

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE CONTAINS.

	Page
Note and Comment	1
Hon. J. H. Moore, '41.....	15
Poem—The Graduate Farewell.....	16
The "War Debt" Fund and Its Disposition.....	17
A New Library Building, Why?.....	21
Co-Education in the Varsity.....	27
Academic Meads.....	28
Review of the Football Season.....	40
"War" Column.....	43
The Alumni Oration.....	44
Alumni Letters.....	44
A Remarkable Record.....	45
Alumni Association, etc.....	47
Class News.....	49
Marriages.....	52
Deaths.....	59



WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY BUILDING

THE MISSOURIALUMNIQUARTERLY

W. W. ELWANG, '62 Editor
G. J. WALKER, Jr., '04 Business Manager

BOARD OF MANAGERS

J. V. C. KARNES, '76, Kansas City C. L. HUGHES, '71, Denver, Co. C. B. ROLLINS, '74, Columbia, Mo. T. L. RUBEY, '82, LaPlata, Mo. SIDOR LOCK, '75, Columbia, Mo.	S. F. CONLEY, '98, Columbia, Mo. L. V. BARTH, '97, St. Louis, Mo. ALLEN McREYNOLDS, '01, Carver- ast, Mo. F. C. DONNELL, '04, Moberly, Mo.
--	--

The Quarterly is published on the 15th of September, December, March and June, at Columbia, Mo. Subscription price, \$1.50 per year in advance.

Remittances should be made by check, express or money order, payable to the Business Manager.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

CLARENCE MARTIN JACKSON, '98, Columbia, Mo.	President
R. B. PHILLIPS, '84, St. Louis, Mo.	1st Vice President
GERTRUDE FRISSELL LIGGETT, Swanton, Mo.	2nd Vice President
LESLIE E. BATES, '04, Columbia, Mo.	Secretary
SANFORD FRANK CONLEY, '90, Columbia, Mo.	Treasurer

The annual meeting is held on the Tuesday preceding Commencement day in the Auditorium of Academic Hall.

All former graduates of the University are members of the Association.

Christmas Greetings to Missouri's loyal graduates everywhere.



We met the enemy again at Kansas City on Turkey Day, and we are theirs—as usual.



Gardiner Lathrop, '87, has made a gift of \$1,000 to the Department of English for the purchase of much needed books.

The reports brought back from St. Louis by our representative in that city recently seem to indicate that some of the Alumni down there need a change of heart. Why resentment at the athletic department and the football team should take the form of a "taboo" of the Alumni Association and its magazine is beyond our feeble comprehension.

The University gets the snug sum of \$48,507 from a single estate—McKee, St. Louis—this year, through the operation of the five per cent inheritance tax law.

President Jesse is now in Berlin, studying at the University. We have reliable information—though not from the Discipline Committee—that he "cuts" classes right and left, and is in danger of "flunking" at the final Prüfung.

Alumni are requested always to add the date of their graduation to their signatures when writing to the editor. He will thus be saved much routine work in "looking up their record" for mention in the class news.

Apologies are due Mr. C. J. Krone whom, in our last number, we unceremoniously deposed from the presidency of the St. Louis Association, substituting Mr. R. H. Phillips. We regret the error, and call attention to the fact that it well illustrates the lack of cohesion that exists between the Mater here at Columbia and the children scattered everywhere. We ought to know too much about each other to make such mistakes possible.

Former students will be interested in the announcement that the Freshmen and Sophomores have, well-nigh unanimously, abolished the time-honored but now anachronous class "rush." Instead, there will be a competitive trackmeet. Certainly, Freshmen and Sophomores are wiser

now than of yore! The Quarterly most heartily commends the change and congratulates the two classes upon their good judgment. It is devoutly to be hoped that this will prove a "tradition" indeed.

◆

But when we walk along the Columbia sidewalks and note how aggravatingly they are disfigured by all manner of hideous class and society symbols, scrawled upon the granitoid with ineradicable paint, we are sorely tempted to retract that remark about the superior sense of the Freshman and Sophomore. As Dr. Jones once sarcastically remarked in assembly, it takes no special amount of brains to do a thing like that. We are doubtless hopelessly obtuse, but we fail to see the point of such defacement of handsome private and public walks. Common decency ought to prevent it. College spirit ought certainly to forbid it.

◆

The Glee Club's trip through the State is one of the best annual advertisements the University gets. Kelsey's "bulletins" are not "in it" with the ocular and auricular demonstrations these boys give the people here at home of the kind of material this institution is handling and training. Hence no student enterprise is worthier of Alumni support. We therefore appeal to all former students on or near the Glee Club's itinerary to assist in any way in making the coming trip the most successful one in the Club's history.

◆

The Alumni Association is indebted to Professor L. M. DeLoe for the gift of a cast-bronze medallion—the Varsity's great seal—on a shield of weathered oak. It now adorns the walls of the Alumni room. To the class of '06 the Association is indebted for the picture of a huge caged Tiger—the best thing of the kind we have yet seen. This

piece also hangs upon the walls of the Alumni room. Mr. R. B. Price subscribes \$25.00 for the purpose of renovating the Association's room. Would it not be an appropriate and graceful thing for the Alumni occasionally thus to remember the Association with similar gifts? Pictures of former presidents, professors, students, busts of men great in literature, science, art, and educational work, would all be appropriate and welcome gifts and would by and by make the Alumni headquarters a very attractive place. Let the good work go on.



Were it not too much like the "Podunk Patriot," the Quarterly could readily run a department of "What is said about us by our friends." It would be very pleasant reading, too, for us. But, seriously, we are pleased by the many kindly expressions about the initial number. It evidently made a happy impression upon many. To that extent good has been done which will redound to the well-being of "Old Missouri." It shall be our endeavor to improve in discretion and wisdom and usefulness as we grow older.



We regret that, despite the utmost care, the hurry required at the last moment to get our September number out at least reasonably on time occasioned a few typographical errors. Perhaps the most serious of these is found in the statistical table at the foot of page 36, where an improper alignment of the phrase "104 Preparatory Students" makes that phrase entirely unintelligible. It refers to the first line of the table and means that of the 393 students enrolled in the University in 1889-90, 104 were in the Preparatory Department. It is due to Dr. Loeb the author of the article, that this correction is made, here, even though it does come a little late.



The Alumni do not yet seem to understand that the Quarterly belongs to them, is actually their magazine. At

least, so it strikes both the editorial and business management, and for these reasons: the Alumni are neither making use of the Quarterly's columns as they should, nor are they supporting it as loyally as it is their duty to do. The Quarterly wants to hear from the old students, if it's only a card giving an address, or notifying us of a marriage, or a death, or the birth of a son and heir, or a daughter and heiress, future students of the Varsity; and the Quarterly also wants your subscription, both for its own sake and for yours. One dollar and a half, sent in promptly, will encourage us at this end, and bring you four times a year a message from "audd lang syne."

•

We call attention to the item, in the class news columns, about the organization, in far away Montana, of a Varsity Alumni Association, with more than a dozen members. Evidently, the dawn of a better day in Alumni matters is breaking. Let the good work go on. The Quarterly extends fraternal greetings and best wishes to the new "tic that binds," and now, if these Montana fratres and sorores will pardon just a word of "shop," we want to urge upon them the advisability of subscribing at once for **their** Quarterly, the long missing but now happily supplied link between the Varsity and her many children scattered everywhere. Another association was organized in Kirksville, an account of which will also be found on another page. And at Pittsburg a number of loyal fellows got together on Thanksgiving day, ate turkey and grew reminiscent about the "good old days," and determined to form an Association. At Philadelphia some loyal fellows got together, heard the score, and then sang "Missouri" louder than ever! The right spirit is evidently in the air.

•

The following appointments have been made by the Board of Curators: C. W. Leaphart, Brookfield, secretary

to the president; E. S. Haynes, Trenton, assistant in Mathematics; A. G. Harrison, Collinsville, Texas, student assistant in Geology; Miss Elizabeth Holmes, Moorestown, N. J., women's instructor in Physical Training; J. O. Barnwell, assistant in Shopwork; A. W. Spaht, Pattonsburg, and F. J. Bellivant, Poplar Bluff, student assistants in Physics; Elizabeth Bedford, Billings, instructor in Romance Languages; Anson A. Baity, Xenl, Ill., student Librarian and Stenographer to the Dean of the Law Department; James G. Ward, Scholarship in Economics; H. L. Moor, Quincy, Ill., Secretary in the office of the Director of Athletics; Charles D. Karnopp, approved as General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; A. H. Welch, Assistant in Mechanical Drawing; P. W. Liepsner, assistant in Agricultural Chemistry in connection with the soil survey; E. A. Fessenden, Springfield, Ill., instructor in Mechanical Engineering.



The truth is not in that man who refers to this magazine as any kind of a "graft." The Quarterly has no official nor any other connection with the Varsity except that, like all but a few scorchheads among Alumni and former students, it wishes to be, first and last, loyal to Missouri's great school. Nobody connected with this publication has made, is now making, or is likely to make, any money out of it. If the present indifference on the part of those who ought to support it continues, a deficit stares us in the face at the close of our first year. And it is a burning shame that it should be so. Our task is difficult enough as it is. Why anybody should try to make it more so by casting suspicion on the purity of our motives in attempting the well-nigh impossible is beyond our comprehension.



The Presbyterians of Missouri are waking up to the opportunities offered them for religious work at the University. At the recent meetings of the Synods of the north-

ern and southern churches, after listening to an able address on the subject by Dr. Jones, who spoke both as a Presbyterian and as Acting-President of the Varsity, committees were appointed to look into the matter and devise ways and means. The Southern Synod is represented by Rev. A. A. Wallace, D. D., of Mexico, Rev. W. W. Elwang, Ph. D., of Columbia, and Rev. Jno. F. Cannon, D. D., of St. Louis. The Northern committee is Rev. Wm. Carter, Ph. D., of Kansas City, Rev. D. R. Kerr, Ph. D., D. D., of Fulton, and Rev. C. E. Kircher, D. D., of Maryville. In local Presbyterian circles, as well as among University officials, the idea of a Presbyterian House, to be the center of social and religious life for Presbyterian students, is favored as the best means toward securing the ends in view. This is the plan enthusiastically championed by the pastor of the local church. One of the members of that church stands ready to start such an enterprise with a \$1,000 subscription. Here is an opportunity for wealthy Presbyterians in Missouri, alumni and others, to do their state university and their denomination much good. In the meantime, Presbyterians in the faculty and student-body are organizing a 'Presbyterian Club' to further their social and religious life in the University.



A condition, not a theory, confronts this magazine. And it is a serious one, too. Young and vigorous tho it be, the probabilities for its untimely demise have steadily grown greater ever since the first number came from the press. Not that that number was not worthy of the place it sought to fill. Not that there was not an abundance of commendation, nor were promises of substantial support lacking. But an enterprise like this cannot even exist upon commendations and promises, much less grow and flourish upon such an unsubstantial regimen. Compliments cannot buy so much as a postage stamp, much less pay bills a-

mounting to nearly \$150.00 for printing and mailing a single issue of the Quarterly. In the words of our enterprising but just now slightly pessimistic Business Manager, "It's up to the Alumni." They have wanted a magazine like the Quarterly for a long time. Now that they have it, what will they do with it? Let it fail, ignominiously, for want of a paltry two or three hundred dollars per annum? We do not, we cannot believe it! We may be mistaken, however, and it may turn out that the Quarterly may die "an instant of days" upon the completion of its first year. It all depends, dear friends, upon you, the indifferent alumni of the University of Missouri. Cannot every reader of this a priori obituary secure a new subscriber? Try it.



The University authorities have at last realized another "long felt want" and have set aside a room in Academic Hall for the use of the Alumni Association and the various activities that center around it. Mr. Leslie E. Bates, relieved from his position as Secretary to the President, is now giving all his time to the completion of the Alumni records and to the organization of local associations and has his headquarters in this room. The Quarterly also has its headquarters there and will always be glad to have old students drop in to report progress. When you come to Columbia be sure to look up Room 17, Academic Hall. And, by the way, just a suggestion in connection with the Alumni records and the Quarterly. The Alumni Secretary, the editor of the Quarterly and the Business Manager, have been struck time and time again by the remissness, the indifference bordering on contempt, shown by many former students in their treatment of the politest communications from this office, often necessitating three or four letters in order to elicit the simplest bit of information. These things, brethren, ought not so to be. "Let the dead past bury its dead." Never mind

what was said and done years ago. It's different now and the Alumni are going to make themselves felt in the life of the University of Missouri.



There is a growing conviction in the minds of the public, from President Roosevelt down to the humblest Freshman in Missouri University, that a reform in American Rugby foot-ball has become imperative. If half the charges are true that are going the rounds the sport has become too 'rotten' for college men to have anything to do with it. But we have in mind now particularly the game itself as it is now played. Success has come to depend too much upon the unusual physical strength and weight of the participants and not enough upon their dexterity and skill. The checkered "life and adventures" of our own team this season ground this conviction into many an observer's mind. We had, for this part of the country, a fairly good eleven. They were well coached. They knew the game and played it for all they were worth. It was, for example, as good a team as Purdue's. But what could their skill and rapidity do against sheer superiority of weight amounting to fifteen pounds of "beef" per man? Nothing, except to hold their bigger opponents to a reasonably low score—and allow themselves to be battered and bruised in doing it. Had the Purdue team been as light as Missouri we would have won. The game with St. Louis was another illustration of similar conditions. That aggregation would have had no show but for its purely accidental (?) superiority in bulk. No amount of skill can avail against a line which needs but to squat down in order to require a derrick to move it from the spot. The Kansas game was a repetition of the same thing. How much honor accrues to an institution simply because it happens to have men on its rolls who can boast of so much more avoirdupois than their rivals, especially if those men are secured by ways that are

dark and tricks that are vain? And is a game a genuine sport when full two minutes must be allowed between every scrimmage so that the players can get their 'wind' and have the blood mopped off their faces? Moral: such a reform of the game is needed that skill and speed will cut more of a figure in it, that will favor open work for the sake of the spectator and do away with the stupid mass plays.

So far as the taint which now attaches to the game is concerned—a nauseating lot of which was recently uncovered in *Collier's Weekly* and other publications—we are of the opinion that none of the reforms suggested by President Roosevelt and the University of Pennsylvania's circular letter go quite far enough. The first step toward a genuine reform will only be taken when the professional coach is summarily abolished.



Up to the present the Alumni Association of the University of Missouri has scarcely found itself. It has been an institution almost without a purpose and certainly without a method. Only now and then some restless individual alumnus would betray thoughtful or active interest in its affairs, but to give way to discouragement in the face of the overwhelming indifference on every hand. The Varsity itself for years gave its graduates a "cold deal." But a new era seems to be dawning. Something is doing. The University authorities are waking up to the possibilities of the situation, and there are the stirrings of a new life in the Alumni themselves. It is a kind of being "born again." The *Quarterly* is one of the healthy indications of this life. The University authorities are well nigh clamoring for alumni organization. It is well. But we want to point out to the authorities right here that mere organization, no matter how highly developed, is not enough. There must be a definite object in view. There must be something for the Alumni to do. And in order to get them to do it—whatever

the object may be—they must have a voice in the matter. In other words, before the Alumni of Missouri University can be marshalled to its aid, "come rain, come shine," some method must be devised by which they can be officially recognized in its complex affairs. Why should not one member of the Board of Curators be appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Association? Why should not the Association have a voice in athletic affairs?

At athletic headquarters the plaint is constantly heard that the Alumni are indifferent. Well, that indifference is scarcely surprising. They have been, heretofore, looked upon and treated almost as outsiders. Their aid has been expected, but their confidence has not been sought. The Alumni want to be loyal, but they are human.

We venture the assertion that if the University authorities would show a more unflinching trust in the Alumni by moving in the direction of these suggestions the Alumni would not disappoint them. It would not be a reckless experiment but a "safe and sound" business proposition. Try it.



We call attention to the evidences in this number that a campaign has begun for that much-needed, much-wanted and certainly-to-be-gotten library building. If ever the Alumni of Missouri University had an opportunity to show what is in them in the way of loyalty for the old school and of force and astuteness in shaping public opinion, expressed through the legislature, they assuredly have it now. No earnest student of former days can recall the wholly inadequate, the well-nigh impossible provisions for library work then supplied by the University without a feeling of resentment. A state like Missouri should have done better, even then, by its future teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, farmers, etc. But, think of it, the conditions are still little, if any, better than then. Books, it is true, have been pur-

chased—thousands of them. But there is no provision whatever for their profitable use. For example, thousands of periodicals remain packed in cases waiting for money to have them bound. The general library and reading room—with a gymnasium below it and above it, with its hourly change of occupants en masse, is of course, no place for serious work. And there is no other place except one's own room. Imagine the alternative: daily and oftener lugging an arm-full of volumes to and fro between his lodgings and the library. This is no fancy sketch. The writer speaks from actual personal experience in preparing his masters and doctor's theses. In other words, the prospects are discouraging, almost prohibitory for work that is difficult and tedious. Before Missouri can rank with rival institutions for scholarship, for original work, both by faculty and students, she must have an adequate library and a suitable building in which to house it. There is lying in the treasury of the state the sum of \$475,000—war-expenses returned by the national government. For Missouri, as the student would say, it was "like getting money from home" to get that princely fund. What better use could be made of it than to erect with it a splendid Memorial Library building upon the campus? Let us all pull together toward this end.



At the imminent risk of being dubbed a "knocker" the *Quarterly* diffidently ventures the opinion that there is something still wrong with the foot-ball situation at the Varsity. We are, doubtless, not going very deep into a diagnosis when we suggest that two things are very much needed in order to success, a saner schedule and more of the spirit of the school in the coach. As to the former, the past two seasons have demonstrated that we are not yet ready to play Purdue, that is, if we expect to win any more games afterward. Concerning the latter point we wish merely to remark that it was evident to any observer that the team was coached and trained to its

highest point of efficiency for that game. The boys never amounted to very much after that contest. We are making no charges, not even insinuations. We are simply stating facts. Now the coach ought to know that what the student body and the Alumni in Missouri desire most of all is victory here in the state and over Kansas on Thanksgiving day. We don't care a rap to win from Purdue and the reputation it will give us elsewhere and it makes us very "sore" to have a splendid team so slaughtered in that game, which we are not likely to win yet awhile—that it cannot but lose all its subsequent contests, the important ones for us, too.

Let us have a saner schedule, Dr. Hetherington! And, Mr. Coach, get into harmony with the spirit and modest ambition of this school!

We opine that the following schedule would, judging by our past showing, keep the Tigers pretty busy in order to come out ahead of the game and would, at the same time, put them on edge for the great and final contest:

Kirksville	Tarkio	St. Louis
Simpson	Drury	Washington
Rolla	Washburn	Kansas.

And now we want to add, in all fairness, that we believe in the policy of "clean" athletics. In this the athletic authorities have the Quarterly's unqualified support. "Hetheringtonism" as a system is all right. Likewise we are convinced that the Coach knows how to train and develop a good team, whatever other faults he may have. We are, also, of the opinion that the '05 Tigers were as "gamy" a bunch of players as ever represented the Old Gold and Black of Missouri. Hence we believe that if the suggestions above outlined were adopted next year will witness a winning team.

The fact that the Council of the University has been considering a readjustment of educational theories and conditions, more especially the elective system, is our excuse for adverting again to this subject, to which we devoted a bit of space in our last issue. The more we think about it the more desirable a change in the direction of the older curriculum system seems to us. That system, Prussian bed-like tho it was, to which every student was rigidly made to conform, had, at least, the merit of coherence and proportion. It had, moreover, a distinct end in view. But what is an average University student's "course" to-day at an institution like Missouri? It would be interesting to have it worked out from the students' "study cards" for the past five years. We venture the assertion that it would suggest chaos rather than a definite conception of educational opportunity and purpose. Nor is the student so very much to blame. Inspect the average University's courses as offered in its catalogue. What is it but a bewildering list of more or less related studies, of variant intrinsic values, but educationally, from the standpoint of the University on a par, since their 'units' are all equally accepted for graduation? A 'unit' in Elocution is worth as much as a 'unit' in Mathematics or Philosophy, and we have no intention whatever of deprecating Elocution, especially as it is taught at Missouri. It is true, the Varsity accepts only certain groupings to count for one "subject," but these groupings seem to be controlled by no definite principle. But what kind of a sense of educational values does a Freshman absorb from such an environment? How many of them throw away the almost priceless possibilities of their first two years at the University because the elective system throws them upon their own scant resources of self-knowledge and definite purpose? How few of them would, in after life, regret the required training obtained in their Freshman and Sophomore years in English, Latin and Mathematics, for example?



1865. JOHN H. BROWN, '65

The University has no chair of journalism but it is now making an attempt to teach newspaper making by a course of lectures during the present session. The success of such a venture is not, in our humble judgment, problematical. Why not teach anything else through a course of disconnected lectures? The lecturers are:

Captain Henry King, editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*; Melville B. Stone, general manager of the *Associated Press*, New York City; J. A. Graham, managing editor of the *St. Louis Republic*; Shailer Mathews, editor of *The World To-day*, Chicago; George S. Johns, editor of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*; S. S. McClure, editor of *McClure's Magazine*, New York; Samuel Bowles, editor of the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*; B. B. Herbert, editor of the *National Printer-Journalist*, Chicago; Thomas F. Millard, war correspondent; Dante Barton, *Kansas City Star*; William B. Curtis, *Chicago Record-Herald*; W. E. Taylor, *Kansas City Star*; W. E. Moore, *Chicago Inter-Ocean*; Walter B. Stevens, special correspondent; and Homer Bassford, *St. Louis Republic*.

HON. J. H. MOORE, A. B., '46.

The Alumni Quarterly takes pleasure in introducing its readers to another survivor of the class of '46, the Hon. Jas. H. Moore, now living in far-away San Jose, Cal., but still loyal to Missouri and its great school.

Mr. Moore was born in the Kingdom of Callaway, and secured his earlier education in the common schools of that county. In 1842 he entered the University, graduating in 1846, with the degree of A. B. Returning to Fulton he read law in the office of Reed and Hardin, the Hardin who subsequently became governor of Missouri. He studied law

at Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky. and was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1848. In the next year he crossed the continent and settled in California and commenced practice at once, under Mexican rule. At the first election held after the organization of the State of California he was elected, on the Whig ticket, county attorney, in 1852. The same year he again crossed the plains, returning to Callaway, where he was married to Miss Susan Chappell and immediately returned to California. During his absence he had been elected District Attorney, and served four years. In 1857 he was elected Judge, serving four years. His wife died in 1858 and he was subsequently married to Miss E. M. Price, a niece of Gen. Sterling Price. In 1860 he campaigned for Douglass and has been a Democrat ever since and an ardent admirer of Bryan and Hearst. In 1895 he was nominated and elected to the legislature, against his wishes, overcoming a Republican majority of 1900 in the county. Since then he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

THE GRADUATE'S FAREWELL TO "OLD MIZZOU."

Dear old Missouri, fare thee well!
May long prosperity be thine!
My debt to thee I ne'er can tell—
The task demands a tongue divine.

Missouri, Mater, long will dwell
In my fond heart, thy cheerful greeting,
Which o'er me cast such wondrous spell,
That day of our earliest meeting.

Too fast the glad days sped away,
Like morning clouds that lightly fleet,
While 'neath thy watchful care I lay
And quaffed Pierian waters sweet.

When I no longer see thy dome,
While on this world's wide ocean tost,
I'll think of thee, as of a home
Which loyally I loved—and lost.

If ne'er within thy classic walls
With comrades true thy life I'll share,
My soul shall walk those well-known halls,
And join thy every joy and care.

Deep graven into my young soul
Th' golden motto: Honor, Duty—
Thy pledge that I shall reach my goal,
Then I'll restore it in its beauty.

Unrivalled now in all the West,
May thy future still be fairest;
May generations call thee blest,
Enjoying the rich fruit thou bearest.

E.

THE "WAR DEBT" FUND AND ITS DISPOSITION.

On the 8th day of April, 1903, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States paid into the treasury of Missouri the sum of four hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and ninety-eight and thirteen one-hun-

credits (475,198.18) dollars, for expenses incurred and paid in connection with raising money used in arming, equipping and maintaining troops employed in upholding the authority of the United States, during the Civil War of 1861-5. That money will remain in the treasury at Jefferson City until the legislature passes a bill making some disposition of the same. As to what that disposition should be, many suggestions have been made. Some argue that it should be turned into the public school fund; others that it should be given to a good roads fund. The writer believes: 1st.—that the entire amount of the War Debt Fund should be appropriated for the erection of a suitable monument to the volunteer soldiers of Missouri; 2nd.—That that monument should be in the form of a memorial library; 3rd.—That it should be located at and made part of the University of Missouri.

That Missouri should erect a suitable monument to the memory of her volunteer soldiers is a proposition upon which most Missourians will agree. She contributed nearly 180,000 men to the armies of the Civil War, which was more in proportion to her population than the number of soldiers furnished by any other State in the Union, and while Missouri's soldiers fought with a courage and a fortitude which reflected great credit upon the State, yet the State has erected no suitable memorial to their bravery. It is fitting now while there yet remain among us a few of the veterans of the Civil War, when we have in our treasury a fund which came to us as a result of that war, the major portion of which was paid by the men whose bravery we are to commemorate and little of which was paid by Missouri's present citizens, that that fund be at once appropriated for the building of a permanent and lasting memorial to the memory of their heroic deeds. And since it is a fact that Missouri should erect a suitable memorial to the courage and bravery of her soldiers of the Civil War, and

since that memorial should be erected out of the fund which came to the State as a result of that war, can Missouri with her unlimited wealth and boundless resources, with her proud boast that she stands today the fifth State in the Union, afford to be so parsimonious as to divide that fund for the sake of economy? Would she not be taking from the soldier and from his memory that which is justly his? Would she not be giving to posterity an example of ingratitude, which would tend to retard patriotic sentiments which have been of so much service to the commonwealth?

And now to my second proposition, that such a monument to the soldiers of Missouri should be in the form of a Memorial Library Building. It may be argued that a statue of stone, or bronze, or marble, of sufficient proportions and proper design, would be a fitting memorial to the memory of Missouri's heroic soldiers. Yet in time such a monument would become only a silent voiceless specter, significant only to those who are familiar with Missouri's history. Far more fitting would be a great fireproof Memorial Library Building, built from the rugged stones of Missouri's superior quarries. It should be built with massive pillars and towering domes and above its colonnades should be a bronze statue of a Missouri soldier in the uniform of the Civil War, with a knapsack upon his back and a musket in his hand and as he stands there, braving the storm and defying the ravages of time, he will remind young Missourians, in future days, of the prowess and fortitude of our soldiers. Upon the walls of the corridors within should be the pictures of those brave officers and generals who courageously led Missouri's soldiers upon so many hard fought battle fields. Its corridors should be a splendid gallery of portraiture calculated to stir patriotic sentiments in the hearts of young Missourians. Within its massive walls should be set apart suitable rooms for a great library. There the State Historical Society should gather relics,

documents, periodicals, books and information of every conceivable kind, pertaining to the history of Missouri and its people. The State Historical Society has already collected a library amounting to 35,000 volumes, pamphlets and manuscripts. Much of this material could not be duplicated and should be stored in a fireproof building. When Missouri has provided such a building many historical manuscripts and relics, now in the hands of private persons, can be secured and placed on exhibition there. It should be a great store house of knowledge where young men and women can go and learn the civil and military history of the men who have brought Missouri from a virgin wilderness to a place among the first five states in the Union, with a population of 3,500,000 people, marvelous wealth and splendid institutions. There too should be collected a great library of science, art, history, literature and law, where the ambitious young Missourian, who thirsts for knowledge, may find adequate facilities within his own State, where his environments will instill in him patriotic State pride, while he is acquiring the learning and culture so essential to the best citizenship. And within the alcoves should be hung the muster rolls of every regiment and company of Missouri's soldiers, that the stranger may read the names of the men who upheld Missouri's honor in the fiercest struggle in the world's history and every student may point with pride to the name of a friend, a relative or perchance a father, who endured the hardships of war, either in the camp, upon the march, or upon the gory battlefield.

And now to my third proposition. Since Missouri should build a monument to the memory of her soldiers, and since that monument should be in the form of a great Memorial Library Building, within whose walls shall ever flow the crystal waters of a Fierian spring, there is no spot up-

on Missouri's soil where it could be more fittingly or sensibly located than upon the campus of Missouri's State University.

The students of the University now number 1800 and they are increasing at the rate of 300 annually. Among their numbers are young men and women from every section of the State, students from the high schools in the cities and students from the rural districts, students from every avocation in life. There is no period in life where impressions are more indelibly fixed than that of college days. Then where could you better locate a memorial to the memory of Missouri's soldiers than at that great institution of learning, which is molding the character and shaping the sentiments of a great army of young men and women, who are to become the future citizens of the State? Let Missouri's young men and women stand before the colonnades of that great building and study the silent statue of a Missouri soldier; let them pass daily through the corridors, where the portraits of Missouri's generals will fix themselves upon their memories; let them stand in the alcoves and read the muster rolls of the heroes, whose deeds of valor and chivalry have left a halo of glory about their names; then let them delve into shelves around them and learn of the deeds and the men who have transformed Missouri from a howling wilderness to one of the first States in the Union, and among it all they will "imbibe ideals of State duty, which will be of the greatest value to the Commonwealth."

C. A. Newton, '02.

A NEW LIBRARY BUILDING. WHY?

The nineteenth century was characterized by almost revolutionary changes in almost every field of human ac-

tivity. At no time since the Renaissance has there been such a succession of inventions and discoveries; such a limitless expansion in every phase of human thought. Men reached out in every direction for new ideas, adapted them, combined them, improved them and made them the basis for the construction of new theories and new methods of work.

In no field was this ferment more active than in that of education. The kindergarten changed the whole method of the education of children. The laboratory taught men that truth was more surely sought in the test tube and the microscope than in the secluded study.

The library, although it has existed almost from the dawn of history, for the first time became a militant force. No longer a mere collection of books resorted to but seldom, it became a university for those whose school days are ended, and for the student a collection of tools for daily use. More and more the University is centering around it. More and more the administrations of our educational institutions are recognizing that there, more perhaps than anywhere else, emphasis must be laid and money spent. Where the student of fifty or even twenty-five years ago used one book, today he uses a hundred. Instead of one point of view, he gets many. He is compelled to compare, combine and select, to judge and to reach conclusions.

Almost as important as is the collection of books, is it to have a comfortable and convenient place in which they may be used. Sound scholarship has no worse foe than bad air. It is difficult, if not almost impossible, for the student to concentrate himself as he ought in a room in which there must inevitably be more or less noise, and through which others are constantly passing. He should be able to get the books which he wants quickly and use them under conditions which conduce to work.

The library situation in our own University is a serious one. It is well for us to examine the facts. We have today about 67,000 volumes. They are housed largely in one end of the ground floor of Academic Hall, in a room adapted neither in size nor in construction to the purpose for which it is used. In addition to this main library room, both ends of the west transverse corridor have been partitioned off and are used for book storage. Off the south end of this corridor open three rooms, one totally without direct light and air, used for the storage of books, and two others, one used as a cataloging room and the other for an office. Opening on the north corridor is another which is used as a periodical room. On the second and third floors are two other totally dark and unventilated rooms which are used for book storage. Aside from these are a number of other rooms in various buildings which are used wholly, or in part, by the library.

The reading room has approximately 100 seats, not enough to accommodate the students who wish to read. It quite frequently happens that readers are obliged to stand while doing their work. Practically the only method of ventilation is by opening the windows, and in the winter time when the room is crowded it is impossible for the students to get far enough away from them to escape taking cold. The loan desk and the card catalog are in this same room and about them both is a certain amount of necessary noise and confusion. All this is very distracting to the student.

Behind the loan desk are the stacks with about 4,400 feet of shelving with a maximum book capacity of 35,000, or about half of the books now in the library. As a result of this lack of space, we have been obliged to remove from the main stack and transfer to other parts of the building all sets of periodicals and reports in order to make room for the more frequently consulted text books and mono-

graphs. As a consequence, of course, the student finds his material much scattered. He is working on some financial question, for example. The text books are in the main stack, the periodicals are in the Periodical room, the reports of State auditors and treasurers are in the Political Science room on the third floor, and the Congressional documents in a dark room on the second floor. The same thing is true of almost every line of study.

Every student, after he has passed beyond the most elementary work, frequently needs to use a number of books on a given subject for a considerable period of time. He may not be able to work on that subject more than an hour or two a day. There should be a desk where he can go day after day and find his books and papers as he left them the day before. We are not able, in our present quarters, to make any provision for any such use of the library. Every day he must take the time to get his materials together anew.

It is essential to the proper conduct of seminary work that it should be done in immediate and intimate contact with the books on the subject under consideration, not a part of them but all of them. We have no provision for work of this kind in connection with the library. Our seminary work is done under great disadvantages in consequence.

It is frequently necessary for the student to consult with the professor in reference to his reading. The best and most natural place for such consultation is in the library, but we have no place where such consultations can be held.

These are a few reasons why the University library is not doing satisfactory work and why it cannot do it. It is impossible in our present quarters to give satisfactory service to either students or professors.

But there are other important considerations. The library represents a large investment of capital and an investment which should be permanent. On the books of the University the library is carried as worth about \$125,000. This is a very conservative estimate and it is very doubtful if it could be replaced for that figure. Indeed, young as our library is, we have in our collection many books that it would be difficult to replace at any price. We are spending each year, in adding to the library, very considerable sums of money. This large investment is housed in a building which is not fire proof, and in which there is not even a watchman at night. The likelihood of fire is perhaps remote, but it doubtless seemed so in 1892. The library destroyed in that year was smaller than the library of today and book for book not so valuable, but, such as it was, it was destroyed. We cannot afford to go through this experience again, but there is nothing to prevent it. A crossed wire, an unguarded gas light, any one of a dozen causes could wipe out our collections in a few hours.

A further reason for the immediate construction of a new library building lies in the fact that more adequate quarters are necessary for the State Historical Society. This organization, while it is still young, has large and increasingly valuable collections which are used very freely by our students. Crowded as is the University library, that of the Society is even more congested. More space must be provided for it immediately. It is a standing disgrace to the State that valuable collections such as these, in so large a part the gift of individuals to the State, should be so inadequately housed and displayed.

What then is the sort of building we should have, and how much can we afford to pay for it? We should bear in mind from the beginning that the building is not for today alone but for a hundred years. It should be permanent in material and relatively permanent in plan. It should be of

fire proof construction throughout. It should have an immediate shelf capacity of 200,000 volumes and an ultimate capacity of not less than 1,000,000. The portion of the building not needed at once for library purposes should be used for the temporary installation of such departments as Political Science, History, Economics, and Sociology, and perhaps English, departments which, more than any others, use the library as a laboratory. In this way the pressure in Academic Hall would be relieved for many years. Adequate provision should be made for seminar rooms for all departments. Rooms for consultation and for special study should not be forgotten. The offices should be planned in such a way as to reduce to the lowest point the cost of administration. The reading room should be large, well lighted and ventilated and should contain seats for at least 250 students. These are only a few of the details.

The cost of such a building is necessarily great. It will be not only a large building but of a grade of construction much higher than has been necessary in any building heretofore erected on the campus. Reckoned on a cubic foot basis its cost will not be under and will probably exceed 48 cents per cubic foot. The approximate cost of the buildings constructed here during the last few years is 20 cents per cubic foot.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the cost of library buildings in other institutions. Harvard has a building that cost her \$242,000, but it is totally outgrown and must be replaced in the very near future by a much larger and more expensive structure. Columbia's building cost \$1,250,000. Yale, with the additions now decided on, will have expended \$480,000. Cornell expended \$305,000 on a building which is not absolutely fire proof and which is already outgrown. New York University has a building which cost \$1,000,000. Princeton paid \$725,000, the University of Minnesota spent \$200,000. The University of

Wisconsin, under conditions most nearly approximate to our own, erected a building which cost \$460,466, but which, if built today, would cost nearly if not quite \$1,000,000. Shall Missouri, with a population a third greater and a valuation at least as great, be content with less?

J. T. Gerould,
Librarian, University of Missouri.

CO-EDUCATION IN THE 'VARSITY.

Whether the growth of the University has determined the number of Co-Eds, or whether the Co-Eds have been the cause of the growth of the University would be an interesting subject for debate; but this much is certain, that these two facts, co-education and college development have come to be synonymous terms. For better or for worse, co-education has come to the University, and come to stay. For since the time when young women were first admitted to the University under Dr. Read's administration, until the present day, the number of female students has steadily increased, and of late years at an astonishing rate. Could the afore-mentioned benefactor of Missouri women see the results of his work his heart would certainly swell with pride. In place of the handful of women of former times, hundreds, each year, now rise up to call him blessed, and to give thanks that one man was broad minded enough to let them enjoy the benefits so freely given to the men.

Perhaps a word as to the history of co-education would be acceptable here. From an article by Col. Switzler in the "Statesman," these facts were obtained: In 1870, Prof. J. W. Mathias, of Springfield, Mo., suggested to the Board of Curators that women be allowed to enter the University

of Missouri, and Dr. Read, the president, was asked to lay the matter, in the form of a paper, before the next session of the Board. Nothing definite is known about this paper.

In 1871, on the motion of Hon. J. S. Rollins, a committee was appointed, with Dr. Read as chairman, for the purpose of asking the legislature to make an appropriation for the erection of a "Woman's College Home." The main result of this committee's work was ultimately to admit women to all the classes of the school.

In 1872, by resolution of the Curators, women were admitted to the normal department, and later in the same year, the "Woman's College Home" was established and made part of the University. This home, two years later, 1874, materialized in the form of a Ladies Waiting Room, now known as the Ladies' Parlor.

But the Curators advanced very cautiously at first, not permitting female students to attend chapel or lectures in the University proper, nor to use the library except during hours not allotted to male students. But gradually affairs changed. The Curators found that the influence of the women in the University was not harmful and permission was granted them to attend recitations in the University building "providing always that they were marched in good order, with at least two teachers, one in the front and one in the rear of the column, as guards." Think of it!

The next step was to admit women to chapel exercises, and by degrees they were granted the privilege of entering all classes in all departments. But co-education advanced slowly, as all new plans necessarily must, for there still were many obstacles in its way.

The people seemed loth to take up the new scheme; there was prejudice against the University, and favor towards Young Ladies' Seminaries; and the greatest hindrance of all was the ignorance of the people at large of the fact that there was such an institution as the University.

But this block to progress has been pushed aside as the years went by, and now there can be no plea of lack of information concerning the advantages of Missouri's center of learning. Then the college girl herself is no mean press agent. She can easily cajole unwilling parents into allowing their daughters to matriculate in her school, since she herself so amply demonstrates the practical worth of co-education in the University of Missouri.

But one of the serious dangers in the life of the young woman in a co-educational college is that she will lose what the college for women almost always succeeds in securing for her—the development of the power to assume responsible duties and the ability to perform them. In co-educational colleges the young men generally assume the responsible student work, such as administration, college publications, mass meetings. The women retreat into the background, losing invaluable lessons in character development. They thus lose the training that the Eastern women's colleges give in fostering and developing the executive faculty, by active endeavor in these lines.

But in our 'Varsity much of this has been overcome by the Co-Eds in the assumption of the responsibilities of self-government, by social functions, societies and clubs of all sorts, and by religious work. There is scarcely a phase of college life which the young woman does not share. Girls represent their classes in the capacity of office holders. As members of sororities, of class clubs, of the Young Woman's Christian Associations, of the school publications, the girls have to face and overcome problems, and they have been taught to acquire the ability to make things go.

Among the student organization we have, in order of their development, the sororities: The first of these being the Kappa Kappa Gamma, at one time *sub rosa*, but later, when the opposition of the faculty was removed, the

Theta Chapter began its regular organization on April 2, 1875; the second sorority, Pi Beta Phi, came later, organizing a regular chapter in May, 1889. Both societies live in chapter houses, and are self governing.

In 1891, the Young Woman's Christian Association was founded with forty-four members, and has grown to a membership of over two hundred. Every girl is eligible to either active or associate membership, thus making the Association the most representative body among the young women.

An organization, Greek letter in name but without any exclusive spirit, is the Alpha Phi Sigma, the Senior club, organized in 1909. All girls of the Senior class belong and the purpose is to further the interests of the University through the activity of the Co-Eds.

The last named organization best shows the tendency of the times. The spirit is abroad that the "Varsity needs the co-operation of the young women, and they are willing to lend a hand. The best way they can help the institution is to make every girl feel that she is a part of the school and not merely a member of a certain clique or class. The senior girls of '09 saw the truth of this, and with the aid of the Misses Johnston, Williams and Mann, of the faculty, they organized their own class, and planned how to meet the girls of other classes. In various ways the girls were brought together, and a feeling of comradeship was brought about. Later classes have carried on the club-work successfully, and without doubt, the hearty good fellowship that now exists has been brought about in a great measure by this means.

This brief account of Women's institutions in Missouri will make apparent to many former Alumnae the innovations that have taken place since the time when the "Varsity girl dressed in regular uniform as though a boarding school miss; when she was guarded as a dangerous cli-

ment when she was in the school but not a part of it; when, to state it mildly, the 'Varsity girl was the 'Varsity trouble.

But she is not content to rest upon her success. She is an ambitious being, and like the men, she wants to establish traditions of her presence. She does not expect to make them as picturesque or thrilling as those of the men, but yet to have something for the school to remember, as the Ivy Day at Vassar. To some degree, such traditions have had their corner stone already laid. If through neglect or lack of spirit the building should cease, the failure cannot be charged against the girls who now are forwarding the movement. Among the events that bid fair to endure from year to year is the Masquerade given by the gymnasium girls; the Hallowe'en party given by the Young Woman's Christian Association, and the May Day festival given by the Seniors.

The first two entertainments are given in the Academic Hall, and for the time being the Hall belongs to the girls. The boys, jealous of the usurpation, often try to obtain entrance—sometimes gaining it—but their exit is far hastier and less dignified than their entrance. Both nights are gala nights in the college girls' catalogue, and the spirit that seems to pervade, bids fair to keep these two nights a regular part of the college life.

The May Day festival is held on the golf links south of Rollins Field. A half day holiday from work insures a large attendance of the girls, together with the faculty ladies, who share gladly all the interests of the college girl and are her friends. The Maypole dance is revived, and games are played, each class giving some special form of amusement; and in these games the mighty Seniors lay aside their dignity and play Mother Goose charades for the benefit of the admiring Freshmen.

Apart from the social side, the college girl has become a factor in another sphere. She has had her tiny share

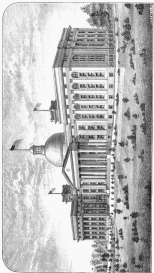
in the literary, or rather journalistic, field. Notably among her productions was the "Tiger Lily," edited by one girl, and not representative of the student corps.

The "Independent," however, is turned over to the girls for the Valentine issue. The girls elect the regular staff and endeavor to bring out a paper that will cast no reflection on the best college paper in the West.

The latest factor in the life of the Co-Ed is the dormitory. In 1903, Read Hall, the beautiful home for women, was opened. But while supposed to be the home for the women of the University, only a very limited number can actually enjoy the benefits of its dormitory life; therein lies the one great fault. There should be a home or homes for women, such as Whittier Hall at Chicago, and the time should not be far distant when such a place will be built, so that not twenty-eight girls, but as many as care to avail themselves of the opportunity can come under one roof.

Such a home should be self-governing, allowing the girls the privilege of bringing out their executive abilities, their practicality in dealing with financial and domestic questions. They would thus be taught the proper use of laws and liberties, which are liberties just so far as they are compatible with another's rights. Of course much depends for success upon the government and head of such an institution. The quickening influence of a cultivated woman who tactfully sees her chance to uplift an untrained young girl's social ideals is the leaves that is needed. Without such a person the home loses its greatest charm; with her it is made a powerful instrument in that deeper education which every true school gives its students. The time is coming when Missouri will have a hall that will accommodate many women, and the aid of the Alumnae is wanted to urge this matter forward with our legislators.

The Co-Eds have made the best of their opportunities in whatever field they have chosen. They have for the most



TO GLAUCON: THE EYES OF THE "OLD BOSS"

part followed in the footsteps of the first woman graduate, who left the school with honors. Every department has been entered by these intrepid women, and though they have taken up professions which have heretofore been deemed only suited to men, yet they have not tried to be the "lesser man," but to work on equal terms. They have their individual characteristics, habits of thinking and feeling; and there has been co-ordination rather than supremacy among the powers of mind and soul.

Charlotte Wronker, '64.

ACADEMIC IDEALS.¹

The expression "Academic Ideals" will probably suggest to your minds a variety of ideas, for so complex is the organization of a modern university, so manifold are its activities, that the ideals which we associate with its life represent a wide range of human thought and actions.

Such an institution is a heterogeneous aggregate of students and instructors animated by many different aims and purposes; for we have passed far beyond the typical college of fifty years ago with its relatively simple life and still simpler curriculum, a common bowl from which intellectual problems were served in equal doses to all.

With the broadening of human knowledge, especially of scientific and practical knowledge, a more diversified and nutritious diet became necessary, as needs and demands for special training and special preparations became urgent.

¹ Portion of an address delivered before the Daily Assembly of the University of Missouri, May 19, 1905.

Our modern curricula embrace courses of study and research entirely unknown or even unthought of not many years ago, and our complex organization of undergraduate, post-graduate, and professional schools is the expression of these needs and purposes.

It was the end and aim of the college of the earlier day to supply a course of general culture to all, and, as if determined by a dictum from heaven, certain subjects were branded as possessing "culture value," while others, not so favored, were consistently, almost religiously, excluded, much as one might classify mushrooms into those that are edible and those that are poisonous. Culture, it was claimed and earnestly believed, is attained only through pursuit of the former, never through pursuit of the latter.

But with the development of a broader intellectual life and in response to the increased demands of the industrial, political, and social activities of men, these educational ideals of the past have been largely discarded and replaced by others that are in closer sympathy with the spirit of our times. The change, however, has not been made at a leap, for the older ideals have been relinquished but slowly, regretfully by some, only after stubborn opposition by others, while even today a few may be found who deplore the modern tendency and see only portents of disaster and educational chaos in the worship of the newer, upstart gods of science.

But we have broken forever with old customs and old traditions and have builded upon a broader, deeper foundation, and in the process of reconstruction we have encountered new problems, the solutions of which has called for the application of new methods and the establishment of new ideals. Nor must it be supposed that the end of the readjustment has been reached; on the contrary, we are today in the very midst of change. The present is a period of rapid development, and with almost feverish effort we

are trying to harmonize and systematize the more or less conflicting educational activities of our times. Many problems await solution and are being subjected to the process of careful examination and discussion, while in all these attempts to carry the work of reconstruction still farther, appeal is made to this or to that ideal as the good to be held in sight.

But I have no intention of discussing in this place special problems or special ideals. I shall, therefore, not attempt, to throw light upon such perplexing questions as, for example, the extent of the elective systems, the duration of the undergraduate period, or even the co-education of the sexes and the football situation. The solution of these and other problems of like character will come in due season, and doubtless the decision, whatever it may be, will be the wise one, for the time at least, for it must necessarily be in accordance with the needs and demands of the broader life of the outside world, to which after all we must in the end conform.

It is rather my purpose, after this somewhat prolonged introduction, to speak of certain general aspects of University ideals which must be common to all and which must be held closely in view, if we are to be worthy of the name of University men and women.

The very atmosphere of a modern university should quicken and ennoble all who come within its beneficent influence. Its life is a detracted, concentrated portion of the intellectual world at large, whose interests and activities are there brought together and made the interests and activities of everyday life.

In its atmosphere we breathe the spirit of achievement and are spurred to our best and most honest effort, for dull and hopeless indeed must be the instructor or student who does not feel the impelling force of this potent influence.

The modern university is an institution of learning in the real and fullest sense of the word, where students and instructors work together, not only to acquire the known, but with still greater diligence and enthusiasm to explore the unknown.

Such an institution has as little use for the instructor of a by-gone age whose pedagogical practice was to deal out his little store of musty knowledge in a spiritless, mechanical fashion, as for the student whose ambition is attained when he has digested only such samples of knowledge as are given him over the lecture desk. The spirit of our times demand that both instructor and student must be investigators, and the methods of both giving and receiving instruction must be the methods of research.

These methods are the method of science which has permeated every department of intellectual activity, for the fact is undeniable that it is the method of science that characterizes the intellectual enterprise of the present day.

With the establishment, then, of this method of science, the concomitant ideals of science have become a powerful and moulding force in our intellectual life.

What do these ideals demand of us? They demand from everyone whose ambition is to rise above the dead level of mediocrity an endless patience, a persistent industry, and above all an honesty of purpose and action that must not fail or falter. Without patience and industry achievement is impossible, and without honesty we become a pestilence.

In the university these ideals should find their highest and truest expression, for here, if anywhere, we must look for the purest development of intellectual life. Here every opportunity is offered for the acquisition of knowledge and the advancement of learning, and in all grades of work, from the lowest to the highest, the way to achievement and progress is open and clear.

Our inheritance from the past is rich, our opportunities for the present are boundless, but the duties and responsibilities that rest upon us as members of a university are grave.

To fulfil these obligations we must be worthy of this heritage and deserve these opportunities that are so abundantly presented to us, for it lies largely with ourselves whether the ideals of the university, ideals to which we are all committed, shall prevail or be debased.

To accomplish our purpose, we must, therefore, set our faces hard against every effort of those who would substitute charlatanism for true learning and who pretend to knowledge that they do not possess.

The university should have no room for the imposter, and it is for us to see that the doors are closed against the intellectual mountebank who would cheapen our ideals and turn learning into quackery.

We should be satisfied with nothing less than absolute intellectual integrity, for the task that is ours is to discover the truth and follow where it leads. This is the very heart and essence of all of our academic ideals, the sole justification of our labors.

There should be no place, no corner, however remote and insignificant, in the whole domain of university life where sham and deceit and trickery can find a lodgment. When their heads crop up, it is our plain and urgent duty to destroy them root and branch, as noxious weeds endangering all else to the cultivation of which our energies and our efforts are directed.

It matters not how relatively unimportant our work may be, but whatever it is, let us do it with strict, even fanatical, adherence to the ideals of intellectual honesty. Let us not pretend to ourselves or to others that our work possesses greater value than it actually does, and however insignificant it may be, let us give it for what it is worth and nothing more.

I know of no more despicable and at the same time more pitiable spectacle than the man of little parts and petty attainments, who by falsification of results and parading of bogus achievements poses as a man of genius and great intelligence. But fortunately his mask is not difficult to penetrate, for, like the harmless caterpillar who has acquired a terrifying appearance with bristling horns and formidable shape to disguise his helplessness, he deceives only the superstitious and the ignorant.

Every influence that surrounds us from the moment we enter the doors of the university should be directed to the creation of an atmosphere from which we breathe intellectual honesty; to the cultivation of a spirit that shows intolerance for nothing save falsehood and sham; and to the propagation of such a loyal devotion to truth as may brave all storms and temptations without failing.

We are told that intellectual freedom is a priceless possession, but its value to us depends solely upon our worthiness to exercise it. Our claim to it is directly proportional to our capacity and willingness to use it in the cause of truth. "It is of small importance," said Ruskin, "whether we get liberty; but of the greatest that we deserve it. Whether we can win it, fate must determine; but that we will be worthy of it, we may ourselves determine; and the sorrowfullest fate of all that we can suffer, is to have it, without deserving it."

The welfare of the university is in our keeping, and it is a trust that we should accept gladly, thankfully, but with a due sense of the responsibility that rests upon us. Its ideals are high, it is true, but not impossible of attainment, and each of us to the full extent of his ability and with all the strength that has been given him to use must see that he does his share in upholding them and protecting them from the hands of those who would drag them down.

It is a fine thing that a university should have commodious buildings of architectural merit, a beautiful campus, a splendid equipment of apparatus and books for purposes of instruction and research, but possessions like these do not necessarily mean greatness. It was Huxley who said that size is not grandeur and that bricks and mortar do not make a university. The glory of a university rests solely upon the character and ability of its teachers and students; upon their moral worth and intellectual clearness. The question of importance is not—how are we going to secure greater material possessions, however valuable as aids these things may be—but what are we going to do with those we have and what use are we to make of our opportunities?

If we are true to our ideals; if we uphold the highest standard of moral and intellectual integrity, the result will be secure, but if we fail, our shame will be great.

I have thus briefly attempted to picture what, as I take it, the spirit of a true university should be and to emphasize some of the essential characteristics of the ideals that must be held constantly, reverently in view, if a university would attain to real greatness.

Whether our capacities and our efforts be great or small, these ideals must be ever present to supply us with an indispensable standard of perfection, toward which we are striving and by which alone we can estimate the magnitude and number of our defects and imperfections. Only by the strictest and most scrupulous adherence to these standards are development and progress possible.

I know of no better description of the ideal university than one given by that clear-minded, honest man and thinker, that courageous champion of veracity, Thomas Henry Huxley. "In an ideal university, as I conceive it," wrote Huxley, "a man should be able to obtain instruction in all forms of knowledge, and discipline in the use of all the

methods by which knowledge is obtained. In such a university, the force of living example should fire the student with a noble ambition to emulate the learning of learned men, and to follow in the footsteps of the explorers of new fields of knowledge. And the very air he breathes should be charged with that enthusiasm for truth, that fanaticism of veracity, which is a greater possession than much learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing knowledge; by so much greater and nobler than these, as the moral nature of man is greater than the intellectual; for veracity is the heart of morality."

George Lefevre,
Prof. of Zoology, U. of M.

REVIEW OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON OF 1908.

A great orator, called on to deliver a funeral oration, said in starting: "My friends, it is idle to gild a grief with words." This is not to be a funeral oration, but it is a subject which it would be idle to gild with words. I shall be brief. The record of the season is five games won and four lost. A majority won? Yes,—but Kirksville, Rolla, Simpson, Tarkio and Haskell are the five. Purdue, St. Louis University, Washington and Kansas are the four. It is a case where numbers do not tell it all.

The season began with uncertainty and doubt. The experience of last year made the followers of the game cautious about expecting too much. The work was late in starting because many delayed coming on account of the fever scare. Some left school as a result of it. Captain Anderson came suffering from an attack of malaria. Salisbury was delayed by the same ailment, and both men were

handicapped by attacks of the disease during the entire season. Few of the members of last year's team were on hand when the season opened, but several members of teams in previous years were back in the game. Jesse, Childers and Hoff promised strength for the team. Of the new men who appeared some were promising and made regular places. At least two others who would have given strength to the line did not remain in school. When the season had gotten well underway there were barely eleven men of "Varsity type" available.

The first game of the season was won from Kirksville by a small score. Rolla and Simpson contributed two victories to the credit of the Tigers before the first real game of the season came with the Haskell Indians. Unexpected victory over the Indians gave the followers of the game confidence in the strength which the team would develop before the close of the season. One more practice game was won before the team took the trip to Indiana to play Purdue. When that trip was made Missouri had a team in fighting trim and they played a great game against their heavy opponents. But they were under a handicap of weight which could not be overcome and against which the light men of the Tiger team could not fight without physical exhaustion. And that was the condition of the Missouri team after that game. They were exhausted when they left the Purdue field and not for many days did they recover, if indeed they ever recovered, from the effects of that battle. As a result of this game the St. Louis and Washington games were both lost. It is an admitted fact that the team which played Purdue would have beaten either St. Louis or Washington. That those games were lost was due to lack of condition. The mistake of playing Purdue is now recognized and there will be no game on the Missouri schedule with the boiler-makers next year.

With the twelve days intervening between the Washington and Kansas games the coaches hoped to bring the team into good condition for the final contest of the year. There was great improvement in the work of the team during these days but the improvement was achieved chiefly through giving the men rest. There was really no hard work for the team in practice after the Washington game. Getting in condition was a matter of getting injuries healed and staleness cured. The story of the Kansas game is similar to that of several other games of the season. The Missouri team fought hard and in the first half played well up to the form of their opponents. But in the latter part of the game the weight against them broke down their defense and put the score up.

As in all such cases there are many theories as to the cause of the disaster. By different people the blame is laid in different places. It is impossible in this article to review the different theories and try to choose one as the correct explanation of the particular situation which we now face. But there are two points which should be well considered by all who are interested in Missouri athletics.

The first point that deserves and demands notice is that the Tigers of 1966 were as hard working, hard fighting, conscientious a lot of men as ever appeared on a football field. They were game to the core and fought to the last ditch no matter how great the odds against them. They were never beaten except by teams which had a substantial advantage of them in weight. Nothing but credit and praise is due the men who fought out the season for Missouri.

Out of the fact stated above that the Tigers were beaten only by being out-classed as to weight comes the other point to be considered by the Missouri alumni. "Why does Missouri not get big men as well as the other schools?" is a question that logically arises when this explanation of the season's losses is offered. Some have ventured the

explanation that it is because of athletic development in the state, and yet others have attempted to support the claim that Missouri men are not so large as those of other states. But in view of one striking fact which came out in the football season just past neither of these explanations explains. On two of the teams which met and defeated Missouri this year the star member of each team was a Missouri man. On one of the greatest teams of the west the star tackle of the team admits that he intended to come to Missouri and his intention was very natural as he was a Missourian. One of the big teams of the East counts a Missourian among the regulars.

In view of these facts it does not appear reasonable to offer an explanation that men do not grow big enough for football in Missouri. But there is food for thought in the facts above set forth. Why do these men go to other schools? The question is not, where do they get their men? They get them, or some of them at least, from Missouri. But how they get them—that is another story. Think of it!

W. T. Nardin, '03.

THE QUARTERLY'S "WANT" COLUMN.

Wanted—A foot-ball schedule so arranged that it will train and not kill a good team before the Thanksgiving game. Will pay almost any price. Address Student, this office.

Wanted—A coach who appreciates and enters into the spirit and ambitions of this university so that he will develop a foot-ball team to the highest point of efficiency for the great game of the season, the social and financial ath-

letic event of the year in university circles, and not for a game played so far away from home that only two spectators could see it, and they had to beat their way. Address, Alumni, care of this office.

THE ALUMNI ORATION.

The Alumni Oration at the next Commencement will be delivered by Lieutenant Governor John C. McKinley, of Unionville, Missouri. Mr. McKinley is a graduate of the Law Department, class of 1888. He is one of the most prominent men of the State, and an excellent speaker.

The following is a list of the former alumni orators:

- 1822—Robt. L. Todd, class '43, Columbia, Mo.
 1834—James H. Moss, class '44, Columbia, Mo.
 1835—Luther T. Collier, class '46, Chillicothe, Mo.
 1850—Odon Guitar, class '46, Columbia, Mo.
 1857—Alexander F. Denny, class '47, Kansas City, Mo.
 1858—John F. Williams, class '48, Macon City, Mo.
 1866—Rev. L. B. Wilkes, class '52, Columbia, Mo.
 1863—Henry Clay Cockrell, class '51, Glasgow, Mo.
 1862—Warwick Hough, class '54, St. Louis, Mo.
 1863—Rev. W. R. Rothwell, class '54, Huntsville, Mo.
 1863—Pres. J. K. Rogers, class '53, Columbia, Mo.
 1870—Thos. B. Castro, class '66, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
 1871—John H. Overall, class '65, St. Louis, Mo.
 1872—James R. Shields, class '68, Columbia, Mo.
 1873—Jerra C. Cravens, class '60, Springfield, Mo.
 1874—Richard D. Shannon, class '64, Louisiana, Mo.
 1875—James H. Wright, class '61, Carrollton, Mo.
 1876—Gardiner Lathrop, class '67, Kansas City, Mo.
 1877—Prosser K. Ray, class '69, Carrollton, Mo.

- 1878—J. V. C. Karnes, class '62, Kansas City, Mo.
1879—Leonidas M. Lawson, class '53, New York City.
1880—Wm. H. Lackland, class '54, St. Louis, Mo.
1881—O. L. Houts, class '70, Warrensburg, Mo.
1882—G. F. Kothwell, class '87, Moberly, Mo.
1883—Robt. J. Bodino, class '53, Paris, Mo.
1884—John G. Provines, class '63, Moberly, Mo.
1885—Stephen B. Elkins, class '69, Washington, D. C.
1886—Jerold R. Leicher, class '73, Marshall, Mo.
1887—Henry W. Ewing, class '72, Jefferson City, Mo.
1888—W. W. Stone, class '58, Jackson, Miss.
1889—Charles E. Yeater, class '80, Sedalia, Mo.
1890—Henry B. Hilgeman, class '80, St. Louis, Mo.
1891—James Black, class '81, Kansas City, Mo.
1892—Warren Switzer, class '73, Omaha, Neb.
1893—Mrs. Sally Gentry Elston, class '73, Kansas City.
1894—Dr. Hanns W. Loeb, class '63, St. Louis, Mo.
1895—Dr. Jas. H. Duncan, class '74, St. Louis, Mo.
1896—Thos. B. Catron, class '60, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
1897—F. N. Peters, class '87, Kansas City, Mo.
1898—Louis Theilmann, class '88, Appleton City, Mo.
1902—H. J. Groves, class '83, Kansas City, Mo.

No addresses were delivered in the years 1859, 1863, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1900, and since 1902. In the last few years the omission was due chiefly to the unavoidable absence of those appointed to deliver the addresses. Beginning with next Commencement, however, the Alumni Oration will doubtless resume its place of prominence on the program for Commencement Week.

C. M. J.

ALUMNI LETTERS.

(The very limited space at our disposal makes it impracticable to print more than 222 of these letters in each issue.)

From	Kansas City	?
"	St. Louis	?
"	St. Joseph	?
"	Carthage	?
"	Pittsburg	?
"	Hannibal	?
"	Chicago	?
"	Joplin	?
"	Kirkville	?
"	Sedalia	?
"	Manilla	?
	Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.	

Alumni every where will enjoy reading this interesting and inspiring exchange of greetings and opinions.

A REMARKABLE RECORD

For University attendance is that made by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes. Six of them are graduates of the university, while a seventh was in attendance for two or three years. For 18 years, from 1870 to 1888 one or more of the family were always enrolled as students. Here is the record:

- Scott Hayes, B. S., B. Agr. '71, M. S., M. Agr. '78;
 now living in Chamberlain, S. D.
 Fred Hayes, B. S., '77; Deceased.

Lee Hayes, A. B., T. E., '79, C. E., '80; now living in
Butte, Mont.

Ida Hayes, Ph. B., B. S., '79, M. S., '83; now living in
San Juan, P. R.

Kate Hayes, A. B., Ph. B., '80, A. M., '85; now Mrs.
J. L. Kester, of Waco, Tex.

Gretta Hayes, A. D. B., '83, Ph. B., '85; now Mrs. E.
G. Withers, of Denver, Col.

Fannie V. Hayes, Student during— now Mrs. C. C.
Guthrie, of Columbia, Mo.

THE MONTANA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

"The University of Missouri Alumni Association of Montana was recently organized in Missoula, Montana. Professor J. S. Snoddy was chosen president and John M. Evans secretary. The charter members of the association, all residing in Missoula are: Judge John M. Evans, Mrs. Helena Grace (Hastings) Evans, Dr. R. Gwinn, Mrs. Anna C. (Payne) Gwinn, Will P. Fisher, Thomas Nelson Marlowe, Henry O. Collins, Percy Napton, J. S. Snoddy, Mrs. Lutey Lee (Evans) Liste, Frank Woody, Dr. Harry C. Smith, Thomas E. Evans. It is said that more than 100 persons now residing in Montana are known to be eligible to membership and it is probable that as many more are residents of Montana who are not known to the organizers of the association.

THE KIRKSVILLE ASSOCIATION.

The resident graduates of the University at Kirksville, Mo., met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith and organized a club. The following officers were elected: Prof. B. P. Gentry, president; Miss Carrie Jackson, vice-president; Miss Ardella Dockery, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, Prof. B. P. Gentry, A. H. Smith and Miss Jennie Green. The following is a list of the club members: Prof. B. P. Gentry, Miss Jennie Green, Miss Carrie Jackson, Miss Ardella Dockery, Miss Lesta Dockery, Eugene Fair, J. E. Reiger, A. H. Smith, J. W. Hyde, Mrs. J. W. Hyde, S. S. Stokes, C. E. Murrell, R. M. Ginnings, Nelson Sears, S. S. Carroll, R. M. Pickell, Mrs. R. M. Pickell and J. E. Weatherly.

The club will meet once a month. The first meeting was held December 8 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, 104 E. McPherson street.

AT PITTSBURG.

A number of Missouri's graduates met at the Duquesne Hotel on Thanksgiving Day to enjoy the season's good things and to revive the memories of student days at Columbia. We venture it was good to be there.

AT ST. LOUIS.

After the Washington game the local Alumni gave an elaborate banquet. While the loss of the game cast a degree of gloom over the gathering, Missouri's grit and helpfulness were much in evidence.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Here also a few of the fellows got together on Thanksgiving day and had a good time.

AT KANSAS CITY.

1 7 1 7 1 7 * 1 2 * * 2 1 * 1 2 * * 1

CLASS NEWS.

Subscribers are requested to assist in making this department as complete as possible. Report changes of address; marriages; deaths; and any other matters of interest about former students, promptly to the editor. Addressed envelopes will be sent to anyone who will undertake to supply such news for these pages.

'49

Rev. Edmund Hall Burnam, A. B., A. M., will copy a few things from "memory's leaves" for our readers for the next issue. Box 21, Sterling, Va.

'51

James M. Davis, M. D., can be addressed at Craig, Mo.

'53

L. M. Lawson, A. B., A. M., a New York City banker, still keeps up his interest in his alma mater. He recently sent in his subscription for the Quarterly "with best wishes for the success of the enterprise." Alumni center 1879. Address 338 Riverside avenue.

74

Marcellus Carr, A. B., can be addressed 1225 Twelfth street, Oakland, Cal.

75

J. A. McBrayer, A. B., lives at Harrodsburg, Ky.
W. W. Stone, A. B., may be addressed at Greenville, Miss.

Gen. W. Hyde, A. B., A. M., is a Baptist minister at Lexington, Mo.

76

T. T. Bassett, A. B., is living at Paris, Mo.

Robt. C. Carter, A. B., A. M., is a practicing physician of Higginville, Mo.

Chas. E. Leonard, A. B., A. M., lives at Boonville, Mo.

77

Wm. H. Burnham, A. B., A. M., is a minister of the gospel, and lives at Fulton, Mo.

David W. Graves, A. B., A. M., is also a minister and resides at Montgomery City, Mo.

78

H. W. Ess, A. B., A. M., is the sole graduate of this year—a stirring one in Missouri annals. Mr. Ess ought to return to his Alma Mater at the next commencement and hold a class reunion. He is a lawyer and can be addressed 312 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

79

James S. Preston, S. B., M. S., is a practicing physician at Armstrong, Howard county, Mo.

80

Wm. C. Burtis, S. B., is a wholesale druggist of Terre Haute, Ind.

81

Baker W. Badger, A. B., A. M., can be addressed at White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

Gardiner Lathrop, A. B., A. M., Lawyer. President Board of Curators. Alumni orator 1876. Address, 9 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

'68

Givens M. Horn, S. B., M. S., is living at Holden, Mo.

'70

Shannon C. Douglass, A. B., A. M., LL. B., is judge of the Circuit court. Address N. Y. Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Eli Penter, S. B., N. G., A. M., is a member of the Boone County Bar. Residence, Ashland, Mo.

Oliver Lee Hosta, B. S., M. S., is a prominent member of the Warrensburg Bar.

'73

Jerrold R. Letcher, B. S., M. S., LL. B., is lawyer, journalist and Clerk of the U. S. Court, Salt Lake City. Alumni Orator 1896. Address, 375 S. 10th Str.

Turner McBaine, S. B., is president of the Exchange National Bank, Columbia, Mo. and an extensive stock-raiser.

'76

A. W. Graham, M. D., lives at Warrenton, Mo.

Harvey Nalley, M. D., is a physician and surgeon at Cainsville, Mo.

'77.

Missouri has no more loyal and devoted alumnus than E. D. Phillips, Ph. D., Ph. M., the efficient Principal of the Kansas City Manual Training High School. His interest goes far beyond talk. During the session of 1904-05 he conducted the biggest pilgrimage of High school students that ever came to Missouri's educational Mecca. It was through his efforts that the Rhetorical and Elocutionary Contest among high-school seniors, with two \$125.00 scholarships, was established at the University. Prof. Phillips' record as head of the first full-fledged manual training high-school

in the middle west is attested by two gold medals from the St. Louis World's Fair—one for the school and one for himself.

'78.

Jerome D. Potts, M. D., is an instructor in Barnes Medical University, St. Louis. Address, 4800 Olive St.

Frank M. Brown, Pe B., B. S., M. S., is Supreme Court Reporter at Jefferson City.

'79.

Jno. S. Miller, M. D., can be addressed 149 West Park Ave., Aurora, Ill., where he practices.

W. F. McQuitty, M. D., lives at Correctionville, Iowa.

'83.

Prof. E. E. Bass, B. L., is Superintendent of Schools in Greenville, Miss.

Samuel D. Gromer is doing graduate work at Columbia University.

'84.

Chas. W. Reagan, M. D., can be addressed 106 Vine St., Macon, Mo.

Beverly T. Galloway, B. A. S., LL. D., is one of the Varsity's distinguished sons. He is the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

'85.

W. A. Rothwell, B. S., is Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, with headquarters at Moberly, Mo.

W. S. Dearmont, A. B., A. M., of the Cape Girardeau Normal, though away from his Alma Mater twenty years, writes that his "heart is with the Tigers."

'87.

Judge J. M. Evans, LL. B., can be addressed: Missoula, Montana.

Anna Bates, A. B. (Mrs. C. F. Hersman), can be addressed 5155 Cornell Ave., Chicago, Ill. She is instructor in Greek in one of the High Schools of that city.

'89.

Chas. H. Stumberg, A. B., A. M., is Prof. of Modern Languages in the Louisiana State University. Address, 609 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge.

'90.

Frank B. Williams, C. E., M. S., is Asst. Prof. of Engineering in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Nannie S. Coleman, A. B., A. M. (Mrs. C. H. Stumberg), is living in Baton Rouge, La.

'91.

Paul Evans, M. D., is the Director of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo.

Wm. R. Littell, LL. B., who, besides other distinctions, has the honor of having been the captain of the first football team that ever represented the Varsity, in '90, is a lawyer and editor of Tarkio, Mo.

'94.

Edward B. Cauthorn, B. S. in C. E., is the Principal of the Columbia, Mo., High School.

Robt. E. Graham, M. D., is one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Columbia, Mo.

Jno. E. Farmer, M. D., is a physician and owns a drug-store at Hartsburg, Mo.

W. W. Griffith, B. S., M. S., is Superintendent of Schools, Ferguson, Mo.

Jean A. Schaefer, A. B. (Mrs. N. C. Riggs), is living in Chicago. Address, care Armour Institute.

W. T. Conley, B. S., is with the Exchange Nat. Bank, Columbia, Mo.

'95.

Thos. W. Thompson, LL. B., is practicing law at Commerce, Texas.

Norman C. Riggs, B. S., M. S., is Prof. of Math. at Armour Institute, Chicago.

196.

Thomas R. Fowler, B. S. in C. E., is the Manager of the Kinloch Telephone Company's Central Office, St. Louis.

Curtis Hill, B. S. in C. E., C. E. Cornell '99; Captain of the '91 Tiger team, is First Asst. Engineer of the St. Louis Sewer Dept. Address: 4659 Fountain Ave.

Henry H. Rutherford, B. L., M. D., is a surgeon, with the rank of Captain, in the U. S. Army. Address, care of Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

197.

George Roshlevsky Stalkoff, B. S. in C. E., can be addressed at Saratof, Russia.

L. T. Stacey, LL. B., is the efficient County Clerk of Boone County, Mo.

Bert Munday, B. S., M. S., M. D., is connected with the City Hospital, New York City. Address, W. 23rd. St.

A. W. McAlester, Jr., B. L., A. B., M. D., has opened an office as an Eye Specialist in Jeff City.

198.

William H. Turner, B. S. in C. E., M. D., is the Asst. Cashier of the Cherokee National Bank at Talequah, L. T. Mr. Turner was for two or three years after the Spanish War Acting Commandant of the Cadet Battalion of the University.

Hans C. Johnston, M. D., practices in Meadville, Mo.

Chas. C. Farmer, M. D., practices at Hartsburg, Mo.

W. F. Wilson, A. B., A. M., LL. B., is one of the prominent attorneys of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Gertrude Ammerman, A. B. (Mrs. W. F. Wilson), can be addressed Oklahoma City, Okla.

E. B. Powell, LL. B., is an Attorney-at-Law in Hughesville, Mo.

Edward R. Hamilton, LL. B., is engaged in farming near Columbia, Mo.

John V. Nebel, LL. B., is practicing law at High Hill, Mo. He was a member of the 42nd General Assembly and Chief Engrossing Clerk of the 43rd General Assembly.

'99.

John W. Turner, M. D., practices at Louisiana, Mo. Address, 418 Frankford Road.

Jacobina Brandenberger, B. S., is teaching in Carrollton, Mo., High.

Richard L. Hawkins, A. B., A. M., is Instructor in Romance Languages at Harvard. Address, 1170 Moss Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

John W. McGarvey, A. B., is Superintendent of the California, Mo., schools.

Lee Utley, L. B., LL. B., is practicing law in Kansas City, Mo. Address, 408 Gumble Building.

Chas. F. Bell, A. B., is studying at Rush Medical. Address, 5748 Jackson Ave., Chicago.

Phil L. Campbell, B. L., is Cashier of the First National Bank, Goliad, Texas.

'00.

Percy Napton, LL. B., is practicing law in Missoula, Mont.

Norman Freudenburger, A. B., A. M., is principal of the Everton, Mo., High school.

Rosalie Gerig, A. B., A. M. (Mrs. Edwards), can be addressed 315 N. Ingram St., Henderson, Ky.

Henry C. Freudenberger, B. L., M. D., is practicing medicine at Centertown, Mo.

John S. Maddox, A. B., is Superintendent of Schools of Chillicothe, Mo.

Carl Kruse, LL. M., Captain of the '00 foot-ball team, is practicing law at Enid, Okla.

John Kramer, LL. B., Captain of the '99 Tigers, practices law in Kansas City. Address, 3530 —.

Evelyn Gracia Woodside, LL. B., is practicing law in St. Louis. Address, Carleton Bldg.

701.

Mrs. Helen Froudenberger, Secy. (Acad.)

Chas. A. Jenkins, A. B., is in the Real Estate and Insurance business—Okmulgee, Ind. Ter.

Chas. L. Parkhurst, M. D., practices at Houstonia, Mo.

Berj. W. Vaughn, M. D., is in practice at Urbana, Mo.

Horace Reed, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, can be addressed 1601 W. Cleveland Ave., Guthrie, Okla.

Edith Shipley, A. B., B. S., can be addressed 4912 Pine St., Station H., Cincinnati, Ohio. She is teaching.

Otto R. Patzwald, A. B., A. M., is Professor of Modern Languages in Albany College, Albany, Oregon.

Goldie M. Hamilton, A. B., A. M., is instructor in English and Latin in the Excelsior Springs, Mo., High.

W. A. Higbee, A. B., practices law in Kirksville, Mo.

H. S. Kleinschmidt, C. E., is an Asst. Engineer in the U. S. Reclamation Service. Address, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Wm. M. Cole, M. D., can be addressed Sedalia, Mo.

S. V. Bedford, M. D., has an office in the Merchants' Bank Building, Jeff City.

Fred. O. Kapps, M. D., is at Winifred, S. D.

Tom M. Ellis, A. B., Captain of the '02 Tigers, when last heard from was attending the University of Louisville.

Jacob Chesoff, A. B., A. M., is with the Elliott-Fischer Co., 504 Gamble Bldg., Kansas City. The "Varsity" has no more loyal alumnus and the Quarterly no more enthusiastic friend. We are indebted to him for twenty new subscribers.

702.

M. M. Dearing, Secy. (Acad.)

George J. Walker, B. S., in C. E., A. B., is with the American Bridge Co., Ambridge, Pa.

Hon. C. A. Newton, LL. B., Ex-Representative from Wright County by resignation, is the Asst. U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, with head-

quarters in Kansas City. The Varsity has no better friend. See his article in this issue.

Stanley Masters, A. B., is with a lumber firm in St. Louis. Address, Fullerton Building.

S. Bailey Hour, B. S. in C. E., Tiger quarter-back, is engaged in engineering in Chicago. Address, 7119 Princeton Ave.

Jno. S. Bowman, A. B., is doing post-graduate work at Yale.

Thekla Kahn, A. B., is teaching in the Columbia, Mo., High School.

Lacy Olive Morehead, A. B. (Mrs. L. E. Schaeffer), can be addressed, Cameron, Mo.

Alfred H. Smith, A. B., is a banker of Kirksville, Mo.

Jno. A. Brundige, B. S. in M. E., B. S. in E. E., M. E., is with the Ontario Power Co., Niagara Falls. Address, P. O. Box 3.

J. M. Gwinn, A. B., is instructor in the Warrensburg Normal.

Roy Hockensmith, LL. B., is practicing law in Carthage.

Olin H. Moore, A. B., A. M., Harvard, is professor of Modern Languages in Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.

N. O. Hopkins, A. B., is Professor of History in the Columbia Normal Academy.

Carric R. Jackson, A. B., B. Agr., is teaching in the Kirksville Normal.

Walter Burch, LL. B., was a member of the last legislature from Audrain County. Address, Mexico.

Florence M. Nesbitt, A. B., teaches Manual Training in St. Joseph. Address, 103 S. 16th St.

C. B. Davis, A. B., LL. B., practices law in St. Louis. Address, 1618-22 Chemical Building.

Asa D. Dillard, A. B., is Principal of the public school at Latah, Wash.

Ella Adeline Busch, A. B., A. M., teaches English and German in the Westport Kansas City High. Address, 4148 Warwick Blvd.

'03.

¹ Miss Mary S. Walker, Secy. (Acad.)

E. B. Smith, B. S., M. E., is an instructor in Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

F. W. Sampson, "Salty," C. E., is with a mining company at Joplin, Mo., his old home.

Henry T. Moore, A. B., A. M., holds a scholarship in English at Yale.

W. G. Bek, A. B., A. M., is doing graduate work in German at the University of Pennsylvania. Address, 122 S. 83rd St., Philadelphia.

Chas. Collins, A. B., is principal of the Oak Hill High School, St. Louis.

Ira D. Mullinax, A. B., is publishing the Kingfisher, Okla., 'Times.'

Maggie L. Stump, A. B., A. M., is teaching in the Nevada, Mo., High School. Address, 825 W. Sycamore St.

Harry C. Payne, M. D., practices at Paris, Mo.

'04.

E. F. Nelson, Genl. Secy.

Miss Edith Steiner, Secy. (Acad.)

Lee E. Philbrook, B. S. in C. E., is Designing Engineer with Ritter and Malt. He can be addressed at 1433 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill. He writes that "with Ward, Houx and Maclay we keep green the memory of the 'Varsity and the frat and are eager for any news from either."

James L. Woodress, B. S. in C. E., is with the Transit Company, St. Louis. Address, 5046 Morgan St.

A. R. Eitzen, B. S. in C. E., is with a Chicago and Great Western R. W. surveying party at Rapid City, S. D.

Dan McFarland, A. B., former editor of the Independent, represents the Kansas City Star, at Columbia.

Mary E. Conway, A. B., is teaching in the Trenton, Mo., High School.

W. S. Heggett, A. B., is practicing law in Kansas City. Address, 2902 Harrison St.

Helen A. Sewall, A. B., A. M., is instructor in Latin at Hardin College, Mexico, Mo.

T. K. Smith, A. B., is with the Little-Hays Investment Co., St. Louis. Address, 303 North 4th St.

Lulu Belle Woodbridge, A. B., can be addressed 501 West 100th St., New York City.

Maud Barnes, A. B., is teaching in the Fort Smith, Ark., High School.

Frank H. Birch, A. B., is taking law at Harvard. He has been cast for a part in the Greek play, which is only given once in 25 years at Harvard.

Paul Hayhurst, A. B., A. M., is now at Cornell working for his doctorate.

C. K. Martin, E. E., won a fellowship in Electrical Engineering at Cornell in competition with some Cornell students.

Albert F. Willier, M. D., can be addressed 616 E. Division St., Springfield, Mo.

Milton S. McMurtry, M. D., practices at Clovis, Fresno Co., Cal.

C. H. Clark, M. D., is living at Schopierre, Wis.

Eugene P. Cowgill, M. D., practices at Johnson, Ark.

R. M. Ginnings, A. B., is Assistant in Math. in the Kirksville Normal. He is the proud father of Defoe Childress Ginnings, born Sept. 23, 1905. He writes "We named him in honor of Prof. L. M. Defoe" whom I consider "the most excellent of men, unsurpassed as a teacher and the greatest friend of the student I ever knew."

❧

Miss Hertha Eitcox, Secy. (Acad.)

Stella Darnaway, A. B., is attending the Moody Bible Institute, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago. She hopes to be ready to sail as a Foreign Missionary in a year or so.

Homer Hustin Haggard, B. S. in C. E., Ex-Tiger Captain, can be addressed 245 E. 33rd St., New York City. He is engaged on the Pennsylvania R. R. tunnel. He longs for "old Missouri," but must languish in provincial New York.

Jack Edy, C. E., Quarter-back in 1904-05, is doing well with a bridge-building concern at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

L. W. Bardick, A. B., is scholar in Greek at the University of Wisconsin.

F. E. Williams, LL. B., is practicing law at Fredericktown, Mo.

Ann L. Carter, LL. B., is engaged in graduate work at Columbia University.

O. E. Malbury, B. S. in C. E., can be addressed 301 Eyers Ave., Joplin, Mo.

L. P. Schoelling, A. B., can be addressed 69 M. D., University of Chicago, where he is imbibing theology.

H. LeRol Sea, B. S. in C. E., is with the American Bridge Co., Ambridge, Pa.

H. L. Pierce, A. B., is taking work at Drexel Institute. Address, 122 S. 33rd St., Philadelphia.

H. B. Diehl, E. E., is with the Telluride Power Co., Provo, Utah.

D. J. Cavanaugh, B. S. in C. E., is draughtsman for the American Car and Foundry Co., at his old home, St. Charles, Mo.

E. E. Penter, E. E., has a position with the American College Stores Corporation. Address, New Haven, Conn.

Ernest A. Green, A. B., LL. B., is practicing law at Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Robt. E. Kern, A. B., is doing graduate work at Columbia University. Address, 307 Livingston Hall, New York City.

Billie P. Six, A. B., "Varsity record holder for the broad jump, is principal of the Shelbyville, Mo., school.

Thom. D. Woodson, A. B., is "taking medicine" at Washington University.

Henry G. Bedinger, A. B., is at Columbia University.

Luella Hoffman, A. B., teaches German in the Sedalia, Mo., High School. Address, 901 Missouri Ave.

Rose E. Burns, A. B., is teaching in the Vandalia, Mo., High.

Hattie Greensfelder, LL. B., can be addressed 4411 Washington Ave., St. Louis.

Benj. Antosowsky, M. D., is Internist and Ambulance Surgeon of the Washington Heights Hospital, N. Y. City. Address, 819 Second Ave.

H. H. Freeman, A. B., 1543 Admiral Boulevard, Kansas City, is representing the Midland Lyceum Bureau of Des Moines, Iowa.

George J. Salem, B. S. in Agr., the "Egyptian Prince," is with the Holt Manufacturing Co., Stockton, Cal. He writes that he is "well located and happy." He keeps up with the "Varsity."

C. C. Albright, M. D., can be addressed, Anaconda, Mont.

R. E. Hollingshead, A. B., is taking law at Harvard. Address, 17 Fairfax, Cambridge, Mass.

Chas. N. Hartwell, A. B., modestly reports his "future nebulous." Address, Mitchells, Culpepper Co., Va.

S. M. Frank, A. B., is with the Mechanics-American Bank, St. Louis. Address, 5033 Vernon Ave. During November he spoke at Assembly on Banking Methods.

Jose M. Santiago, M. D., lives in Veja Alta, P. R. He recently passed highest in the Civil Service Exam, securing the position of Health Officer, over several eastern college men.

James E. Nelson, M. D., is at the Polyclinic, San Francisco, Cal.

Frank L. Wiley, A. B., B. S. in Ed., is Superintendent of Schools, Van Buren, Ark.

Sue H. Phipps, A. B., is teaching in Troy, Mo.

Robt. L. Myers, A. B., B. S. in Ed., is the Superintendent of Schools of Princeton, Mo.

Warren Ingold, A. B., is a scholar in Math., University of Chicago.

Wray Dudley, E. E., is employed in the Testing Dept., General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Address, 45 Front St.

Class of '07.

Reported by I. V. Barth, 918 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Wilbur Andrew Cochel, B. S. in Agr., Purdue Agricultural Experimental Station, Lafayette, Ind. Residence, 1012 First Street, West Lafayette, Ind.

James F. Conran, LL. B., 17 Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo. Residence, 4029 Cook Ave., Attorney-at-Law.

Guy Grisby Dowdall, B. L., Clinton, Ill., Physician.

Granville Dennis Edwards, A. B., Minister. Philippine Islands.

George Harrison English, Jr., LL. B., A. M., 418 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo. Residence, 706 North Delaware St., Independence, Mo., Attorney-at-Law.

Judson Cooper East, B. L., Muskogee, Ind. Ter., Real estate.

Arthur Gwinn, LL. B. Deceased.

Claudia May Hatson, B. S., Columbia, Mo.

Henry Herrschel, B. L., A. M. Philippine Islands.

Arthur Martin Hitch, A. B., Instructor, Kemper Military Academy, Boonville, Mo.

George Henry Hunker, B. S. Address unknown, probably Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Andrew Walker McAlister, B. L., A. B., M. D., Columbia, Mo. Physician.

Elmer T. McLaugh, B. L., A. M., M. D. Richmond, Mo.

Joe Shelby McIntyre, B. L., LL. B. Missouri Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo., residence, 3034 Westminster Place. Attorney-at-Law.

Bert Munday, B. S., M. S., M. D. New York City, N. Y. Connected with the New York City Hospital. Residence address: 387 West 83rd Street.

Max Washington Myer, A. B., Columbia, Mo., Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University of Missouri. M. D. Marion Simms College of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. Studied in Germany.

Thomas Jefferson Newman, B. L., Address, probably Joplin, Mo., Attorney-at-Law.

Minnie Catharine Ogan, A. B., A. M., Columbia, Mo., Assistant Secretary of Missouri State Historical Society.

Edward Graves Pringle, A. B., 415 Grand Street, New York City, N. Y. Residence, 317 West 80th Street, New York City, N. Y. LL. B. 1900, Columbia University. Attorney-at-Law.

Lalla Kookh Rogers, B. L., Teacher. Philippine Islands.

Eleanor Phidelia Sears. Married. Address unknown.

Hugh Allison Smith, B. L., A. M., 804 Madison Street, Madison, Wis. Prof. of Romance Language, University of Wisconsin. Assistant Professor of modern languages in Colorado College, 1889-1901. Professor of Modern Languages in Colorado College, 1901-1903. Professor of French in Colorado College, 1903-1905. Studied in Paris and at Harvard University.

Charles Monroe Strong B. L., A. M., Journalist.

Ethel Barton Swearingen, A. B. Now Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Canon City, Colo., 804 Badd Avenue.

Charles William Turner, B. L. Address unknown.

Everett Pine Weatherly, A. B., B. S. in C. E. Address, St. Joseph, Mo.

James Edward Weatherly, B. S. Address probably Kirksville, Mo.

James Paul White, LL. B. '94, Real Estate business, New Franklin, Mo.

George Rapen Wilkerson, B. L., LL. B. Seattle, Wash.

Gallus Lawton Zwick, B. L., LL. B. 605 North Fifth Street, St. Joseph, Mo. Business address—Hughes Building. Attorney-at-Law.

Irvin Victor Barth, A. B., A. M., LL. B., 214 Wainwright Building, St. Louis, Mo. Residence, 4319 Lindell Blvd. LL. B. Harvard, 1902, Attorney-at-Law.

Academics of '98.

Royal H. Switzler, Reporter, Lewis and O'Fallon Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Adams, George P., King City, Mo., secretary and treasurer King City Hardware Co. Married.

Ammerman, Gertrude (Mrs. W. F. Wilson) Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Barnes, Charles M., Marston, Mo., manager Barnes Store Co. Married.

Blackwell, Laura Craig. Deceased.

Blair, Jessie Alice. Sedalia, Mo.

Botts, Lena C. Deceased.

Bush, Aubrey C., Fulton Mo., editor. Married.

Connell, Edward, near Denver, Colorado, engineering. Married.

Carroll, Stephen Lamme, Kirksville, Mo., director of athletics, State Normal School.

Cosgrove, James W., Boonville, Mo., lawyer. Married.

Griger, Harvey V., Rich Hill, Mo. Merchant.

Gerig, John Lawrence, Cambridge, Mass., professor Romance languages, Harvard University.

Henderson, Cicero A., Bridgewater, Mass. Minister.

Holman, Thomas, Salem, Mo.

Higgins, Garry E., 389 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
Manufacturers Commercial Co.

Jackson Clarence M., Columbia, Mo., professor of An-
atomy, University of Missouri. Married.

Knepper, Myrtle, Cape Girardeau, Mo., assistant pro-
fessor Mathematics, State Normal School.

McMahon, Wm. T., Seymour, Mo.

Perkins, Madison L., Mesquite, Texas, principal High
School. Married.

Perry, Thomas B., engineering work.

Phillips, Murray, Jr., New Madrid, Mo. Business.

Raut (mastrach), Irwin, (name changed), Sedalia,
Mo., in charge Branch Scranton Int. Corresponding
Schools. Married.

Riley, Lottie M., (Mrs. Thomas I. Mairs), Penn State
College, State College, Penn.

Russell, Antoine Edward, Spokane, Wash., lawyer.
Married.

Switzler, Royall Hill, Lewis and O'Fallon Sts., St.
Louis, Mo., secretary and treasurer St. Louis Refrigerator
and Cold Storage Company.

Williams, Horace Beckley, A. B. '89, Trust Bldg., Dal-
las, Texas, lawyer. Married.

Wilson, William Frank, Oklahoma City, Okla., lawyer.
Married.

LL. B's of 1899.

Reporter: J. S. McIntyre, 1201-3 Missouri Trust Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Clarence A. Barnes. Married. Practicing law, Mex-
ico, Mo.

Irvin Victor Barth. Single. Practicing law, 214 Wain-
right Bldg., St. Louis.

John Milton Bauer. Married. City Attorney of St. Joseph, Missouri. May be addressed at 7th and Felix Streets.

Clyde Aigser Bissett. Single. Insurance business. Office 813 Law Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Allen Tisdal Broughton. Married. Practicing law. Hardin, Mo.

Lee Callow, Mound City, Mo.

Adam Van Buren Coppedge. Married. Practicing law, Grove, Indian Territory.

Samuel Jefferson Corbett. Single. Practicing law, Carruthersville, Mo.

William Ernest Cottrey, Knox City, Mo.

James Edwin Crook. Single. Practicing law, Osceola, Mo.

Frank Asbury Davis. Farming and stock raising in Hope County. Address, Forest City, Mo.

Ernest Easton Doll. Railway mail service between Liberty, Mo., and Chicago. Home, at St. Joseph, Mo.

Libson Elwood Durham. Married. Practicing law. Firm name: Smith, Thomas & Durham, Massachusetts Bldg., Kansas City.

Politte Elvins. Married. Practicing law, Elvins, Mo.

Geo. W. Easton. Married. Practicing law. Firm name: Easton, Corbin & Easton, St. Joseph, Mo.

James Frank Eaves. With the auditing department of the St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co., Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. Harrison English, Jr. Married. Practicing law. Office, 515 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Cory Craig Ferrell. Married. Practicing law. Firm name: Brewster, Ferrell & Mayer. Address, 507 N. 30th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Preston Edwin Gardner. Married. Practicing law. Office, 407 Main Street, Joplin, Mo.

Walter Conrad Goodson. Married. Practicing law, Macon, Mo.

Miles Fleetwood Gordon. N. Y. City.

Spencer Francis Harris. Practicing law. Address 3635 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Geo. Royall Henderson. Single. Farming near Columbia, Mo.

William Casper Hock. Married. Practicing law. Offices in the New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Francis Price Jones. Married. Bookkeeper First National Bank at Versailles, Mo.

Amos Albert Knapp. Married. Practicing law, Versailles, Mo.

Abraham Walter Lafferty. Single. Practicing law, Montgomery City, Mo

Ira Miller Lee. Claim department of the St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Address, care of Claim Department, Frisco R. R., Kansas City, Mo.

Joseph Shelby McIntyre. Single. Practicing law. Offices, 1208 Missouri Trust Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

Chas. Faxon Metc. Real estate, 316 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Barron Norton Mosman. Married. Practicing law, 1611 S. 38th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Chas. Ernest Murrell. Married. Practicing law, Kirksville, Mo.

Ralph Miller Pickell. Married. Railway mail service, between Kirksville, Mo., and Quincy, Ill. Home Kirksville, Mo.

Chas. Edward Prettyman. Practicing law, Neosho, Mo.

Leslie Duerson Rice. Single. Practicing law, Neosho, Mo.

John Denise Rippey. Single. Practicing law. Offices at 308 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Fred Phillip Robertson. Single. Practicing law, Lathrop, Mo.

Clarke Robinson. Teaching, Murry, Mo.

Madison Connell Schofield. Married. Practicing law. Firm name: Schofield & Plowman. Address, 1123 Eled St., Hannibal, Mo.

John Milton Simmons. Farming. Address, R. F. D. No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.

Harry William Smith, Jr. Single. Practicing law, New York City.

William Dietrich Steinkamp. Single. Practicing law, Address, 848 E. Prairie St, St. Louis, Mo.

Joseph Lusy Trevathan. Deputy Clerk U. S. District Court, Elrino, Okla.

James Samuel Wallace. Died in August 1900, at Paris, Mo.

William Walker Wallace. Single. Real estate, Spokane, Wash.

Crawford Elder White. Single. Assistant County Attorney. Address, 38 W. Broadway, Butte, Mont.

Geo. Rappoon Wilkerson. Lumber, Seattle, Wash.

Anna Zilla Wilhite. Single. Practicing law, Grant City, Mo.

Ethel Blanche Wilhite. Married. Living near Grant City, Mo.

Henry Morton Zimmerman. Dead.

Galus Lawton Zwick. Single. Practicing law. Address, 605 N. 3th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

J. S. McIntyre.

MARRIAGES.

Earl Brexton Smith, '68, to Catharine Corbin, June 8, 1908, at Hume, Mo.

James Warder Cosgrove, '98, to Elizabeth M. Williams, Oct. 11, 1904, in the Presbyterian church, Boonville, Mo.

Gilbert Dobson, '08 to Edna Lake, October 26, 1904, at Columbia.

G. I. Smith, to Sue Stone, '03, Oct. 25, 1904, in the Christian church, Columbia, Mo.

J. W. Hyde, '01, to Flora M. Schillerholts, '03, Sept. 23, 1904, in St. Louis, Mo.

H. E. Green to Irene Gray, Sept. 25, 1905, at Columbia, Mo.

A. H. Smith, '02, to Mary Wright, June 28th, 1905, at Moberly, Mo.

DEATHS.

Henry Bernard Hilgeman, Ph. B., Ph. M., '80, at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1904, in his 46th year. Burial in Aarvassé churchyard, Callaway Co., Mo. His wife and daughter survive him. Deceased was Alumni orator in 1890.

Columbia Normal Academy



APPROVED BY THE UNIVERSITY

Bookkeeping, Shorthand
and Typewriting, Bookbinding.

or for all commercial and
Shorthand branches thoroughly taught. It may

interest you to know that here, within a few blocks of
Missouri's great University is a business college, which,
for thoroughness and excellence of work is not surpassed
in the United States. Low rates to students of the
University who wish to pursue one or more branches
in the business college. School in session the entire
year, night sessions from September to May. Successful
catalogue on application.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE ACADEMY

The best place in Missouri to prepare for entrance to the Missouri State University. This is true for many reasons; among them are the following: Location, (near University), Experience, (over years); Faculty, (Specialists); Course of study, (Practical); Kind and quality of students, (The students here are able, have no outside work); Time saved, (At least one year).

Write today for catalogue.

GEORGE H. DEANLEY,
President