentleman" isolates the student from contact and sympathy with his fellows. The poet's "odi profanum vulgus et fugio" to be sure was long the practical shibboleth of the collegian. To-day it is rather "nil humani a ne alienum puto." The old college refined the individual, the new one gives him force and social contact. The old education was monastic, it tended to generate the intellectual hermit. The modern idea is rather aimed at social efficiency. The old education was individualistic. The present is social. Hence it is that to-day society with reason expects from its educated youth positive economic efficiency as the first fruit of sacrifice so lavishly made.

We should not misunderstand. Self-support, the support of one's family, reasonable insurance against the inevitable rainy day, these are the economic duties of every man, much more of every educated man. The accumulation of a large fortune is the duty of no one. The comforts of life are in reach of all. Luxuries are enervating, and great wealth, unless held as a trust for social progress, tends to create the idle and effeminate habits which disintegrated the Roman empire and which were fatal to the aristocracy of the old regime in France. It is no disgrace to be poor, it is no crime to be rich. But poverty which comes from indolence and shiftlessness is a disgrace, and equally disgraceful are riches used merely to gratify the senses and to pamper vanity. The educated man should know how to live nobly under any fortune. It is not what one has that makes the man, but what one is.

Education Should Teach Self-Control.

Beyond the economic efficiency, however, which society has a right to expect from every college man, is another, which education proves itself a rank failure unless it imparts. The most strenuous mastery by far is that over one's own wayward impulses. The great lesson of education is that of self-control. The calm poise of judgment which marks the man

of trained intellect, not ready to form opinion in advance of adequate evidence, not yielding to impulse, to desire, to passion, but holding all in check by a disciplined will until full intelligence and deliberate reason have had time to act—this is the mark of high education. Knowledge is power to be sure—but back of knowledge, and its master, lies character. The state must needs rule with a firm hand because so many citizens are lawless. When educated citizens control themselves, however, law becomes as to them superfluous. The doctrine of anarchy may only so far have just ground as a state is formed of men who govern themselves, thus to that extent rendering state control needless. The day is far from our time when it is likely that there will be such a state on this earth of ours. Meanwhile the hard task of society in keeping order and enforcing justice among men is lightened by the law-abiding habit among good citizens—and among good citizens the choice fruit of state education, college men, should be found always.

Obedience to Law.

Obedience to law, not fear from its penalty, but because law in a free state should always be respected—this is what makes a democratic republic possible. Is this the prevailing condition, the habitual social attitude in our country? A student of life in the United States, both at the present time and in retrospect, cannot fail to be impressed by the wide prevalence of disregard for inconvenient restraints imposed by law. Whether this is more marked to-day than in the past it is not easy to decide. The republic is more populous, richer, filled with a vastly more complex and strenuous life than ever before, and what once were minute flaws appear now as huge rifts. It may be that we have more lawlessness in the aggregate, but not more in proportion than in the days of our fathers. But American inheritance and education together seem to have imbued the national life with an instinctive restiveness under legal restrictions. We like to get at the heart of the matter at once without waiting for the observance of established forms. We applaud the public officer who cuts the Gordian knot and are inclined to scorn the patience which waits to untie it. We rejoice in Andrew Jackson when he violated international law by invading Spanish territory in time of peace and by hanging outlaws outside American jurisdiction. We canonize John Brown as a saint of liberty, although in fact he was guilty of insurrection and wilful homicide; and we instinctively sympathize with Roosevelt's Tammany friend in the New York legislature. "What's the Constitution among friends?"

The virus of lawlessness lies deep in our social life and thought. Lynching is by no means confined to the south or to negro victims. The gross physical violence which often accompanies strikes is complacently justified as necessary to secure the success of organized labor. Men of large wealth evade laws of nation and state in order to reap richer gain. A railroad man said in my presence not long since, "We have done many illegal things in recent years, some good, some

Hail, Minnesota! played by the University band play. Music and words, in sheet form, on sale at the University Bookstores and the Metropolitan Music Co.

bad, but all illegal." A prominent lawyer of a great city I have heard to say that it should not be supposed that all the foolish laws passed by our preposterous legislatures ought to be heeded. Is there a city in the land in which all the laws and ordinances are enforced? Is it not true in all our states that many statutes are enacted with little expectation of their enforcement—passed merely to satisfy clamor? And is not every woman instinctively lawless at the Custom House.

The essence of the difficulties with which we are now laboring seems to lie in disregard for law. It is idle to denounce any one man or set of men as arch-criminals. Public life is no worse than private business, and all forms of industry are implicated in one way or another. What we need is not so much to punish our neighbors as to reform ourselves. We need a great national revival, political, social, commercial and industrial, of old fashioned respect for the obligations of law—we need, all of us, to get the law abiding habit.

We are not by nature worse morally than other nations. It may be that what we may justly call our national attitude of depreciation of law can be traced far back to the very sources of the republic. The first settlers on the New England coast were refugees from law which they detested. Our national independence was the result of riot and rebellion. The millions of immigrants who flocked to our shores in the following decades were escaping from tyranny. Our greatest social problem, slavery, was settled by physical violence, not by calm statesmanship. The census of 1860 put the number of slaves in the South at 4,000,000. A liberal estimate of their value would be \$2,000,000. To have bought the freedom of the slaves and then to have provided by wise methods for their prudent direction through the transition from slavery to self-supporting manhood, this would have been statesmanship. Instead of that we abolished slavery by a contest which cost more than a half million lives and not far from \$11,000,000,000, which shattered the social structure in a moiety of the states and which then cast the helpless freedmen adrift as the prey of their own ignorance, of base politicians, and of fanatical notions of political and social equality. This was not statesmanship. Thus like a scarlet thread through the russet and gold of the fabric of our history runs this proneness to violent remedies in place of the more remote securities of legal process. We are proud of our Constitution, and urge on the people of all lands the adoption of Constitutional government. The essence of such government, we say, is that it is government by law and not by caprice. All free government should be that. But is the violence of a mob, or of hired "sluggers," permitted by the supineness of inefficient government any less an act of caprice than is the tyranny of an autocrat? If a wealthy man evades paying his legal taxes, is he not substituting individual caprice for the uniform operation of law? If the mayor of a city selects at his own fancy the laws which he chooses to enforce and those which he will neglect, is he not substituting caprice for law?

Law should be respected and obeyed by

all good citizens. When that is the case legislatures will hesitate before inflicting on the community the undigested mass of statutes from which we now suffer. If law once enacted unflinchingly has effect, legislative bodies must have a keener sense of responsibility; and personal responsibility is what every citizen of the republic should never for a moment fail to realize.

The Home and the Higher Life.

When we speak of the cost to the State of one of its young men, we of course are speaking broadly. Every family shares directly or indirectly in the payment of the taxes of which public schools are supplied. But besides this, the family cares for its own young. The direct cost of their support is no small item, and this cost is increased materially by the necessities of advanced education. Many a family in this state has stinted itself, has lived carefully, has denied itself luxuries not only, but actual comforts, in order to educate one or more of its members. In the rugged hill farms of New England it was long a matter almost of religion that the son or the daughter should be sent to college, and that the rest of the family should work hard and live plainly, should "rise up early and sit up late and eat the bread of carefulness" that the means of education should not be lacking. A community animated with this noble passion for education we may be sure is one in which intelligence is of a high order, in which industry and sobriety prevail, in which vice and lawlessness are at a minimum. Such was the Massachusetts of a generation since. No wonder that its intellectual products have far exceeded those of other states. No wonder that it counts among its native or adopted sons Bancroft and Motley and Parkman, Whittier and Longfellow and Lowell, Emerson and Holmes, the Adamses, Webster and Everett and Choate and a long line besides of men of letters, statesmen, scholars, seers and prophets. This luxuriant growth of men of intellect sprang from a soil scanty and niggardly even to tireless industry, but from a society, which, while plain in its ways and slenderly endowed with material appliances, yet had its mind eagerly set on the world of thought. The homely sitting-room table was a receptacle for the Bible and Shakespere, for late works of poetry and philosophy and history, for magazines not stuffed with fashion and fiction and lurid scandal at ten cents apiece, but enriched with scholarly discussion of serious subjects. The horny hand of toil was not incompatible with this elevation of mind, and the talk around the farmer's table might easily run on the last poem of Longfellow, or Tennyson, on the theories of the transcendental philosophy, or the niceties of the great debate between slavery and freedom, between the indestructible union and states rights. This was at least better than an endless stream of neighborhood gossip and the trivial tittle-tattle of an empty mind. How could such a community as that of old New England fail to send its sons to college at any cost of self-denial? How could the stream of migration from New Eng-

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land fail to enrich every western state, from Ohio to Minnesota? Wherever these men settled, there we find the church, the school, the college, an orderly society, public spirit, civic integrity. From New England came Cushman Davis and John Pillsbury and Cyrus Northrop.

If we could read the annals of the homes from which the members of this graduating class have come, I am confident that we should find revealed in them many cases of this same high-minded and heroic self-denial. I trust that these young men and women clearly realize what it has cost the home, not in money only, to provide for the rich advantages of school and college. The young are proverbially thoughtless. They are apt to take all that is offered them, giving little heed as to whether it comes from the careless hand of abundance or the worn hand of toil. Someday, perhaps, the eyes are opened to the anxiety, the painful frugality the nights sleepless with planning, which the young man has cost his parents. But how "sharper than a serpent's tooth is a thankless child."

It is to be hoped that the prairies of the northwest will increasingly reproduce the spirit of New England. We are not so much in need of new laws as of a higher social standard. When the ambition of the thousands of homes scattered through our northland is set rather on college for the sons and daughters than on a large balance in the bank, when music and art and literature rank higher in popular estimation than bridge whist and automobiles, then we shall have less trouble with our politics and our business. Lofty social ideals are all that will really remedy disturbed public conditions. We are tiskering with laws and scolding at individuals while the deep cause of things lies untouched. It is like merely fanning a typhoid patient to cool his burning skin, rather than seeking to apply remedies to the heart of the disease. We are dealing with social manifestations by superficial methods. We need to find the source of the trouble, and it lies, I am convinced, in a lowered tone of the public mind and the public conscience. There always have been frivolous people and those thoughtless of delicate distinctions between right and wrong. There always will be such. But if on the whole the community combines with simple living also high thinking—if that is the general and prevailing social fact—there can be few industrial or political iniquities. When a swamp is drained the mosquitoes, the slime and the malaria disappear. We need to drain some of our social swamps.

I admit that this change in society is not so easy to bring about as it is to make a law, or to print a scathing magazine article. But rhetoric and legislation are not always adequate to secure more than a passing betterment of things. When, however, it is the common mental attitude that high living is, after all, not so desirable as high-thinking, we shall need fewer restrictive laws. And toward this social uplift—an uplift into purer and clearer sunlight—our colleges every year are doing more and more. They are reaching now, not into hundreds of families, but into thousands. And thou-

sands of families every year are getting the college idea—in other words are learning to take into the family councils the constant presence of a high and worthy ideal. This fact in itself seems to me quite as significant a result of the higher education as the training of the student himself. In a very real sense the colleges are disseminating light through the entire state. It is a liberal education to a whole family to have one of its members take a college degree. And I am not sure but that in some ways and in some cases the family gets more humanizing culture than the student himself.

These, then, are the choice social fruitage of a college education—economic efficiency, self-control, regard for law, habitual high-thinking. If our young men are trained to these ends the money and time and effort spent on them have not been wasted.

But, one says, what as to the knowledge which they should amass by their years of study? Knowledge is good. It enlightens the mind, it sweetens the character, it is a weapon, it is an ornament, it is a delight. But the quality of the man who knows is more important than what he knows. One may forget his Latin, his calculus, his chemistry, and yet be forever better and stronger for all. We rejoice in the learning of the scholars who gather in our university faculties. We rejoice more in the throng of active and manly youth who pour out from the portals of Alma Mater.

Locke wrote many years ago: "A virtuous and well behaved young man, who is well versed in the general part of the Civil Law—(which concerns not the chicane of private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations in general, grounded upon principles of reason), understands Latin well and can write a good hand, one may turn loose into the world with great assurance that he will find employment and esteem everywhere." A virtuous and well behaved young man, trained in the best colleges of his day, may safely be turned loose in the world in any age. He is needed at every turn. In our own time the demand for well trained and trustworthy young men is astonishing. A prominent eastern technical school has every one of its graduating class well placed six months before graduation. One at times hears the lament that the new organized methods of business and professional life give fewer chances for young men. It is an error. In fact there never was a time in the history of the world when young men of the right sort were so much needed as now—when on all sides there were so many opportunities reaching out for them. But at the same time there never has been so much need for long, patient, thorough preparation. He who knows how to wait and to work will know how to work and to win.

Minnesota has this rich output annually from its university. Is it putting into it what it is worth? Does the state realize that there is here a product more valuable than iron, and wheat, and cattle? Are its taxes given with unstinted hand that the institution may always

have resources adequate to the great state whose servant it is? It is not for me to say. I can only trust that his splendid state, with its abounding wealth, its virile people, and its wonderful future, will make that future secure by the wise generosity with which it will cherish the University of Minnesota.

CLASS DAY—MONDAY.

The seniors met at the armory and in their caps and gowns marched in solemn procession around the campus. Marching along University avenue and entering the main gate the procession came to a halt before the ceremony took place. John Sinclair, president of the class, presided at the exercises and introduced the class orator, Orlo B. Flinders, who delivered an appropriate oration.

The speaker pointed out how at other colleges ivy and other vines were appropriately planted but he showed how the oak, with its strength and grandure, was a more fitting emblem of western character and growth and for that reason more appropriately planted as a class memorial at Minnesota.

Two huge Turkish kites, supposed to bear away the troubles and difficulties of the graduating class, were then flown. These soared above the campus while the seniors laughed and shouted farewell to their many college trials and tribulations.

Farewells to the different buildings were then given. Gathering in front of the more important academic buildings farewell addresses were given by members of the class. These were responded to by faculty members whose work occurs in the buildings. At the library building A. R. Barnes gave the address for the class and Dr. F. L. McVey responded for the faculty. The seniors then marched to the physics building where Irene Radcliffe pronounced the farewell and Dean F. S. Jones responded. Henry Mackall gave the address in front of Pillsbury hall and Professor C. W. Hall responded.

At 2:30 the members of the class boarded a steamer at Minnehaha for their excursion which closed the program for the day.

SENIOR PROMENADE.

The senior promenade, last Tuesday night, at Masonic Temple, ended in a blaze of glory the special senior functions of the week. The attendance was large, the music excellent, the decorations unique and beautiful. We have not

the space to tell how the ladies were dressed. Suffice it to say that the affair was a complete success.

REDWOOD FALLS ALUMNI.

Dear Mr. Johnson: In reply to your request, I enclose clipping from the columns of the Reville of April 20—the meeting was held April 18—of the recent alumni meeting. It is our intention to organize in the fall and do something. Meantime we join in good wishes to the "U." I expect to attend the Duluth convention this week, otherwise I would join in the picnic on the campus next Wednesday.

With best wishes,

—A. M. Welles.

Class of '77.

"Eighth alumni of the University of Minnesota held an informal reunion at Hotel Fountain Wednesday evening and decided to try and get together some time next fall all the alumni in the county—some twenty-five in number—for a formal gathering and form a permanent organization. Those present at the gathering were: Academic—A. M. Welles 1877, W. J. Mosher 1896, Misses Artie A. Skoog and Mary Feely 1904; Law—A. C. Dolliff 1895, Wm. G. Owens 1900, A. J. Praxel 1904; Medicine—W. A. Brand 1904. A half hour was spent singing college songs, after which the party sat down to a spread in the dining room, served in excellent style. After the interior department was fully supplied the alumni returned to the parlor where an hour was spent exchanging reminiscences and planning for the formation of a permanent alumni association. A committee consisting of A. M. Welles of Redwood Falls, W. G. Owens of Walnut Grove, and A. J. Praxel of Lamberton, was chosen to arrange for a reunion next October. It was voted to send a letter of greeting to President Northrop and the university.

THE ANDREWS PRIZE.

Mr. George C. Andrews, M. E. '87, has offered an annual prize to the senior mechanical engineers for the best essay on any subject connected with heating and ventilation. The first prize in this contest will consist of \$50 in cash, accompanied by a suitable medal; a second prize. The winner of the first prize will also be given which will consist of \$25 in cash accompanied by

medal. The winner of the first prize will be offered a position with the George C. Andrews Heating Co.

WHERE THE SENIOR MECHANICS
WILL BE.

F. E. Matteson and W. T. Crawford with Globe Iron Works, Menomonie.

G. E. Garber with Northwestern Telephone Co., Minneapolis.

N. W. Rose, instrument man on survey for Great Northern Ry.

A. C. Ringsred with Great Northern Power Co., Duluth, Minn.

B. W. Loye with Edwin Gilbert Construction Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; located at Buffalo, N. Y.

T. S. Armstrong will assist in shop work during the summer school and will probably accept a position as teacher of manual training in one of the high schools of the state.

Robert Reed, '05, who has been superintendent of schools at Battle Lake, goes to Stephen the coming year. Mr. Reed stopped over at the university last Tuesday on his way home.

FLAG POLE RAISING.

It was found to be utterly impossible to get the flag pole ready for commencement week. Since this has not been possible, the committee has decided that there is no need of any rush in the matter and will take all the time necessary to have the pole put in the best possible shape before it is raised.

GEORGE H. PARTRIDGE, '79, DONOR.

George H. Partridge, '79, a member of the firm of Wyman, Partridge Co., of this city, presented a beautiful forty-foot United States flag to the University, for use on the new flag pole. Mr. Partridge has thus again shown his loyalty which has been very much in evidence many times since he graduated in 1879.

MORE PERSONALS.

E. P. Mallory, '03, and Miss Alice D. Nelson of Ironwood, Mich., are to be married June 27th. Mr. Mallory is advertising manager for the Home Life Publishing Company. They will reside in Chicago.

John Zeleny, '92, professor of physics, receives his Ph.D. today. His thesis is entitled, "Velocity of Ions produced in gases by Roentgen Rays."

Myron B. Jackson, Chem. '05, formerly with the C. and N. W. Ry., is now

assistant chemist for the By-Products Coke Corporation of Chicago.

E. McM. Pennock, Chem. '05, is chief chemist for the same company.

IN LOVING RECOGNITION OF A DEBT
OF GRATITUDE.

Just before settling down to lunch, the alumni were called together at the Pillsbury monument, by President Nachtrieb and the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

A committee made up of Mrs. C. J. Rockwood, '82, Mayor D. P. Jones, '83, and Marion Jones, '05 was chosen to present a copy of the engrossed resolutions to Mrs. Pillsbury.

"To Mrs. Mahala Pillsbury: In the midst of our rejoicings we alumni of the University of Minnesota, gathered around the statue of him whom we are honored to call the father of our university, pause to send you greetings and give expression to our appreciation of the sympathetic support and hearty encouragement you so lovingly gave to our noble and beloved John S. Pillsbury.

We trust the reward of your life, and his life so nobly spent, may be evident to you both in the lives now being spent upon the campus and of those who have gone forth enriched and inspired for better and larger service.

May these fruits become more abundant and gratifying to you as your days grow mellow.

Loyally and sincerely yours,
Alumni of The University of Minnesota.
Alumni Day, June 13, 1906."

CLASS OF '76, THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The class of 1878 held its second reunion graduation at the Nicollet hotel last Tuesday evening. All but one member of the class was present. John Aiken Sweat of Great Falls, Mont., found it impossible to be present. This class got together five years ago for its twenty-fifth anniversary reunion.

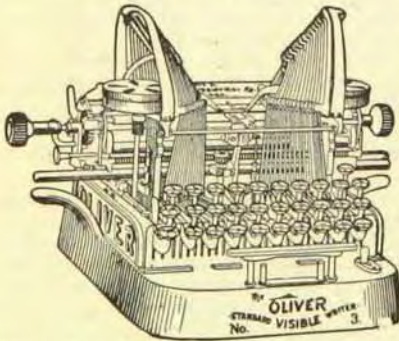
The class includes John S. Clark, professor of Latin in the university, who has a daughter in the university at the present time; John C. Hutchinson, professor of Greek, who has had three daughters graduate from the university and has another attending now; Dr. William E. Leonard, a practicing physician and senior professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the college of homeopathic medicine and surgery; John Aiken Sweat, a practicing physician of Great Falls, Mont.; Martha Appleton Butler, now Mrs. Joel N. Childs of Ortonville, Minn.; Robert Henry Crafts, engaged in

real estate business in this city; Lewis Singer Gillette, president of the Minnesota Malleable Iron Company, and mixed up with other large business interests in this city; Eugene Alvin Hendrickson, who died April 5th, 1901; William Herod Locke, who is pastor of a Methodist church in Chicago, and Charles Edward Thayer, manager of the Electric Steel Elevator Company of this city.

The present graduating class contains two who are children of alumni—Elsie Leonard, daughter of Dr. W. E. Leonard, '76, and H. B. Childs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joel N. Childs, of Ortonville, (Mrs. Childs, nee Martha A. Butler, '76), Mr. Childs, '77. Mr. Childs has completed the course in civil engineering while Miss Leonard has completed the academic course.

The class of '76 have had seven sons and daughters graduate from the University and have as many more children in the University at the present time.

The class has appointed a committee to see to the erection of an iron fence to mark the large elm tree planted by them at graduation. Their's is the largest elm on the campus.



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 Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD DAY SPORT.

After an hour or so spent in social mix-up, the alumni adjourned to North rop field where a lot of stunts arranged by a committee of '04 were run off. Misses Janney, Cook, and Gould were at the bottom of this affair and deserve no end of commendation for their success.

The first event was a ball game between the girls of '04 and '05 which the umpire declared a draw.

This was followed by a three-legged race between the classes of '00, '01, '02, '03, '04, won by '01, represented in the persons of Olaf Lende and Archie Burger. The potato race which followed was participated in by Misses Hone, '02, Robb, '03, Cook, '04, and was won by Miss Hone.

The faculty then came in for a shot at the nigger baby, each member being allowed three shots with tennis balls. The following faculty members participated—James, Eddy, Wilde, Hutchinson, Sigerfoos, John Zeleny, Anthony Zeleny, Sardeson, Constant. Science, education, engineering, and classics were distanced by philosophy. Dr. Wilde made two hits, one on the head and the other on the feet, the only hits made.

This was followed by a free for all alumni wheelbarrow race in which Murray Dewart, Hal Downey, Alois Kovarik, and E. B. Johnson pushed wheelbarrows of various weights and states of delapidation for the glory of Alma Mater. Kovarik won handily and the rest "also ran."

The day closed with a game of ball between faculty and members of '06. This exciting event is still in progress at the present writing. It may be necessary to get out a special edition to recount the features of this game.

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THE PICNIC.

The first annual picnic was an unqualified success. The attendance was about four hundred and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves to the limit. After the basket luncheon, at which the various classes were grouped together by themselves, a social time was enjoyed and many an alumnus was overjoyed at meeting old friends. There is no question that the start made this year will result in a larger and even more enthusiastic crowd next year. As it was it was the largest crowd of university alumni ever together at one time and place. The regents, who were the guests of the alumni, were served by the Misses Hutchinson, Clark, and Leavenworth, daughters of university professors. The day was ideal and the informality of the occasion made it doubly delightful. Resolutions were adopted by the alumni and sent to Mrs. Pillsbury. These will be found elsewhere in this issue as will also an account of the presentation of a watch and chain to Mr. Keyes and the presentation of a flag to the university by Mr. Partridge.

A NEW COMPANY.

The Hygenol Company has recently been organized in Minneapolis for the purpose of manufacturing for the drug trade certain toilet articles manufactured after the formulae of Hubert C. Carel, professor of chemistry of the medical department of the University. These

articles are designed for the cure of hair and scalp diseases and have been given a thoroughly practical test by "Sam" Reynolds at the Ski-U-Mah barber shop, through a series of years. The practical tests have demonstrated beyond a doubt the great practical value of the preparations. Professor Carel is the consulting chemist of the company, he active business control of the company is in the hands of R. C. Thompson, of the class of 1896, Law '98.

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In addition to the hair and scalp remedies mentioned above, the company is putting out a liquid green shampoo soap, made of pure olive oil dissolved in alcohol and medicated, which is warranted to keep the scalp in a healthy condition.

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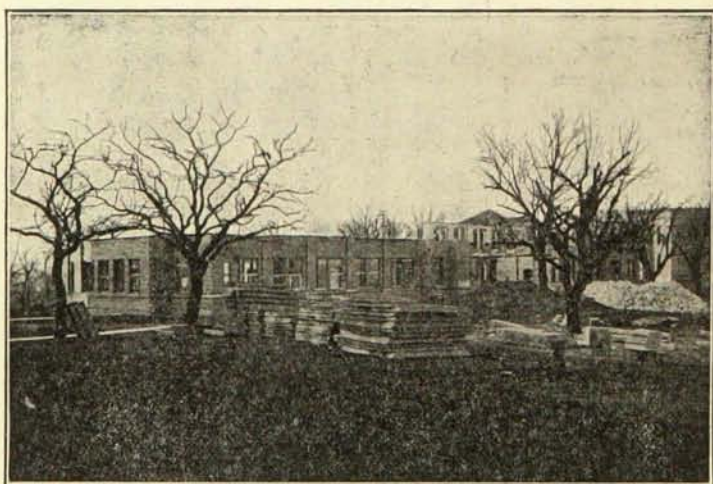
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