



1909—1st Row—Rademacher, Stevens, Pickering, Johnston, McGovern, Atkinson, Rosenwald,
Vidal, Pettijohn.
2nd Row—Holen, McCree, Powers, Farnam, Molstad, Walker, Ostrand.
3rd Row—Faegre, Williams, Stewart, Leach, Smith, L. Erdall, Schain.

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1910—1st Row—Stevens, McGovern, Johnston, Rosenwald, L. Erdall.
2nd Row—Morrell, Robinson, Walker, Bromley.
3rd Row—Young, Frank, Smith, Pickering.
Rear Row—Williams, coach, and Leach, manager.

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yards came as the result of some heavy playing and two 5-yard penalties inflicted upon Chicago.

The second score came from a drop kick. Minnesota got the ball on Chicago's 37-yard line on a forward pass attempted by Chicago. Stevens made a thirty-seven yard run; eighteen more were added in the next five plays and then McGovern booted the ball between the goal posts for three points.

Soon after this there followed one of the most brilliant plays ever seen on Northrop field. Minnesota had the ball on Chicago's 50-yard line. In a bewildering and beautifully executed play, Farnum passed the ball to Rosenwald, who passed it to Pettijohn, who had dropped far back behind the line; Pettijohn passed it to McGovern, who stood on the line where the play started but with no one to oppose him. McGovern started down the field like a streak but ran into a bunch of Chicago men; assisted by his own clever dodging, and some fine interference, he got free and went over the Chicago goal line without a Chicago man within ten yards of him. When attempting to plant the ball behind the goal posts, he was tackled by two Chicago men and fumbled the ball, a Chicago man falling on it for a touchback. Three times later in the game this same play was used for good gains. After the ball had moved back and forth several times, Minnesota got it on Chicago's 25-yard line and McGovern was good for another three points by the air route. The end of the first half saw Minnesota ripping up the Chicago line for from ten to twenty yards at a time.

At the opening of the second half the Chicago men came back determined to score. Just here occurred the fiercest work of the day, both sides playing to the limit. Minnesota carried the ball from her own 25-yard line to Chicago's 20-yard line, without once losing it and then McGovern's toe was good for another three points.

Minnesota then put up some wonderful football. Taking the ball on Chicago's kickoff, on her own 5-yard line, Pettijohn returned it 27 yards; a forward pass was good for ten more and then every style of football known was used to advance the ball to Chicago's 2-yard line, where it was lost on downs. A couple of exchanges of kicks was followed by Minnesota's carrying the ball over for a touchdown.

Then came Chicago's one chance to cheer. Minnesota fumbled the ball to Chicago on her own 15-yard line, but Chicago could not gain and used an onside kick. Minnesota could not gain and kicked. Chicago had the ball on Minnesota's 43-yard line. A return of five yards was followed by a five-yard pass; seven more came through the line and another forward pass gave the ball to Chicago on Minnesota's 5-yard line, and two more plays put it over and saved Chicago a shutout.

Minnesota team showed wonderfully well-balanced work. McGovern was the bright particular star of the day; he broke his collar bone in his fierce playing, and was

compelled to retire from the game. Minnesota's playing was wonderfully brilliant as well as effective. Chicago's team, though beaten decisively, played high class ball and made Minnesota earn every point scored. Minnesota's defensive work was almost as good as her attack.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Rademacher, right end; McCree, right tackle; Powers, right guard; Farnum, center; Molstad, left guard; Walker, left tackle; Pettijohn, left end, McGovern, captain, quarterback; Stevens, right half; Rosenwald, left half; Pickering, fullback. Substitutes: Smith for Rademacher.

Minnesota 34—Wisconsin 6.

Never was a Wisconsin team given a more decisive beating than that of 1909. Never did a Minnesota team give a finer exhibition of teamwork, grit and staying qualities, than did the Minnesota team in this same game. The Minnesota team began well, and continued to improve all through the game, and, at the end, had Wisconsin completely routed. At the very opening of the game, Minnesota took the ball eighty-five yards for a touchdown, not once losing the ball. Wisconsin's score came next. After a few plays, Minnesota fumbled an on-side kick to Wisconsin, on her own 6-yard line, and the three plays allowed were needed to send it over for a touchdown. Then followed some fierce fighting and it was well along in the half, before Minnesota could get another touchdown, which was made by carrying the ball 67 yards on ten plays. The remainder of the first half saw some fine playing down in Minnesota territory.

Wisconsin came back strong, and early in the second half, Anderson carried the ball fifty-five yards in two end runs and then a forward pass added ten more; on the next play Wisconsin fumbled and her last chance to score was gone. It was Minnesota's game from that time on and Minnesota's attack was varied and effective—long return of punts, end runs, and heavy gains through the line, brought four more touchdowns. Rosenwald made one touchdown on a seventy-five yard run and Pickering another on an eighty yard run. This run immediately followed Erdall's twenty-five yard return of Wisconsin's kickoff. When the game closed, Wisconsin's defense had been completely shattered and Minnesota made distance at will.

Pettijohn played quarter in place of McGovern, out with a broken collar bone, and did fine work until he was injured and taken from the field. Atkinson, who took his place played a wonderful game personally, and showed remarkable qualities as a field general. Rosenwald showed himself the peer of Johnston, whose place he had taken, and Pickering, at full back, was simply a whirlwind. Stevens at half and Rademacher at end, put up a great game of football. The line men were in every play and were never called upon to open up a hole through Wisconsin's line

it was only by Walker's fine tackle that another touchdown was averted.

Minnesota was not in anything like the form shown in earlier season games. McGovern was in the game but was not in condition to play; he was unable to get off his kicks in good shape and could do little in advancing the ball.

Michigan had a powerful offense, but not once, after the first touchdown, was it able to make consistent gains against Minnesota's line. Michigan won the game through superior punting ability due to McGovern's not being in condition.

The statistics of the game show that Minnesota kicked off four times for a total of 164 yards, and Michigan twice for a total of 108 yards; Minnesota returned punts and kickoffs a total of 164 yards and Michigan a total of 126 yards; Minnesota made 460 yards in punts and on-side kicks and Michigan 545 yards; Minnesota made 179 yards on line and end plays and Michigan 212 yards; Minnesota gained 36 yards on forward passes and Michigan no yards, Minnesota lost twelve yards on attempted line plays, Michigan 33 yards; Michigan lost thirty-five yards on attempted forward passes: First down, Minnesota 10, Michigan 12; Fair catch, Michigan, one; Michigan lost two attempted place kicks and Minnesota two drop kicks; Minnesota lost 120 yards on penalties and Michigan 70 yards in the same way.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Vidal, left end; Walker, left tackle; Molstad, left guard; Farnum, center; Powers, right guard; McCree, left tackle; Rademacher, right end; McGovern, captain, quarter; Rosenwald, left half; Stevens, right half; Pickering, fullback; substitutes: Schain for Vidal; Ostrand for Powers; Atkinson for McGovern.

THE SEASON OF 1910.

So far as the scoring goes, and the games won is concerned, the season of 1910 must be considered a successful season. It is to be said, however, that the team was trained, all the season, with the idea of winning the Michigan game at any cost; and the playing in the other games, with possibly the exception of Nebraska and Chicago games, was disappointing, the team being content to win and then take it easy. In the minds of many, the loss of the Michigan game was directly attributable to this policy. However that may be, the team showed wonderful scoring ability in the earlier games of the season, and, in view of the virtual tie with Michigan, is to be counted second in rank among western teams of the season and easily first in the Conference. The team was well balanced and remarkably effective, both in advancing the ball and in defensive work.

It is to be counted among the strong teams that Minnesota has produced.

The Team.

Morell, Stevens, Young, Robinson, McGovern, Frank, Johnston, Smith, Rosenwald,

Walker, L. Erdall, Pickering, Bromley; Dr. Williams, coach.

Schedule and Score Card.

September 24—Minnesota, 34; Lawrence, 0.
 October 1—Minnesota, 17; South Dakota, 0.
 October 8—Minnesota, 49; Ames, 0.
 October 15—Minnesota, 27; Nebraska, 0.
 October 29—Minnesota, 24; Chicago, 0.
 November 12—Minnesota, 28; Wisconsin, 0.
 November 19—Minnesota, 0; Michigan, 6.
 Total Scores—Minnesota, 179; Others, 6.

Minnesota 34—Lawrence 0.

The opening game of the season of 1910 was played on Northrop field, Saturday, September 24th, with Lawrence University, of Appleton, Wisconsin. This was the first game played under the revised rules of 1910. Although Minnesota had had but four practices, the team completely outclassed the Lawrence team, which was unable to gain against the Gopher defense. Minnesota's gains were made mainly on end runs and line plays. Lawrence attempted one forward pass, which failed, falling into the hands of a Minnesota man, who converted it into a touchdown. The Minnesota backfield showed up very strong, Stevens, Rosenwald, and Johnston proving whirlwinds in advancing the ball. Erdall, who took Johnston's place, proved a worthy substitute. McGovern ran the team with all of his old-time precision, and Pickering at fullback gave a satisfactory exhibition of how the position should be played. Walker and Frank in the line were a power in defensive work and reliable in advancing the ball.

Minnesota 17—South Dakota 0.

On October 1st, 1910, Minnesota won from South Dakota's team, on Northrop field; but it was a hard game, and Minnesota's showing was not altogether satisfactory. South Dakota had a good team and the men played with spirit. Twice, early in the game, they held Minnesota for downs, and rather pushed Minnesota in the playing. In the first quarter, Minnesota showed superior to South Dakota in no respect. In the second quarter the Minnesota men waked up, and, getting the ball in the center of the field, Rosenwald was called on for two long runs, making particularly brilliant plays and carrying the ball 20 yards. On the next play Erdall was given the ball and carried it 25 yards for a touchdown. Minnesota fumbled considerably and could not make her forward passes work. In the third quarter Minnesota got the ball on the kick-off on her own 4-yard line and carried it straight down the field, losing it but once, and making a touchdown. Erdall, Rosenwald, and McGovern doing the grandstand work. The most brilliant play was Stev-

ens' forward pass to Pickering; a close second to this play was Rosenwald's run of 18 yards, and McGovern's run of 18 yards for a touchdown. The playing of the third quarter was strictly high-class on both sides. Early in the fourth quarter Minnesota again took the aggressive and soon managed a third touchdown, after having failed in a drop kick. In the last of the quarter the honors were decidedly with South Dakota. Thackaberry made a 35-yard run and gave South Dakota the ball near enough to attempt a drop kick, which missed making good by a very small margin.

Minnesota 49—Ames 0.

On October 8th, 1910, Minnesota made a remarkable score against the Ames team. No one had looked for such a score; 37 points were made during the first half, and the Ames team was not a particularly weak team, either, the men being in good physical condition, fairly fast, and playing to their limit all the time. But Minnesota's backfield was exceedingly fast and ran around the Ames ends almost at will. The new rule, forbidding team mates to assist the runner by taking hold of him, necessitated better interference, and the Minnesota team exhibited the best grade of interference ever exhibited so early in the season. Minnesota's backfield was particularly brilliant, in its ability to move quickly, dodge successfully, and advance the ball surely. The line men put up a good game, but the backfield played a wonderfully brilliant game. It is to be said, however, that the line was practically new from one end to the other. The team work was good and the field generalship excellent. Johnston, McGovern, Rosenwald, and Stevens were called upon repeatedly to advance the ball, Rosenwald doing some particularly brilliant work in a broken field. Stevens shone particularly in end runs. Erdall, who did some substitute work, proved a close second to Captain Johnston himself.

In the second half, many substitutes were used, and only 12 points were made. Early in the half McGovern made a return of a punt of 15 yards, placing the ball in the center of the field. In the next play Stevens broke through and carried the ball 55 yards for a touchdown. McGovern made two drop kicks during the game, both of them well executed and clearly earned. The last scoring of the game was made when McGovern booted the ball from his own 30-yard line on a first down; Minnesota recovered the ball on Ames' 35-yard line and L. Erdall was then let loose for a touchdown. The best of feeling was exhibited between the two teams, and the Minnesota rooters repeatedly cheered the good work of the visitors.

The line-up as follows: Pickering, left end; Walker, left tackle; Bromley, left guard; Morell, center; Robinson, right guard; Young, right tackle; Frank, right end; McGovern, quarterback; Rosenwald, left half; Stevens, right half; Johnston (captain), fullback. Substitutes: Erdahl for Johnston, Vanstrum for Rosenwald, Ran-

dall for Bromley, L. Erdall for Stevens, Smith for Robinson, Knox for Pickering, Brant for Frank.

Minnesota 27—Nebraska 0.

On October 15th, 1910, Minnesota met the strong Nebraska team and won one of the most brilliant victories ever achieved over the Cornhuskers. Nebraska was known to have a strong team and they sustained their reputation. Minnesota's line played a stronger game than had been expected of them, and the backfield played whirlwind football of finished type. The backfield men went through Nebraska's line and around her ends almost at will. In the very opening of the game nine plays were sufficient to carry the ball 107 yards for a touchdown. McGovern showed wonderful generalship and dazzled the Nebraska team by the versatility and unexpectedness of attack. The forward pass was used to good advantage. Minnesota's interference was excellent, and the whole team showed an unusual degree of football sense. The most brilliant play of the game was when Frank blocked Nebraska's punt and Pickering gathered it up and carried it 70 yards for a touchdown. In advancing the ball McGovern, Rosenwald and Stevens, together with the ends, Pickering and Frank, were always effective. Walker did some remarkable work in the line, breaking up Nebraska's plays and in putting up a wonderful defense against Nebraska's attack. Nebraska made only two first downs in the whole game. The Minnesota shift was worked to remarkable advantage, and the forward pass used repeatedly for large gains; only twice did it fail. Twice McGovern made drop kicks that were good and twice he made attempts for drop kicks, from difficult positions, that were really remarkable exhibitions of kicking ability.

Just after the opening of the second half, Minnesota had to make up fifteen yards lost on a penalty; McGovern made twelve yards in a remarkable play, in which he shook off the whole Nebraska team and gained his distance in the face of the seemingly impossible.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Pickering, left end; Walker, left tackle; Bromley, left guard; Morrell, center; Robinson-Smith, right guard; Young, right tackle; Frank, right end; McGovern, quarterback; Rosenwald, left half; Stevens, right half; Johnston, captain, fullback.

Minnesota 24—Chicago 0.

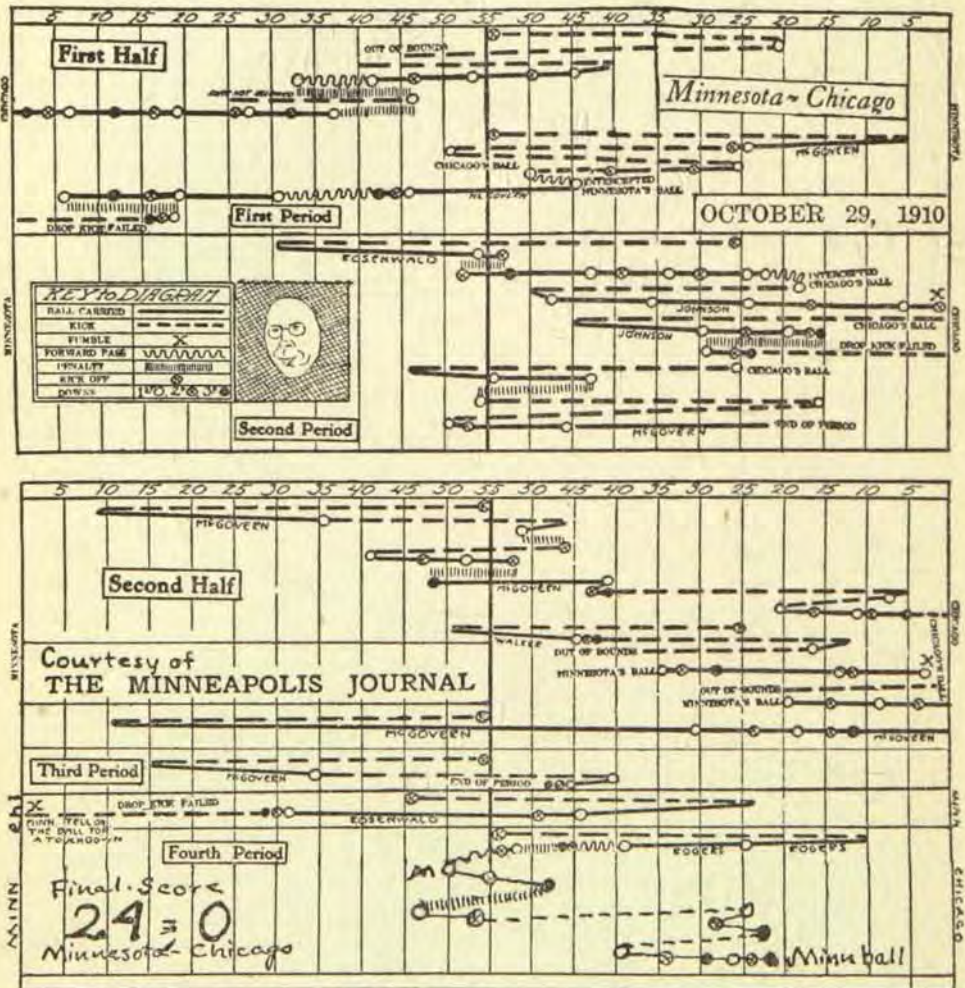
It was a glorious victory for Minnesota to win against the stubborn defense put up by Chicago. Only once during the game, a few minutes during the opening of the fourth quarter, did Chicago do anything with Minnesota; two good gains and a penalty enabled the Chicago team to carry the ball into Minnesota territory a few yards. The balance of the game was an exhibition of brilliant attack by Minnesota and dogged defense by Chicago. For the most part, Minnesota relied on straight football for

her gains, using the forward pass but twice, once gaining on the play and once giving the ball to Chicago. Minnesota lost the ball several times on fumbles and McGovern lost two drop kicks by the narrowest of margins.

The plot of the playing and the statistics given herewith tell the story of the game. It was a brilliantly played game; the Minnesota men made their attacks with a force not to be withstood, and the Chicago team put up a defense hard to penetrate.

Chicago and Bromley picked it up and carried it over for a touchdown.

The statistics of the game show; Minnesota gained 331 yards on ten punts; Chicago, 388 yards on twelve; Chicago made 130 yards on free kicks; Minnesota kicked off once for 45 yards, Chicago four times for 155 yards; Minnesota ran back twelve punts a total of 231 yards and Chicago six, a total of thirty-three yards. In eighty-seven plays, from scrimmage, other than forward passes, Minnesota made 482 yards, and Chicago,



The third quarter saw most of the fireworks of the game; Minnesota made three touchdowns in rapid succession. One of these touchdowns came after a seventy-yard return of Chicago's kickoff, by McGovern; Rosenwald, Stevens, Johnston and McGovern then carried the ball the remaining thirty yards for the touchdown. Just after that, Johnston made a big return, then Rosenwald made five yards and then thirty more; then Minnesota was held and a drop kick attempted; this was fumbled by Chi-

in seven such plays, made twenty-seven yards and lost two yards; Minnesota gained twenty-two yards on two forward passes and lost the ball to Chicago twice on attempted forward passes; Chicago made five yards in like manner and lost the ball twice to Minnesota on attempted plays. Minnesota was penalized ninety yards and Chicago fifteen yards. Minnesota attempted four drop kicks which failed, one was fumbled by Chicago and turned into a touchdown by Minnesota.

Minnesota's line up was as follows: Smith, left end; Walker, left tackle; Bromley, left guard; Morrell, center; Robinson, right guard; Young, right tackle; Frank, right end; McGovern, quarterback; Rosenwald, left halfback; Stevens, right halfback; Johnston, captain, fullback.

Minnesota 28—Wisconsin 0.

The one-sided victory was entirely unexpected. Seventeen points were made in the first, six in the second, and five in the third quarter. The fourth quarter was played, almost wholly, by substitutes, and though the substitutes were able to hold Wisconsin, they were not able to score. The playing was all old style football, not a single play, characteristic of the new game, being tried by Minnesota. After the first quarter, Minnesota played a safe game and made no attempt to pile up the score.

While the game was one-sided, Wisconsin did not quit and played the game to the end, but was outclassed.

Minnesota's line held like a stone wall and the backfield got away with nearly every play attempted; few of the gains were long, but all were substantial and counted. The game was not spectacular and was generally considered an unsatisfactory exhibition of the game.

The statistics of the game show: Wisconsin kicked off six times for a total of 301 yards, Minnesota once for 42 yards. Out of twenty-two chances to run back punts and kickoffs, Minnesota succeeded eighteen times in running back the ball 295 yards. Wisconsin had sixteen like chances and made good six times for a total of fifty-one yards; Minnesota punted fifteen times for a total of 426 yards, Wisconsin sixteen times for a total of 506 yards; out of seventy-four attempts to advance the ball from scrimmage, Minnesota was seven times tackled for a total loss of fifteen yards, but gained a total of 476 yards on the other 67 attempts, and Wisconsin made 28 such attempts and was ten times tackled for a total loss of 42 yards and in the other eighteen attempts made a total of 60 yards. Wisconsin made but two first downs during the game. Minnesota was penalized four times, a total of thirty yards, and Wisconsin twice, for a total of ten yards. Minnesota failed in three attempted goals from the field and Wisconsin failed twice in same attempt.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Pickering, left end; Walker, left tackle; Bromley, left guard; Morrell, center; Robinson, right guard; Young, right tackle; Frank, right end; McGovern, quarterback; Rosenwald, left half; Stevens, right half; Johnston, captain, fullback. Substitutes were used by Minnesota as follows: L. Erdall for Johnston; A. Erdall for Stevens; Johnston for McGovern; Hill for Rosenwald; Vanstrum for Hill.

Minnesota 0—Michigan 6.

The outcome of this game was a great disappointment to the Minnesota contingent. During the first half it was Minne-

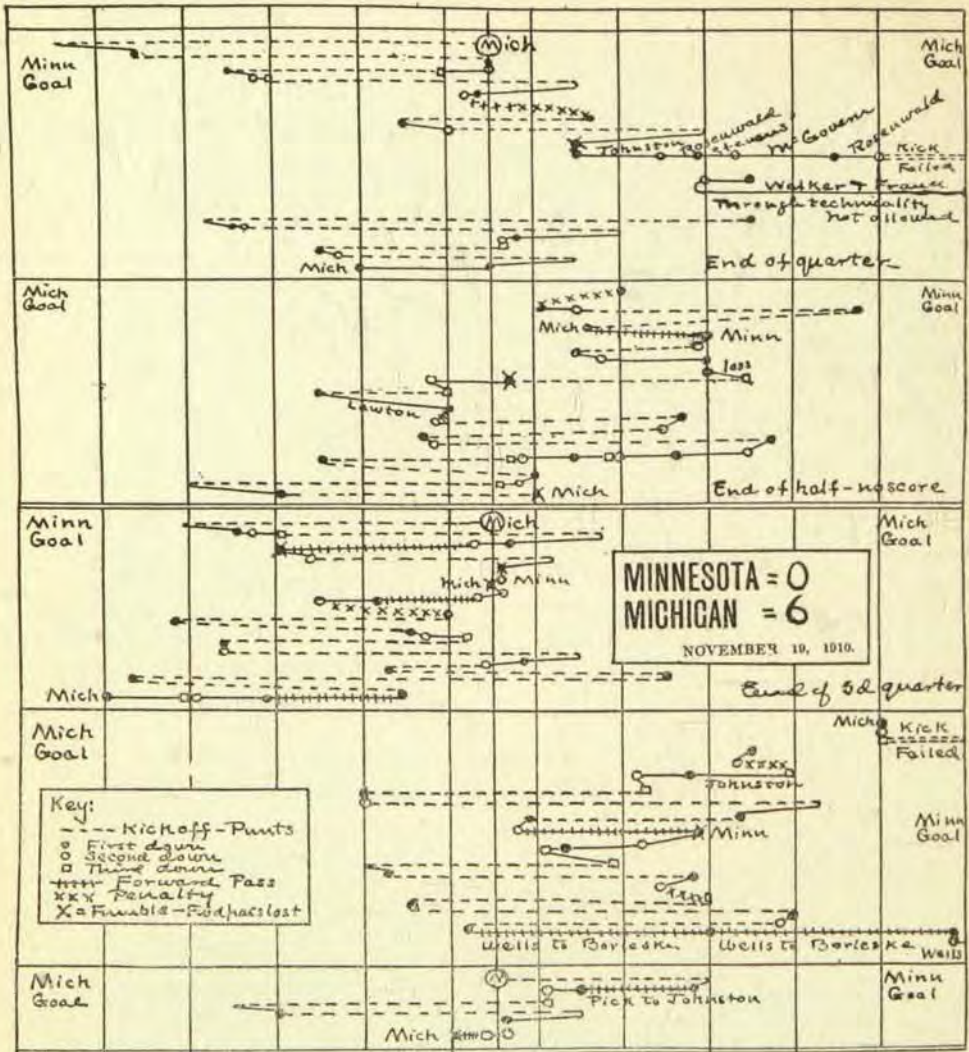
sota's game and a touchdown was made, but not allowed, on account of a technicality, the ball having touched an official, though this fact in no way affected the making of the touchdown. Minnesota had, by fine football, carried the ball down to Michigan's 15-yard line and failed on an attempted drop kick. Michigan elected to put the ball in play on her own 25-yard line. One small gain was followed by a punt, which Walker blocked. The ball barely touched an official, after Walker had blocked it, and Frank picked it up and carried it across the goal line. In the second and third quarters, the playing was on wonderfully even terms, neither team having a decided advantage. Neither team opening up their play or taking any chances. Late in the third quarter, Michigan did make three gains, including a forward pass of fifteen yards, which gave them the ball on Minnesota's 10-yard line, where it was at the opening of the fourth quarter. Two attempts at Minnesota's line netted nothing and a drop kick was tried and failed.

Minnesota then made several substantial gains against the Michigan's defense, but was four times forced to kick. Finally it was Michigan's ball on her own 51-yard line. Then Michigan opened up, and took chances. Two forward passes, in succession, netted fifty-seven yards and the remaining yard came in two attempts at the line.

The game was virtually a tie game, though officially it goes down as a Michigan victory. Minnesota lost by lack of versatility of attack and fear to take chances. It was conceded by all that the teams were remarkably evenly matched and Minnesota came out of the game with honor.

The statistics show that Michigan made three kickoffs of 110 yards; Minnesota punted twenty-three times for a total of 706 yards, Michigan seventeen times for a total of 592; in running back punts, neither team was strong, Michigan made good ten out of twenty-three chances, for a total of 89 yards and Minnesota made good seven out of seventeen times for a total of 43 yards. Forty-one times Minnesota attempted to advance the ball from scrimmage, three times she was tackled for a loss, three times for no gain and 159 yards were made by end runs and line plays and 14 yards on a forward pass; Michigan attempted thirty-four such plays—six times was held for a total loss of 18 yards, seven times for no gain and 103 yards were made on line and end plays and 84 yards by four successful forward passes.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Pickering, left end; Walker, left tackle; Bromley, left guard; Morrell, center; Robinson, right guard; Young and Smith, right tackle; Frank, right end; McGovern, quarterback; Rosenwald, left half; Stevens, right half; Johnston, fullback. Substitutes were used as follows: Smith for Young, Erdall for Stevens.



THE SEASON OF 1911.

The season of 1911 was somewhat peculiar. The early season games promised little, but Minnesota developed wonderfully, and in the Chicago game played a remarkable brand of football. The Wisconsin game was tied and the Illinois game won. Chicago, defeated so decisively by Minnesota, defeated Wisconsin and gave Minnesota clear title to the Middle Western championship. Michigan's tie with Nebraska effectually disposing of her claims to that honor.

The season's record was marred by the unfriendly dispute with Wisconsin over the eligibility of Pickering, who was barred. It was an unfortunate circumstance, but Minnesota was able to show clearly that she had used due diligence in trying to determine the facts herself, and did not hesitate to debar Pickering when the facts were made known by Wisconsin.

The team of 1911 must be counted among the best that has ever worn the maroon and gold to victory, and was clearly entitled to be counted Middle Western football champions.

The Team.

Ends, Tobin, Aldworth, Wallinder. Tackles, Frank, Robinson. Guards, Powers, Smith, Elder. Center, Morrell. Halfbacks, Rosenwald, Stevens, McAlmon. Quarterbacks, Capron, Hayward. Fullbacks, Pickering, Johnson.

Schedule and Score Card.

- September 30—Minnesota, 5; Ames, 0.
- October 7—Minnesota, 5; South Dakota, 0.
- October 21—Minnesota, 21; Nebraska, 3.
- October 28—Minnesota, 24; Iowa, 6.



1911—Sitting on ground—Ostergren, Madigan, Hanson, _____, _____, Mee.
 1st Row—_____, Nelson, McEwen, Frank, Elder, Powers, Capron, Pickering, Morrell,
 Robinson, Stevens, Rosenwald, Tobin, Aldworth.
 2nd Row—Harris, Johnston, Armstrong, _____, Stadvold, _____, Hayward, Rob-
 ertson, Sawyer, Hanson, Fournier, Johnson, Lawler, Lees, Heller, McAlmon, Shaugh-
 nessy, Williams, McGovern, Nuessle, _____, A. Erdall, _____.
 3rd Row—Winter, Handschu, Ostergren, Fegan, Murphy, Enerson, _____, _____,
 _____, Barron, _____, _____, Haedge, Rosenthal, Eldridge, _____, Eldridge,
 Frank, Tollefson, _____, Stevenson, _____.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA FOOTBALL SQUAD 1912

PHOTO BY SKAGE

1912—1st Row—A. Bierman, Richards, Farnam, ———, A. Erdall, Sawyer, Robinson, Aldworth, Tobin, Solem, Hayward, McAlmon, Kauffman.
 2nd Row————, ———, Mee, ———, Eihle, Prosser, Alers, Ostrom, Cerveny, Walker, Nelson, ———, Lawler, Williams, Dietz, Shevlin.
 3rd Row—Solon, ———, Rafferty, Haskins, Barron, Dunnigan, ———, ———, Mattern, ———, ———, Rosenthal, Shaughnessy.

November 4—Minnesota, 30; Chicago, 0.

November 18—Minnesota, 6; Wisconsin, 6.

November 25—Minnesota, 11; Illinois, 0.

Total Scores—Minnesota, 102; Others, 15.

Minnesota 5—Ames 0.

The annual game with Iowa State College was played on Northrop field, September 30th, 1911, and Minnesota was most fortunate to pull out of the game with the long end of a very short score. The Ames team had had several weeks' practice; the men were in excellent physical condition and were fighters from the ground up. The game was played on a slippery field in a drizzling rain that began just before the game started. Minnesota was weak in punting, but in every other department of the game had a pronounced advantage over the visitors. The touchdown was made early in the third quarter and for a few minutes Minnesota really played high class football.

In the first quarter Minnesota was on the defensive; in the second it was Ames that was on the defensive; the feature of this quarter was Capron's long run around end. After Minnesota's score was made neither team had any great advantage over the other, though Minnesota had a little the better of the playing.

Minnesota 5—South Dakota 0.

It was a game between peers, when Minnesota and South Dakota met on Northrop field, October 7th, 1911. Minnesota had just a shade the better of the game and a closer score would have more fairly indicated the relative merits of the two teams. Minnesota's first and only touchdown came at the very opening of the game, in less than two minutes of playing and was made by three big gains by Capron, a two-yard penalty and a couple of short gains and then Stevens carried the ball over for a touchdown. It was fast work but from that time till the end of the game neither side seriously threatened the opponent's goal. The men individually played up to their limit but team work was crude though the spirit displayed by the men on both teams made the game rather interesting to watch.

Minnesota 21—Nebraska 3.

The game was played on Northrop field, October 21st, 1911, and was Minnesota's game throughout, save for the last few minutes when Nebraska managed to get close enough to make a dropkick. The playing was made lively by many sensational gains. Minnesota was held several times down close to the Nebraska goal and then Nebraska did some wonderful work, making a thirty-two yard run and following it up by other gains and during the

second quarter had slightly the better of the playing.

Minnesota's second touchdown came as a result of a forward pass, Stevens to Pickering, when less than five yards were needed for the score. The third score was by the air route, Pickering making a fine drop kick from the 30-yard line. The third touchdown came as the result of some very fine work, twice through the line and once around Nebraska's end, McAlmon making the score through the Nebraska center. Minnesota's line held unexpectedly well and the attack showed signs of speed and effectiveness that were most promising.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Tobin, left end; Elder, left tackle; Smith, left guard; Morrell, center; Powers, right guard; Frank, right tackle; Wallinder, right end; Capron, quarterback; Pickering, fullback; Stevens, right halfback; McAlmon, left halfback. Substitutes: Aldsworth for Wallinder.

Minnesota 24—Iowa 6.

The game with Iowa, played on Northrop field, October 28th, 1911, will be long remembered. Iowa had been counted a weak opponent but the reverse proved the case. At one time it looked as though her team was going to run away with the Minnesota team. Iowa scored first with a beautiful drop kick from the 46-yard line, the kick was actually made from the center of the field. In the first quarter Iowa ran all over Minnesota and repeatedly threatened her goal line. It was not until close to the end of this half that Minnesota finally got the ball on Iowa's 30-yard line, on an exchange of kicks, and in five plays sent it over for a touchdown.

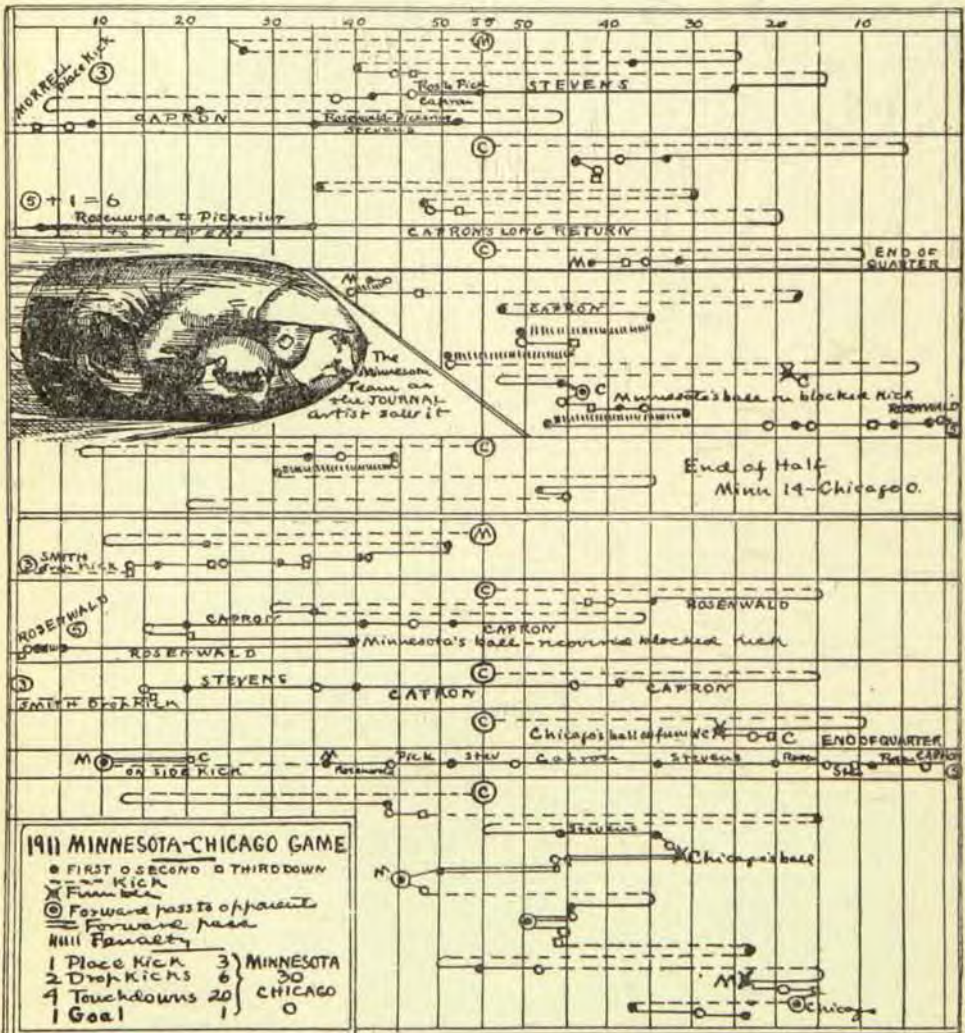
The second half was, however, a different story. Rosenwald made twenty-three yards; a penalty was followed by a short gain and then Capron took the ball fifty-five yards for a touchdown. But Iowa came back and got another dropkick from the thirty-five yard line. Then Minnesota did things again. Capron returned Iowa's punt twenty yards; ten more came in two plays, and then a forward pass to Stevens made the forty-five yards needed for another touchdown. Iowa came back again and twice threatened Minnesota's goal with drop kicks that went uncomfortably close. Then Minnesota did some of the finest work of the day—getting the ball on her own 35-yard line, Capron was let loose for 43 yards; a short gain was followed by a penalty; then two forward passes, in succession, one right over the center of Iowa's line, and another to the side, made thirty-five yards, and Rosenwald was sent through the line for five more and the final touchdown of the game.

For some reason Minnesota's punting was weak; and nearly every attempt to punt came uncomfortably close to being blocked, the punter being given poor protection. O'Brien, of Iowa, was a wonderful drop kicker. Iowa, though defeated, shared the honors of the day with Minnesota.

Minnesota 30—Chicago 0.

November 4th, 1911, Chicago met her Waterloo on Northrop field. The score is a fair indication of the relative strength of the two teams when they met. Chicago made first down but twice and Minnesota made distance almost at will, around the ends, through the line and by the air route. The scoring was done by one place kick,

never did two halfbacks give better account of themselves. Pickering was in every play and never failed to make good. The line was invulnerable, a veritable stone wall, against which Chicago would dash and make no impression. The line charged in defensive work and would break up Chicago's plays while they were forming. Morrell played a great game and made the first



two drop kicks, four touchdowns and one goal from touchdown.

Distance was made in long stretches, with Capron, Stevens, Rosenwald and Pickering carrying the ball. The interference was the best possible and the men stuck to their interference in a remarkable way. Capron's long dodging runs were a revelation and

score with a place kick; Smith made two beautiful field goals in three trials. Capron, Stevens, and Rosenwald made some great returns of Chicago's punts. Leonard Frank did some great work in tackling.

Pickering's field generalship in this game was of highest order. The Minnesota shift was never seen to better advantage than in

The game was intensely sensational and one dramatic event followed another, with such rapidity, that the rooters' hearts were in their mouths most of the time.

There were four plays of the day that stand out pre-eminent as fine work, devoid of any element of the freakish. Capron's 90-yard run for a touchdown from the first kick-off, was the first. The second was Moll's interception of Minnesota's forward pass and the run which came near scoring a touchdown. The third was Frank's sensational work in pushing Moll across the side line, four feet short of the goal, and the fourth was Minnesota's final stand, when Wisconsin was held on the one-yard line.

Capron's run was wonderful; he cleared the whole Wisconsin team, outdistanced them and his own team mates, and arrived at the goal all alone, within twenty seconds of the time the whistle sounded for the game to begin. No chart can show the true character of this run of Capron's in which he passed through the whole Wisconsin team and diagonally half way across the field.

Wisconsin's score was made early in the fourth quarter. A great amount of kicking had been done on both sides, neither side having any decided advantage over the other. Minnesota was finally forced to kick from her 25-yard line. The umpire's horn sounded for a penalty on Minnesota, and the members of both teams thought the play had been recalled. Moll got the ball and raced, unopposed, across Minnesota's goal for a touchdown which was allowed. Capron made an attempt to stop him, but slipped on the icy field and fell, while the other Minnesota men, who might easily have stopped the play stood by and let the score be made without making any attempt to head off the runner.

Just before the game closed, Moll got a forward pass by Minnesota, and was barely forced across the side lines four feet short of a touchdown. Once Wisconsin tried to put it over, then the whistle sounded and the game was over, and few knew whether the last play had resulted in a touchdown or not.

The wonderful team work, shown in the Chicago game was not in evidence. Pickering's loss was felt severely. Both teams put up a great game and the score represents fairly well, the comparative merits of the teams. In spite of the bitter feeling that had been engendered by the protesting of Pickering, the best of feeling was shown by the players themselves and by the rooters too. Rosenwald took Pickering's place, as captain, in this game. The plat shows how the game was played, but, unfortunately, it cannot show the sensational character of the game as a whole.

Minnesota 11—Illinois 0.

This game was played at Champaign, November 25th, 1911, and was the last game of the season. Both teams played a strong game and it was not until the third quarter that Minnesota could make headway against the Illini sufficient to score. Neither team could make consistent gains against the de-

fensive work of the other, during the first quarter. The second quarter showed Minnesota improving and clearly leading Illinois in effectiveness of work done. In the third quarter Minnesota carried the ball seventy yards for a touchdown—Stevens, Capron and Rosenwald, carrying the ball. Rosenwald went over for the touchdown.

In this quarter, Minnesota lost a man and was penalized heavily for rough work. Soon after Illinois got the ball down on Minnesota's 2-yard line but could not force it over. Minnesota then took a brace and carried the ball eighty-five yards for a touchdown, nine plays being needed to make the distance. Stevens had credit for a 28-yard run and Stevens to Rosenwald to Smith, worked a forward pass for thirty-six more yards.

Just before the close of the game, Illinois came near making a touchdown on a blocked kick, but the day was saved and the final call of time showed Rosenwald and Stevens tearing great holes through the Illinois defense. In this game Stevens, Rosenwald, Frank and Smith, closed their football careers. It was a hard fought game and Illinois was entitled to share the honors. Minnesota's line-up was: Tobin left end; Robinson, left tackle; Smith, left guard; Morrell, center; Powers, right guard; Frank, right tackle; Wallinder, right end; Capron, quarterback; Rosenwald, left half; Stevens, right half; Johnson, fullback; substitutes—Hayward for Johnson, Aldworth for Wallinder; Elder for Powers.

THE SEASON OF 1912.

The season of 1912 saw Minnesota's team shut out three times in seven games—South Dakota, Wisconsin and Chicago all winning by such scores. Three times Minnesota shut out her opponents, and once won the game by an overwhelming score of 56 to 7. The squad was one of the greenest that ever faced a coach, only one member of the regular team of the previous year being in the line-up. The men showed splendid spirit, however, and though shut out three times, they gave good account of themselves and were not in any sense outclassed. The loss of Tollefson, early in the season gave Minnesota a severe setback and though Hayward did yeoman service, he lacked the experience of Tollefson and his kicking ability. The Minnesota record for the season, satisfied that the men did their best and were only beaten by better teams. It was remarked, by close observers early in the season, that if the team lost it would only be to better teams, there would be no days "off" with a team that showed the spirit that this team exhibited, and so it proved. Minnesota men can look back upon the season's record with genuine satisfaction—knowing that the team did its best—playing at all times to win, but taking defeat, when it came, like good losers.

The Team.

Ends, Aldworth, Fournier, Raymond; tackles, Sawyer, Shaughnessey, Solem;

Guard, Ostrom, Rosenthal; center, Robertson; halfbacks, Bierman, Erdall, Lawler, McAlmon; quarterback, Hayward; fullback, Tobin; Williams, Coach.

Schedule and Score Card.

September 28—Minnesota, 0; South Dakota, 10.
 October 5—Minnesota, 5; Ames, 0.
 October 19—Minnesota, 13; Nebraska, 0.
 October 26—Minnesota, 56; Iowa, 7.
 November 2—Minnesota, 13; Illinois, 0.
 November 16—Minnesota, 0; Wisconsin, 14.
 November 23—Minnesota, 0; Chicago, 7.
 Total Scores—Minnesota, 87; Others, 38.

Minnesota 0—South Dakota 10.

The first game of the season of 1912 was played September 28th, on Northrop field and Minnesota was gloriously beaten by the team from South Dakota. The better team won and it was in no sense a fluke. Only two or three times, for a few minutes, did Minnesota show anything like winning football.

Tobin was the only man of the 1911 team in the game and while the men seemed willing to work, they were not a team and so were ineffective. Nothing could be done with South Dakota's line; fumbling was frequent and punting weak. On the other hand, South Dakota had a heavy team of fast men and played a remarkably good game for the early season. The first score came when, early in the game South Dakota made a drop kick from the 45-yard line. The next score was made, late in the game, when a South Dakota man interrupted a Minnesota forward pass and ran 50 yards for a touchdown. A few forward passes were tried by both teams but only one worked, a beautiful double pass by South Dakota being good for a substantial gain.

This was the first game played on the shortened field, 100 yards, with the kick-off from the 40-yard line. Another innovation was the introduction, for the first time, of the four downs to make ten yards.

Minnesota had won her early season games for so many years that the loss of this game came as a decided shock to the Minnesota contingent.

Minnesota's line-up was: Raymond, left end; Solem, left tackle; Calloway, left guard; Robertson, center; Ihle, right guard; Shaughnessy, right tackle; Aldworth, right end; Hayward, quarterback; Tollefson, left halfback; Erdall, right halfback; Tobin, captain, fullback.

Minnesota 5—Ames 0.

The Minnesota team showed some team work in this game, and, though the score was low, it was satisfactory, all things considered. Both teams played to their limit and Ames divided the honors of the day with the winners. They made a wonderful

stand, under their own goal posts, when Hayward's long run had given the ball to Minnesota near the Ames goal. The one feature of the game was Hayward's long run. Following excellent interference, he went through the Ames line, ran 48 yards and planted the ball on Ames' 3-yard line.

Minnesota's scores came on a drop kick by Tollefson, from the 15-yard line and a safety presented by the Ames captain, who lost his head. In attempting to retrieve himself for this blunder, the Ames captain drove his men with a determination that threatened a touchdown, but the time was too short.

Minnesota's line-up was: Raymond, left end; Solem, left tackle; Sawyer, left guard; Robertson, center; Rosenthal, right guard; Shaughnessy, right tackle; Aldworth, right end; Tollefson, quarterback; McAlmon, left halfback; Hayward, right halfback; Tobin, captain, fullback. Substitutes—Ostrand for Sawyer, Nelson for Tollefson.

Minnesota 13—Nebraska 0.

The 12th annual game between these two rivals was played on Northrop field, October 19th, 1912. The score represents, fairly well, the relative showing of the two teams. Both teams played to the limit and opened up everything they knew that would advance the ball. Forward passes were used quite frequently, Minnesota netting 20 yards in the first play on a forward pass. Nebraska had a dangerous forward pass in which the ball was sent, for a short distance, right into the center of a mass of their men. Nebraska made three long end runs, two good returns of punts, and once, during the third quarter, got within 5 yards of Minnesota's goal. Three downs netted them a 5-yard loss when McAlmon intercepted a forward pass and ran 90 yards for a touchdown. Raymond furnished good interference and McAlmon did some great dodging which was easily the feature of the game.

Minnesota's line held well on defensive work, and usually stopped all plays for a loss; on one occasion three attempts by Nebraska netted her a 20-yard loss. Minnesota's back field played well and McAlmon was the star of the day. He was used repeatedly to advance the ball and never failed to do it and never took out time. His first touchdown was a remarkable piece of work. One yard was needed and the signal was given for him to take the ball through Nebraska's line. He bucked into eleven men and managed to squirm through for the necessary 36 inches and the score.

The game showed that Minnesota's team was made up of men willing to work and learn. During the week preceding this game, many of the old alumni had been back to help develop the team; there were Page, Larkin, Larson, Powers, Safford, Davies, Boeckmann, Stevens, Rosenwald, Pettijohn, Morrell, and Tom Shevlin, of Yale.

Minnesota's line-up was: Raymond, left end; Ostrom, left tackle; Sawyer, left guard; Robertson, center; Rosenthal, right guard;

Shaughnessy, right tackle; Aldworth, right end; Tollefson, quarterback; McAlmon, left halfback; Erdall, right halfback; Tobin, captain, fullback. Substitutes: Hayward for Tollefson, Tollefson for Hayward.

Minnesota 56—Iowa 7.

Iowa met an overwhelming defeat on Northrop field, October 26th, 1912. The score tells the story of the game and Iowa's score was an earned score and not the result of a fluke but was made on a return of 10 yards, a forward pass for 32 yards, a loss of 4 yards and then another forward pass, a beautiful piece of work, which gave the Hawkeyes 28 yards and a touchdown. Two other times, for just a minute, Iowa pushed the Minnesota men, but outside of these three short periods, it was Minnesota's game.

Minnesota team showed fine form; the generalship was of high order; the men played with spirit and effectiveness and the team was a smooth-working mechanism that seldom failed to work; the defensive work was all that could be asked, usually Iowa lost distance whenever she had the ball. Tollefson's 45-yard run was a remarkable piece of heady work. Minnesota used few forward passes, though the first touchdown came as a result of a forward pass on fourth down. McAlmon was again the star and when distance came hard he was given the ball and seldom did he fail to make distance. Shaughnessy also made good—three times picking up Iowa's fumbles and once turning the fumble into a touchdown.

The team, as a whole, deserved the highest praise for the game put up and the team, as a team, was in evidence all the time. Minnesota made 31 first downs to Iowa's 11; Minnesota made 433 yards from snap-back plays, Iowa 212; Minnesota was penalized three times for 15 yards, Iowa twice for 20 yards. Both teams tried one drop kick, Minnesota's scored, Iowa's failed; Minnesota punted twice for 70 yards, Iowa five times for 260 yards; the long runs of the game were: Tollefson, 50 yards, return of punt and 30 yards, off tackle; Perry, 30 yards on kick-off; Erdall, 40 yards on kick-off and 22 off tackle; McGinnis, 25 off tackle; Hayward, 32 yards, return of punt; McAlmon, 30 yards off tackle; Lawler, same; Van Meter, 25 yards off tackle; Shaughnessy, 30 yards on fumble for touchdown. Fumbles, Minnesota four, Iowa three.

Minnesota's line-up was the same as in Nebraska game. Substitutes: Hayward for Tollefson, Lawler for Erdall, Bierman for Tobin, Hanschu for Raymond, Lovering for Ostrom; Clerveny for Sawyer; Warner for McAlmon; Fegan for Aldworth; Eihle for Rosenthal.

Minnesota 13—Illinois 0.

The game was played on Northrop field, November 2nd, 1912, and was a hard fought battle and a decisive victory. Illinois started out with a rush that threatened to overwhelm Minnesota; a long return, and a 30-yard forward pass with a few shorter gains, gave them the ball on Minnesota's 10-yard

line; three attempts at the line and a drop kick failed to score. After some good work on both sides, Minnesota had the ball on her own 5-yard line and in 23 plays carried it 95 yards for a touchdown, without once losing the ball. Then followed a particularly brilliant series of plays—Hayward returned Illinois' kick-off 20 yards; Erdall added 12; another gain of four yards was followed by a 28-yard gain by McAlmon; five more were added, when end of first quarter was called. Between quarters, Minnesota seemed to lose the advantage of her fine start, and it was some time again before Minnesota got the ball within striking distance and McAlmon was sent over for a second touchdown and the last score of the game. From this time till close to the end of the game Minnesota had the advantage. But just before the end, Illinois worked the ball down in Minnesota territory and was finally held for downs on Minnesota's 1-yard line. Minnesota's first touchdown came as the result of old-fashioned football—the play showing very much the same sort of work that characterized the teams ten years earlier.

Minnesota's showing was greatly weakened by the loss of Tollefson, who had been ruled to be ineligible, he being the strongest punter on the Minnesota team.

The statistics of the game show that Minnesota made 18 first downs to 9 for Illinois; on snap-back plays Minnesota gained 300 yards to 175 for Illinois; Minnesota lost 60 yards by penalties to 30 yards for Illinois; Minnesota punted seven times for a total of 210 yards, Illinois four times for 136 yards. Many forward passes were tried, Minnesota made three successful passes for 20 yards' gain, and Illinois made six for a gain of 89 yards; Minnesota was tackled for a loss several times on attempted forward passes, and three times intercepted Illinois passes for a total gain of 93 yards. Minnesota failed on one attempted drop kick and Illinois on an attempted place kick.

Minnesota's line-up was: Solem, left end; Sawyer, left tackle; Ostrom, left guard; Robertson, center; Rosenthal, right guard; Shaughnessy, right tackle; Aldworth, right end; Hayward, quarterback; Erdall, right halfback; McAlmon, left halfback; Tobin, fullback. Substitutes: Raymond for Solem, Lawler for Erdall, Lovering for Ostrom.

Minnesota 0—Wisconsin 14.

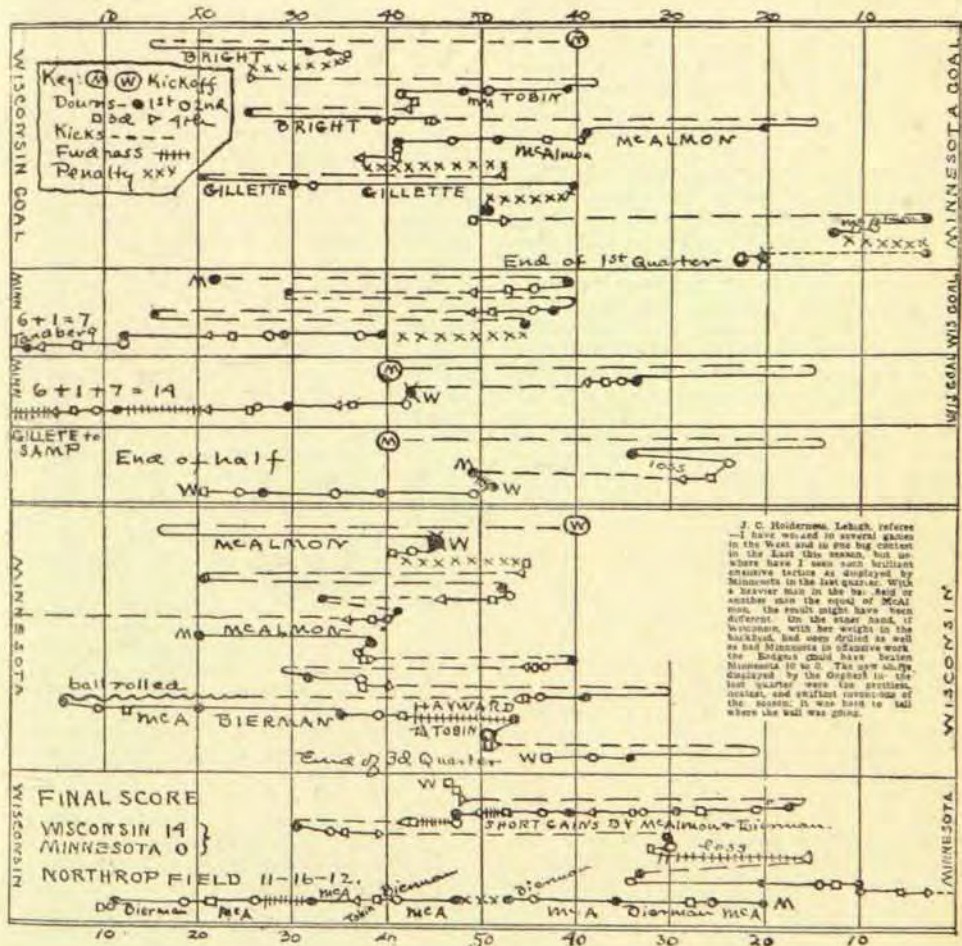
On November 16th, 1912, on Northrop field, Minnesota lost the annual game to the Badgers. It was a case of fighting spirit with lack of experience, falling before the same sort of spirit backed by plenty of experience. Minnesota's green team gave a good account of itself against the veterans from Wisconsin, and for a time played them at better than even terms, but it could not last. For ten minutes in the second half, the lack of experience told and something went wrong with Minnesota's defense and Wisconsin did her scoring all at once. Even with the score against Minnesota, the men pulled themselves together, and showed the

best work of the game, by carrying the ball 70 yards, to within ten yards of Wisconsin's goal and were only prevented from making a touchdown by lack of half a minute's time.

Minnesota was weak, woefully weak, in punting and handling punts, this one feature more than accounted for the difference between the two teams. The field generalship was weak in that Minnesota frequently kicked on first down, though so weak on punting—but the splendid fighting spirit displayed by every member of the team made

ward passes helping, the touchdown coming on a forward pass. This last mentioned pass was made for a peculiar formation which completely puzzled the Minnesota men. The whole backfield stood in a line some ten yards back of the rush line and the pass was made, through center, over the goal-line.

The fourth quarter was Minnesota's, save for a short time when Wisconsin worked the ball near enough to try a field goal which failed.



the Minnesota rooters as proud of the men as though they had won the game.

Wisconsin's touchdowns all came in the second quarter. The first followed a penalty which gave Wisconsin the ball on Minnesota's 40-yard line; eleven plays were enough to send it over for a touchdown, Wisconsin's work being of the whirlwind order. Almost immediately afterward Minnesota fumbled Wisconsin's punt on her own 43-yard line, and Wisconsin again took up a march for Minnesota's goal, two for-

The statistics show that the teams were more evenly matched than the score would indicate: Minnesota gained 225 yards from snap-back plays to 250 for Wisconsin; Minnesota made 15 first downs, Wisconsin 10; Minnesota tried 13 forward passes and gained 25 yards, Wisconsin tried four and gained 15 yards; 8 of Minnesota's passes were incomplete and 2 were for a loss. Wisconsin had a splendid team of veteran players and won a deserved and decisive victory.

Minnesota's line-up was: Fournier, left

end; Solem, left tackle; Ostrom, left guard; Robertson, center; Rosenthal, right guard; Shaughnessy, right tackle; Aldworth, right end; Hayward, quarterback; McAlmon, left halfback; Bierman, right halfback; Tobin, fullback. Substitutes: Sawyer for Solem.

Minnesota 0—Chicago 7.

Minnesota lost to Chicago, at Chicago, November 23d, 1912. The game was not one-sided by any means. The first half was Minnesota's game and Chicago was on the defensive most of this half. The second half was Chicago's and Minnesota was on the defensive for the most part. Near the end of the third quarter, Chicago carried the ball 68 yards in fifteen plays, one a 32-yard forward pass, for her touchdown. With the ball down on Minnesota's 5-yard line, Chicago failed to advance it the first two downs, the third down yielded three yards and the fourth took it over the line.

The statistics of the game show that Minnesota gained 221 yards on rushes to 198 yards for Chicago; Minnesota won 12 first downs to 8 for Chicago; Minnesota's punts averaged 42 and Chicago's 43 yards each; Minnesota attempted 9 forward passes, 8 were incomplete and one was good for 8 yards; Chicago tried 5, 4 were incomplete and one was good for 35 yards; Minnesota lost 25 yards on penalties to 30 yards for Chicago; Minnesota fumbled twice and Chicago twice.

Minnesota's line-up was the same as in the Wisconsin game and substitutes were used as follows: Solem for Sawyer, Raymond for Fournier, Erdall for Bierman.

THE SEASON OF 1913.

The season of 1913 was, in many respects, a peculiar one. The team showed up well in the early season and promised to develop into an unusually strong aggregation. The playing of the team was erratic, not only as shown in different games, but in different portions of the same game. While the team showed, more than once, that it knew and could execute the plays of the new game, it repeatedly stuck to "straight football" when such plays consistently failed to make distance. While the team showed itself, at times, a fast and powerful machine, it likewise exhibited, at times, a fatal weakness.

In some respects, the game with Illinois, the final game of the season, was the most remarkable game of the year. In this game the forward pass was used repeatedly by both sides and the ball was in the air a large portion of the time of playing.

The record of the season shows five games won and two lost, one of these games was lost by a shut-out score.

The Team.

Donald Aldworth, Captain; Boleslaus Rosenthal, Joseph Mattern, Russell Tollefson, Merton Dunnigan, Lazarus Barron, Joseph Fournier, Emmons Sawyer, Lynn Robertson, Bernard Bierman, Clark Shaughnessy, George Ostrom, James Rush, Lawrence Lawler, Alfred Bierman, Lorin Solon; Dr. H. L. Williams, Coach.

Schedule and Score Card.

September 27—Minnesota, 14; South Dakota, 0.
 October 4—Minnesota, 25; Ames, 0.
 October 18—Minnesota, 0; Nebraska, 7.
 October 25—Minnesota, 30; North Dakota, 0.
 November 1—Minnesota, 21; Wisconsin, 3.
 November 15—Minnesota, 7; Chicago, 13.
 November 22—Minnesota, 19; Illinois, 9.
 Total Scores—Minnesota, 116; Others, 32.

Minnesota 14—South Dakota 0.

Minnesota was not to be caught napping again, and when, on September 27th, South Dakota was met on Northrop field, the story of 1912 was not repeated. The team work was, of course, rather crude but the men got into the game with spirit and their defensive work was of high class. The line showed good charging ability and twice broke through and spoiled a South Dakota punt. The backfield showed considerable versatility and worked some plays for good gains. The greatest weakness was in handling punts and in fumbling. McAlmon, Bierman, Rosenthal, Tollefson and Shaughnessy, in the backfield are credited with many gains. Bierman made a 40-yard run early in the game, then Shaughnessy and McAlmon helped to bring it nearer the goal line and Shaughnessy was sent over for the first touchdown. The second touchdown came almost immediately after the next kick-off. Minnesota got the ball and made a first down on her own 35-yard line. On a fake pass Tollefson carried the ball twenty yards; then Minnesota was held and kicked; South Dakota fumbled the ball and Rosenthal recovered it and advanced it ten yards, almost making a touchdown; on the next play McAlmon was sent over for the touchdown. From this time on Minnesota, though able to keep South Dakota on the defensive, was not able to make a touchdown. South Dakota had to fight all the time to protect her own goal line and never once really threatened Minnesota's.

Minnesota's line-up was: Solon, left end; Sawyer, left tackle; Ostrom, left guard; Robertson, center; Rosenthal, right guard; Barron, right tackle; Aldworth, captain, right end; Tollefson, quarterback; A. Bierman, right half; McAlmon, left half; Shaughnessy, fullback. Substitutes—B. Bierman for McAlmon; Dunnigan for Rosenthal; Fournier for Solon; Snyder for Sawyer; Townley for Robertson.

Minnesota 25—Ames 0.

A drizzling rain seems to have become a necessary accompaniment of an Ames game, for on October 4th, 1913, Minnesota again met Ames on a muddy field and in a steady rain. The Ames team was very light and the Gophers had an easy time in winning by a one-sided score. Fumbling was, of course,



1913—1st Row—Sawyer, St. Marie, Lawler, Fegan, Fournier, Cerveny.
2nd Row—Morse, Tollefson, B. Bierman, Castner, Mattern, McAlmon, Snyder.
3rd Row—Solon, Shaughnessy, Diedrich, Robertson, Rush, Rosenthal, Hillman, Husby,
Williams, A. Bierman, Townley, Barron, Ostrom, Dunnigan.

Photo loaned by Minneapolis Journal

frequent, the state of the field and the ball being sufficient excuse for poor work in this line. There were very few plays of sensational order. Tollefson made a 25-yard run, early in the game; this was followed immediately by a 30-yard forward pass, to Solon; then two more plays—a gain and a loss—then Shaughnessy was sent over the line for the first touchdown. Ames could do nothing with the Minnesota line and usually was thrown back for a loss when attempting to advance the ball.

The line-up was the same as for the South Dakota game, save that Mattern was substituted for A. Bierman. Substitutes were used as follows: Snyder for Sawyer; Dunnigan for Rosenthal; Fournier for Solon; Lawler for Tollefson; Sawyer for Snyder; Rosenthal for Dunnigan; Townley for Robertson; Fegan for Aldworth; Aldworth for Barron; Hillman for Ostrom.

Minnesota 0—Nebraska 7.

The 1913 game with Nebraska was played at Lincoln, October 18th. The Minnesota team was beaten by a team that played better ball on that day. Early in the game Minnesota had her chance to clinch the game. The ball was carried within the Nebraska 5-yard line but the team lacked "punch" to put it over. From this time, until just before the close of the game, Minnesota was on the defensive. Nebraska made her touchdown by carrying the ball fifty yards, without once losing it, and then forcing it over for the score. Later in the game, just before time was called, Minnesota carried the ball seventy yards, without once losing it, only fail again when inside the 5-yard line. Minnesota's defense, save against Nebraska's forward passes, was excellent. Forty of the fifty yards needed by Nebraska for her score were made on three forward passes, two made on third down and the third on second down, without other substantial gains. Strange as it may sound, it is nevertheless true that Nebraska made but three first downs during the whole game; one in the first half, and two in the second, when the touchdown was made. Minnesota was woefully weak on the forward pass. Nebraska's chance to score was given her by a poor pass by Minnesota and Minnesota's defense against the pass was almost negligible. Poor generalship, at two or three points in the game was also noticeable.

Minnesota's line-up was the same as for the South Dakota game. Substitutes were used as follows: B. Bierman for Shaughnessy; Mattern for A. Bierman.

Minnesota 30—North Dakota 0.

Minnesota won her game of 1913, against North Dakota, by four touchdowns and a safety and yet the football exhibited was very disappointing. North Dakota had a weak team, and yet, it was able to hold Minnesota for downs six times within their 10-yard line. Team work was very poor and lacked effectiveness. During the first half, Minnesota's defensive work was good; but in the second, North Dakota was able to carry the ball over sixty yards, without once

losing it, and actually threatened Minnesota's goal-line.

Minnesota 21—Wisconsin 3.

On November 1st, 1913, Minnesota met Wisconsin at Madison and won a decisive victory. After the defeat by Nebraska, few had really expected Minnesota to win, and no one had dreamed of such a decisive score. At the end of the first half the score stood three to 0 against Minnesota and it was evident that Minnesota was getting the worst of it. The playing, on both sides was marred by awful fumbling and luck was breaking against Minnesota. It was not until just before the close of the first half that the Minnesota men pulled themselves together and showed anything like consistent team work. The ball was carried sixty-six yards, aided by two penalties, and was put over the line for a touchdown that was not allowed, a Minnesota player having assisted the runner with the ball. Minnesota did better in the second half and kept the ball well down in Wisconsin territory and finally, about the middle of the third quarter, secured the ball on a fumble and sent it over for a touchdown. From this time on, it was all Minnesota's game and Wisconsin was fighting desperately to prevent further scoring. Two more touchdowns were, however, recorded. One of these was made possible by a fumble by Wisconsin and the other by carrying the ball sixty-eight yards. McAlmon made a 20-yard return of punt; two or three short gains and a penalty gave Minnesota the ball on Wisconsin's 35-yard line. Shaughnessy was then let loose and carried the ball over for a touchdown. Captain Aldworth was in the hospital, during this game, with rheumatic fever and his place was taken by Fournier, otherwise the line-up was the same as in the Ames game. Many substitutes were used: Lawler for Tollefson; Morse for Fournier; Fegan for Morse; Rush for Fegan; Bierman for Mattern; Dunnigan for Rosenthal.

Wisconsin was unfortunate in losing some of her strong men early in the game. Minnesota's line held well and charged quickly and effectively on offense. The backfield, after it once got to going did remarkable work. McAlmon, Mattern, Shaughnessy and Lawler, doing particularly effective work. Lawler showed good field generalship at quarter. Shaughnessy's punting was of unusual high order and Robertson at center passed the ball faultlessly.

Minnesota 7—Chicago 13.

The 1913 game with Chicago, on Northrop field was clearly Chicago's game. For just about one-fourth of the game, Minnesota played great football. For the remainder of the game the team lacked "punch." Early in the game, Minnesota had her chance, but after advancing the ball fifty yards, it was lost to Chicago and a fumble helped Chicago within striking distance of Minnesota's goal and the score was tallied. During the remainder of the first half the playing was on fairly even terms, Chicago having, possibly, a trifle the better of the playing. The third

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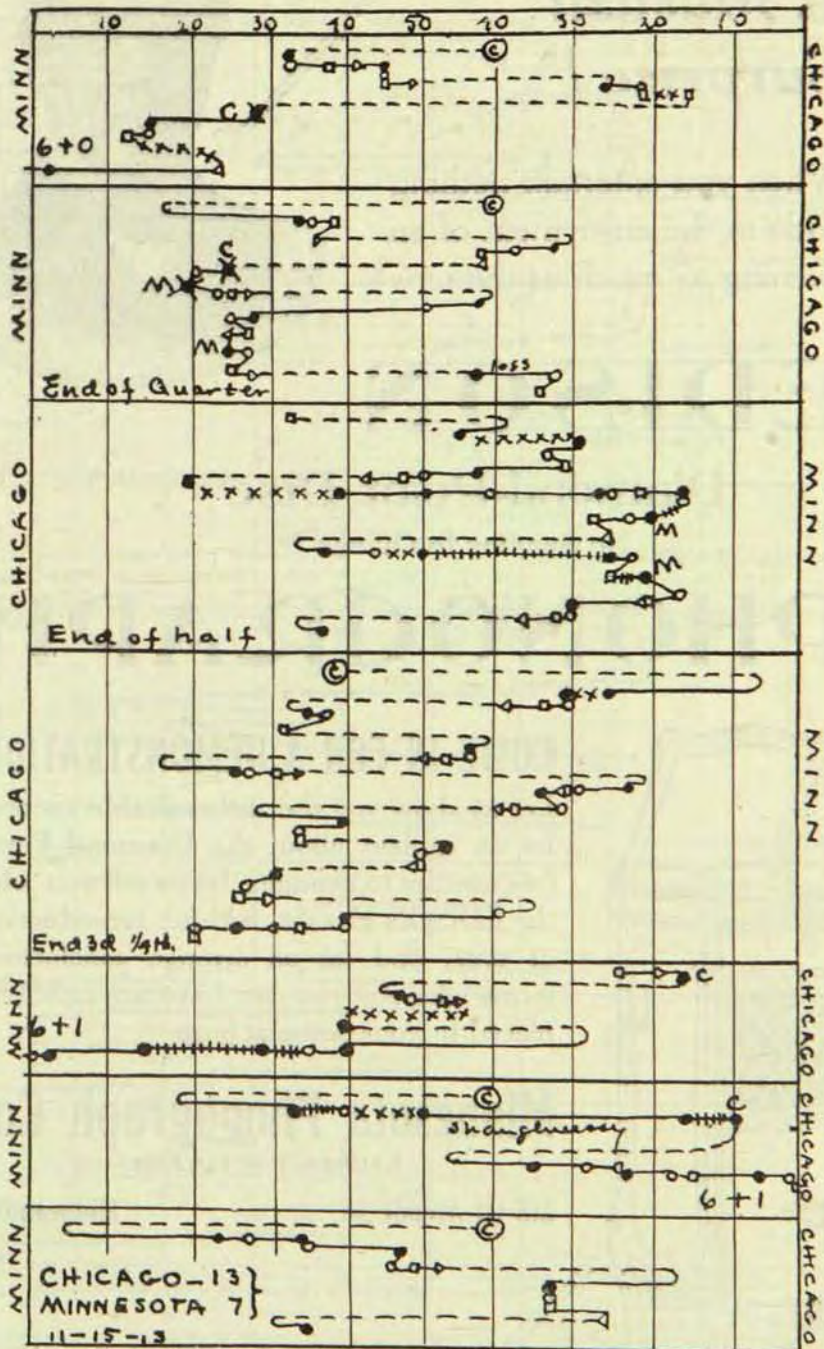
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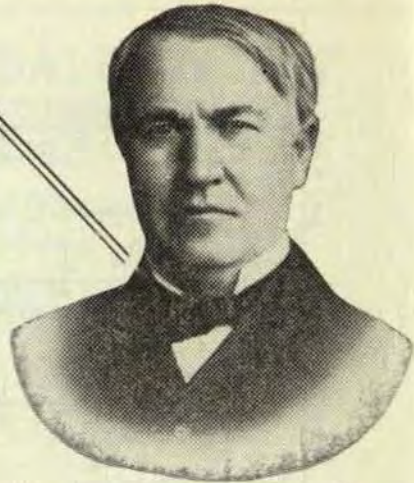
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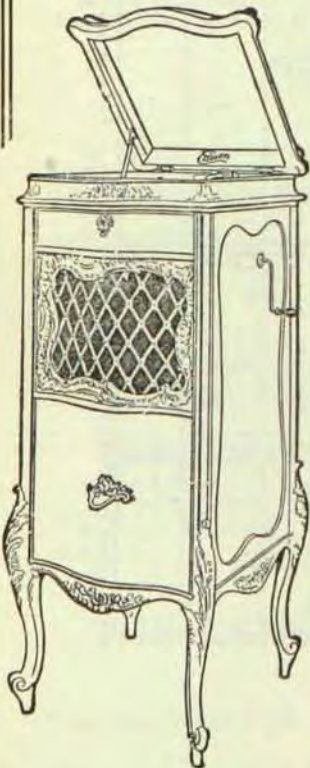


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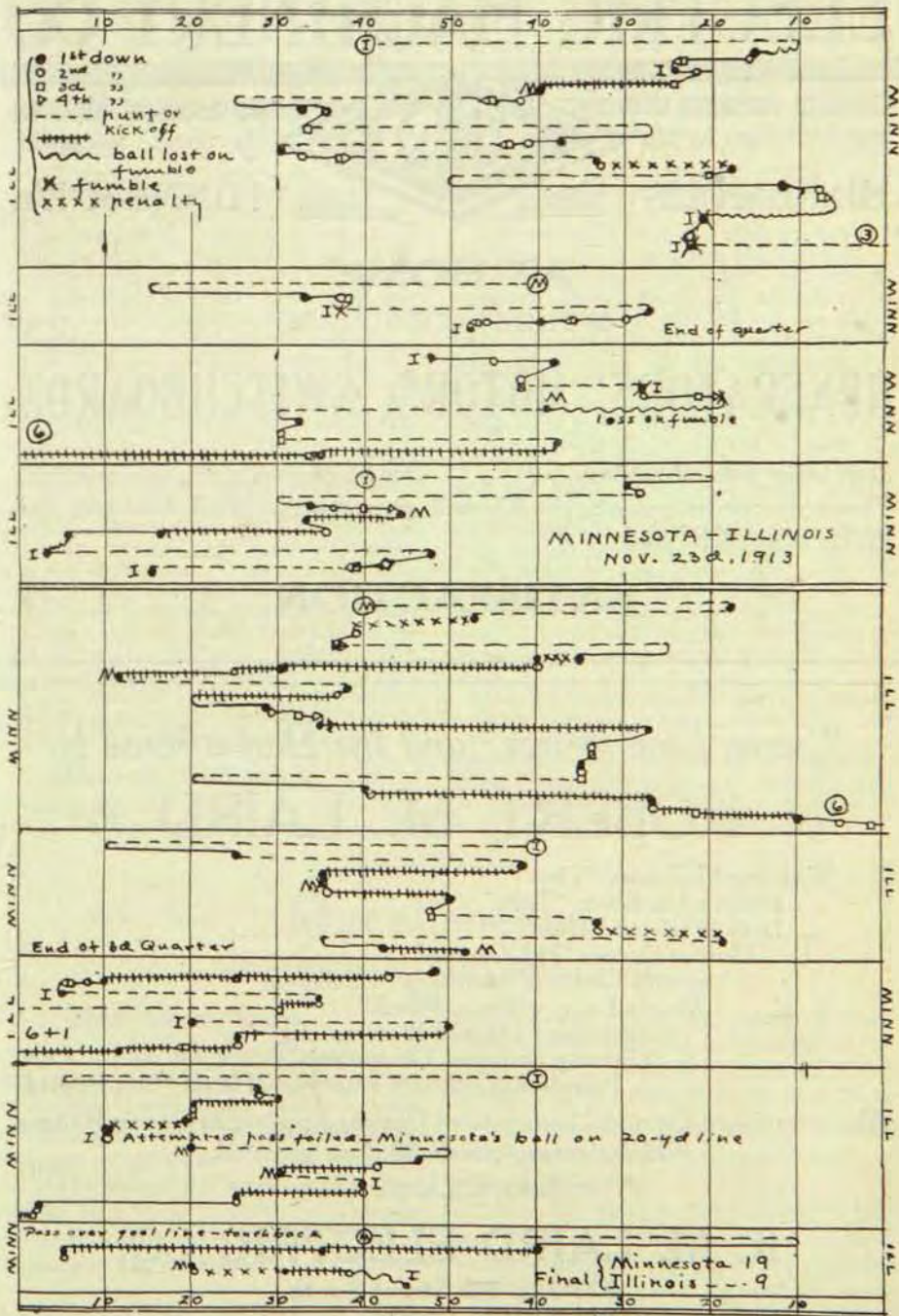
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quarter was played on remarkably even terms. Early in the fourth quarter, Chicago got her second touchdown, and then Minnesota played ball and made a touchdown. The ball was carried from her own 20-yard line to Chicago's eight-yard line; Chicago held and immediately kicked the ball back to near the middle of the field. Minnesota then came back and would not be withstood until the touchdown had been scored. For the greater part of the game Minnesota's defense was excellent. But for a time it was helpless against the versatility and lightning like speed of Chicago's attack. The speed of the Chicago team was wonderful and its versatility, and the interference given the man with the ball, was hardly to be improved upon.

Never was there a better demonstration of the superiority of new football over the old. Chicago stuck largely to the new game and did not make distance once on any other kind of work. Minnesota stuck largely to so-called "straight football," and failed to gain. The only substantial gains made were when the team opened up and took chances. Then they made good and proved that they knew the game and could execute its plays as well as their opponents.

Minnesota's line-up was as follows: Solon, left end; Sawyer, left tackle; Ostrom, left guard; Robertson, center; Dunnigan, right guard; Barron, right tackle; B. Bierman, right end; Tollefson, quarterback; McAlmon, captain, left half; Mattern, right half; Shaughnessy, fullback. Substitutes—Lawler for Tollefson; Fegan for B. Bierman; B. Bierman for Fegan; A. Bierman for Mattern; Mattern for A. Bierman; Fournier for B. Bierman; A. Bierman for Mattern.

Minnesota 19—Illinois 9.

The last game of the season of 1913 was played at Champaign, Ill., November 22.

The final score was 19 to 9. The game was played on a muddy field, the rain having ceased shortly before the beginning of the game.

Illinois scored early in the game on a place kick which netted three points.

During the first quarter, neither team opened up to any great extent, and the game was slow and unsatisfactory. About the middle of the third quarter Minnesota opened up and made two forward passes that netted sixty yards and a touchdown, and from this point on, both teams used the forward pass more than any other form of football.

It is probable that the country never before saw a game in which the forward pass was used so freely. The game became spectacular in the extreme, and Minnesota was just enough better in handling the pass to make the winning score. It was great football and proved that the excuse so often given for not opening up the game,—a heavy field—is not valid, for a muddier field could hardly be found and more effective forward passes have seldom, if ever, been recorded. In fourteen attempts, in one-half the game, Minnesota made good on twelve—and fifty per cent of successful forward passes is a remarkable record. Illinois was in no sense outclassed in either department of the game and came back strong at the end, carrying the ball eighty-five yards in three plays, thirty yards run-back of punt, and two forward passes that netted twenty-five and thirty yards respectively.

Most of the passes used were of the long variety, very few short passes being used.

Both teams earned glory by the game put up and while Minnesota was clearly entitled to the victory on the showing made, the men came away from the game with a hearty respect for their opponents.

Miscellaneous

MINNESOTA AND HER COMPETITORS

High School Games.

In common with the general practice of football teams, Minnesota has been accustomed to play early season games against teams from minor colleges and schools for the purpose of practice. It is true, of course, that many of the teams, which Minnesota has met, in later years for practice games, were in the early days the peer of Minnesota and not infrequently beat Minnesota.

Among these early season games, those with high school teams of the Twin Cities were usually interesting and gave the Minnesota men a good tryout. Minnesota met the Central high school team in the years

specified and with the results indicated: 1887, 1 to 0; 1895, 20 to 0; 1896, 50 to 0; *1900, 0 to 0; 1901, 0 to 0; 1902, 28 to 0; *1903, 21 to 6; *1904, 75 to 0; 1905, 35 to 0.

* Indicates that only half of the game, usually a 20-minute half was played with each of two teams.

There is a record that Minnesota played the Minneapolis high school team in 1887 and won the game, no score being recorded.

The record of games against the St. Paul Central high school team follows: *1900, 26 to 0; 1901, 16 to 0; 1902, 0 to 0; *1903, 36 to 0; *1904, 32 to 0; *1905, 39 to 0.

Two games were played with the South high school of this city—that of 1896 was

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won by a score of 34 to 0 and that of 1897 by a score of 22 to 0. One game was played with the East high school in 1905 and was won by a score of 37 to 0.

This makes a total of fourteen high school games; thirteen were won, one was tied and none lost. The total score of these games being 472 to 6.

ALUMNI TEAMS.

Minnesota has played fourteen games with alumni, the ex-collegians, St. Paul Boat club, the Minneapolis football association and the college team. Eleven of these games were won, one tied and two lost. Some of the best training of the early days came from these games with the ex-collegians. This team was made up of former eastern football men, living in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and contained many stars from eastern gridirons. The record of these games follows: The games with the alumni were played in 1887 and were won, no score being recorded; the game of 1898 was lost, 0 to 5; that of 1899, with the alumni, was won by a score of 6 to 5. A game with the second, or college team was played in 1902, and was won by a score of 11 to 5. The St. Paul Boat club was played in 1895, and the game was won by a score of 6 to 0. A game with the Minneapolis football association is recorded as having been played in 1883, this is probably the same as the ex-collegians, the score was in favor of Minnesota but the figures were not given.

Games with the ex-collegians were played as follows: 1889, two games, both won by Minnesota by scores of 10 to 0 and 2 to 0; 1890, three games were played, one was won by a score of 14 to 6, one was lost by a score of 11 to 14 and one was a 0 to 0 tie; in 1891, Minnesota lost to this team by a score of 0 to 4; the games for 1892, 1895 and 1896 were won by Minnesota by scores of 18 to 10, 14 to 0, and 8 to 0.

In 1902 the team played a game with the college team, which was won by a score of 5 to 0.

The total score of these games was 119 for Minnesota and 49 for her opponents.

COLLEGE PRACTICE GAMES.

Beloit was met four times. Three games were won and one tied. In 1894 the score was 40 to 0; in 1899, 5 to 5; in 1902, 29 to 0; in 1903, 46 to 0, making a total of 120

points for Minnesota to 5 for Beloit. Every time Beloit has been met the team has played ball in a way to win the good will of the Minnesota crowd.

Carleton College has furnished Minnesota some excellent practice games. The first time these two teams met, Carleton came out first best with a score of 4 to 2 in her favor; this was in 1883. The following schedule shows that this team has been met eleven times and that Minnesota has won ten of these games, making a total of 339 points to 21 for Carleton: 1896, 16 to 6; 1897, 48 to 6; 1898, 32 to 0; 1899, 35 to 5; 1900, 44 to 0; 1901, 35 to 0; 1902, 33 to 0; 1903, 29 to 0; 1904, 65 to 0; 1883, 2 to 4.

Chicago physicians' and surgeons' team was met in 1901 and defeated by a score of 27 to 0.

Hamline was Minnesota's first competitor on the gridiron. Two games were played with Hamline in 1882, the first was won by Minnesota by two goals and the second by Hamline by one. The following year Minnesota won the game by five goals. This team was not met again until 1890, when it was defeated by a score of 44 to 0, and in 1893, 10 to 0. Nine years again passed before the Hamline team was met and in 1902 Minnesota won by a score of 59 to 0 and the following year, 1903, won again by a score of 65 to 0.

Haskell, an Indian school team, was met in 1901 and the game won by Minnesota by a score of 28 to 0.

Lawrence University has been met six times and has never been able to score on a Minnesota team. Minnesota's scores have been as follows: 1903, 46; 1904, 69; 1905, 46; 1908, 6; 1909, 25, and 1910, 34, a total of 226 points for Minnesota to 0 for Lawrence.

Macalester College has never been able to score a point against the Minnesota team in any of the four contests that have taken place. Minnesota's scores have been as follows: 1895, 40; 1897, 26; 1900, 66, and 1903, 112. This makes a total of 244 points for Minnesota to 0 for Macalester.

North Dakota has never been able to score against the Minnesota team in any of the six meetings that have taken place. The scores of Minnesota have been: 1898, 15; 1900, 34; 1901, 10; 1904, 35; 1905, 45; 1913, 30, a total of 169 points for Minnesota to 0 for North Dakota.

Agricultural College (North Dakota), The team representing this college has

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been met but once, in 1903, and the score was 49 to 0 for Minnesota.

Pillsbury Academy was met in 1905 and defeated by a score of 21 to 0.

Rush Medical College was met in 1898 and defeated by a score of 12 to 0.

St. Thomas College has been met twice and has been unable to score on Minnesota. Minnesota's scores were as follows: 1904, 47; 1905, 42, a total of 89 points to 0.

Shattuck was one of Minnesota's earliest opponents on the football field and, in the early days, gave Minnesota rather better than she, herself, received. The record shows that Minnesota has met this team ten times and has been able to win but six of the games. In 1886, 5 to 9; a second game resulted in an 8 to 18 score for Shattuck, two wins in one year; in 1887, there is no record that the teams met. In 1888 the usual two games were played and Minnesota lost the first by a score of 16 to 8 and won the second by a score of 14 to 0. In 1889, two games were played, each team taking the home game; Shattuck winning by a score of 8 to 28 and Minnesota by a score of 26 to 0. The scores of the other four games were all favorable to Minnesota. That of 1890 was 58 to 0; 1899, 40 to 0; 1904, 75 to 0; 1905, 33 to 0. A total of 275 points for Minnesota to 71 for Shattuck.

South Dakota has furnished Minnesota some excellent practice and one very unexpected jolt. These teams have met six times and only once has South Dakota been able to score on Minnesota, but that time Minnesota was unable to score on South Dakota and the game went to that team by a score of 10 to 0; this was the game of 1912. The other scores have been: 1904, 77; 1905, 81; 1910, 17; 1911, 5; 1913, 14. The total score standing 194 for Minnesota to 10 for South Dakota.

Minnesota Among Her Peers.

Minnesota has met, during her football history, thirteen college teams that have made up her schedule outside practice games. The teams representing Grinnell, Ames (Iowa State College) and Nebraska, have at times been considered in the role of furnishing practice games for Minnesota. In the early days, Grinnell played Minnesota on fairly even terms, and in the later days Ames and Nebraska have given Minnesota a hard fight to win and are fairly to be classed in this division.

Carlisle (Indian School). The Indians

were met on Northrop field three successive years; the first game, in 1906, proved a walkaway for the Indians and was won by them by a score of 17 to 0. In 1907 the teams were very evenly matched and the Indians won by a score of 12 to 10. The year 1908 saw a reversal of form and Minnesota won by a score of 11 to 6, the game being more decidedly Minnesota's than the score would indicate. Minnesota then dropped the Indians from her schedule. The total score of the series was 21 for Minnesota to 35 for Carlisle.

Chicago University team has been met eleven times. Each institution has credit for five games won and one game was tied. Curiously enough the scores have, as a rule, been very one-sided. Twice Chicago has shut Minnesota out by a 29 to 0 score and twice Minnesota has retaliated with 24 and 30 to 0. Minnesota shut Chicago out once again, by a 10 to 0 score and Chicago retaliated with a 7 to 0 score against Minnesota. The tie game was the 6 to 6 game of 1900—this was really Minnesota's game and Chicago never made any claims to the western championship, which Minnesota won that year, by virtue of the tie. The record of the eleven games reads: 1895, 10 to 6; 1899, 0 to 29; 1900, 6 to 6; 1906, 4 to 2; 1907, 12 to 18; 1908, 0 to 29; 1909, 20 to 6; 1910, 24 to 0; 1911, 30 to 0; 1912, 0 to 7; 1913, 7 to 13.

The total score indicates the closeness of the records of these two rival teams—Chicago, 116; Minnesota, 113.

Grinnell was one of the teams of the early days that disputed Minnesota's supremacy on the western gridiron. In later days Minnesota regularly defeated her representatives by overwhelming scores and when the last game with her team was played in 1904, the score was 146 to 0. Sixteen times has Grinnell's team been met and eleven times has Minnesota come off the victor; three times Minnesota has lost and twice the game has been a tie. The record shows: 1890, 18 to 13; 1891, 12 to 12 and later, 22 to 14; 1892, 40 to 24; 1893, 36 to 6; 1894, 10 to 2; 1895, 4 to 6; 1896, 12 to 0; 1897, 6 to 0; 1898, 6 to 16; 1899, 5 to 5; 1900, 26 to 0; 1902, 102 to 0; 1903, 39 to 0; 1904, 146 to 0.

The total score stands Minnesota, 484 points; Grinnell, 98 points.

Illinois has always been a worthy competitor and though Minnesota has been successful in winning the lion's share of the



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games and has credit for seven wins to one for Illinois, the honors of these games have been by no means so one-sided. The first game ever played with Minnesota was won by Illinois by a single point. The scores are: 1898, 10 to 11; 1900, 23 to 0; 1901, 16 to 0; 1902, 17 to 5; 1903, 32 to 0; 1911, 11 to 0; 1912, 13 to 0; 1913, 19 to 9.

Total, Minnesota, 141; Illinois, 25.

Indiana and Minnesota have met but once. The game was played on Northrop field in 1906 and as the score indicates, it was a close game, which Minnesota won by a score of 8 to 6.

Iowa State College (Ames). Next to Wisconsin, Ames has been longest a competitor of Minnesota's for western honors. In the early days, Ames was a rival to be feared and always she has been a rival to be respected. It matters not that 16 to 18 games played have been recorded to the credit of Minnesota and only two to Ames, the fact is that Ames has made Minnesota work to win and Minnesota has been fortunate, not a few times, to have come out with the long end of the score: 1895, 24 to 0; 1896, 18 to 6; 1897, 10 to 12; 1898, 0 to 6; 1896, 6 to 0; 1900, 27 to 0; 1902, 16 to 0; 1903, 46 to 0; 1904, 32 to 0; 1905, 42 to 0; 1906, 22 to 0; 1907, 8 to 0; 1908, 15 to 10; 1909, 18 to 0; 1910, 49 to 0; 1911, 5 to 0; 1912, 5 to 0; 1913, 25 to 0.

The total score is, Minnesota, 368; Ames, 38.

Iowa State University has played with Minnesota nine times and nine times has Minnesota won the game. The first game with Iowa was played in 1891 and was won by a score of 42 to 4. It was ten years before Iowa was met again. For three years prior to this second meeting, Iowa had been uniformly winning her games with other western teams and was a strong contender for the western championship, her goal line not having been crossed for three years.

The game of 1901 resulted in a 19 to 0 score and for the next five years Iowa was unable to score on Minnesota; Minnesota's scores running as follows: 1902, 34; 1903, 75; 1904, 11; 1905, 39; 1909, 41. The scores of 1911 was 24 to 6 and that of 1912, 56 to 7. The total score for the series being Minnesota, 341; Iowa, 17. Iowa is the only major team that Minnesota has met to whom she has never lost a game. This is rather strange too, for Iowa has had some strong teams during these years.

Kansas has been met but twice, and both games were captured by Minnesota by a score of 12, in one case to 6 and the other to 0. The first game was played in 1893 and the second in 1896.

Michigan. Football relations with Michigan have been irregular, only nine games having been played in twenty-two years. Minnesota's record in games against Michigan has been very poor. Out of the nine games, Minnesota has won two, the first two played and tied one. The record shows: 1892, 14 to 6; 1893, 34 to 20; 1895, 0 to 20; 1896, 4 to 6; 1897, 0 to 14; 1902, 6 to 23; 1903, 6 to 6; 1909, 6 to 15; 1910, 0 to 6. The total score is, Michigan, 116; Minnesota, 70.

Really the record is not quite so bad as it appears upon the face of the returns showing games won and lost. The game of 1896 was only lost on a manifestly mistaken ruling of an official. The tie game of 1903 has always brought Minnesotans as much satisfaction as any victory ever won. Though the score was tied, the game was a virtual victory for Minnesota, whose team had a decided advantage in the playing for sixty out of seventy minutes of the game. The game of 1910, though won by Michigan, was lost to Minnesota on a technicality which could not have occurred under present rules; the following season the rule was changed and largely as a recognition of the essential injustice of the decision in the case of Minnesota in this game.

While it is true that Minnesota's relations with Michigan have been marred by numerous disputes hardly creditable to the students of two great universities, it is just as undoubtedly true, that Minnesota students are aching to have their team get another chance at Michigan. No song at Minnesota is more popular than, "I want to go back to Michigan," and no mass-meeting is ever held that this song is not sung.

"We want to go back to Michigan,
To that dear Ann Arbor town,
Back to Joe's and the Orient,
Back to some of the money we spent;
We want to go back to Michigan,
To that dear Ann Arbor town.
We want to go back!
We've got to go back!
To Mich-i-gan!

Nebraska and Minnesota have met on the football field every year since 1900, except 1904—thirteen times and never yet has Ne-

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Nebraska failed to give Minnesota a battle for the game. Minnesota has won ten of these games; lost two and tied one. The rivalry between these two institutions has been intense and the Nebraska game has been looked forward to every season as one of the big games of the year. Most of the games have been played on Northrop field. The record shows: 1900, 20 to 12; 1901, 19 to 0; 1902, 0 to 6; 1903, 16 to 12; 1905, 35 to 0; 1906, 13 to 0; 1907, 8 to 5; 1908, 0 to 0; 1909, 14 to 0; 1910, 27 to 0; 1911, 21 to 3; 1912, 13 to 0; 1913, 0 to 7. Total, Minnesota, 186; Nebraska, 45.

To the regret of many Minnesotans no game has been scheduled with Nebraska for 1914. A feature of the season's clash has usually been a poem by "Doc" Bixby, of Nebraska and attempted replies by some Minnesota poets. We give a couple of samples herewith:

Well, you won and we are sore,
Minnesota,
But you said we couldn't score,
Minnesota,
Did you hear that voice of mine
When Paul sprinted down the line?
Was there ever play so fine,
Minnesota?

You were strong in your defense
Minnesota,
But you didn't show much sense
Minnesota,
When you bet your little stack
At such fearful odds, alack,
You will have to hoof it back
Minnesota.

Back where there's a foot of snow,
Minnesota,
And the mercury is low
Minnesota,
Where the skies are ever gray,
Where the muskrats ever play
Where the lakes thaw out in May,
Minnesota.

To be beaten was a grief,
Minnesota,
But your college wealth of "beef"
Minnesota,
Made you difficult to "queer"
Made it hard to "interfere"
But we'll try again next year,
Minnesota.

For the present fare you well,
Minnesota,
Pack your grips and go to—Minneapolis,
Minnesota,
You defeated us I know,
But our boys were not so slow,
Yours the glory—ours the "dough"
Minnesota.

The first time the Minnesota team visited Nebraska, they were taken with the Nebraska team to call on William Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln. Mr. Bryan made a clever speech which captured the fancy of the men on both teams. He told the boys that his family was going to have chicken for dinner and that he had taken the trouble, like the augurs of old, to read the future from the entrails of the sacrifice. He had read, so he said, these mystic words, "YOU THE NEBRASKANS WILL BEAT." And added, "You may interpret that in any way you choose."

A year later, "Doc" Bixby wrote the following:

"We are coming right along,
Minnesota,
With a team of giants strong,
Minnesota.
When the mighty game is through
You can bet there'll be a few
Tall Norwegians feeling blue,
Minnesota.

When we faced your line last fall,
Minnesota,
Formed of Oles, six feet tall,
Minnesota,
We were scared—this is no joke—
At your monster-looking folk
And the language that they spoke,
Minnesota.

We were also quite undone,
Minnesota,
At your bluff of five to one,
Minnesota;
That produced a wholesome fear:
Let me whisper in your ear,
Do not tempt us so this year,
Minnesota.

Bear in mind the sorrow past,
Minnesota,
How we touched you toward the last,
Minnesota;
Think how sad you were that night
At the finish of the fight;
Oh, we did it to you right,
Minnesota."

His "defy" drew forth the following reply:

"Yes, we've heard your threats so dire,
Dear Nebraska;
We have felt your breath of fire
Near, Nebraska;
Are we withered in our tracks?
Sweaters quite burned off our backs?
Are we dreading your attacks?
Nit, Nebraska.

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 Sure, Nebraska;
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 They are nursing up their might,
 And with all their vim they'll smite,
 You, Nebraska.

Do you really think that we,
 Crazy Nebraska,
 Care a shuck for such as thee,
 Dazed Nebraska?
 Do you think to win the game,
 Using hot air and your name?
 Then we'll put you to the shame,
 Razed Nebraska.

And we think it would be wise,
 Dear Nebraska;
 You'd appear *much* less like guys,
 Queer Nebraska;
 If you'd heed the lesson well,
 That poor polly had to tell,
 When she'd talked too much,—farewell!
 Sere Nebraska."

Northwestern University and Minnesota has met on the gridiron eight times and seven times has Minnesota been the victor. Northwestern has always given Minnesota a hard battle and the game of 1900 is one of the finest games and hardest fought battles ever seen on a western gridiron; certain it is that it is one of the greatest games ever played on Northrop field. The total score stands 180 for Minnesota, against 35 for Northwestern. The record by years is: 1892, 16 to 12; 1893, 16 to 0; 1898, 17 to 6; 1899, 5 to 11; 1900, 21 to 0; 1904, 17 to 0; 1905, 72 to 6.

Purdue and Minnesota met four times, in successive years, in the middle nineties. Each team won two games. Minnesota won in 1894 and 1896 by scores of 24 and 14 to 0; and Purdue won in 1895 and 1897 by scores of 16 to 4 and 6 to 0. The total score being, Minnesota 42 to 22 for Purdue.

Wisconsin is last in the alphabet of Minnesota's opponents but easily first in the rivalry which has lasted since 1890 and has known but one break, when in 1906, by mutual consent, no game was scheduled. Wisconsin is Minnesota's oldest and "dearest" opponent on the gridiron. Twenty-three games have been played with the badgers and twelve times has Minnesota come out of the fray victor; nine times as vanquished and twice has the game been a tie. With the exception of one or two years, the Wisconsin game has been the big game of the season in Minnesota's schedule. Though badly beaten many times, Wisconsin has never had a team that

did not give a good account of itself and play the game it was capable of playing all the time. The games have been about equally divided between Minneapolis and Madison, usually every other game being played at each institution. Volumes might be written on the historic struggles between the maroon and old gold and the cardinal and in spite of the intense rivalry between the two institutions, the relations have been usually most friendly. There have been times when a war of words has raged, but, in the end they have been forgotten and the games have been played in sportsman-like manner and results have been accepted by winner and loser with good grace. Wisconsin has given Minnesota some of the worst beatings she has ever received and the reverse is true, Minnesota has left marks on Wisconsin that will not soon be forgotten, but the relations have been, for the most part what relations between two such institutions should have been. The total score is, Minnesota, 355; Wisconsin, 214. In detail it is: 1890, 63 to 0; 1891, 26 to 12; 1892, 32 to 4; 1893, 40 to 0; 1894, 0 to 6; 1895, 14 to 10; 1896, 0 to 6; 1897, 0 to 39; 1898, 0 to 28; 1899, 0 to 19; 1900, 6 to 5; 1901, 0 to 18; 1902, 11 to 0; 1903, 17 to 0; 1905, 12 to 16; 1907, 17 to 17; 1908, 0 to 5; 1909, 34 to 6; 1910, 28 to 0; 1911, 6 to 6; 1912, 0 to 14; 1913, 21 to 3.

The Western Championship.

Since Minnesota has played football, she has won her fair share of championships, both western and conference. Minnesota played her first game with a college outside this state in 1890 and that year won every game played with such colleges and is probably entitled to the middle western championship for that year. In 1892 and 1893 Minnesota had an undisputed claim to the middle western championship, having met the leading teams of the region and having won all her games by decisive scores. From that time till 1900, Minnesota had no claim on the middle western championship. In 1900, 1903 and 1911, Minnesota had title to the championship, though her title in 1900 was disputed by Iowa. Iowa won all her games of that season and kept her goal line uncrossed and claimed the middle western championship, though it was quite generally conceded to Minnesota. In 1903, Minnesota tied with Michigan for the middle western championship. Since that time there has been no means of definitely determining the middle western

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championship and Minnesota has only once, in 1911, been in position to make good any claim to such consideration, though she has had teams the peer of any in the west, a number of years. Michigan's defeat by Nebraska, in 1911, left Minnesota's claim to the middle western championship undisputed.

The Conference Championship.

Inside the conference Minnesota has been successful in winning the championship seven times in fourteen years—in 1900, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1909, 1910 and 1911. Wisconsin won it in 1901, 1905 and 1912. Chicago won it in 1907, 1908, 1913 and Michigan won it in 1902. Had Michigan remained in the conference Minnesota's record would have received a severe jolt. Three championships would have been lost and another tied and would have left Minnesota just the tie for championship ahead of Chicago and Wisconsin.

Minnesota and Her Competitors.

Total Won Lost Tied

Alumni and Ex-collegiates	17	13	3	1
Beloit	4	3	0	1
Carleton	10	9	1	..
Carlisle (Indian)	3	1	2	..
Chicago	11	5	5	1
Chicago Physicians and Surgeons	1	1	..	..
Grinnell	15	11	2	2
Hamline	7	6	1	..
Haskell (Indian)	1	1	..	..
High schools	14	13	..	1
Illinois	8	7	1	..
Indiana	1	1	..	..
Iowa State College (Ames)	18	16	2	..
Iowa State University	9	9	..	..
Kansas	2	2	..	..
Lawrence	6	6	..	..
Macalester	4	4	..	..
Michigan	9	2	6	1
Nebraska	13	10	2	1
North Dakota	6	6	..	..
North Dakota Ag. College	1	1	..	..
Northwestern	8	7	1	..
Purdue	4	2	2	..
Rush Medical	1	1	..	..
St. Thomas	2	2	..	..
Shattuck	10	6	4	..
South Dakota	6	5	1	..
Wisconsin	23	12	9	2
	214	161	43	10

Shut Out Games.

Minnesota has played 214 games of football. Minnesota has won 161, lost 43 and tied 10. The total score has been: Minnesota, 4,902; opponents, 936.

Minnesota has shut out her opponents 120 times and has in turn lost games by shut out scores 21 times.

Only two institutions have had the better of Minnesota in the series of games—Carlisle, with 2 to 1 and Michigan with 6 to 2 and 1 tie game. The record with Chicago is a tie—each institution has five games to its credit and a tie game and the total score is: Minnesota, 113; Chicago, 116.

Minnesota has played games with the following teams that have not been able to score on her: Chicago Physicians and Surgeons, Haskell Indians, Lawrence University, Macalester College, North Dakota, North Dakota Agricultural College, Rush Medical College, St. Thomas College.

Minnesota's average score in 214 games is 22.4; the average score of her opponents for the same games has been 4.37.

Minnesota's highest score was made in 1904, against Grinnell, when a total of 146 points were piled up in twenty-five minute halves—almost three points a minute for the whole game.

The highest score made by an opponent against Minnesota was made by Wisconsin in 1897, when a score of 39 to 0 was made.

Minnesota has won 75.8 per cent of her games; has lost 19.5 per cent; and tied 4.7 per cent.

ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY YELL.

The University yell was started in the fall of 1884. It appears that at that time Professor Peebles, who had the year before come from Princeton, and who was coach of the football team, used to divide the boys into two squads; he would coach one squad himself and give the other into the charge of some one else. He usually managed to pick out the strongest team for himself and taking advantage of his superior knowledge of the game, used to make touchdowns on the other team almost at will. When a touchdown came, Professor Peebles used to give his "Sis-Boom-Ah, Princeton." The boys finally got tired of this and decided they would get up a yell of their own, and when the occasion came they would get it back on Professor Peebles.

John W. Adams, '86, who was at that

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ST. PAUL, MINN.

time rooming with "Win" Sargent, set himself to devise a characteristic yell for Minnesota. Naturally the "Rah, Rah, Rah," was the first thing to suggest itself as being a necessary part of any yell. As something characteristic of Minnesota he took the word, "Minnesota," which is the Indian for "cloudy water," cutting out one syllable, thus, "Minn-so-ta." Then recognizing the necessity of another three syllable part of the yell, three times three, bethought himself of some Indian word that would express exultation, which could be worked into the University yell. The memory of a race between four Indian boys in two canoes, which he had seen years before near Lake City, came to mind, and he recalled how, as one canoe pulled out ahead and across the finishing line, one Indian boy put up his hand and yelled, "Ski-oo." Mr. Adams, who had seen a great deal of the Sioux Indians in his younger days, remembered, too, that this yell was almost invariably used by the young Indians when winning an athletic contest of any sort. The Sioux children generally used this exclamation in their play as an expression of exultation or pleasure.

As another syllable was necessary to make it harmonize with the rest of the yell Mr. Adams simply put in the "Mah" in order to go with "Rah" and "ta." As the yell was first planned, the emphasis was placed on the second syllable of each line. "Rah. **RAH.** Rah. Ski! **OO!** Mah! Minn-**SO**-ta!"

After working out this yell to their own satisfaction, Adams and Sargent could not hold in any longer and they went out on the street to try the new yell. They gave it several times and enjoy the unique distinction of being the first to give voice to the famous "Ski-U-Mah." As it was late in the evening, one of the neighbors put up the window and invited the boys to "shut up and go to bed."

The yell was printed for the first time in a University publication in the *Ariel* in the spring of 1885, soon after it was originated, in the following form:

"Rah. Rah. Rah.
Ski-U-Mah.
Minn-so-ta!"

How's that for a college 'cry'? It has not sense but the meter's immense. We endorse it."

In the fall of the same year, the yell appeared again in the *Ariel* as follows:

"Rah. Rah. Rah.
Ski-You-Mah.
Minn-so-ta!"

The "Ski-U-Mah" has been the characteristic feature of the Minnesota yell and this is an authentic report of how the yell originated and its meaning. The yell was originated in order to be used on the football field and it was so used for the first time in the fall of 1884.

THE FOOTBALL FIELDS.

In the early years the football team met its competitors on the open campus; a little later games were played on fields leased for the occasion. For many years, prior to 1899, the games were all played at the baseball park, just north of the West Hotel. This field was very unsatisfactory from every point of view. The last game played on this field was that with Grinnell, on the Saturday preceding the opening of Northrop Field. The game was played October 28th, and the score was 5 to 5.

The old Northrop field was located just at the south end of the Armory. It was not much wider than the Armory and extended along Church street, or 17th avenue, to the railroad. A picture of the grandstand of this field is shown in this issue. The first game played on this field was that with Northwestern, November 4th, 1899. It was dedicated with a defeat, Northwestern having the long end of an 11 to 5 score.

The old Northrop field was in use for three years, the last game played on that field was with Wisconsin in 1902, the game was won by Minnesota by a score of 11 to 0. Still the fateful "11," but this time on Minnesota's side. The first game played on the new or Greater Northrop field was a double-header with the Central High school teams of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Minneapolis scored first in this game when Fred Hunter got away for a touchdown, early in the game. Just a year later, Fred Hunter signaled his entry into University football company by making a touchdown from the kickoff against his old team mates on the Central team. However, Minnesota won the half against Minneapolis high school by a score of 21 to 6 and against the St. Paul high school by a score of 36 to 0.

At the present time Northrop field contains about six acres enclosed with a brick wall, the gift of Alfred Fiske Pillsbury, law '94. The whole field is covered with a fine turf and provides a good football field, run-

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ning tracks, a baseball diamond, and tennis courts.

The grandstand seats something like ten thousand, and with the bleachers and standing room, will provide for something over twenty thousand.

The securing of this field was due largely to Fred S. Jones, who induced Governor Pillsbury to purchase certain lots which were deeded to the University, after his death, by his heirs. The vacation of Arlington and Union streets added materially to the amount of land available for the field.

FOOTBALL COACHES.

The first coaching which a Minnesota team ever received in the Rugby game was given by Professor Thomas Peebles, now

engaged in business in this city. Professor Peebles came to the University in 1883, from Princeton University. He assisted in coaching the team for its game with Carleton of

that year, and did more or less coaching so long as he remained at the University, which was until the season of 1888. Professor

Jones, later Dean Jones, came to the University in the fall of 1885 and immediately took an active interest in football, though it was not until a year later that real Rugby

came to stay. Professors Peebles and Jones used to take charge of rival squads and put into their pupils some of the spirit of rivalry that existed between their respective alma maters, Princeton and Yale.

It was not, however, until 1890, that the team had a trainer, who was also something of a coach, "Tom" Eck, to devote his time to the preparation of the teams for the games of the season. Eck remained for only one season. He was succeeded by "Dad" Moulton, who remained in charge several years. The first real coaching, by a qualified coach, was when "Wallie" Winter was selected in 1893 to put the team of that season in shape. Thomas Cochran, Jr., Yale '94, was in charge for the season of 1894. He was followed by Walter W. Heffelfinger, also a Yale man, and Camp's all-time All-American guard, who had charge of the team of 1895. Heffelfinger refused to continue as coach for another season and Alexander N. Jerrems, a Yale man, was se-

lected and remained in charge for two years. At that time Minnesota had a chance to secure Phil King, who made such a success of coaching the Wisconsin team during the years when Minnesota was on the football down grade. Jack Minds followed Jerrems and remained for the single season of 1898. Alumni coaching was then tried for a year and Messrs. William C. Leary, captain of the teams of 1891 and 1892, and John M. Harrison, captain of the teams of 1896 and 1897, were placed in charge, as alumni coaches for the season of 1899, and they made good.

Since 1900, Dr. Henry L. Williams has been in charge. He has coached fifteen teams, if the team of 1914, the present season, is counted. Dr. Williams signalized his entrance into college football coaching, by developing one of the strongest teams the west has ever seen—easily the strongest produced in the west up to that time. This team was made up of heavy men, who were remarkably fast for heavy men, and Minnesota got the reputation of having teams of giants; a reputation which has not been entirely outgrown even to this day, though Minnesota teams have not averaged notably heavier than the teams of opponents met during the years since 1900. The record shows how successful Dr. Williams has been as a coach. At least half of the teams have been remarkably strong teams and have won the conference championship half the time, and have several times had a clear title to the Western championship. There can be no question that, as a coach, Dr. Williams ranks up with the best in the country. The Minnesota shift, developed by him, has been the most important contribution to football strategy in recent years. Dr. Williams' contract expires with the present season.

This volume contains a review, by Dr. Williams, of his fifteen years as a coach of the Minnesota football teams.

No mention of Minnesota coaches would be complete without mention of two Yale men who have given valuable assistance in the training of Minnesota teams. "Pudge" Heffelfinger has been, almost from the very beginning of Minnesota football, a sort of ministering angel. He has devoted his time to the development of teams in unstinted measure and his instruction has had much to do with the fact that Minnesota has turned out so many strong teams.

"Tom" Shevlin, too, of late years, has





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been an invaluable aid to the coaching staff of the Minnesota team. He has a wonderful way of putting "punch" into what the players know of the game that has helped many a team when in a tight place.

These two men deserve the thanks of every Minnesota man who is interested in the development of teams that are a credit to Minnesota.

In addition, Minnesota has many loyal alumni who have devoted an immense amount of time to helping along the coaching of Minnesota teams and who have always been ready to serve when called upon and have voluntarily left their work and gotten out on the field to help whip the members of the team into shape for the big contests. Among these men the following, and doubtless others, deserve special mention: L. A. Page, Jr., captain of the 1900 team; George K. Belden; Judge W. C. Leary, captain of the 1891 and 1892 teams; John M. Harrison, captain of the 1896 and 1897 teams; E. P. Harding, captain of the 1894 team; A. T. Larson, captain of the 1895 team; Edward L. Rogers, captain of the 1903 team; George C. Rogers, "Hunky" Davies, C. H. Van Campen, "Babe" Loomis Dolan, "Pinky" Hayward, Morrill, "Bee" Lawler, "Rube" Rosenwald, Luce, Marshall, Shaughnessy; Orren Safford, captain of the 1908 team; John Schuknecht, captain of the 1907 team; John McGovern, captain of the 1909 team; John Fitzgerald, Fred Hunter, Bromley, and many others.

Among the forces to be reckoned with in the development of the teams of recent years, has been "Sig" Harris and his second team. To this team and its coach has been due no little of whatever credit is due to the coaching staff for the kind of teams developed. "Sig" Harris was not only a wonderful individual player and heady quarterback, but he inspires his men to work to the limit all the time.

MINNESOTANS ON ALL-AMERICAN.

Walter Camp, the leading authority on football in the United States, has been choosing all-American teams for the past twenty-four years. The West has seldom come in for any representation on these teams. Minnesota has had two men who have been given places on the All-American team by Mr. Camp. John F. McGovern was given the place of quarterback on the All-American team of 1909, and James C. Walker was given the place of tackle on

the All-American of 1910. Minnesota is, of course, proud of the two men she has had on the two All-American teams, although Mr. Camp's selections are, more properly speaking, all-Eastern teams with now and then a western star included; these stars being so brilliant that even a man in the East could not overlook their individual work.

Only ten western men have ever been included on Walter Camp's teams—four from Michigan, Schultz, Heston, Wells and Benbrook; three from Chicago, Herschberger, Eckersall and Steffen, and one from Wisconsin, Butler, who was given a tackle position on the 1913 All-American eleven.

DR. WILLIAMS' REVIEW OF FIFTEEN YEARS.

The record of Minnesota's football history is so well told in other sections of this book that no attempt will be made to chronicle the performance of the teams. Reminiscences touching on some of the side lights unlikely to receive mention and a few words on some of the problems related to football at the University of Minnesota might rather prove of interest.

On arriving in Minneapolis in the middle of August, 1900, a view of Northrop Field as it then was, was anything but prepossessing and encouraging. A high rough board fence that was pointed out with pride as having been nailed up by the students themselves, surrounded a small field that extended from the west end of the Armory to the railroad tracks. Within this a grid-iron ran parallel to the street, at right angles to the present field, and filled almost completely the enclosure.

Soft sandy loam, bare of turf but well sprinkled with weeds and sand burrs covered the surface of the ground. But a pair of goal posts at either end of the lot and a narrow row of seats extending along the fence furnished evidence that this was the Minnesota football field.

Professor Fred S. Jones, whose name is bound inseparably with the growth and development of Minnesota football, had arranged for a preliminary practice camp at Woolnough's, Lake Minnetonka, and there on August 25th, 1900, under the leadership of Bert Page as captain, a small aggregation assembled that was to win the Western Championship for Minnesota and

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That team of 1900 was not particularly heavy, but every man on the first eleven was six feet tall or more. The weights were never given out and the newspaper scribes estimated them ludicrously high. For example, "Johnnie" Flynn as left guard

scant credit for anything like quality in their football performances. The Chicago papers were fond of pitting "Chicago brains" against "Minnesota beef" whenever these universities met, until the thing became a matter of exasperation and the team was goaded into overwhelmingly defeating Chicago for three years in succession,



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stood 6 feet 3½ inches without his shoes and weighed 183 lbs. The papers invariably placed him at about 220, but as this inspired a wholesome respect and saved "Johnnie" from many a hard attack on his position in the line, we let it go. Nevertheless "Minnesota beef" became a by-word among the sport writers of that day and for a number of years "the Minnesota freight train" got

gaining thereafter for Minnesota fair and respectful consideration.

For several years after 1900 Minnesota continued to maintain a preliminary practice camp for two weeks before the opening of the fall term, once at Grand Marais on the north shore of Lake Superior and for several years at Coney Island, in Clear Water Lake near Waconia. These were

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happy vacation days for the boys and the squad returned on the opening day of college, a close knit band of friends that understood each other and pulled together—in perfect physical condition, ready alike for football or hard work in the classroom.

There could be no serious objection to this practice though it must be confessed it made a rather long and drawn-out season. But the faculty representatives in the Conference thought best to eliminate it along with the training table, on the ground that it was making too serious a business of inter-collegiate sport.

A wave of inter-collegiate athletic repression at the same time swept the colleges in the western conference and for two years the number of games was limited to five, which afterwards was increased to seven—the number in the present schedule.

In the summer of 1903, through the efforts of Professor Jones, now dean of Yale University, the co-operation of Governor Pillsbury, and the generosity of his son Alfred, Northrop Field was increased to about three times its previous size and surrounded with a ten-foot brick wall, giving Minnesota one of the very best football playing fields in the country.

Fine as this is, however, it does not meet the present football requirements of the University. Upward of one hundred and fifty football suits are now being given out each year by the University management to candidates for the team and to freshmen aspirants who must be encouraged and developed. No less than three complete grid-irons, in addition to the one on which inter-collegiate matches are played, should be provided at the University of Minnesota, if the material at the University is to receive proper facilities for development and intramural football is given encouragement and suitable accommodation.

Michigan, Northwestern, Wisconsin, Chicago and Illinois have all far outstripped Minnesota in extent of grounds and equipment. A new field, with concrete stands and ample acreage is a not unreasonable hope for the near future. Commodious clean dressing quarters, baths and locker rooms, in place of the present inadequate cramped, dirty, unsanitary and unhygienic quarters should accompany the new field. While bearing but indirectly on football and yet affecting all athletic enterprises at the University, it might be well to mention that Minnesota has one of the poorest college

gymnasiums in the country, in no wise in keeping with its needs or its athletic accomplishments.

The Minnesota football team has never had a so-called professional trainer. The players have been taken excellent care of nevertheless by a squad of from six to ten medical students who work under the direction of the head coach and are paid for their services by the athletic association. These are drawn from the three upper classes in the medical school, new men being taken on each year from the second year class to replace those from the class which has graduated, so that there is always one of at least three years' experience in charge of the squad of assistants. This man is designated "trainer" and has charge of his corps of assistants, under the direct supervision of the head coach who gives personal attention to all injuries.

Minnesota has been practically free from serious accidents and injuries to her football players. Of course, bruises and sprains have been common, with occasional dislocations, broken collar bones, and cracked ribs, while a broken wrist or ankle has at times occurred. But these have received prompt medical attention and the best possible care so that the player has never retained any permanent disability.

During the mid-season of 1910 Earl Pickering, then playing at left end, was taken with a sudden acute attack of appendicitis that required immediate operation. The appendix was found to be ruptured and an abscess present requiring drainage for three days.

As an illustration of the wonderful recuperative power of an athlete to recover from an injury when in perfect physical condition this case is most interesting and is unique in the annals of medicine. Pickering was operated upon on October 21st. He got out of bed five days after the operation. He left the hospital on November 2nd and played during the first twenty minutes of the Wisconsin game on November 12th, and throughout the entire Michigan game on November 19th, without the slightest unfavorable consequences. While Pickering remained in the Wisconsin game the work was fast and furious. "Pick" led the interference on almost every play and when he left the game at the end of twenty minutes the score stood, Minnesota, 22; Wisconsin, 0.

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in the playing rules of football. About ten years ago the general public became imbued with the idea that so-called "mass play" was dangerous and under pressure of popular demand the rules committee introduced radical alterations which have transformed football into a fast open contest, replete with sensational and spectacular plays that make the game vastly more interesting to the spectators, yet, it is to be feared, no less dangerous to participants. During all this transitional period, Minnesota has followed a definite and consistent policy of development and has gradually worked out and evolved a style and system of play that is individual and distinctive of Minnesota. The Minnesota play is somewhat intricate and complex, puts a premium on brains and quick thinking, but when studied hard is easily mastered. In former days the daily practice consisted of continuous scrimmaging between Varsity and scrubs, with a standard style of play that was common to all. Each day a small game was staged and practice was open to all comers. As the game of football has developed, strategy has become an ever-increasing factor. Each University develops along its own individual lines. Trick plays, unexpected forward passes, surprising formations and strategic devices have to be learned and it is no more appropriate to give a general admission to these exercises than it would be for a debating team to admit the public to listen to its arguments and strong points just prior to a prize debate.

Furthermore the same quality of teaching cannot be given in the presence of an audience that can be accomplished in undisturbed quiet and seclusion. Secret practice has become a matter of necessity if the best results are to be obtained, not only to keep opponents from gaining a premature knowledge of contemplated tactics, but to make the most rapid progress and attain the highest degree of efficiency. It is a matter of vital importance, however, that the student body and the team that represents them should be in close touch and sympathy and that the players should feel the keen interest of the student body in their performance and success. To meet this situation a plan was devised this year of admitting the student body to the secret practice every Wednesday afternoon, and of arranging a practice game with the freshmen that day, so that the students might

see the team in action, follow their progress and development, and become familiar with the players in action. This plan is proving a great success and seems just about to meet the requirements of the situation.

The Conference reforms of a few years back which cut out first year men from participation, eliminated preliminary practice and the training table, reduced the number of games to seven and forbade all students with one condition to play, has really not affected football so detrimentally as it was supposed it would, for these very rules have eliminated the "bone heads" from the squad and made it possible for only keen men of brains to make the team. Some of the reforms which were introduced by the college professors who constitute the Conference that regulates athletic affairs at the nine universities that belong to this organization, seemed too drastic and unreasonable to the University of Michigan and in 1908 Michigan severed its connection with the Western Conference.

This was sincerely regretted at the University of Minnesota as a close friendship had been established between Minnesota and Michigan founded on the firm basis of good sportsmanship, the result of mutual respect and friendly intercourse following some of the best and closest games ever played in the west.

In 1906 football relations between Minnesota and the University of Chicago which had been interrupted since the 6 to 6 game in 1900, were re-established and have continued unbroken ever since. A unique feature of this alliance was the establishment of the so-called "purity banquet." This name was given to the dinner that the home team contracted to give to the visiting team on the night before the annual game. It was thought that a social meeting of this sort the night before the game would promote a feeling of good fellowship and make for clean sport and a clean game. While well intended and carried out according to agreement, Minnesota has nevertheless found this dinner with its attendant speech-making often drawn out, somewhat tiring in connection with the nervous strain present on the night preceding a crucial contest. But there is no question that a growing friendship between Chicago and Minnesota has developed and the bonds of union greatly strengthened. Some years ago "spying" which was generally regarded as a legitimate part of the campaign was

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abolished at Minnesota and most of the other schools, and replaced by an open system of "scouting." This consists in sending an assistant coach or former player as a guest to the games of an opponent—where he endeavors to gain all the information possible as to the strength of the team and the general style of play. This information is often of importance and is a factor in the tactics and strategy of the game. A year ago the coaches at Minnesota and Wisconsin entered into a gentleman's agreement not to use any information obtained through spying and relations were at once placed on a more stable basis of sportsmanship.

As the years have gone by, Minnesota has been gradually building up a system of assistant alumni coaching that has constantly increased in size and efficiency. For years we have had a regularly appointed assistant coach with usually one or two second assistants to supervise the development of the freshmen. In addition to this, the resident alumni in recent years have given their aid in greater and greater measure. This year the alumni have been more helpful than ever before and have taken hold at the very beginning of the season. But for their assistance the rapid and efficient development of the large squad of green and inexperienced men that were present at the opening of the year, would have been impossible.

In "Sig" Harris, who has been first assistant coach now for many years and in charge of the second team, Minnesota has one of the best coaches in the country. Leonard Frank, who has been added to the force this year as second assistant, is giving valuable help with the line men. "Bill" McAlmon, who only last year stepped out of his position as Varsity halfback, has taken his place as coach of the freshmen. In addition to these men an enumeration of the alumni who have already contributed their assistance in active coaching on the field this year, gives a surprisingly large list that very few universities can surpass.

"Babe" Loomis, an old time star of the nineties has been on the field almost every day assisting the backs—while "Biggie" Robinson who played two years at guard and tackle and then finished off with a year's play on the Yale team, has devoted an equal amount of time to the line

men. The work has been divided up so that there has been no friction or misused energy. Bromley, Powers, and Dan Smith have helped the guards. Bert Page, Safford and Morrell have worked with the centers; Dolan with the tackles; "Jack" Harrison, Woodrich, Earl Luce and Bob Marshall with the ends; Tollefson, Hayward, "Bee" Lawler and "Johnnie" McGovern with the quarter backs; Plankers with the full backs; Shaughnessy with the passers. "Rube" Rosenwald has helped in perfecting the open back field defense; while Fred Hunter and "Hunkie" Davis have given aid to the backs. John Fitzgerald has been out every day to assist McAlmon with the freshmen. Others also have promised to be on hand later in the season and give assistance just before the big games. These men constitute a galaxy of football stars of whom any university might well be proud.

During the fall of a year ago Elmer McDevitt, a former Yale guard, while in his senior year at the Minnesota Law school, held the position of second assistant coach and gave special attention to the men in the line. For years "Tom" Shevlin, than whom probably no greater all-around football player ever lived, has come out each fall to Northrop field and given his help and inspired the boys with something of his own wonderful fire and energy. "Pudge" Heffelfinger too, has been a loyal friend to Minnesota. In 1903 "Pudge" helped groom the team for the great 6-6 game with Michigan that has gone down in history. Again in 1906 he was an important factor in teaching the line men to acquire the art of getting down the field and smother Mr. Eckersall in the memorable 4 to 2 victory over Chicago.

This year a "home coming" day for the alumni has been inaugurated for the week of the Wisconsin game in November—a splendid custom that will be sure to stimulate enthusiasm, bring the alumni into closer touch with the undergraduate life and stimulate added interest in the University.

Minnesota is on a firm basis of good fellowship and friendship with all the other universities with whom she has athletic relations. No man need feel ashamed of the position that Minnesota football occupies in the college world.

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THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

We had hoped to be able to have time to make a very careful study of the answers received in response to the questions asked of page four of the blank sent out to all "M" men. However, some of the papers did not come in until so late, that we have been unable to do this as we had desired. The best we can do is to give, very briefly, a digest of the replies received. A great many failed to answer one or more questions and many qualified their answers but the results reported are substantially correct.

The first question, Have you kept up your athletic training? 43 answer, to some extent; 54 answer, yes; 20 give an unequivocal no. In answer to—Specify particulars, the answers are varied, many walk, a few take gymnasium exercise, many golf and play tennis, some swim and boat, ride and wrestle; many take their exercise in connection with their occupation. It is noticeable, however, that most of the men make definite effort to keep in good physical condition.

The second question. What, in your judgment, has been the effect of football training upon yourself?

(a) Physically? 113 say that the effect was favorable; four have suffered serious injury for life through injuries received in connection with the game.

(b) Mentally? 115 express the conviction that it was a real mental stimulus and trained them to alertness, clearness of judgment and to make quick and correct decisions. 10 only, could see no effect.

(c) Morally? 90 expressed the belief that it had been helpful morally, as it tended to emphasize the necessity of clean living and wholesome exercise.

(d) Its effect upon others was found to be substantially the same as on themselves, in most cases.

The third question, Has football been a help or a hindrance to you in your subsequent career? 91 express themselves positively as having found it helpful; 10 are unable to say and none said that it had hurt their subsequent career, save the four who were injured so as to be handicapped.

In regard to the new game versus the old, 79 favor the new game; twenty-two the old. A dozen or so qualified their answers so as to make their answers incap-

able of being classed either way. "I like to play the old, but watch others play the new," is typical of this class.

The greatest benefits of football are classed under the following heads, which include practically every advantage specified by anyone. These advantages were naturally worded in many different ways, but the following are typical and inclusive:

Takes the place of war and makes men of the participants.

Emphasizes the value of clean living.

Is a normal outlet for a natural spirit of rivalry.

Teaches one to fight hard, but without malice.

Teaches one to control his temper.

It is a wholesome diversion.

Furnishes a healthful subject of interest to the student body.

Furnishes ideals to fight for.

Cultivates a spirit of democracy among the players and in the student body.

Crystallizes college spirit.

Brings the college closer to the public.

Affords physical development for the men.

Inculcates good fellowship among the men.

Affords discipline.

Teaches good sportmanship.

Develops sand, pluck, courage.

It's a shock absorber—lets off animal spirits.

Promotes college spirit. This was the answer oftenest named.

Develops esprit du corps.

Teaches team play.

Makes loyalty to college and state a real thing.

Loyalty to team mates and the college is developed.

Promotes a spirit of wholesome rivalry.

Develops perseverance.

Is a safety valve.

Brings lasting friendships.

Teaches fairness—honor.

Incentive to outdoor exercise.

Promotes a spirit of tolerance between students of rival colleges.

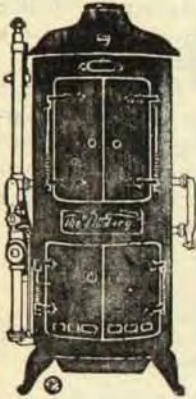
The evils associated with the game, as it is played, are classified as follows:

Bodily injuries received by players.

Over enthusiasm.

Crowds out other athletics.

Teaches extravagance.



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 Dissipation.
 Roughness,
 Neglect of work.
 Overwork to keep up studies and play.
 Injury to scholarship.
 Danger that one may forget what he came to college for.
 The physical is unduly exalted.
 "Disharmony between faculty and student body over interpretation of rules."
 "Gets you in bad with a lot of old maidish instructors."
 "The two Bs—Betting and Boozing."
 Over-development of the few.
 Under-development of the many who need exercise even more.
 Loss of time to players and student body.
 Muckerism.
 Football becomes everything.
 Stars get the big head.
 Commercialization of what ought to be sport.
 Vandalism.
 Professionalism.
 Loss of chance to get in touch with other phases of college life.
 Notoriety brings players into bad company.
 Too few can take part.
 Over-emphasizes the merely physical.
 Over-exertion.
 Secret practice.
 Spying and scouting.
 To win for sake of winning rather than for sake of sport.
 Test of trickery rather than manhood and stamina.
 Loss of time while training.
 Rules make liars.
 Deception in training of teams.
 Too much power in the hands of one man—the coach.

In spite of the evils of football enumerated by the various old players, **only one** in the whole lot gave an unqualified "no" to the question, Is it worth while to retain football as an intercollegiate sport. Curiously enough, while most of the players were content to answer most of the other questions without special emphasis on their statement, a large percentage of the players emphasize their answer to this question, as Decidedly yes; Most certainly; Unquestionably; Yes! Yes! Yes!; or underscore their word of approval.

The testimony seems to be conclusive

that there are real evils that are associated with the game of football, as at present played. Very few of those who answered were content to say they knew of no evils connected with the game.

A few, who evidently took the matter to heart and who took time to go into some of the questions with considerable detail, we quote below.

"That the changes are harmful, is this, that the game is more a game of chance, depends more upon tricks which tend to give excuse for the secret practice; tend to set 'off' the showy player, deprive players of sufficient actual 'scrimmage' as too much time is wasted in learning formations."

"No harm except that the modern practice of having secret practice deprives football of its real merits as stated above. The secret practice if continued will destroy the sport, and it is my prediction that if continued the game will pass off the list of college sports within ten years. To question 6 will answer, Yes, but only in case of the abolition of the secret practice. The sport cannot be supported upon the theory that the men are simply engaged in preparing themselves, under the direction of the coach, to appear before the student body in a few contests. Secret practice and the paid professional coach must go if football is to remain a college and an amateur sport.

"It has meant everything to me. Taught me to never say die in business; to never count anything until you've got it over the goal, to know that one must run interference in this world, at all times, for his brother men. TO HIT THE LINE."

"Like it better in that it attempts to place responsibility on individuals by bringing their own work out clear and unmistakable."

"The greatest benefit as a sport is in the fact that it gives each student an ideal to get interested in and fight for. Something stirring to live for."

"Selfishness or dishonor of any student in pulling wires to make the team. The politics it breeds."

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"I didn't learn any golden texts while associated with Flynn and Fee, but as president of the Y. M. C. A., I endeavored to induce Thorpe, Burdick, Irsfeld, Davies, "Sig," Rogers, et al to mend their ways."

One of the clearest headed men ever connected with the Minnesota team, writes as follows:

"To get the great mental training out of his college course, a boy, seriously contemplating a professional career, should not play football. It is a rare thing for anyone to do more than one thing real well, and the only way to succeed at that one thing, is to keep everlastingly at it. The sober, industrious and quiet study, day after day, through a college year, is the only way to absorb the most good that a technical course affords.

"It is impossible for a football player on one of our great college teams, to apply himself to his studies as he should, during the football season. Unless he happens to be a great natural player, as we sometimes find, he must "eat, breathe and dream" football, to really give his best when the crisis comes. He must, and if of the right sort, will gladly give his heart and soul to his team mates and to his coach. He will apply himself and think harder of football than he ever thought of anything in all his life. It will be on his mind day and night—an obsession that all the will power he has can not throw off. A team imbued with such spirit, necessary physical qualifications, courage and harmony, must become a great team—a never-to-be-forgotten memory.

"The world, however, has no market place for football training. (The desirable coaching positions are so few that that phase, hardly need be considered.) No matter how wonderful a career a boy may have had as a player, when his college days are over, he will find that all of this football knowledge and the columns upon columns about himself in the newspapers, will not so much as buy him a sandwich. In

the meantime, the years have slipped by and in the end he finds himself unequipped to enter upon his career, except by long patient effort to regain the lost time. To few, a second chance comes.

"On the other hand, for a boy entering college for general all-round training, and pursuing an academic or professional course, with a view of later entering business, I can see only slight objections to his playing football. In fact, for all-round development, a man who earns his "M" or a second team man who will conscientiously allow himself to be mauled by his bigger team mates day after day for three months, receives more mental training than he would from many subjects in the curriculum.

"The friendships he will make among his team mates are of a peculiarly tender and enduring quality. To fight side by side with ten others through a long hard campaign, either in victory or defeat, will bring out just about all the good or bad that there is in anybody. And I most conscientiously believe that these traits, supplemented later by the right business training and manifested to such a host of friends as the average first team man should have, will afford a start in life to be gained in few other ways.

"The mistakes most natural for one so young to make, are the building of false ideals, an utter exaggeration of his own importance in the general scheme of things and a feeling that his football reputation will get him anywhere by itself. When he leaves college he will be at the pinnacle of his abilities—but there will be no more football to play. He must start with the scrubs again and learn another game. If he will dig into it, as he did his football, time will surely prove the training worth all it cost."

Another writes:

"Answering question number 1 upon page 4, if my experience will be of any benefit to succeeding generations of football players, I am constrained to say that too great stress cannot be laid upon the importance of continuous active exercise for a period of years after ceasing to play football. The enormous strain upon every organ of the body in order to play any successful kind of football, keys each of them to a high pitch, and a sudden and total cessation of active and vigorous exercise produces evil results varying in degree in

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each individual case. This is particularly true in regard to the digestive tract. To be of value, the exercise should be regular and systematic.

"Answering question number 2 a little more fully than I have in the former, I can say that, so far as I am personally concerned, football was undoubtedly of immense value to me by way of mental and physical training. Much has already been said on this subject, and I need only confirm the opinion of those who maintain that there is probably no other exercise which combines in so high a degree beneficial physical and mental discipline as American football. Its moral effect is, of course, a less distinctive and determinable quantity. The chief result, morally, is a proper perspective concerning the effect of good and bad living; but this, like every other moral lesson, is learned only at the expense of the inconvenience and, in some cases, suffering, resulting from doing the wrong thing. If the doctrine that good health, and consequently clear mental action, results only from clean living, can be clearly set before all who play upon the teams, the moral effect is inevitable.

"That football brings other benefits to those who play is likewise incontrovertible. I am often called upon to discuss with someone, games which occurred ten and twelve years ago in which I participated. I have observed in cases of other men who have played successful football at the University, that they become more widely known by reason of their athletic activity in college than by any business or professional accomplishments for many years after leaving college. In most cases, as a matter of fact, they never attain the same degree of publicity by reason of their business or professional work that results from athletics. I need not cite illustrations to prove this. This wholesome knowledge, when thus widely disseminated, cannot, and does not, fail to assist in a marked way the individual's attempts to succeed.

"As far as I am concerned, I greatly prefer the so-called 'old' game, to the modern forward-pass game. The old style of game seems to me to be better fitted to the development of good qualities in the individual than the modern game. Under the old game, a premium was placed, not upon individual skill or ability as is true in the present game, but upon team play and the efficiency of the whole team and

upon tactics and strategy. I do not mean to say that the modern game entirely eliminates these things, but that they are subordinated to individual dexterity and speed, attributes not possessed by the majority of football players. There is no noticeable decrease in injuries in the present game. The ability required is the same as that required for other games such as basket-ball, base ball and lacrosse, and the field for the possessor of those attributes is much broader than that for the individual not possessing them. There is a great number of men who have strength, courage, endurance and spirit, but not manual skill or great speed, who wish to do something for the college, but cannot because there is no opportunity. The old game provided that for those men. It seems to me, therefore, that the modern game prevents the participation in college athletics of a very excellent and worthy class of men. Of course so many considerations enter into the determination of the relative values of the two games that full discussion in such an issue as is being planned at this time, is necessarily impossible.

"Foremost among the benefits of football is the tremendous value of the game as a creator of college spirit—the creation of a common object, to a successful accomplishment of which the whole student body must devote itself. No other single pursuit or opportunity is given to the student body which knits them so closely together or which enables them to meet so freely upon a common plane for the purpose of accomplishing a common object beneficial to the institution. Their natural enthusiasm finds a clean, wholesome unifying channel. And so strongly does this spirit impress itself upon their minds that it is never eradicated. It is the chief connecting link between the institution and the alumni and were intercollegiate football contests eliminated, it is my opinion that there would be less activity and interest in University affairs than there now is among graduates. So far as I have been able to observe, aside from the occasional injury resulting to players, the game produces no harm, but on the contrary, is the source of tremendous benefits, not only to the participants, but to all those who are in any way connected with the institution. It would be deplorable if football should be taken from the list of intercollegiate contests.

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WHY SKETCHES AND FACES ARE MISSING.

Every possible effort has been made to locate every "M" man and to secure material for a biographical sketch and a picture for this issue. No less than four notices have been sent to every man at his last known address. Telephone calls have been made upon those who could be reached in that way. Personal letters to others and the captains of the various teams have been asked to round up the missing members of their teams. In case the address was not known, every possible effort has been made to locate the man through friends, but all in vain, there are too many missing. We regret it as much as any of our readers do. Some, who have not responded have had as many as six notices and some have only responded to a second personal call, in addition to letters and formal notices. Pictures of most of the persons missing may be seen by consulting the group pictures of the years they were members of the football team.—Ed.



Abbott, Howard T. Duluth, Minn. Born Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1867; American ancestry; m. Gertrude P. Markell, Nov. 20, 1895; girl 15 and boy 10; prepared for University in public schools of Minneapolis; academic student; left to enter Michigan law school; LL. B., Mich. '93; played football two years at Minnesota and two at Michigan; captain and quarterback of the 1886 Minnesota team; practicing lawyer since 1891; member of firm of Abbott, McPherran, Lewis and Gilbert; president of bar association of Northern Minnesota 1909-10; Chi Psi; Mason.



Adams, Charles Edward. Duluth, Minn. Born Boston, Mass.; English ancestry; m. Grace M. Tennant, May 14, 1902; two daughters, 9 and 3; son, 7. Prepared for University in Fargo high school and Fargo college; graduate of Classical course in 1896, entering sophomore year from Princeton college; LL. B., '00. Right half, 1893, 1894; quarter-back, 1895 and 1898. Played the game simply because he enjoyed it. Engaged in general practice of law since graduation. Congregationalist; Republican; at present candidate for state senate 57th district; Phi Delta Theta, Phi Delta Phi; Mason; Knights of Pythias.

Adams, John William. Philadelphia, Pa. Born November 8, 1862, Carroll County, Mississippi; English and Scotch-Irish ancestry; m. Mary Adams, December, 1893; two daughters, Alice, 17, and Helen, 12; entered as freshman in the arts course, September, 1881, from the Lake City high

school; A. B. 1886; played center on the Minnesota team from 1881 to 1886, Shattuck team 1886 to 1889 and University of Pennsylvania team, 1890 to 1892; while on the Pennsylvania team was given a place on Camp's and Casper Whitney's All-American teams, as center in 1891 and sub. center for 1892; student of veterinary medicine, Berlin, 1892, Dresden, 1893; professor of veterinary surgery and obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania since 1893; Episcopal.



Alden, Charles H. Born Hingham, Mass., September 27, 1867. Entered the University from North Dakota in 1884; tackle and half-back 1886; besides playing football won prizes in tennis and running.

Left the University at the end of Sophomore year to study architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduating in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Held various positions in architectural offices in Boston, New York and Baltimore, made two trips to Europe for architectural study, and practiced independently in Boston for four years. Elected member of American Institute of Architects, 1906. Served nine years in First Corps Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, taking special interest in rifle shooting, for several years being on Corps Rifle Team in state matches.

Moved to Pacific Coast in 1907. After several months architectural work in San Francisco was sent to Seattle, Washington, and placed in charge of supervising architect's office, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. On completion of exposition work resumed independent practice in Seattle. Active worker in civic affairs in Seattle as chairman of City Plans committee and member of Executive Board of Municipal League. Lecturer on architecture in department of home economics, University of Washington, 1910-1912. Was treasurer, secretary and president of Washington State Chapter, American Institute of Architects. Elected fellow American Institute of Architects, 1913; Chi Psi.

Now practicing architecture in Seattle with offices at 513 Colman building and Superintendent of Specifications, Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco.



Aldworth, Donald Ross. Libby, Mont. Born December 5, 1889, Lake Benton, Minn.; English, Irish and German ancestry. Prepared for University in Rochester high school; B. S., forestry, 1914. Played four years in preparatory school at right end and served as captain of team for one year; right end Minnesota team 1911, 1912 and 1913; captain of 1913 team; was kept out of a number of the 1913 games by illness; nickname, "Baldy." At the present

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Allen, Edmund P. Minneapolis. Born January 25, 1868, Whitehall, N. Y.; m. October 25, 1893, to Wealthy M. Pettit; one son and one daughter. Prepared for University in the schools of Minneapolis, entering in the fall of '85, left in '89, junior year,

to enter business; re-entered law school in 1904; LL. B., 1907. Member of the football team 1886, 1887, managing the team of 1888; right half '86, right end '87; injured in '87 so was not able to play in '88; Chi Psi; organizer of Mercantile Adjustment Co., and now operating same in connection with law work. Member of House of Representatives 1906 and 1907; chairman of University committee; Congregationalist; Mason, Elk.



Atkinson, William Busby. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Born December 29, 1885, St. Vincent, Minn.; Canadian ancestry; m. December 31, 1910, Jack E. Brockbank; one daughter. Prepared for University in Barnesville high school; engineering course;

M. E., 1910. Quarter-back, 1908, 1909, 1910; since graduation has been engaged in paper manufacturing with the Lake Superior Paper Co., at the Canadian Soo; Psi Upsilon.



Aune, Beyer. Newell. S. D. Born December 6, 1873, in Norway; Norwegian and German ancestry; attended the school of agriculture before entering the college and received the degree of B. Agr. in 1901; played guard in 1898 and 1899, and end in

1900 and 1901; from 1901 to 1909 was a farm manager, and since 1909 has been farm superintendent in charge of the Belle-fourche Experiment Farm, U. S. department of agriculture; Lutheran; American society of agronomy.

Bagley, Horace Easton. Towner, N. D. Born May 28, 1873, Melbourne, Ia.; Scotch and English ancestry; m. in 1902 to Belle Cornell; two daughters, 11 and 7. Prepared for University in the Owatonna high school; B. L., 1894; pursued one year of law work, 1899-1900, at the University; secretary-president of the football association, 1892-93; helped to establish "Football" in 1899; was member of Athletic Board of Control, 1899-1900; since graduation he has been engaged in teaching, publishing, banking and practice of law. Episcopalian; belongs, as he says, to the "amalgamated society of common folks"; at the present time he is judge of the county court at Towner, N. D.

Bagley, S. W., 1359 Pak Street, San Francisco, Calif. Member of the teams of 1896, 1897.



Bandelin, William John. Roseau, Minn. Born March 26, 1884, at Arlington, Minn.; German ancestry; m. October 8, 1913, Margaret Braise; prepared for University in the high school of Arlington; D. D. S., 1908; member of the football team for three years—center 1905, guard 1906 and 1907; is engaged in the practice of dentistry with farming as a sideline.

Barnard, Robert Tatlow. Jamestown, N. D. Born January 19, 1881, Minneapolis, Minn.; English and Scotch-Irish ancestry; m. June 29, 1907 to Clara A. Trask; one daughter two years old; prepared for University in the East high school of Minneapolis; took two years of academic work and three years of law; LL. B., 1904; manager of football team of 1903. Since graduating he practiced law for one year; was with Barnard-Cope one year; with Leech Lake Lumber Co., Walker, Minn., two years; and for the past six years has been with the Wallace-Ballard Lumber Co., as traveling salesman with headquarters at Jamestown, N. D. Christian Scientist; Republican, Chi Psi, Phi Delta Phi.



Barron, Lazarus. Minneapolis, Minn. Born in 1892 in Minneapolis; entered the University from St. Paul Central high school; attended the University for three years; is now connected with the Twin City Fuel & Transfer Co., as secretary and

treasurer.

Bassett, Franklin H. Last known address, Snohomish, Wash. Member of the team of 1882-83.



Belden, George K. Minneapolis. Born at Lyndon, Vt., in 1870; m. Edith H. Knight, January, 1906; entered the University from the Minneapolis Central high school and received the degree of B. S. in 1892 and LL. B. in 1897; practiced law for a few years as a member of the firm of Belden, Wallace & Company and held agencies for several bonding and liability companies; in 1903 became associated with W. I. Gray Company in electrical contracting business; was a member of the football teams from 1888 to 1891; member of the Minikahda, University and Minnetonka Yacht clubs, has been connected with the Minnesota National Guard for many years and held a commission as captain of Company M, Fourth Regiment, sergeant major of the First Regiment and held a commission as first lieutenant of Battery B.

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Bernhagen, John Fred, the son of John and Clara A. Bernhagen was born at Waseca, Minn., January 19th, 1878. Mr. Bernhagen's early education was received in Owatonna where he graduated from the Pillsbury academy in 1897. Entering the classical course of the University the same fall he graduated in 1901. Two years later Mr. Bernhagen was admitted to the bar and took up the practice of law in Minneapolis. From January, 1905, to October 1, 1909, he was assistant county attorney of Hennepin county, when he resigned that position to resume the general practice of law, with offices at 410-411 New York Life Bldg. He married Harriet J. Hutchinson, '03. They have two sons and reside at 635 Elwood Ave., Minneapolis.

Bidlake, John. Deceased. Member of the teams of 1901, 1902.



Bierman, Alfred Charles. Calgary, Alberta. Born April 7, 1892, Springfield, Minn.; German ancestry. Prepared for University at Litchfield, Minn., high school; E. M. 1914; played two years on the Minnesota team at right half; since graduation has been engaged in geological work as assistant geologist in the employ of Ralph Arnold, consulting geologist; Grey Friars; Alpha Delta Phi, Sigma Rho, School of Mines Society.



Bierman, Bernard William. Detroit, Minn. Born March 11, 1894, at Springfield, Minn. German ancestry. Prepared for University in the Litchfield, Minn., high school; junior year at the University; played on Litchfield high school team three years and the Minnesota team one year at end and half-back; Alpha Delta Phi.



Bisbee, Edgar Charles. Minneapolis, Minn. Born March 15, 1871; English ancestry; m. Matti May Arnold; daughter 12 years old; son, 8 years old. Prepared for University in the Madelia high school; B. S. 1894; played left end on teams of 1891, 1892 and 1893; played in every game during the three years except a Hamline practice game; nickname, "Big"; after graduation he engaged in the insurance business; at the present time is a linseed oil manufacturer, being vice president of the Midland Linseed Products Co.; Presbyterian; Phi Delta Theta; Minneapolis Club; Interlaken Country Club.

Bissell, Stanley H. Phoenix, Ariz. Born July 25, 1874, at Litchfield, Conn.; American ancestry; m. Jennie O. Wilson, July 29, 1905;

entered the U in his junior year from Carleton College; B. A. '96; played right guard on the football team of 1895; since graduation has been employed as salesman, mining and general merchandise, and at the present time is manager of the Phoenix office for Dixon Fagerberg, merchandise broker and jobber.

Blanding, W. B. Said to be located at Wahpeton, N. D. Member of the teams of 1882-83.

Boeckmann, Egil. St. Paul, Minn. Born December 31, 1881, in Norway; Norwegian ancestry; m. Rachel Hill, January 30, 1913; one daughter, nine months old; entered the medical school of the University from Baldwin Seminary; completed medical course at the University of Pennsylvania; played on teams of 1901, 1902 and 1903, left half-back and full-back; has made a specialty of surgery of the eye, ear and nose; Lutheran; Delta Kappa Epsilon, A. M. P. O. (Med.).



Bromley, George Francis. Chicago, Ill. Born July 11, 1888, at Redfield, S. D.; American ancestry; m. Helen M. Hogan; prepared for the University at Shattuck and the University of South Dakota; pursued work in the college of law; left guard in 1909 and 1910; nickname, "Slip"; at the present time is sales representative; Beta Theta Pi, Delta Chi.

Brower, Ripley B. St. Cloud, Minn. Member of the team of 1889.

Brush, Percy Porter. Kelso, Wash. Born September 12, 1880, Angus, Minn.; Scotch and English ancestry; m. June 16, 1909, Hazel M. Lauderdale; one son, 4 years old. Prepared for University at Macalester college; A. B., Macalester, 1901; LL. B., Minn., 1907; right tackle, 1904 and 1905 teams; since graduation has been engaged in practice of law with reasonable success; Presbyterian; Delta Upsilon.

Burbank, D. R. Said to be in the employ of the Illinois Central Railway company, in New York City. Member of the team of 1892.



Burdick, Usher Lloyd. Williston, N. D. Born February 21, 1879, at Owatonna, Minn.; New England ancestry; m. Emma C. Robertson; two sons, 6 and 2 years old. Prepared for the University in the State Normal school at Mayville, N. D.; LL. B., Minn., 1904; played right end on 1903 and 1904 teams; nickname, "Old Grey Mare"; Methodist; elected speaker of North Dakota House, 1909; lieutenant governor, 1911; candidate for governor of North Dakota, 1914, defeated by 4,000 votes; Phi Delta Phi.

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Burgan, Frederick Preston. Minneapolis. Born January 1, 1881, Douglas county, Minn.; Scotch and English ancestry; m. Hannah Oren, July 1, 1905; one son, 4 years old; one daughter, 6 months old; prepared for University at North high school of Minneapolis; D. D. S., 1905; right half and right end, 1903, 1904, 1905; has been engaged in practice of dentistry since graduation; coached three championship teams in five successive years, three years at North High and two years at Hamline University; English Lutheran; Mason; Minneapolis Athletic Club.



Butts, Edmund Luther. U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Born August 15, 1868, Stillwater, Minn.; m. Lilian Stafford Hatic, December 6, 1899; prepared for University at Minneapolis Academy; completed three years' work before leaving the University West Point from which institution he graduated in 1890; played two years on the Minnesota team in the back field; since graduating from West Point Major Butts has been in continuous service in the U. S. A., and from 1909 to 1912 was detailed at Minnesota; has served in the Sioux Indian War, 1890-91; Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection; Chi Psi. Re-assigned to duty at the University, term of service to begin January 1, 1915.

Cameron, Frank. Said to be located at Hayward, Wis. Member of the teams of 1898, 1899.



Capron, Henry George. Minneapolis, Minn. Born July 27, 1887, in Minneapolis; American ancestry; m. July 10, 1909, to Edna C. Race; entered the University from Shattuck, Faribault; pursued work in the Law college; quarter-back two years; his record for field goal kicking has never been equalled by another member of a Minnesota team; member track and basketball teams; engaged in real estate business under firm name of Capron Realty Company; Episcopalian; Delta Kappa Epsilon.



Capron, Harry T. Minneapolis, Minn. Born in 1885 in Minneapolis; American ancestry; prepared for the University at St. Thomas College; D. D. S., 1909; half-back two years; member of baseball and track teams; since graduation has been engaged in the practice of his profession; Christian Scientist.



Capron, Ralph E. Minneapolis. Born in Minneapolis in 1890; American ancestry; entered the Academic college from Mercersburg, Pa.; quarter-back, two years; made a touchdown from kick-off in the Wisconsin game of 1913; member track team; engaged in the real estate business under firm name of Capron Realty Company; Episcopalian; Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Case, George Leland. Tacoma, Wash. Born November 1, 1882; Yankee ancestry; m. September 7, 1911, Vienna Neal; prepared for the University at St. Cloud; pursued the law course; tackle on the 1904, 1906 and 1907 teams; served as coach for three years and at the present time is with John B. Stevens & Co., of Tacoma, Wash.; Baptist; Delta Chi.



Chesnut, Edward Thomas. Windom, Minn. Born October 1, 1885, Minneapolis, Minn.; m. Edna T. Burch. Prepared for University at the Minneapolis South high school; pursued the academic and law courses; B. A., 1910; admitted to the practice of law 1913; played left end on the 1907 team; ran 107 yards against Carlisle for a touchdown; made the All-Western; since graduation has been engaged in teaching and is now superintendent of schools at Windom, Minn.

Cochran, Thomas, Jr. Coach of the team of 1894.

Cole, George E. Deceased. Member of the teams of 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and captain of the 1898 team. Was injured during season and gave way to Scandrett, as captain.



Coleman, John A. Lewistown, Mont. Born June 27, 1877, in Allemaquee County, Iowa; since he was five years old Mr. Coleman has lived either in Dakota or Montana; Irish ancestry; m. Anna Maguire, June 15, 1908; three sons; from 1886 to 1894 Mr. Coleman was chiefly engaged in the stock business with his mother, and rode the range of eastern Montana and the western Dakotas for seven years, quitting the range in 1894 on account of an affliction of the eyes caused by snow-blindness. He then entered the employment of the Northern Pacific Railroad company and remained with that company until 1896, when he went to St. Paul and entered St. Thomas college, taking a preparatory course for entrance to the law department of the University of Minnesota, matriculating at the University in the fall of 1897, and graduating in 1900, with the degree of LL. B.; member of the teams of 1898 and 1899;

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since graduation has practiced law in Butte, Mont., for a time associated with A. J. Campbell, congressman from that state and attorney for a number of the large copper mining corporations. In 1902 was appointed assistant county attorney of Silver Bow county; in 1904 was elected to the Montana state legislature; in 1909 removed to Lewistown, Mont., and served as city attorney in 1910 and 1911. In addition to his profession, Mr. Coleman has acquired considerable ranch holdings and busies himself during vacation periods in the development of the same. Mr. Coleman is a Democrat and has been very active in his party's welfare and success. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and B. P. O. E.; Catholic.

Corliss, John H. Sumner, Wash. Born March 24, 1867, at Chatfield, Minn.; New England ancestry; m. Estelle Wilkins, January 2, 1893; three sons, 20, 14 and 2, and one daughter, 9; prepared for the University in the Fergus Falls high school; pursued work in the college of medicine; attended Rush medical college; left tackle, fall of 1888 and spring of 1889; practiced medicine for twenty-two years; member of legislature of the state of Washington two terms; member of Sumner, Wash., school board for seventeen years; at the present time is engaged in farming, Glen-Acorn Ranch; Republican.



Coughlan, Edward D. J. Shakan, Alaska. Born at Pembina, N. D.; Irish ancestry; prepared for the University at the Mankato, Minn., high school; B. A., 1910; quarter and end on freshman team and two years on Varsity; nickname, "Cog"; since graduation he has been keeping books and at the present time is superintendent of a salmon cannery; Roman Catholic; president Athletic Board of Control; Beta Theta Phi; Grey Friars.



Crafts, Leo Melville. Minneapolis, Minn. Born October 3, 1863, Minneapolis, Minn.; Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry; m. Amelia I. Burgess, September 4, 1901; prepared for the University at the Minneapolis Central high school; B. L., 1886; pursued work at the Harvard Medical School and Boston City Hospital; member of 1882, 1883 and 1885 teams; right half and right tackle; since graduation has been engaged in the practice of medicine, confined to specialty of nervous and mental diseases; was professor of nervous and mental diseases Hamline Medical College and dean of faculty; Congregationalist; president Progressive club of Hennepin county, 1913; vice chairman Progressive State central committee, 1914; American Medical Association; Mississippi Valley, Minnesota State, and Hennepin County medical soci-

eties; American association of railway surgeons; fellow Massachusetts medical society; Minneapolis Athletic club; Minneapolis society of fine arts.

Current, Earl. Physician in Spokane, Wash. Was captain of the teams of 1905, 1906, and a member of the teams of 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.

Current, John R. Academic, '02; Law, '05. Deceased.

Cutler, Harry C. Reno, Nevada. Born May 23, 1873, Red Wing, Minn.; New England ancestry; m. Mary Olive Morris, December 17, 1899; prepared for University in the Red Wing high school; B. E. M., 1894, E. M., 1895; substitute in 1892; full-back, 1893 and 1894; nickname, "Cuts" or "Old Cuts"; since graduation has been engaged in mining engineering; owner in Trent Engineering Co., and Knight-Trent Filter Co.; an independent in politics; Mason and Shriner.



Cutting, Joseph P. Williston, N. D. Born January 20, 1885, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; m. February 17, 1914, Lucile Hildreth; prepared for University in Sleepy Eye high school; graduated from college of pharmacy, 1906; special chemistry course in drug and food analysis at Fargo, N. D., agricultural college, 1907; left half on teams of 1904 and 1905; assistant coach at University of Washington for three years, 1908, 1909, 1910; since that time has been interested in the drug business at Williston, N. D., with two stores, one at Alexander, N. D., and one at Williston, N. D.

Dalrymple, John Stewart. Casselton, N. D. Born July 18, 1873, St. Paul, Minn.; Scotch ancestry; m. June 7, 1913, M. Bernice Barber; one son, 5 months old; prepared for University in St. Paul high school; B. S., 1896; left tackle on teams of 1894 and 1895; since graduation has been engaged in farming; Episcopal.

Dalrymple, William. Minneapolis, Minn. Born February 14, 1872, St. Paul; Scotch ancestry; m. January 2, 1901, Emily H. Noyes; one son and one daughter; prepared for University in the St. Paul high school; B. L., 1895; right end on teams of '91, '92, '93; engaged in grain commission business.

Danner, J. Le Moyné, Jr. New York City. Born July 14, 1875, East Orange, N. J.; prepared for University at Minneapolis Central high school; pursued academic course; Rutgers, '97; played left end on Minnesota team one year; played at Rutgers team one year; played exhibition games with English, Canadian and Australian teams at Crystal Palace, London; since graduation has been engaged in wholesale hardware business, banking, traveling salesman, and is now a general contractor; Presbyterian; captain of two election dis-



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The average is \$29.58 against an average of \$30.45 charged by the Bell System in America; but remember, in Austria \$1.00 will buy what requires \$2.00 in the United States in payment of wages and the purchase of necessities; in Belgium the ratio of prices as compared with the United States is about \$1.00 to \$2.32, in France \$1.00 to \$1.48, in Germany \$1.00 to 1.50 and in England \$1.00 to 2.28.

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tricts in New York City; Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Davidson, Don R. Deceased. Member of the teams of 1882-83.

Davidson, Martin B. Joplin, Mo. Member of the team of 1889.

Davies, Otto Nelson. Minneapolis, Minn. Born August 30, 1881, Missouri Valley, Iowa; Welsh and German ancestry; entered the University from the high school of Winona, Minn.; LL. B., 1905; played left half-back on football team for four years, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904; nickname, "Hunky"; has been engaged in the practice of law since graduation; Sigma Chi and Delta Chi.

Day, Eugene H. Minneapolis, Minn. Born May 26, 1867; American ancestry; m. June 24, 1896 to Mabel Conkey; one daughter, 17, two sons, 15 and 12; prepared for University at Minneapolis Central high school; pursued work in the academic college; left end on teams of 1888 and 1889; lumber dealer; Christian Scientist; Phi Kappa Psi.

Deaver, Charles S. Minneapolis, Minn. Born May 2, 1869, Ohio; m. February 12, 1902; two daughters, 2 and 7 years old; prepared for University at Ohio Wesleyan; B. L., '94, LL. B., '93; played on Ohio Wesleyan team 1887, 1888; captain Denver University team, 1889, 1890; manager Minnesota team, 1892; at the present time is engaged in the loan and investment business; Universalist; Mason.

Dewey, Rupert Carthalo. U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Born December 7, 1870, Bear Valley, Minn; m. July 4, 1892, Nora Alice Pool; two daughters, 14 and 16 years; prepared for University at the Lake City high school; A. B., 1892; pursued work for two years and a half at Columbian Medical school; guard and tackle on team of 1891; nickname, "Dulex"; superintendent of schools at Delano, Morris, and Litchfield, Minn., 1892 to 1900; Capt. Co. C, 15th Minnesota, entered U. S. Marine Corps as 2nd Lt., 1900, promoted captain, assistant quartermaster, 1903; Progressive in politics; Mason.



Doane, William C. Princeton, Minn. Born November 24, 1884, Stearns County, Minn.; American ancestry; m. Essie W. Wilkes, June 17, 1909; two sons, 4 and 2; prepared for University at the high school of St. Cloud; LL. B., 1907; played left end and half-back on the first team in 1906; and full-back on the second team in 1905; since graduation has been engaged in the practice of law and for the past four years has been county auditor of Mille Lacs county, Minn.

Dobie, Gilmore. Seattle, Wash. Coach of the football team of the University of

Washington with a record of unusual success. Was a member of the teams of 1900 and 1901.



Downing, Lloyd. St. Charles, Minn. Born at St. Charles, Minn.; m. June 13, 1907, to Thirsa R. Clark; entered the University from the St. Charles high school; pursued work in electrical engineering; left tackle on 1900 freshman team; full-back on 'Varsity team of 1901; substitute half-back, team 1902; employed by the E. J. Longyear Exploration Co., on Messaba and Cuyuna ranges 1903 to 1909; since that time has been engaged in farming, making a specialty of fruit, near St. Charles.

Dunn, Ney. Deceased. Member of the team of 1906; was elected captain of the team of 1907 but died during the summer preceding the opening of the football season.



Dunnigan, Merton Arthur. Minneapolis, Minn. Born January 24, 1894, Bay City, Mich.; Irish and German ancestry; prepared for University at Minneapolis West high school; student in School of Chemistry; guard for one year; nickname, "Dunny"; Presbyterian; Alpha Chi Sigma.



Erdall, Arthur C. Minneapolis, Minn. Born February 25, 1891, at Madison, Wis.; entered the University from the St. Paul Mechanic Arts high school; senior law student, pursuing six-year combined law and academic course; right half-back on 1910 team; Phi Delta Phi.



Erdall, Leonard Thorfin. Minneapolis, Minn. Born January 28, 1888, Madison, Wis.; Norwegian ancestry; prepared for the University in the Mechanic Arts high school of St. Paul; LL. B., 1912, B. A., 1913; right half and full-back on teams of 1909 and 1910; at the present time is engaged in the practice of law; Presbyterian; Beta Theta Pi, Phi Delta Phi.

Evans, George Woodbury. Wenas, Wash. Born at Garden City, Minn.; m. Grace Barker, February 18, 1901; two children, one daughter, 11, and one son, 9; prepared for the University in the Minneapolis Central and East high schools; pursued work in mining engineering for one year and the law course for two years; leaving the University to enter business; left half-back in 1897 and 1899; owner of a stock ranch, and at the present time is also postmaster and a school director; Episcopalian; Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Delta Phi.

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Faegre, John Barthell. Minneapolis, Minn. Born at Flandreau, S. D.; B. A., 1911, L.L. B., 1913; end on team of 1909; attorney at law.

Farnam, Henry E. Edmonton, Alta., Canada. Member of the teams of 1908 and 1909.

Fee, Charles W. Unable to locate. Member of the teams of 1900 and 1901.



Fegan, Elmer Thomas. Minneapolis, Minn. Born November 15, 1892, Missouri Valley, Ia.; English and Irish ancestry; prepared for University at Missouri Valley high school; student in school of chemistry; played on high school team for two

years; half, end and full-back, on Minnesota team; nickname, "Missouri"; Alpha Chi Sigma.



Finlayson, Geo. A. E. Duluth, Minn. Born in Montreal, Canada; of Scottish descent; entered the University from the Crookston, Minn., high school; B. A., '96; pursued course in law; admitted to the bar in 1899. "Fin," as he was nick-named

in college, played on five Varsity football teams, as left guard in the Grinnell game in 1893; center in 1894; right guard, except as full-back in the Ex-collegiate game, in 1895; left guard in 1896; and left tackle in 1897. After his admission to the bar, "Fin" began the practice of law at Crookston where he remained until 1901, when he opened an office in East Grand Forks. There he continued his practice until 1913 and attained the high rank among attorneys of that district. In May, 1913, he went to Duluth and now has his offices in the First National Bank building in that city. He is affiliated with the Congregational church; a Republican in politics, but has never held political office, except city attorney of East Grand Forks, an appointive office; is a member of B. P. O. Elks, and Clan Stewart, No. 50.



Flanagan, Charles Gibbons. Bellingham, Wash. Born July 4, 1872, near Yankton, Dakota Ter.; m. Gertrude Clemans, August 21, 1902; one daughter, 10, and four boys, 8, 6, 4, and seven months; entered the University from the high school of

Mankato, Minn.; B. S., 1898; attended the theological seminary of the University of Chicago for two and a half years; played left guard on 1891 Minnesota team; played for three years on the Chicago team, left guard and left tackle, 1899 to 1901, and in

1901 was given a place on Camp's All-Western team as left tackle; was athletic director at Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia.; engaged in missionary work in South Dakota, and at the present time is head of the history department in the high school at Bellingham, Wash.; Baptist, Progressive; Psi Upsilon.



Flynn, John G. Miami, Ariz. In response to request for information for a biographical sketch, Mr. Flynn said—"I have been tackled a number of times, made a few gains and have been thrown for several losses, but I still have the ball and as Dr. Williams would put it, 'they cannot lick you while you have the ball.' At the present time I am efficiency engineer for the Miami Copper Company."



Folwell, Russell Heywood. Chicago, Ill. Born February 26, 1871, in Minneapolis; English ancestry; m. Irma Glover; prepared for the University in the Minneapolis Central high school; B. S., 1893; M. S., Cornell, 1894; half-back on the team of 1891 and full-back in 1892; draftsman, Detroit Bridge and Iron Works, 1894 and 1895; assistant engineer, G. N. Ry., 1896-1899; 1900 to 1905, engineer and treasurer of the Barnett & Record Company of Minneapolis; 1906 to date, chief engineer of James Stewart & Co., of Chicago; Episcopal; Republican to 1912, now Progressive; Chi Psi, University Club, Chicago and Glen View Golf Club.



Fournier, Joseph O. Minneapolis, Minn. Born May 21, 1890, Dayton, Minn.; French ancestry; entered the University from the high school of Anoka; D. D. S., 1914; played end on freshman team for a year and on the Varsity team for two years; engaged in the practice of his profession; Catholic; Apollo Club.



Frank, Leonard. St. Paul, Minn. Born December 1, 1889, Chicago, Ill.; m. June 8, 1914, Rebecca Passor; prepared for University at St. Paul Central high school; L.L. D., 1912; right end on Minnesota team of 1910, right tackle, 1911; has been engaged in the practice of law, coaching at Kansas University and Minnesota; at the present time is track coach at Minnesota and engaged in business in St. Paul, Leonard Frank Company, manufacturers of food products; Hebrew Reform; captain track team 1912; first man to make three "M's" in one year.

Fulton, James C. White Bear, Minn.

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Physician. Member of the teams of 1895 and 1896.



Gerry, Martin Hughes, Jr. Helena, Mont. Born October 16, 1868, Boston, Mass.; English, Irish, Scotch ancestry; m. Altha Child, April 5, 1900; one son, 10 years old; prepared for University at Minneapolis high school; B. M. E., 1890, B. E. E., 1891;

pursued graduate work at Cornell University; tackle and half-back on teams of 1888 and 1889; consulting engineer; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Institute Electrical Engineers.

Gilbert, Holden Parker. Walla Walla, Wash. Born in 1875 at Mankato, Minn.; English and Irish ancestry; m. Margaret Bechdolt in 1904; one daughter, 8; three sons, 6, 4, and 2; prepared for U at Minneapolis Central high school; pursued law work; left half on teams of 1895 and 1896; nickname, "Ho"; engaged in wholesale and retail lumber business.

Glover, Fred S. Rockford, Ill. Born March 18th, 1879, at Delaware, Ohio; English ancestry; m. Eva Halde- man, November 24th, 1902; two sons, 9 and 8; entered the scientific course at the U from the Minneapolis Central high school; left college before completing course to go to work;

played left end and full back in 1898 and 1899; has been engaged in manufacturing farm machinery and at the present time is vice-president of the Emerson-Brantingham Co.



Goode, J. Paul. Chicago, Ill. Born November 21st, 1862, at Stewartville, Minn.; German and Dutch ancestry; m. 1901 to Ida Katherine Hancock; one son, Kenneth, 12 years old; prepared for the University at the Niles school, Rochester, Minn.; entered the University in 1884; B. S. 1889;

afterward pursued graduate work at Harvard and several summers' graduate work and teaching at Chicago; Ph. D., Pennsylvania, 1901; played on the first Varsity team organized under the Rugby rules; usually played center as member of teams of 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888; since graduating has taught sciences in the Normal school at Moorhead; then at the Eastern Illinois State Normal school at Charleston, to 1900; instructor University of Pa. to 1903; since that time, assistant or associate professor of geography, University of Chicago. For the past six years Dr. Goode has been devoting considerable time to a great series of wall maps for colleges and schools, 18 in number, 46x66 inches in size. Ten of these maps are already finished and the whole series will be completed during this college year. It is planned to make these

maps the finest ever put out in this country. They are being published by Rand & McNally. In 1908, Dr. Goode was chosen one of a special committee of three investigators by the Chicago Harbor commission, to study and report for the benefit of the city, harbor development in Chicago. Dr. Goode was sent to Europe to investigate and report as to the great seaports there. In 1909 he was appointed by President Taft as one of a committee of three to do the courtesies of the government in conveying a party of 63 prominent Japanese financiers headed by Baron Shibusawa, on a trip of 11,000 miles from Seattle to Boston and Washington, and back to San Diego and San Francisco. In 1911, Dr. Goode was invited by the government of the Philippine Islands to visit the islands and give a series of lectures at the summer capital at Baguio. At this time he spent some months in the tropical islands and in China and Japan. He was invited again in 1914 but could not accept. Dr. Goode is doing considerable public lecturing on scientific subjects; is a fellow of the A. A. A. S.; fellow of the American Association of Geographers; member Illinois Academy of Science; director and sometime president of the Geographical society of Chicago; Quadrangle Club and City Club of Chicago.



Graham, Christopher, the son of Joseph and Jane T. Graham, was born April 3rd, 1856, in Cortland county, New York. Dr. Graham's early life was spent in Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he attended the district school and later Niles'

private school for one full year before entering the sub-freshman class of the University. In 1887, Dr. Graham completed the scientific course of the University and received the degree of bachelor of science. After teaching two years in Shattuck School, Faribault, he entered the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1892. The following school year, 1892-93, he was connected with the experiment station and agricultural college of Minnesota as veterinarian. He then returned to Philadelphia to complete the regular medical course of the University of Pennsylvania. Immediately after graduation Dr. Graham settled at Rochester where he has since been connected with the Mayos under the firm name of Drs. Mayo, Graham & Co. In politics Dr. Graham is an independent Democrat. He is a member of the State Board of Health, American Medical Association, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Olmsted County Medical Association. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church. January 4th, 1899, he married Blanche Brack- enridge. They have two children, Eliza- beth, aged 13, and Malcolm B., aged 10.

Gray, Roger. Said to be connected with

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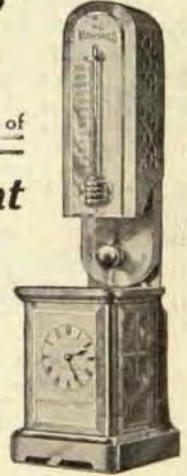
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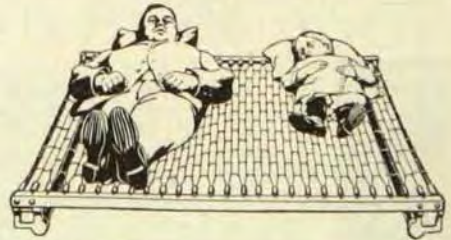


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the Park Theatre, of St. Louis, Mo. Member of the teams of 1897, 1899, 1902.

Guthrie, Charles E. Seattle, Wash. Born June 19, 1868, York, N. Y.; Scotch ancestry; m. July 6, 1895, Rhoda E. Hart; two daughters, 5 and 8 years old; prepared for U at Luverne, Minn., high school; B. A. 1891, M. D. 1902; left end on teams of 1889 and 1890; engaged in school work, 1891 to 1898; Minneapolis City hospital, 1902-'03; since that time has been engaged in the general practice of medicine at Seattle, Wash.; Presbyterian; member board of education of Seattle, 1905-'07; Phi Gamma Delta, Nu Sigma Nu; Mason.



Hale, Charles Sumner. Minneapolis. Born April 1, 1870, in Minneapolis; m. Marjorie L. Patterson, June 23, 1897; one son; his parents on both sides were pioneers of the city of Minneapolis; entered the U from the Minneapolis Central high school, graduating from the academic department in 1892; after graduation he entered the dry goods store with his father and uncle, G. W. Hale & Company; later he was associated in the lumber business with Jesse G. Jones and afterwards with W. S. Hill; in 1896 he became secretary and treasurer of the Kettle River Quarries company and in 1904 organized the Kilgore Machine company which soon afterwards absorbed the Peteler Portable Railway Manufacturing company, and is now known as the Peteler Car company, making a specialty of contractor's machinery and dump cars; member Minneapolis and Minikahda clubs, Chi Psi fraternity.

Hammond, George H. Lake City, Minn. Member of the teams of 1882-3.



Harding, Everhart Percy. Minneapolis, Minn. Born in 1870 at Waseca, Minn.; English and German ancestry; prepared for the U at Waseca high school; B. A. 1894; M. S. 1895; Ph. D., Heidelberg, 1900; member of team from 1891 to 1897, tackle one year, right guard five years; nickname, "Colonel"; teacher and investigator in chemistry; associate professor in chemistry at Minnesota; Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Phi Delta Theta, American Chemical society, fellow A. A. A. S.

Harris, Alfred J. Deceased. Member of the team of 1891.



Harris, Sigmund. Minneapolis, Minn. Born July 2, 1883, Dubuque, Ia.; m. June 22, 1911, Sophia Bearman; one daughter, two years old; prepared for U at Minneapolis Central high school; M. E. 1905; quarterback, 1902, 1903 and 1904; assistant

coach of the Minnesota team for many years past; interested with Harris Machinery Co.; Ramshorn.



Harrison, John M. Minneapolis, Minn. Born January 30, 1875; English ancestry; m. January 25, 1913, Julia Ann Gallup; prepared for U at Minneapolis Central high school; LL. B., 1899; played football during his high school course and was captain of the Central High school team of 1892 and 1893, playing full-back both of these years; left end on teams of 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897; captain 1896 and 1897, nickname, "Hinkey"; was All-Western end for the four years of his football career; engaged in general insurance business, Conklin, Zonne, Harrison Agency; Episcopal; candidate for State Legislature; Psi Upsilon.



Hayden, John Foot. Minneapolis. Born at St. Peter, Minn., March 31, 1866; attended public schools there and played the old kicking game of football where you battered the other fellow's shins and got your own battered in return. Removed with his parents to Fargo, N. D., in the fall of 1881; he got a job in a printing office as "devil," and carried papers, "kicked" a hand press, "stuck" type, helped on the books and did some reporting. Later he was employed in a fire insurance office; attended Fargo high school for a year and then taught country school four months; entered the University in the fall of 1885; played half-back on the first Rugby football team organized at the University, in the fall of 1886, and on the teams of 1887, 1888 and 1889. Also played on the baseball team, and since graduation has found that a more lasting impression was made on friends and acquaintances by his athletic career than by his scholastic record. Member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity; B. C. E. in 1890; employed on location and construction work by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads in Montana for two years; and two years by the Soo Line and the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic in North Dakota and Minnesota. In the spring of 1894 he joined the editorial staff of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, a weekly journal published at Minneapolis in the interests of the lumber trade, and is now managing editor of that publication. Was married August 24, 1898, in Milwaukee, to Miss Clara B. Meacham.



Hayward, Herman Eliot. Minneapolis, Minn. Born April 23, 1892, Cambridge, Mass.; American ancestry; m. July 3, 1913, Marlys Wilson; prepared for U at Mankato high school; pursued work in school of forestry; quarterback on teams of 1911



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and 1912; nickname, "Pink"; in employ of Minneapolis Gas Light Co.; Phi Delta Theta.

Heath, Elbridge L. Member of the team of 1896.

Holen, O. M. New York City. Born in 1888 at Argyle, Minn.; entered the U from the Argyle high school in 1907 as an academic student, transferred to the law department and graduated from that college in 1910; since graduating Mr. Holen has been located at various times at Seattle, Chicago, Kansas City, and at the present time is in New York City where he is associated with the Credit Clearing House as assistant manager; Delta Phi Delta, Thulian Club.



Hoyt, William Hausmer, the son of Americus V. and Catharine A. Hoyt, was born October 13, 1867, at Owatonna, Minn. Most of his early life was spent in Minneapolis where the family moved in 1870. Mr. Hoyt entered the University from

the Minneapolis high school and received his degree in civil engineering in 1890, and a second degree in engineering in 1895. Since graduation from the University, Mr. Hoyt has been assistant engineer for the Duluth & Iron Range railway, building railroads on Vermillion and Messabe iron ranges; for four years he was assistant U. S. engineer in charge of government work at Marquette, Michigan; Ashland, Wis.; and Duluth, Minn.; at the present time he is assistant chief engineer for the Duluth, Messabe and Northern railway in charge of all maintenance and construction work on that road, and for the past twenty years has been closely identified with the mining and railroad development of northern Minnesota. Mr. Hoyt has always taken a great interest in the affairs of the General Alumni Association and has been an active promoter of its interests in Duluth and northern Minnesota, since its first organization. His name has headed the list of alumni nominations for the board of regents several times and still remains at the head of the approved list. Mr. Hoyt has been actively interested in the Duluth Commercial club; is a 32d degree Mason; was a charter member of Alpha Sigma chapter of Sigma Chi at the University. Mr. Hoyt was married to Jessie May Nicol, '90, on October 3, 1895. They have two children, Margaret H., born October, 1906, and Allen N., born in February, 1900.



Hubbard, Frederick Adams. St. Paul, Minn. Born May 24, 1887, New Ulm, Minn.; American ancestry; m. February 24, 1914, Katharine E. Winston; prepared for U at New Ulm high school; C. E., 1909; halfback, 1907-1908; Northern Pacific railway construction work in Washington, 1909-1910;

Twin City lines, construction and maintenance since 1910; now assistant engineer, Twin City Rapid Transit Co.; Congregationalist; president of class senior engineers; Tau Beta Pi; Engineering Society.

Hoyt, Charles C. Deceased. Member of the teams of 1900, 1901.

Hunter, Fred. General manager of the Luce Lines, Minneapolis, Minn. Member of the team of 1904. Made touchdown from kickoff in games against Minneapolis high school and Shattuck, in season of 1904.



Irsfeld, James B. Los Angeles, Calif. Born May 12, 1881, Long Prairie, Minn.; German-Irish ancestry; m. June 15, 1910, Vincentia Hall; one son, 2 years old; prepared for University at Sauk Centre high school; academic, engineering and law colleges; left the University on account of illness; member high school team 1898 to 1901; member Minnesota team, right half-back, 1902, 1903 and 1905; has been engaged as city engineer of Hollywood, Calif.; at present is practicing law; Catholic; Theta Delta Chi, Phi Delta Phi, K. C.

Ittner, William. Darby or Hamilton, Mont. Member of the teams of 1904, 1905, 1906.

Johnson, Reuben A. Member of the team of 1911.



Johnston, Lisle Alexander. Was born at Cresco, Minnesota, November 23, 1887, and died at St. James, Minn., October 31, 1913. He entered the engineering college of the University in 1907, but later changed to the law school, from which he was graduated in 1912. He was a Phi Delta Theta and a member of the Delta Phi Delta legal fraternity.

The history of Minnesota athletics in 1908, 1909 and 1910 is, in a large sense, a tribute to Lisle Johnston. He played half-back on the football team all three years, and was the captain in 1910. He was Western intercollegiate wrestling champion for two years, and played for two years on the University baseball team. He was All-Western half-back in 1909 and 1910, and was mentioned by many experts for an All-American position. Minnesota may have had greater athletes than Lisle Johnston,—though they have been few indeed,—but a grittier, more game, more loyal player never walked on Northrop Field.

Few people know the measure of devotion that Lisle Johnston gave to the University, for no one ever learned of his difficulties from him. It is a fact, however, that he worked at nights to enable him to play football; that he worked at all times when he was not in class to help pay his college expenses, but at the same time he gave his afternoons to the University; that

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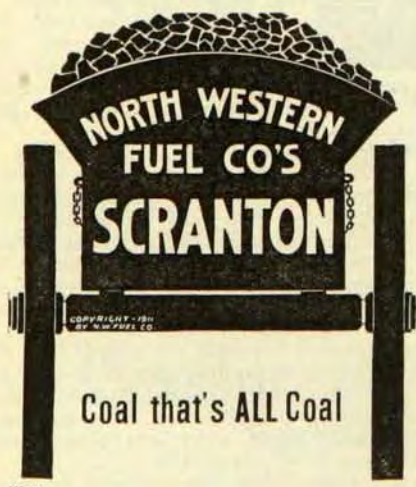
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the disease which caused his death was contracted while he was working in an out of the way place, to make possible the speedy payment of debts which he had incurred in going to college. But this sort of thing was characteristic of the man.

The men who knew Lisle Johnston loved him. His loyalty to the University and to his friends was written in terms of service and written large. He never began the practice of his profession, but to those who knew him, his life was successful in a very big and very true sense. On the campus, he was known as a popular man, but to those who really knew him, he was a friend in every true sense that the word may be taken, a man who tried, and served, and understood.

The men from the University who, on November 3, 1913, went down to the little town of Lake Crystal to Lisle Johnston's funeral, saw a tribute to his memory that is remarkable. His friends from all sections of the state mingled with the townspeople and country folk, who had known him all his life, and they, too, knew in him the same sterling qualities that we knew, and they too, loved him for what he was. The church was crowded that day with people, who, though they knew him at different times in his life, and under different conditions, all were filled with the same great grief.

Many other things were characteristic of the man, his modesty, his humor, his love for his mother, his intense loyalty to his home and his people, his fidelity to the organizations to which he belonged, but these are personal for the most part, and they will live in the lives of those who knew him.

Minnesota cannot do too much to honor the memory of this man. He gave what he had, and all he had, to the University; he "played hard" for Minnesota from the time he entered the University until his death; he exemplified the best type of Minnesota man, and so long as Minnesota boasts of men who fight hard and gamely for her honor, so long as Minnesota spirit exists, that long will the name of Lisle Johnston be held high at our University.

So long, too, as true friendship and real manliness lasts in the lives of those who knew him, that long will those lives be made better, more loyal, more true, by the life of Lisle Johnston.

—Harvey S. Hoshour.



Keene, Ralph K. Spokane, Wash. Born June 9, 1868, at Mankato, Minn.; Scotch ancestry; m. August 19, 1905, Willma Rouse; prepared for U at Mankato high school; M. D. 1897; post-graduate work in Chicago and New York; left half-back on team of 1893; engaged in practice of medicine, Bellingham, Minn., 1897 to 1904, Spokane since 1905; Methodist; Spokane county and State medical societies, A. M. A.

Jones, Frank D. Deceased. Member of the team of 1886.

Jerrems, Alex N. Coach of the teams of 1896, 1897.

Jones, Fred S. Connected with the development of football at Minnesota from 1885 to 1909.



Kehoe, Thomas M. Billings, Mont. Born July 19, 1870; Irish ancestry; prepared for U at Minneapolis Academy; Phm. D., 1897; right end teams of 1894 and 1895; served in the Philippines as volunteer during Spanish-American War and Philippine insurrection; now engaged in drug business and member Montana State Board of Pharmacy; Catholic, Democrat, Elk, United Spanish War Veterans, Knights of Columbus.



Kienholz, William S. Pasadena, Calif. Born October 22, 1875, Kasson, Minn.; Swiss and French ancestry; m. July 8, 1902, Maude Fitch; prepared for U at Bellingham, Minn., high school and St. Cloud Normal; A. B. 1904; attended Universities of Colorado and California; quarterback and half-back, 1898 and 1900; called the "fighting Indian"; since graduation has been engaged in teaching and coaching; at present is supervisor of agriculture, city of Pasadena, Calif.; Methodist; president of Southwestern Order for the advancement of agricultural education; president California association of American football; official referee California American football, honorary member Pacific Branch of A. A. U.; B. P. O. E.



Kjelland, Joseph Almon. Lanesboro, Minn. Born July 27, 1883, Fremont, Minn.; Norwegian ancestry; m. July 12, 1910, Merle Thomas; one daughter, 3 years old, one son, 1 month old; prepared for U at Winona, Minn., high school; D. D. S. 1908; substitute on teams of 1905 and 1906; regular, team 1907; center; nickname, "Jelly"; engaged in the practice of medicine at Lanesboro, Minn.; Methodist; member school board and village clerk; Xi Psi Phi; Mason.



Knowlton, Warren Cummings. Britton, S. D. Born in 1878 in Dubuque, Ia.; English, Scotch and Irish ancestry; m. Gayle Hamilton in 1906; prepared for the U at the Minneapolis East high school and the high school of Dubuque; C. E. 1902; full-back on teams of 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902; did practically all of the punting, place and goal kicking while on the team; nickname, "Bad Eye"; since graduation has been

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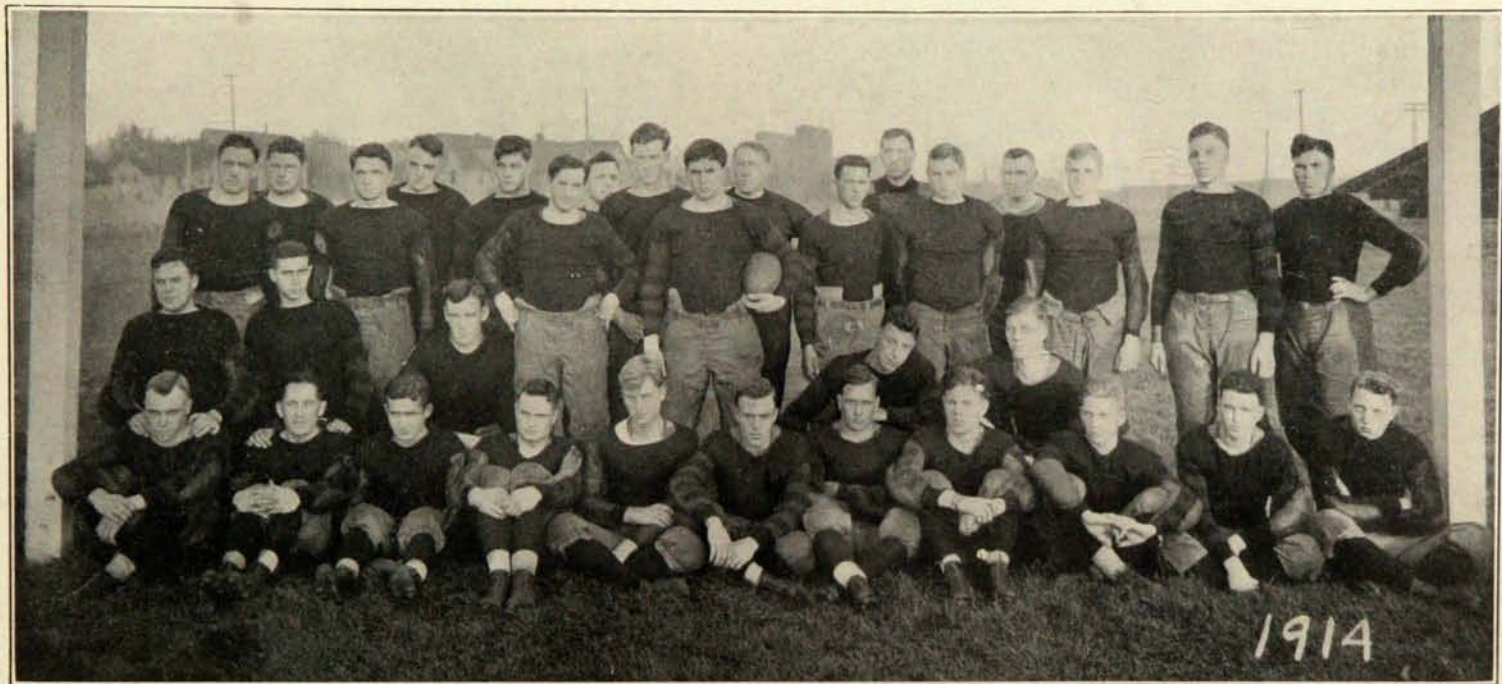
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transitman and resident engineer with the New York Central Railway in Pennsylvania and near New York City, division engineer in charge of 50 miles of construction for the Tidewater railway at Roanoke, Va., built railway for Costa Rican government in Central America, and since 1911 has been manager partner with W. W. Thorp on a 2,500-acre ranch in northeastern South Dakota; Sigma Chi.

Kremer, James Edward. Joplin, Montana. Born March 8, 1886, Winona, Minn.; German ancestry; m. Janet Smith Graham, November 25, 1913; one son; entered the academic course from the Winona, Minn., high school; played halfback for three years; after leaving the University was homesteading for two years, engaged in the life insurance and retail lumber business, and for the last two and a half years has been farming; Presbyterian, Independent.

Lafans, Walter Scott. Minneapolis, Minn. Born January 12, 1878, at Duluth, Minn.; Irish, Scotch and English ancestry; m. December 27, 1906, to Bertha C. Kinnard; one daughter and one son; entered the U from the Duluth high school; D. D. S. 1904; played tackle on the team of 1897, right half-back in 1900, 1901 and 1902; nickname, "Lafe"; has been engaged in the practice of his profession since graduation; Baptist; national and state dental societies.

Larkin, Arthur Edward. Minneapolis, Minn. Born December 28, 1882, Emmetsburg, Ia.; American ancestry; m. August 15, 1910, Lou McCabe; one daughter, 19 months old; prepared for the U at the St. Paul Mechanic Arts high school; quarterback, 1904, 1905, 1906; nickname, "Heck"; has been engaged in the engineering business—civil and mechanical; at present is chief engineer of the Republic Creosoting Co., and manager of northwestern business of same company; president American Wood Preserves association, 1912-13; Presbyterian; Beta Theta Pi, Theta Tau, Mason.

Larson, Augustus Theodore. Minneapolis, Minn. Born March 17, 1872, at Alexandria, Minn.; Swedish ancestry; m. Esther Johnson, September 10, 1897; one daughter and three sons; prepared for U at Alexandria high school and Carleton College; A. B. 1894; LL. B. 1896; practically completed work for M. A. degree at University during 1895 and 1896; left guard on teams of 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and captain of the 1895 team; engaged in the practice of law in Wright county until 1902, in Brainerd until March 1, 1911, and in Minneapolis since then; Evangelical Lutheran; Republican leanings; has been a member of various boards of directors—Y. M. C. A.,

Augustana College and Theological seminary, Bethesda Hospital in St. Paul.



Larson, Constant. Alexandria, Minn. Born in Douglas county, Minn.; Swedish ancestry; m. July 15, 1905, Maud E. Merrifield; one daughter, 18 years old; prepared for the U at the Alexandria, Minn., high school; A. B. 1893; LL. B. 1894; left tackle on teams of 1892, 1893; engaged in the practice of law; Congregationalist; county attorney ten years, city attorney a number of times.



Lawler, Lawrence K. Minneapolis, Minn. Born in Minneapolis, December 8, 1891; came to the University from the South high school where he had been a member of the football, baseball, basketball and hockey teams; for two years played end on the South high team and was captain of the baseball team during his senior year. "Bee" Lawler entered the University in the fall of 1911, taking up the Pharmacy course, and was a member of the freshman football team; in 1912 he was a sub half-back on the regular Varsity team and won his letter in the Iowa and Illinois games; also won his "M" in baseball and basketball the same year; was a member of the 1913 football team, alternating with Tollefson at quarterback, playing in a major portion of the important games and is fairly entitled to be considered the regular quarterback of the year. He was elected captain of the 1914 baseball team but was obliged to leave school on account of finances. Although he returns to the University this year he will be unable to play on the football team through a technicality of the rules.



Leach, Helon Edwin. Owatonna, Minn. Born at Spring Valley, Minn.; m. June 19, 1912, to Mabelle G. King; prepared for U at Spring Valley high school; A. B. 1905; LL. B. 1908; assistant manager football team seasons 1907, 1908; graduate manager 1909 to 1912; engaged in the practice of law since 1912; Congregationalist; Theta Delta Chi and Phi Delta Phi.



Leary, William C. Minneapolis, Minn. Born August 21, 1869, at Owatonna, Minn.; Irish and American ancestry; prepared for the U in the Minneapolis South high school; A. B. 1892; LL. B. 1894; "Sport" played at tackle and right half-back in 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1892; and was captain of the 1891 and 1892 teams; since graduation has been engaged in the practice of law; assistant county attorney, four years; attorney for board of county commissioners, four

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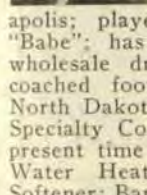
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years; municipal judge of Minneapolis, four years; district judge, two years, at the present time being district judge of the 4th judicial district of Minneapolis.



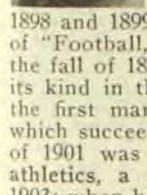
Liggett, Robert Bruce. Du-

luth, Minn. Born at Marysville, Ohio; Scotch-Irish ancestry; m. October 25, 1910, Adele McClaran; prepared for U at St. Paul Central high school; left University to go into business; played half and full on team of 1901; engaged in newspaper work.



Loomis, Harry Charles.

Minneapolis, Minn. Born October 19, 1876, Charles City, Ia.; Canadian English and American ancestry; m. August 23, 1909, to Elizabeth Carlin; two daughters, three and one; prepared for U at South High School, Minneapolis; played half and full; nickname, "Babe"; has been employed as clerk in wholesale drug house, machinery house, coached football team of University of North Dakota, traveling salesman; Loomis Specialty Co., for eight years, and at the present time is manager for the Pittsburg Water Heater Co., and Daehn Water Softener; Baptist; Apollo Club, Minneapolis Athletic Club.



Luby, M. J. Spokane,

Wash. Born September 4, 1870, near Minneapolis; Irish parentage; m. Clara Poucher; three children, one boy and two girls; entered the U from the Minneapolis Academy, B. S. '98, LL. B. '02; business manager of the Ariel in 1898 and 1899, and was one of the founders of "Football," which was published during the fall of 1899 and was "the only paper of its kind in the world." Mr. Luby became the first manager of the Minnesota Daily which succeeded Football and in the spring of 1901 was elected graduate manager of athletics, a position which he held until 1903; when he took up his duties there were \$125 in the treasury, when he resigned there were \$9,700 in the treasury; was the chief mover in securing the first organization of Catholic students in the University, which afterwards became the University Catholic Association. "Mike's" claim to enduring fame rests upon nothing less than having invented a method of caring for the small-boy- nuisance. He had a "pen" constructed, of heavy wire netting, near the football field; into this he turned all the small boys who belong to that class who will see the game anyway. It was something to be remembered, to see the crowd of small boys watch the game from this pen and to hear them cheer for Minnesota. Many a grown man looks back upon the days when he saw the game from this "pen" and blesses the man to whom he owed the privilege.

After graduating from the University, Mr. Luby became a member of the firm of Chamberlain, Hursh & Luby; a year later he entered the credit department of the wholesale house of Marshall Wells Hardware company of Duluth as house attorney and general adjuster; when this firm opened a branch at Spokane, Mr. Luby became their manager of credits, a position which he held until 1911 when he took up the practice of law as a member of the firm of Luby and Pearson. Mr. Luby was a candidate for city commissioner of Spokane in 1911, as one of 92 candidates for five positions; on the day of election he had been in Spokane just two years, nevertheless he came within 95 votes of being chosen commissioner.



McAlmon, William. Minneapolis, Minn. Born June 19, 1899, Dell Rapids, S. D.; Scotch-Irish ancestry; prepared for U at Madison, S. D.; LL. B. 1914; played left half back on team 1912 and 1913, substitute 1911; won three letters as football man; engaged in practice of law in Minneapolis.



McBean, Alan Johnston. Minneapolis, Minn. Born August 4, 1889, Helena, Mont.; Scotch - Canadian ancestry; prepared for U at Minneapolis Central high school; B. A. 1912, LL. B. 1914; assistant manager of athletics September 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913; manager since January 1, 1913; Phi Delta Theta, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa.



McCree, John Armstrong. St. Paul, Minn. Born January 27, 1886, Edinburgh, Scotland; Scotch ancestry; prepared for U in St. Paul schools; pursued work in engineering; right tackle, 1909, member second team, 1908; nickname, "Army"; has been engaged in engineering and contracting business, at the present time rail and track inspector for the Northern Pacific Railway company; Baptist; Mason; Alpha Tau Omega.



McGovern, John F. Minneapolis, Minn. Born at Arlington, Minn., September 15, 1887; entered the law department of the University from the Arlington schools in 1907 and received his law degree in 1911; was captain of the 1909 team and played quarterback in 1908, 1909 and 1910; was Camp's choice for All-American quarter in 1909; at the present time Mr. McGovern is practicing law in this city.

McNair, William W. San Francisco, Calif. Lawyer, member of the firm of Mc-

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Madigan, James E. Maple Lake, Minn. Lawyer. Member of the teams of 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and captain of the 1893 team.



Mann, Arthur Teall. Minneapolis, Minn. American ancestry; m. 1904, to Winona Orff; prepared for U in Minneapolis high school; B. S. 1888; M. D. Harvard medical school; played quarter; surgeon; received The Faculty and The Claudius M. Jones scholarships at Harvard; Presbyterian; Republican; American Medical Association; Western Surgical Association; ex-president Minneapolis Medical Club; fellow American College of Surgeons; Minnesota Academy of Medicine; Psi Upsilon, Nu Sigma Nu.



Mann, Fred Maynard. Minneapolis, Minn. Born May 1, 1868, New York City; American ancestry; m. Grace Hitchcock, July 29, 1902; two daughters, one son; prepared for U in Minneapolis high school; B. C. E. 1892, C. E. 1898; Mass. Inst. Tech., S. B. in Arch. '94, S. M. in Arch. '95; played guard on University team one year, class of '90 team, four years; has been engaged in civil engineering, teaching and practicing architecture; at present professor architecture in the University; Congregationalist; Republican; Sigma Xi, Psi Upsilon; various professional and educational societies.

Marshall, Robert W. Minneapolis, Minn. Member of the teams of 1904, 1905, 1906.



Mattern, Joseph P. Minneapolis, Minn. Member of the team of 1913.

Mayall, Herschell J. Member of the team of 1886.

Meeds, Alonzo Draper. Minneapolis, Minn. Born December 6, 1864, Minneapolis; American ancestry; m. Eleanor Tenney Park, January 5, 1899; one son, 10; two daughters, 9 and 6; prepared for U in Stillwater high school; B. S. 1889; played full-back on team of 1886; since graduation has been instructor in the University chemical laboratory, city chemist, and city gas inspector, a position he holds at the present time; Methodist; Republican; Psi Upsilon, American Chemical Society; Chemical Ind. of London; A. A. A. S.; Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences; Mason.

Minds, "Jack." Coach of the team of 1898.

Mitchell, W. J. With Studebaker company of Los Angeles, Calif. Members of the teams of 1882-3.

Molstad, Alfred G. Domes, Sask. Born May 27, 1883, Clarkfield, Minn.; Norwegian ancestry; m. June 9, 1914, Millie S. Larson; prepared for U at Red Wing Seminary; LL. B. 1910; left guard on teams of 1907 and 1909; nickname, "Dad"; for

two years and a half traveled for International Harvester Co., and now member of the North Star Lumber Co., Ltd.; Lutheran; Thulian club, Delta Phi Delta.

Morrell, Clifford F. Minneapolis, Minn. Member of the teams of 1910, 1911.

Morris, Henry S. Sisseton, S. D. Born June 21, 1868, Stirling, Minn.; American ancestry; m. Mary Strangeway, December 20, 1892; three daughters, 20, 15, and 12, one son, 18; prepared for U at Pierre College; B. A. 1891; played tackle on 1887 team; one of the managers, treasurer, of the 1890 team; employed in county office four years; engaged in banking for the past eighteen years; Presbyterian; Republican; clerk of court, chairman county committee; presidential elector 1904; Shriner.

Mueller, George F. Unable to locate. Member of the teams of 1900, 1901.



Muir, William Cyrus.

Hunter, N. D. Born at Berlin, Minn., May 9, 1869, moved to Hunter, N. D., in 1880; entered the U in 1890, graduating in 1894; was a member of the Minnesota football team in the years 1890, 1892 and 1893; principal of the Hunter high school in 1895-96; since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business at Hunter; m. in 1895 to Myrtie Finch, and has a son, Stanton, aged 18, a daughter, Lois, 15, who died April 5, 1914, and William, aged 12; Presbyterian, Mason, Shriner, I. O. O. F.

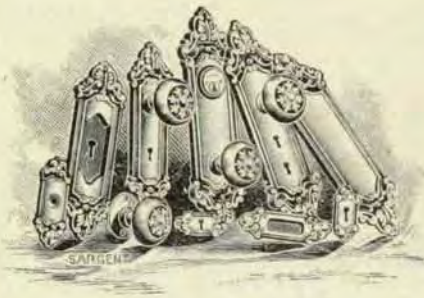
Nickerson, F. W. Elk River, Minn. Member of the team of 1886.



Nicoulin, Claude Xavier.

Seattle, Wash. Born February 16, 1878, Algona, Ia.; French and American ancestry; m. July 20, 1904, Lou Earel; prepared for U at Algona, Ia., high school; pursued work in college of law; right tackle teams of 1897 and 1898, substitute in 1896; since leaving University has been engaged in real estate business, bonds and mortgages; Episcopal; Republican; Theta Delta Chi, Mason.

Niles, Oliver Johnson. Grand Rapids, Minn. Born August 26, 1861, at Rochester, Minn.; New England ancestry; m. Kittie E. Wardall, June 18, 1886; one daughter, 22; entered the U from the Rochester Eng. and Classical school; was a member of the football team for three years; since leaving college has taught school, farmed, been employed in veterinary work and at the present time is a merchant; Republican.



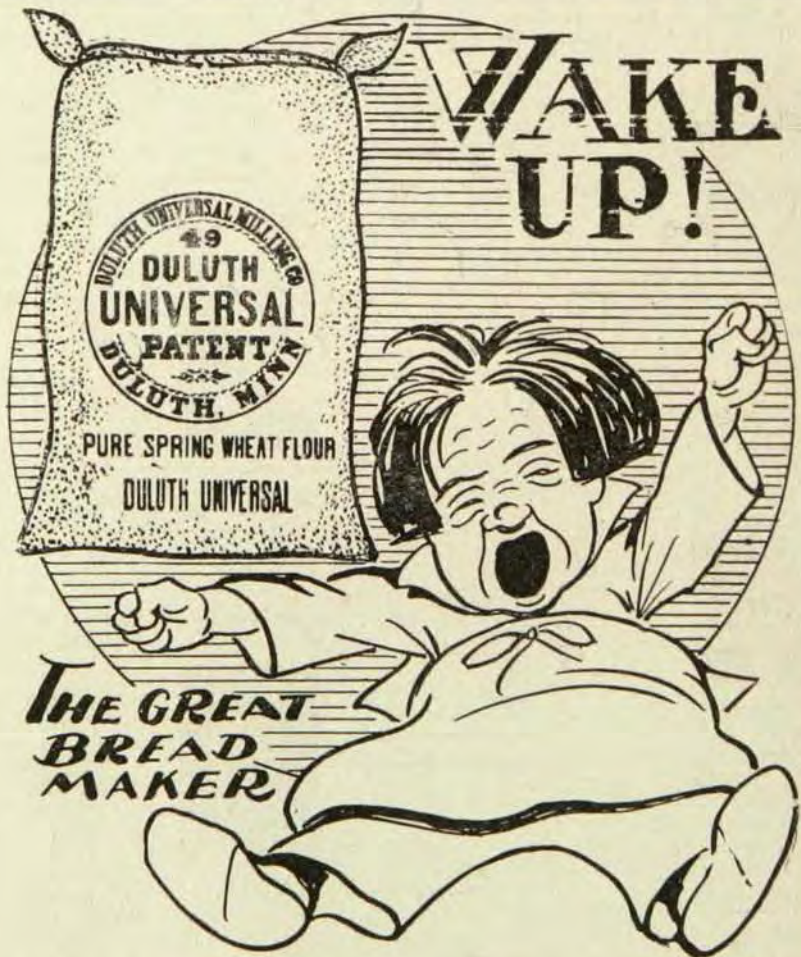
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O'Brien, Henry J. Pasco, Wash. Member of the teams of 1901, 1902, 1903.



team in 1905; has been engaged in farming since leaving college.

Ohnstad, John C. Clinton, Minn. Member of the team of 1891.

Ostrand, Peter M. Ichang, Hupah, China. Engaged in railway engineering work in China. Member of the teams of 1907, 1908 and 1909.



Ostrom, George E. Stillwater, Minn. Member of the teams of 1912, 1913.



Otte, George Benjamin. Clark, S. D. Born September 11, 1875, at Castle Rock, Minn.; German ancestry; m. Helen A. Trisko, August 26, 1902; one son; prepared for U at Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna; A. B. 1901; played left tackle, left hand and end on teams of 1898, 1899 and 1900; was engaged in school work for eight years and since 1909 has been practicing law; states attorney, 1911-1913, state committeeman Republican party, 1914; Methodist; Mason; secretary Clark County Fair, Clark Automobile Club, Clark Chautauqua Association.



Page, Leroy Albert, Jr. Minneapolis, Minn. Born at Plymouth, Ia.; American ancestry; m. Edna May Ripley, June 18, 1902; two sons, 11 and 7, one daughter, 2; prepared for U in public schools of Mason City, Ia.; B. S. 1900; pursued work in law for a year and a half; played center on the teams of 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901; engaged in lumber business; Congregationalist; Phi Kappa Psi.



Parkyn, Herbert A. Chicago, Ill. Born December 24, 1870, Goderich, Ontario; English and Scotch-Irish ancestry; m. Mary Arenberg, December 31, 1907; attended Collegiate Institute at Sarnia, Ontario; M. D., C. M., Queens University, Canada, 1891; entered the dental department of the U, taking special surgical work; full-back 1894-95; engaged in the practice of medicine

for eleven years and for the past seven years has been promoting business enterprises, including financing of preliminary investigation, surveys and organization of Southwestern Pacific railroad; Universalist.



Parry, Ivan A. Seattle, Wash. Born in 1876, at Mankato, Minn.; graduated from the Mankato Normal in 1892, entering the scientific course at the U in the fall of 1893; entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago in 1899, M. D., 1901; played football and baseball two years at Chicago; went to Seattle in 1901; city health officer 1907-8.

Pattee, Richard S. Kingcome River, B. C., via Vancouver. With paper manufacturing company. Member of the teams of 1902, 1903.



Patterson, Eugene Lester. St. Paul, Minn. Born October 15, 1870, at Deerfield, Ohio; Scotch-Irish ancestry; m. Elizabeth McWilliams, in 1898; two daughters, 14 and 7; entered the U from Shattuck; B. S. 1893; left half-back in 1890, 1891 and 1892; since graduation has been engaged in the wholesale grocery business, banking and farming; Presbyterian; member of several clubs.

Peebles, Thomas. Volunteer coach of teams from 1883 to 1888.

Pettibone, George T. Louisiana, Mo. Lumberman. Establishing a summer resort at Shoreham, near Detroit, Minn. Member of the teams of 1894, 1895.



Pettijohn, Lyle. Born at St. Peter, Minn., on the 8th day of July, 1887. Parents American born of Irish extraction; was graduated in June, 1905. Entered University from Central high school at St. Paul in 1905, as student in the college of engineering. Won boxing championship in freshman year, cane rush middle and heavyweight divisions. Continued work in engineering school until June, 1908. Studied night law at St. Paul College 1907-08. Entered law school University of Minnesota, September, 1908; degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred June 9, 1910; admitted to bar June 10, 1910; played the position of left and on football teams in the years 1908 and 1909; made successful use of the forward pass at Minnesota for the first time in the Carlisle game in 1908. Member of middle west champions in 1909 and appointed to the position of quarterback and captain for the Wisconsin 1909 game. Injured in that game which was the last of football career. Captain of baseball team 1910; played first base both 1909 and 1910; nickname "Petty."

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1882																			1-0	2-4		2-0;0-1							2-1
1883																						5-0							8-4
1886																			1-0			5-9;8-18							13-27
1887																			1-0										2-0
1888																						8-16;14-0							22-16
1889																						8-28;26-0							46-28
1890	63-0		18-13																10-0;2-0			58-0	44-0						208-33
1891	26-12		12-12;22-14			42-4													0-3;11-14;14-5										102-46
1892	32-4		40-24				14-6	16-12																					120-56
1893	40-0		36-6				34-20	16-0							12-6														148-32
1894	0-6		10-2									40-0	24-0																74-8
1895	14-10	24-0	4-6		10-6		0-20						4-16						20-0	6-0;14-0				40-0					136-58
1896	0-6	18-6	13-0				4-8						14-0		12-0			34-0;50-0	8-0	16-6				26-0					168-24
1897	0-39	10-12	6-0				0-14						0-6					22-0		48-6									112-77
1898	0-28	0-6	6-16					17-6	10-11	15-0									0-5	32-0									92-72
1899	0-19	6-0	5-5		0-29			6-11				5-5							6-5	35-5	40-0					12-0			102-79
1900	6-5	27-0	26-0	20-12	6-6			21-0	23-0	34-0								0-0;26-0		44-0				68-0					292-23
1901	0-18			19-0		19-0		16-0	16-0	10-0							28-0	0-0;18-0	12-0	35-0								27-0	198-18
1902	11-0	16-0	102-0	0-6		34-0	6-23		17-5			29-0						0-0;28-0	5-0;11-5	33-0		59-0	46-0	112-0			49-0		351-39
1903	17-0	46-0	39-0			75-0	6-6		32-0			46-0						36-0; 21-6; 37-0		29-0		65-0							656-12
1904	28-0	32-0	146-0	16-12		11-0		17-0		35-0	77-0							107-0		65-0		75-0	69-0		47-0				725-12
1905	12-16	42-0		35-0		39-0		72-6		45-0	81-0							74-0			33-0;21-0	46-0							542-22
1906		22-4		13-0	4-2																								47-29
1907	17-17	8-0		8-5	12-18																								55-52
1908	0-5	15-10		0-0	0-29																								32-50
1909	34-6	18-0		14-0	20-6	41-0	6-15																6-0						158-27
1910	28-0	49-0		27-0	24-0		0-6				17-0												34-0						179-6
1911	6-6	5-0		21-3	30-0	24-6			11-0																				102-15
1912	0-14	5-0		13-0	0-7	56-7			13-0																				87-58
1913	21-3	25-0		0-7	7-13				19-9	30-0	14-0																		116-32
TOTALS	355-214	368-38	484-98	186-45	113-116	341-17	70-116	180-35	141-26	169-0	194-10	120-5	42-22	21-35	24-6	8-6	28-0	472-6	119-49	339-21	275-71 *PIL AGAD 21-0	185-1	226-0	244-0	89-0	12-0	49-0	27-0	4902-936

Correction—The score of the Iowa game of 1901 should be 16 to 0. This makes the total of that column 338 to 17; the total of the year 195 to 18; and the grand total 4899 to 936.

professional baseball in South Dakota and "Minnie" leagues; coach of football team at Pillsbury Academy fall of 1910; deputy clerk of District Court, Ramsey county, 1910-12; practicing attorney since September, 1912; married Anna Alice LeClaire, September 20, 1911; one child, Ruth Audrey, age two years; church affiliations Congregational; political activities, Republican; societies Delta Phi Delta, Delta Theta Phi, A. F. and A. M.; at present a member of the law firm of Duxbury, Conzett & Pettijohn with offices at 225-228 American National Bank Building in the city of St. Paul, Minn.; residence address, 1404 Ashland avenue, St. Paul.



Phelps, G. Sidney. Kyoto, Japan. Born August 1, 1875, at Big Rapids, Mich.; American ancestry; m. Mary Ward, September 2, 1902; one son, 9, two daughters, 7 and 1; prepared for U at West Denver, Colo., high school; B. L. 1899; played on scrub team, 1897 and 1898; assistant manager 1898; manager of football 1898-99; secretary of the Y. M. C. A., University of Wisconsin, three years; for the last twelve years has been international committee secretary in Japan; Disciples of Christ; Shakopean literary society.



Pickering, Earle Thomas. Fayetteville, Ark. Born January 6, 1888, Geneva, Minn.; English ancestry; m. Bessie Yale, September 10, 1913; attended Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna and the North high school, Minneapolis; LL. B. 1912; played full-back and end on the teams of 1909, 1910 and 1911; since graduation has followed the practice of law in Minnesota and Montana, was athletic director at the University of Vermont and at the present time is athletic director of the University of Arkansas; Theta Delta Chi.



Pillsbury, Alfred Fisk. Minneapolis. Born in Minneapolis October 20, 1869. Son of John S. Pillsbury, "Father of the University"; m. May 15, 1899, Eleanor L. Field; entered the U from the public schools of Minneapolis; took work in the academic college for some years, then changed to the law and graduated in 1894. "Pilly" was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic football men, and brought the first Rugby ball to the campus. He was a member of the teams from 1886 to 1892, inclusive, and was captain of the teams of 1887 and 1889. "Pilly" played quarter, after the first year, when he was in the rush line. Since graduation he has kept up his interest in the game and as one of the heirs of Governor Pillsbury completed the gift of land for the football field, and personally con-

tributed the money to enclose the same with a brick wall. Mr. Pillsbury has been very successful in business. After graduation he became identified with his father's business and is now secretary and treasurer of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, president of the Minneapolis Milling Company, and the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and director in a number of other important business concerns.

Plankers, Arnold Fredrick. St. Paul. Born January 19, 1885, Cologne, Minn.; German and American ancestry; m. Marie De Beaulieu, June 28, 1913; prepared for the U at the St. Paul Central high school and Hamline University; M. D. 1910; full-back in 1908; engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery; has done some football coaching; Phi Rho Sigma, Camels, Modern Woodmen.

Powers, Harry W. St. Paul, Minn. Member of the team of 1911.

Putnam, William Rowell. Salt Lake City, Utah. Born August 17, 1876, Red Wing, Minn.; m. Jessie Gale Eaton, July 2, 1901; one son, 11, and two daughters, 8 and 6; prepared for University at the Red Wing high school; B. A. 1897; assistant manager of football 1895, manager, 1896; for two years after graduation was bookkeeper in bank; from 1899-1909, manager of the Red Wing Gas & Electric Co.; superintendent M. & M. Light & Traction Co., 1909-1911; manager Dakota Power Co., 1911-13; is now manager, new business department of the Utah Power & Light Co.; Presbyterian.

Rademacher, Walter Henry. Gilbert, Minn. Born March 16, 1888, Barron, Wis.; German and Welsh ancestry; prepared for U at Barron, Wis., high school; LL. B. 1910; right end on teams of 1907, 1908 and 1909; All-Western end; nickname, "Raddy"; since graduation has been practicing law at Gilbert, Minn.; city attorney, attorney for Missabe Mountain township; Delta Theta Phi.

Raymond, Arthur C. Minneapolis, Minn. Member of the team of 1912.



Reed, Frank E. was born at Glencoe, Minn., June 19, 1880, and is the son of Axel H. and Antoinette M. Reed. Mr. Reed's early life was spent at Glencoe where he received his schooling; he graduated from the University with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1902 and with the degree of bachelor of laws in 1904. He was graduate manager of athletics of the University from 1904-07 inclusive. Mr. Reed entered the practice of law at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1904 and became associated with S. A. Reed under the firm name of Reed & Reed which continued until the death of S. A. Reed, June 1, 1908. He is a Republi-

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can and a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi when in college and is affiliated with the Congregational church.

Reed, Melvin E. Portland, Ore. Member of the team of 1882-3.

Ricker, Max W. St. Cloud, Minn. With N. W. Telephone company. Member of the team of 1904.



Robertson, Lynn Shelby. Bozeman, Mont. Born January 11, 1890, Glenville, Minn.; Scotch ancestry; prepared for U at Crookston, Minn., high school and school of agriculture; B. S. in agriculture, 1914; played center on teams of 1912-1913; since graduation has been making farm management survey in Gallatin Valley for Montana experiment station; Methodist; Democrat.

Robinson, Charles J. Minneapolis, Minn. Member of the teams of 1910, 1911.

Robinson, Horace Randall. Hayward, Calif. Born July 17, 1862, Dayton, Minn.; New England ancestry; m. Jessie La Rue Ward, September 26, 1893; one daughter, 19, and one son, 15; prepared for U at Davidson's Academy; LL. B. 1891, LL. M. 1896; played center on teams of 1889 and 1890; captain of first team to meet teams from other states; practiced law in Minnesota for twelve years; has been engaged in the real estate business for the past thirteen years; Progressive; president of Alameda Co. Farm Bureau; Mason, W. O. W., Beta Theta Pi, Delta Chi.



Rogers, George C. St. Paul, Minn. Born June 24, 1877, in St. Paul; Irish ancestry; m. Martha L. Guye, April 30, 1907; prepared for U in St. Paul Central high school; LL. B. 1900; played at end, half and quarter, on the teams of 1897, 1898 and 1899; nickname, "Young"; engaged in the practice of law since graduation; Catholic.



Rogers, Edward L. Walker, Minn. Born April 14, 1876, Libby, Minn.; Indian, Scotch-Irish; m. February 26, 1906, to Mayme Constance Bullton; two daughters, 7 and 3; one son, 6; prepared for U at Carlisle Indian School and Dickenson College; LL. B. 1904; played on Carlisle team 6 years and Minnesota team 3; left end; captain Carlisle 1900; captain Minnesota, 1903; has coached at Carlisle and St. Thomas; practiced law at Mahnomen and Walker, Minn.; judge probate Mahnomen county, 1908; county attorney Cass county, 1912; Republican; President Chippewas, 1913; Elk.



Rosenthal, Boleslaus A. St. Paul, Minn. Born February 7, 1892, in St. Paul; prepared for U at the St. Paul Central high school; student in the medical school; right guard on the 1912 and 1913 teams; "Rosy." Captain of the 1914 team.



Rosenwald, Reuben Martin. Minneapolis. Born November 1, 1888, at Plato, Minn.; prepared for U at Stevens Seminary, Glencoe, Minn.; B. S. 1912, M. D. 1913; left half-back for three years, 1909, 1910, 1911; acting captain in 1911; won three football "M's" and one "M" in basketball; at present "Rosy" is house physician at the Minneapolis City Hospital; Phi Rho Sigma, Grey Friars.

Rossman, Grant B. Member of the teams of 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891.



Rush, James H. Minneapolis, Minn. Member of the team of 1913.



Safford, Orren Earl. Minneapolis, Minn. Born March 7, 1882, Richland county, N. D.; New England ancestry; m. Virginia Wetherby, April 2, 1914; prepared for U in Aitkin and Duluth high schools; LL. B. 1910; played center on teams of 1905, 1906 and 1908; captain 1908 team; since graduation has been engaged in the practice of law; Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Phi.

Sanborn, Courtland R. Bemidji, Minn. Physician. Member of the team of 1905.



Sawyer, Emmons Woodbury. Wayzata, Minn. Born December 31, 1892, in Minneapolis; English ancestry; entered the U from the North Side high school; B. A. 1914; left tackle for two years, also played on second team and freshman team; engaged in the retail lumber trade with the Sawyer-Cleator Lumber Co.; Baptist; Phi Gamma Delta.



Scandrett, Henry Alexander. Chicago, Ill. Born April 8, 1876, at Faribault, Minn.; American ancestry; prepared for the U at Shattuck; B. L. 1898, LL. B. 1900; right end on teams of 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, acting captain of the 1898 team, captain in 1899; nickname, "Buzz"; claim

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Schacht, Fred. Deceased. Member of the teams of 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903.



Schain, George A. Tracy, Minn. Member of the team of 1909.



Schuknecht, John Robert. Chicago, Ill. Born April 12, 1882, Tripoli, Ia.; m. Marie V. Schaetzel, January 11, 1913; entered the U from the Fort Dodge, Ia., high school; B. A. 1908; right half-back on teams of 1905, 1906, 1907, and captain of the 1907 team;

since graduation has been engaged in the banking business, at the present time being paying teller in the Lake & State Savings Bank of Chicago; Presbyterian; Alpha Tau Omega.



Shaughnessy, Clark D. St. Paul. Member of the teams of 1912, 1913.



Shepley, Charles Rogers. St. Paul. Born August 1, 1879, of American ancestry. He was married June 18, 1902, to Florence A. Bintliff, who died May 21, 1910. He married again on September 18, 1913, his second wife being Laura A. Pearson. He

has four children,—three boys and one girl, aged eight, nine, ten and eleven years.

His preparation for the University was obtained at the South and Central high schools in Minneapolis, where he played football four years as right tackle on the high school teams. He registered at the University as a civil engineer and received his degree June 5, 1902. He played right end on the team in 1897 and full-back in 1898, acting as coach in 1899. Since his graduation he has been actively engaged in the construction of large engineering projects and last year had entire charge of the designing and construction of a million-dollar manufacturing plant in Rockford,

Ill., as well as a number of large warehouses throughout the Middle West. He is now located in business in St. Paul, associated in large general contracting projects, and is an active member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Shepley is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and while in college was a member of the Junior Ball Association, the Engineers' Year Book, the Gopher Board and a member of the track team. He was familiarly known throughout his college career as "Shep."



Sikes, George Cushing. Chicago. Born June 4, 1868, at Dodge Center, Minn.; m. February 6, 1897, to Madeline Wallin, '92. They have two children, Alfred, aged 16, and Eleanor, aged 11. Their home is at 311 North Central Avenue, Chicago.

As a boy Mr. Sikes learned the printer's trade and was able to make his own way while a student in the University by working part time as a compositor on the Minneapolis Tribune. He served one term as president of the Minneapolis Typographical Union. His printer friends gave him the nickname of "Bill," by which name he was also known in the University. He graduated from the University in 1892 with the degree of B. S. Mr. Sikes played on the Minnesota football team four years, 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892—three years as an undergraduate and one year as a graduate student. In the fall of 1893, when he was a graduate student at the University of Chicago, he played on Stagg's team, being thus the holder of a "C" from the University of Chicago as well as of an "M" from Minnesota. He generally played tackle.

During his connection with the football team Mr. Sikes participated in every game to its finish and never was hurt. He expresses the opinion that football was beneficial to him. He believes the training and experience offered by the sport constitute one of the valuable features of his university life.

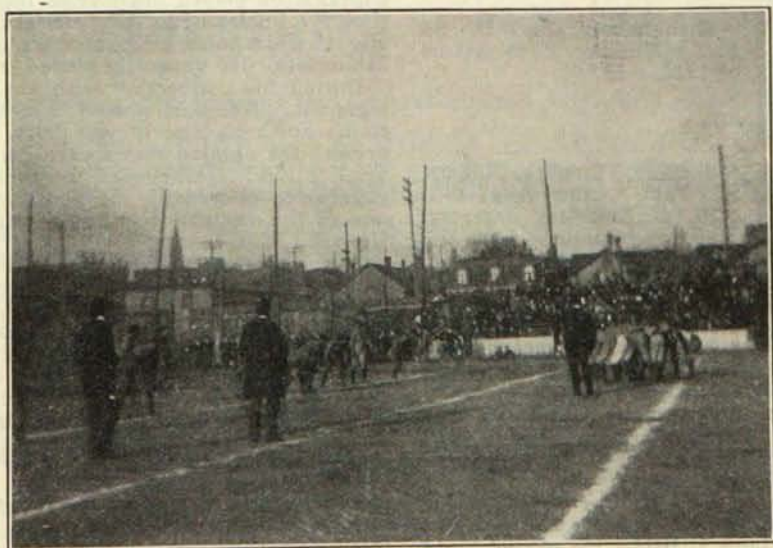
At the close of his year of graduate work in the University of Chicago, where he secured a master's degree in 1894, he engaged in newspaper work in Chicago.

While newspaper writing, interspersed with a little magazine work, has been the main occupation of Mr. Sikes during the 20 years he has lived in Chicago, important portions of his time have been devoted to municipal activities of one kind or another. He served as secretary of the Chicago Street Railway Commission and of its successor, the Council Committee on Local Transportation. For several years he was secretary of the Municipal Voters' League. After that he was engaged as an expert investigator for the Chicago Harbor Commission. In this connection it is interesting to note that the two other men who prepared special expert reports for the Harbor Commission were also Minnesota



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Shows field back of West Hotel and a peculiar formation for putting the ball in play, used in the early nineties.

graduates now living in Chicago—J. Paul Goode, '89, and George G. Tunell, '92.

At present Mr. Sikes divides his time between newspaper work, chiefly editorial writing for the Chicago Daily News, and service as secretary for the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, a citizen organization designed to promote economy and efficiency in the administration of local government bodies in Chicago.

In political affiliation he is nominally a Democrat, but he is independent both in voting and in the expression of his views.



Smith, Author Mason, Minneapolis, Minn. Born September 21st, 1879, in Philadelphia, Pa.; Danish ancestry; m. Anna L. Bittorf, June 1st, 1904; two sons and one daughter; entered the medical department of the University, leaving to enter business; afterwards attended St. Johns School at Manlius, N. Y.; "Big Smith" played on the first teams of 1896, 1897 and 1898, as guard, tackle and center; merchant; Episcopalian; Mason and Elk.

Smith, Daniel D. Said to be in the Canadian Northwest. Unable to locate him definitely. Famous as the man who opened up the line and made possible the touch-down against Michigan in 1903.

Smith, Frank J. Deceased. Member of the team of 1882-83.

Smith, Frank R. Minneapolis, Minn. Insurance business with offices in Phoenix building. Member of the team of 1882-83.

Smith, George W. 794 7th avenue, New York City. Member of the team of 1896.

Smith, Lucius A. Faribault, Minn. Lawyer. Member of the teams of 1908, 1909 and 1910.



Smith, Leon G. Montevideo, Minn. Born September 27, 1887, at Benson, Minn.; of Revolutionary ancestry; prepared for the University in the country district school and Benson high school; B. S., 1909, M. D., 1910; substitute full-back and half-back in 1908 and 1909; served as interne in the Minneapolis City hospital for a year, practiced medicine at Buffalo, Minn., for a year and a half and for the last year has been engaged in the general practice of medicine at Montevideo, Minn.; Congregationalist; Phi Beta Pi, Camp Release district medical association, State Medical society, Mason, Oddfellow, K. P.

Smith, Paul Sherburne. Strathmore, Tulon Co., Calif. Born March 21, 1879, Red Wing, Minn.; American ancestry; m. Marjorie M. McGuckin, December 16, 1911; one daughter and one son; entered the University from the Red Wing high school; B. S., 1901, C. E., 1903; left half and right tackle on teams of 1900 and 1902; pursued

student course in structural steel shops, Chicago, Ill.; draftsman, same place; erection of structural steel—general civil engineering work; was assistant engineer with the erecting department of the American Bridge company when he left the structural steel work and at the present time owns and is managing a tract of orange land under development; Sigma Xi, Alpha Delta Phi, Castilian Literary Society.

Snyder, Fred Alton. Ackley, Iowa. Born November 25, 1882, at Austin, Minn.; English, Scotch and Dutch; m. Vee Katherine Morrison, May 14, 1914; prepared for the University at the high school of Austin; pursued work in Academic college for two years and in the college of law for three; LL. B., 1907; took two years of graduate work at Harvard; left half-back in 1906; played with squad for four years before that; since graduation has followed only commercial lines, real estate, bonds, mortgages and investment; expects to take another year or two of graduate work in Germany or England, shortly, and practice law afterwards; delegate to county and state conventions and attended the National convention of 1912 in Chicago; elected local judge in 1912; Mason, Saint Paul bodies, Shriner, Acacia fraternity.



Solem, Oscar Martin. Minneapolis, Minn. Born December 13, 1891, in Minneapolis; entered the University from the South high school; law student; engaged in the real estate business; end and tackle, 1912; nickname, "Ossie"; Norwegian Lutheran.



Solon, Lorin R. Member of the teams of 1913 and 1914. Student at the University.

Southworth, Walter N. Shakopee, Minn. Member of the teams of 1893 and 1894.



Picture of Henry E. Farnam, omitted from regular place by mistake.

Start, Sampson S. Baker, Ore. Born May 3, 1866, Green County, Wis.; English and Scotch ancestry; m. Jennie E. Tarter; one son, age 14; entered the University from the high school of Luverne, Minn., and left in sophomore year when he was elected county superintendent of schools of

Rock County, Minn.; left tackle and substitute for half-back, 1888-89 and 1890-91; nickname, "Look out for Start"; has been superintendent of schools, both county and city, and at the present time is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Baker, Ore.; Spiritualist; Socialist.

Stevens, Lewis C. Hanley Falls, Minn. Member of the teams of 1909, 1910 and 1911.

Stewart, Earl W. Princeton, Wis. Member of the team of 1906.

Stout, W. Oakley. St. Paul, Minn. Born April 5, 1872, Lake City, Minn.; Scotch and English ancestry; m. Lillian DeCoster, June 10, 1908; one son, 4; sales and advertising manager for Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul.

Strathern, Moses Lane. Gilbert, Minn. Born at Rich Valley, Minn.; Scotch ancestry; m. Anna A. Ellis, November 24, 1910; one son, William Ellis and one daughter Mary Ann; prepared for the University in the high school of Hastings,

Minn.; B. A., '04, M. D., '07; pursued advanced work at the University of Bonn, Germany; center rush, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904; captain in 1904; All-Western team in 1903 and 1904, and was given a place on All-American team by some critics; physician and surgeon, More Hospital, Gilbert, Minn.; Methodist; Alpha Tau Omega, Nu Sigma Nu; president of the Athletic Board of Control and his freshman medic class, treasurer of Junior Ball Association, 1904.

Teigen, Martin. Newberg, Bottineau Co., N. Dak. Born at Medo, Blue Earth Co., Minn.; Norwegian ancestry; m. Mathilda Wollan, November 16, 1905; three boys, 7, 5 and 3, and one girl, 9 months; entered the University as a special student from Luther college, Decorah, Ia.; graduated from Luther seminary in 1900; tackle in 1895, half-back, 1896; Lutheran pastor, has organized and served twenty congregations on the frontiers of North Dakota, serving as many as fifteen congregations at one time for three years; for the past two years has been living on his farm on account of his health; candidate for state representative at the fall election.

Thorp, Walton Willard. Britton, S. D. Born January 3, 1882, English ancestry; m. Florence Schuyler; attended the Central high school of Washington, D. C., East high school of Minneapolis and Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna; LL. B., 1904; "Sunny" played at various positions, tackle, right and left half, full and guard, on the teams of 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904; unanimous choice for All-Western guard in 1904, and also captain by some critics; for six years was county judge of Marshall county, S. D., at the present time is engaged in the law and real estate business, and is also supervising a farming project; Presbyterian; Republican.



Tift, J. Floyd. Colfax, Wash. Born June 23, 1877, Sycamore, Ill.; American ancestry; m. Laura E. Kupper, June 4, 1907; prepared for the University in the high school at Hutchinson, Minn.; D. M. D., 1902; "Tessy" played right guard in 1899, right guard and right end, 1900, right end, 1901, injuring shoulder and hip in the middle of the season; has been engaged in the practice of his profession and at the present time is serving a third term as mayor of Colfax; in 1911 and 1912 was chairman of the Republican central committee of Whitman county, served for four years in the city council; Congregationalist; Delta Sigma Delta, Elk, K. of P., F. & A. M., and Chapter Mason.



Timberlake, Byron H. Minneapolis, Minn. Born at Salem, Wash. Co., Ind.; English ancestry; m. Emma Kemp, '91, June 9, 1891, the mother of his three children; Mrs. Timberlake died and Mr. Timberlake married Lillian Chatterton, January 12, 1901; two daughters, 22 and 15, one son, 19; prepared for the University at the Minneapolis Academy; B. L., 1891; was secretary of the Association in 1889 and president in 1890; brought the first outside team into the state and collected the first admission fee; since graduation has been engaged in the life insurance business, general representative for the Provident Life & Trust Co.; Episcopalian; Republican; deputy commissioner of insurance, 1897 to 1899 and member of the state legislature from 1905 to 1907; Phi Kappa Psi and Delta Sigma Rho.



Tollefson, Russell I. Minneapolis, Minn. Member of the teams of 1912 and 1913.



Trask, Birney Elias. Minneapolis, Minn. Born at Springfield, Me.; English ancestry; m. Fanny Shuey; one son, 13; prepared for the University in the Minneapolis schools; B. C. E., '90; C. E., '94; played in every football game during his college course; started at tackle, moved to end and then to half-back; captain of the 1888 team; upon graduation went to work in the civil engineering department of the Twin City Rapid Transit Co., returned to the University year of 1893-94, instructing in the civil engineering department and working for C. E. degree; was commandant of cadets at N. W. Military Academy, Highland Park,

Ill.; several years; leaving there, he entered the employ of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., as assistant engineer; later he accepted the chair of civil engineering at Denison University, Granville, and returned to Minneapolis three years ago to become superintendent of the Puffer-Hubbard Mfg. Co.; Episcopalian; served several years as trustee of the Ohio Society of civil engineers, Mason, Beta Theta Pi, Ohio Society of Civil Engineers.

Tobin, Paul Harold. Cloquet, Minn. Born April 21, 1888; Irish ancestry; entered the University from the Minneapolis Central high school; B. S., 1913; played football on high school football team for four years, left end on 'Varsity team of 1911, and captain and full-back in 1912; is attempting to work into the lumber business, and at present is handling green stock of two saw mills at Cloquet; Catholic, Iron Wedge.



Trench, Martin Edward. U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Born November 30, 1869, in Goodhue Co., Minn.; Irish and American ancestry; m. Helen Talbot Schenck, July 2, 1895; one son, aged 16; entered the University from the high school of Cannon Falls, Minn.; with the class of 1892, giving up his University course to accept an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy from which he graduated in 1893; was a member of the football team of 1888 at Minnesota and of the teams of 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892 of the Naval Academy, playing right guard; was captain of the Naval Academy team in 1892 that won from West Point; when he entered the Naval Academy Mr. Trench found that his nickname, "Mike," had preceded him, as had his fame as a football player. Mr. Trench's entry into football was not at all propitious. He chanced to be standing near the field watching the boys practicing, when Grant Rossman, who was a member of the team, asked him to get into the game. At the end of the first scrimmage he found that his trousers were out at both knees, but he had had a taste of the game and thereafter was always to be found in the lineup as long as he remained at the University. Since graduation Mr. Trench has been engaged as a naval officer in various parts of the world and also been assigned to some shore duty, both at the Naval Academy and in the department at Washington, D. C.; served on the battleship Iowa during the Spanish-American war. This ship was at that time commanded by Captain Robley D. Evans, afterwards Rear Admiral. He was in the battle of Santiago and in all the engagements of the fleet at that port, also in the attack on San Juan, P. R. At the present time he is in the detail office in the bureau

of navigation, Navy department, Washington, D. C., with the rank of Commander.

Tweet, H. C. Deceased. Member of the teams of 1899 and 1900.



Twichell, L. Lathrop. Fargo, N. D. Born at Hastings, Minn., September 13, 1872, parents of Scotch-Irish-English descent; not married. Educated in Minneapolis schools; University; LL. B., 1898. While in college took active interest in college football and politics; director and treasurer of National League of College Republican clubs; member board of Athletics and in 1898 elected football manager; always a football fan, has attended every game but one played between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Has practiced law for 15 years; member of North Dakota legislature; Phi Delta Theta.

Van Campen, Charles Howard. Minneapolis, Minn. Born September 29, 1872, at Chicago, Ill.; Holland Dutch ancestry; m. Jeannette Slaughter; entered the University from the high school of Rochester, Minn.; LL. B., 1894; substitute end in 1892 and quarter in 1893 and 1894; since graduation has been engaged in the law and insurance business, at the present time is vice president of the Fred L. Gray Co.



Van Sant, Grant. St. Paul. Born October 20, 1872, Le Claire, Ia.; American ancestry; m. in 1904; two children, one daughter, 9, and one son, 5; entered the University from the Winona Normal school and graduated from the academic college in 1895 and received his law degree a year later; afterward attended Harvard for a year; substitute half-back on the '94 team, captain of the second team; manager of the team of 1895, making a remarkable record for successful management—starting with a deficit, the season ended with a balance of \$4200; was a member of the University baseball team; after leaving Harvard Mr. Van Sant located at Morris, Minn., where he practiced law for three years; when his father was elected governor in 1900, he went to Winona to look after business there, handling farm mortgage investments and practicing law; in 1902 he removed to St. Paul where he has since resided and for eight years continued his practice of law; during the past four years he has devoted himself entirely to the farm mortgage business.

Van Valkenburg, Harry J. Browns Valley, Minn. Born December 12, 1880, Canby, Minn.; m. Agnes M. Marks, May 10, 1911; attended the Canby high school and Mankato normal; pursued the law course; left half-back from 1900 to 1902; since leaving the University has been engaged in the banking business and at the present

time is with the First National Bank of Browns Valley; Sigma Chi, Mason.

Varco, Ray. Miles City, Mont. Physician. Member of the famous 1904 team. Made touchdown from kick-off in the first game of the season against the St. Paul high school team.

Vidal, James H. Fargo, N. D. Member of the team of 1909.

Vita, Theodore. Said to be in Los Angeles, Calif. Member of the teams of 1904 and 1905.



von Schlegell, Victor. New York City. Born March 9, 1879, St. Louis, Mo.; son of Judge and Mrs. Frederick von Schlegell; prepared for the University in the Minneapolis schools; played football several years on the South high team and end on the Minnesota team of 1899; since 1900 has been engaged in the railway business, as shop engineer and assistant engineer of tests for the G. N.; with F. B. Howell & Co., railway supplies; salesman for the Griffin Car Wheel Co.; manager of the Northwestern Car & Doc. Co.; mechanical engineer and salesman with the Pressed Steel Car Co.; general sales manager of Hale & Kilburn Co., and at the present time is assistant to the president of the last named company.

Wagner, William. Unable to locate. Member of the team of 1886.

Wallinder, Arthur. West Duluth, Minn. Member of the team of 1911.



Walker, James Cloudsley, Jr. Rocky Mount, N. C. Born March 22, 1890, Minneapolis, Minn.; American ancestry; entered the six-year medical course from the Los Angeles high school; graduated in 1914 from the medical college of the University of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; played guard on the Los Angeles high school team for four years, tackle on the Minnesota team for two years and the Medical College of Virginia team for two years; serving as interne at the Parkview hospital; Psi Upsilon, Nu Sigma Nu, Miter.



Walker, Clinton Lee. Oakland, Calif. Born August 6, 1876, Minneapolis; son of Thomas B. and Harriet G. Walker; m. Della Elizabeth Brooks; one son, 12, two daughters, 10 and 6; entered the University from the Minneapolis Central high school; E. M. 1898; substitute end in 1895, first team 1896 and 1897; since graduation has been examining timber land and surveying in California for his father; Methodist.



Walker, Willis Jay. Minneapolis, Minn. Born November 6, 1873, in Minneapolis; American ancestry; m. Alma Bennett Brooks, October 27, 1897; one son, 15 years old; entered the University as special engineer from Hamline; right tackle, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896; lumberman.



Warren, John B. Ogema, Minn. Born June 8, 1877, White Earth, Minn.; Indian and white ancestry; m. Stella St. John, February 11, 1911; entered the law school from the Indian State Normal of Pennsylvania; played guard and tackle, Carlisle, 1898-99, and Minnesota, 1902-03; nickname, "Moose"; since leaving the University has been engaged in cruising and farming; Episcopal.



Webster, George B. Minneapolis, Minn. Born April 19, 1879, Anoka, Minn.; American ancestry; m. Helen Marie Holton, June 24, 1914; entered the University from the Minneapolis Central high school; played in seven games in 1902 and the season of 1903, left tackle; nickname, "Punk"; is engaged in the lumber business as secretary and treasurer of the Webster Lumber Co.; Theta Delta Chi.



White, Harry E. Ely, Minn. Born November 16, 1869; American ancestry; m. Maude J. Galley, December 26, 1895; one son, 17, one daughter, 10; prepared for University in the high school of Monticello, Minn.; B. L., 1893; two years substitute line-man, 1890-92; played left tackle until Capt. Leary injured his knee and was then sent to right half to take his place; superintendent of schools; Congregationalist; Republican.



Williard, William Dods-worth. Mankato, Minn. Born December 17, 1867, at Mankato, Minn.; American ancestry; m. Louise A. Robbins, June 24, 1890; one daughter, 23, three sons, 21, 20 and 13, prepared for the University at the high school of Mankato; B. A., 1888; played half on the football team of 1888; from 1890 to 1901 was engaged in manufacturing; since then has been in the banking business, cashier of the First National Bank of Mankato; member of the library board, school board, executive committee of the Commercial Club, educational commission; Presbyterian.

Wiest, Michael Andrew. Minneapolis, Minn. Born December 25, 1882, at Chaska.

Minn.; German ancestry; m. Anna E. Hedtke, October 5, 1812; entered the University from the high school of Henderson, Minn.; E. M., 1907; left tackle on the 1906 team; substitute in 1904 and 1905; from 1907 to 1911 was engineer and surveyor of mines in Arizona and Nevada; since September, 1911, has been district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York; Methodist.



Winchell, Horace Vaughn. Minneapolis, Minn. Born November 1, 1865, at Galesburg, Mich.; son of Professor N. H. and Charlotte S. Winchell; m. Ida Belle Winchell, January 15, 1890; prepared for the University in the public schools of Minneapolis; entered as a special student, leaving to enter the University of Michigan; full-back in 1882 and 1883, member of the first Rugby team of Minnesota, organized by Peebles and Jones; consulting mining geologist; member many mining and geological societies.



Winkjer, Joel G. St. Paul, Minn. Born January 31, 1870, Moe, Douglas County, Minn.; Norwegian ancestry; m. Helga Elizabeth Eggen, August 7, 1898; one son, 13, and one daughter, 10; graduated from the school of agriculture in 1893; guard on football team of 1897, sub. in 1895; nickname, "Shorty"; since leaving college has been employed as buttermaker, state creamery inspector, assistant dairyman in the U. S. department of agriculture, and at the present time is Minnesota dairy and food commissioner; Norwegian Lutheran.



Woodworth, Richard E. Minneapolis, Minn. With Pillsbury Flour Mills company. Member of the team of 1896.



Wickersham, Price. St. Paul. Born December 25, 1877; entered the U from the public schools of Leavenworth, Kan.; received the degree of LL. B. in 1900, taking his master's degree in law the following year, 1901. Assistant manager of track athletics in 1898. Mr. Wickersham was the last student manager of athletics and the first paid or graduate manager. Taking up his work in the fall of 1899, he continued through the season of 1900. When Mr. Wickersham took up the duties of manager there were twenty-nine cents in the treasury. Previous to this time the athletic association had depended partially for support

upon contributions from business men of Minneapolis; when Mr. Wickersham took up his duties as student manager this policy was changed and from that day on athletics have been made to pay their own way. At the end of the first season the Association had paid all its bills and had one thousand dollars loaned out at 6%. Football was no longer dependent upon the charity of students, alumni or business men, but was self-supporting. It was during the term of office of Mr. Wickersham that Northrop Field was secured and grandstands erected. The year 1900 showed approximately \$10,000 clear at the end of the season. It was during the year 1900 that billboard and newspaper advertising was resorted to for the first time. The board of athletic control at the close of the season made known its thorough appreciation of the services of Mr. Wickersham. Since graduating Mr. Wickersham has been engaged in the practice of law and has built up an excellent practice in the city of St. Paul. He was one of a committee of five law alumni, appointed by the General Alumni Association, to assist the Regents in securing a settlement of the Northern Pacific track question. Delta Tau Delta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities.



Williams, Henry L. Minneapolis. Born July 26, 1869, in Hartford, Conn.; English ancestors who came to this country in the early Colonial days and founded the town of Taunton, Mass., in 1642. Prepared for college at the Hartford public high school and entered Yale University in the fall of 1887, graduating in the class of 1891. In the high school played halfback on the football team for two years; in college kept up an active participation in track athletics and football throughout the course and for four years received a "Y" in each of these branches of sport. In track athletics received the medal for the all around championship at Yale in junior year and in senior year was captain of the Yale track team. At the time of graduation held the world's record of 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds in the high hurdles and the intercollegiate record of 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds in the low hurdles. In football played halfback on the same team with "Pudge" Heffelfinger. During junior and senior years was one of the editors of the Yale Daily News.

After graduation taught school for one year at Siglar's Preparatory School at Newburg on the Hudson, ten miles above West Point. At the request of the officers went down each Saturday during the season and coached the West Point cadets in football. This was first experience in coaching. It was the second year of football at West Point and the cadets won their game from Annapolis for the first time. The score was 32 to 16. During the summer vacation of 1892, while at Chautauqua, wrote a book on football jointly with A. A. Stagg, entitled, "A Treatise on the American Game

of Football for Schools and Colleges," published by D. Appleton & Co.

In the fall of 1892 entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with honors in 1895, receiving the D. Hayes Agnew prize for dissection. On entering the medical school took at the same time the position of instructor in football and track athletics at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. This position was held for eight years, during which time the school won the championship of the inter-academic league each year in track sports and five times in football. In the fall of 1895 entered the Howard Hospital and served one year as interne. Three months each summer of the years 1895, 1897 and 1899 were spent in Germany pursuing post graduate studies in medicine at the hospitals and clinics in Berlin. Began the practice of medicine in 1896 in Philadelphia. Was a quiz master for four years, 1896-1900, in the Medical Institute in Philadelphia, two years in physical diagnosis and pathology and two years in gynaecology and obstetrics.

In 1898 was appointed instructor in gynaecology at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1899 was made a member of the staff at the Philadelphia Maternity Hospital and was given the position of pathologist to the Howard Hospital. In the spring of 1900 Professor F. S. Jones, of the University of Minnesota, began a correspondence which finally resulted in giving up the Philadelphia positions and removing to Minneapolis to accept the Directorship of Athletics at the University of Minnesota, with a position on the faculty, and the privilege of practicing medicine in Minneapolis at the same time.

Came to Minneapolis in August, 1900, and began coaching at Minnesota that fall. For

eight years coached both football and track athletics and after that time football only. In 1905 upon the organization of the American Intercollegiate Athletic Association was appointed chairman of the football rules committee and has continued to hold that office ever since. As a member of the rules committee proposed the rule which introduced the forward pass into the American game of football. In 1913 was appointed a member of the Olympic Games Committee for the meet which was to take place in Berlin in 1916. Was married in 1897 to Nina Meadows Boyd of Richmond, Va., and has one son, Henry L. Williams, Jr., who is now preparing for Yale at the Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. In 1902 was made an instructor in gynaecology in the University of Minnesota medical school. In the spring of 1904 went abroad for six months on leave of absence and spent this time in medical studies in Vienna. In 1912 was advanced to the position of assistant professor of gynaecology in the medical school, but resigned this the following year to devote all spare time to practice.

Winters, Walter. Coach of the team of 1893.



Young, John Paul. Eugene, Ore. Born August 14, 1886, Janesville, Minn.; American ancestry; entered the University from the high school of Mankato, Minn.; pursuing one year of academic work and four years of forestry; B. S. in Forestry, 1911; played left tackle in 1908, and right tackle in 1909, 1910; has been developing and managing a fruit ranch near Eugene, since graduation; Y. M. C. A., State Horticultural Society.

