

The
**Missouri Alumni
Quarterly**



Volume II

JUNE, 1907

Number IV

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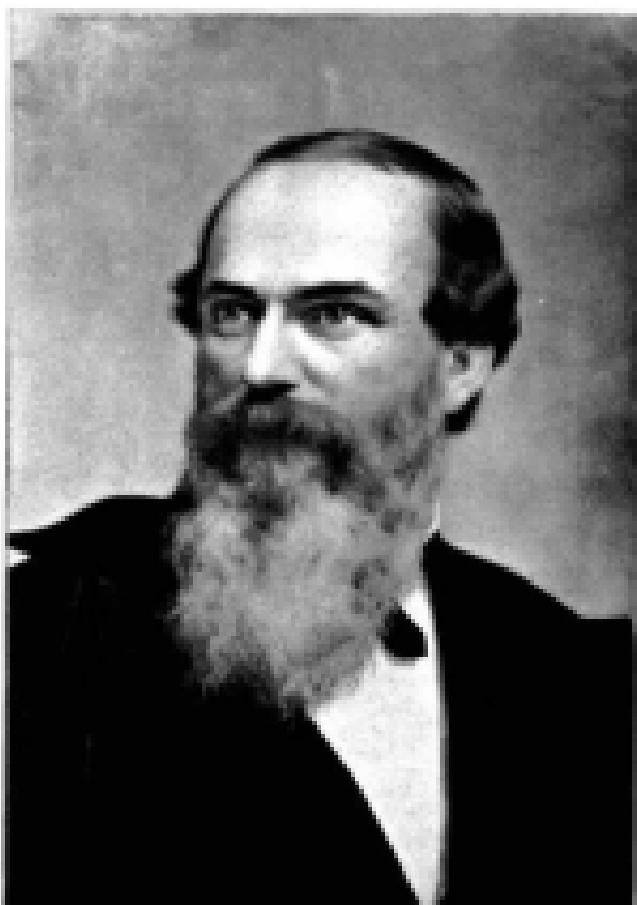
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JAMES SIDNEY ROLLINS
THE FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE MISSOURI ALUMNI QUARTERLY

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The Quarterly is published on the 1st of September, December, March and June, at Columbia, Mo. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year in advance.

Remittances should be made by check, express or money order, payable to the Missouri Alumni Quarterly.

Entered as second-class matter June 20, 1891, at the post office at Columbia, Mo., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. II.

NOV. 1891

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE CONTAINS.

Notes and Comment	1891	Graduation Meal of the University	10
A Commencement Address	1891	The State-Wide Commencement	10
Faculty Letters	1891	Debating	10
All Discourses (1891)	1891	Social Gatherings	10
H. L. Conley	1891	Activities	10
Joe S. Rollins	1891	Fraternities	10
"University Day" (1891)	1891	Commencement Pictures	10
J. V. C. KARNER, '90	1891	Class Notes	10
Women and the Academic Quarell	1891	Marriages, Births, Deaths	10

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Commencement of 1891 has gone into history. From several points of view it was a great success. The weather left nothing to be desired. It was a perfect day in June. The audience was the largest ever assembled on a

similar occasion. Visitors from out of town were numerous. Alumni and former students were present from far and near. But—. What a pity there must always be a but! There certainly was one in connection with our recent Commencement—several of them in fact, and it is to them that we propose to advert in this paragraph. For the puffs, see some other page!

Now, fortunately, we do not know who is, or rather are, responsible for the several features of the program of Commencement Day. What we shall say is, therefore, absolutely impartial and impersonal.

And, first, there ought to be appointed, for next year, a time-keeper with autocratic powers; and with iron-clad instructions from somebody to keep the exercises within reasonable bounds. Think of a Commencement program that requires four full hours for its completion! How many of the eager audience, assembling soon after nine o'clock, would have attended if they had had any intimation of the fact that they were to be kept in their seats for four mortal hours! Of course, everybody was worn out, and those who had secured tickets for the subsequent function, the Alumni Luncheon, did not feel in a festive mood. Advertised to begin at 11:30 the Luncheon actually got under way after 2 o'clock and then, lo and behold, the same gentlemen who had already figured on one or more programs, were again introduced to a long suffering public! Be it understood, we are not now criticizing our guests. Considered as a whole, their speeches were interesting enough. But two or three hours of speech-making by two or three gentlemen each, and all inside of twenty-four hours is, to put it very mildly, just a bit too much. Weary both rebels, even if the spirit be willing, which, in this instance it was not. We are not surprised that home people and visitors alike were unanimous in their disapproval. The latter especially felt much "put upon." Many of them had spent the night in

the cars and then, with no opportunity for rest, had to sit for seven mortal hours and listen to long speeches. If it is the intention to kill the Commencement exercises and the Alumni Luncheon it is only necessary to repeat this year's arrangements.

Another thing. Last year there were meetings of discontent because what were purely academic occasions were turned into quasi-political occasions. This year the meetings broke out into open speech of disapproval, heard on all sides, and for the same reason. No one, of course, can reasonably object to a little pleasure indulged in by speakers at the expense of some one's political aspirations. But when otherwise sensible gentlemen so far forget the proprieties of a Commencement occasion as to turn an Alumni Luncheon into an opportunity for "boozing" their party candidates the "knacker" may be pardoned when he brings out his largest and heaviest hammer. Let all such be tabooed in the future. The University's long history and varied activities assuredly can supply material for all the speeches that ought to be made on such an occasion—and five or six speeches of six or seven minutes each are enough, with one of fifteen or twenty minutes from the principal invited guest. If it is the intent to kill the Commencement Exercises and the Alumni Luncheon, just keep on lagging in your politics! And right here, before we leave this subject, we want to congratulate one of the University's guests—the youngest and not the least famous—for the tactful way in which, after an introduction by an overzealous political friend, he brushed that whole phase of the matter aside with a word or two and devoted himself most admirably to subjects not so inapt.

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Our regular announcements of losses from the faculty forcibly remind us of Sir Redvers Buller's famous di-

patches from the Reed to the home government during the Boer war. It was a monotonous series of "I regret to report, etc." So with us. We are compelled constantly to "regret to report" resignations from the faculty. This time it is the loss of such men as Dr. A. Ross Hill, Dean of the Teachers College, and Prof. A. M. Greene, Dean of the Engineering School, with others too numerous to mention. Of course, the University is now too big to be dependent upon any one man, or any several men. But the loss of men like those mentioned cannot but be felt as a very serious detriment. They are men at the top of their profession, men who make their presence here count for something distinct and valuable. And until such men can be prevailed upon to remain with us longer than three or four years it will not be possible to build up a homogeneous university, a university with a character all its own, and first class.



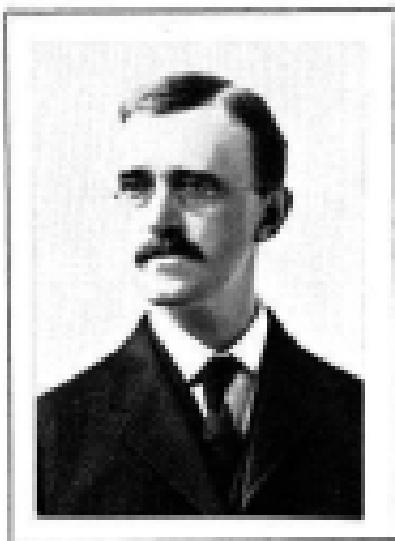
We suspect that unless it is done here and now it will not be done at all; therefore, nine 'ubs for Prof. DeLoe, for his untiring efforts to make our Luncheon a success, and to the "Varsity girls who served it so cheerfully and so well.



Col. Green Clay, of Mexico, Missouri, has given the Board of Curators the sum of \$5,000, the interest from which will be used for two freshmen scholarships at the University. They will be known as the Rhodes Clay Memorial Scholarships.



Exclusives of those dispensed at the recent Convocation the University has distributed eighty-three LL. B. degrees. Twelve of these have fallen to Alumn, and mostly within recent years.



M. T. GENTRY, JR.

JAMES S. ROLLINS.

By M. T. GENTRY, JR.

Assistant Attorney General of Missouri.

Mr. President and Members of the Alumni Association of
Benton County, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that I accept of your invitation
to address you in this, our great University, and especially
on the life of one, whose name is so closely connected with
the University, with Benton county and with Missouri. The
theme which engages our attention to-day is no new one;
and, while it is familiar to all, we delight in the retelling of
it. It is fitting indeed that the alumni and students of this
University should give themselves over to an appropriate
celebration of this day; and let us hope that ever onward, in

all parts of our State, they will meet on the 19th of April and recall the life and labors of James S. Rollins.

The distinguished man, in whose honor this meeting is held, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on April 19, 1813—sixty-five years ago, and on the thirty-seventh anniversary of the firing of the first Revolutionary guns at the battle of Lexington. His mother's family came from Albemarle county, Virginia; and his father, Dr. Anthony W. Rollins, also a warm friend of this University, traced his ancestors back to Ireland. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Rollins graduated, as honor graduate we are proud to say, from the University of Indiana, and moved with his parents to Boone county. At first, they lived in that part of the county known as "Thrall's Prairie," afterwards known as the John W. Harris or Model Farm neighborhood, and now known as the Woodlandville school district, some twelve or thirteen miles northwest of Columbia. In 1837, Mr. Rollins was married to Miss Mary E. Hickman and moved to his farm on the south of this town; and in 1856, he built his handsome country home, LaGrange, whose beauty has been admired by the people of Columbia and their guests for so many years, and which was occupied by him till the day of his death, and at which place Mrs. Rollins and some of the other members of the family still reside.*

First, let us consider him as a lawyer. After reading law for two years in the office of one of Missouri's greatest lawyers, Hon. Abel Leonard, afterward Judge of the Missouri Supreme Court, Mr. Rollins attended and graduated from a law school in Lexington, Kentucky. Entering the practice of his profession in his home town, Columbia, Mr. Rollins soon won for himself a reputation as a lawyer, especially as an advocate, which any member of that profession might well desire. And as long as his health would

*Mrs. Rollins died May 1, 1897.

permitted, his eloquent arguments before judges and juries, carried with them conviction, and turned the scales of justice many times in favor of the client that he represented. It has been my good fortune to listen to the older lawyers relate some of the incidents connected with the practice of law in those days; how ten or a dozen lawyers traveled with the judge, all riding on horseback from county to county, attending court, many times riding through the thick forests and crossing streams whose unbridged waters had overflowed the banks. There were few towns and few hotels, or taverns, as they were called in those days, and these legal gentlemen, after riding all day, were glad to stop at the cottager's humble home, and share the hospitality of a deer hide or a bear skin on the cabin floor, as they slept before the open fire. The rain, the sleet and the snow that came down upon them, and the prairie wind that blew in their faces, and the sun that beat down upon them at other seasons of the year, as they tramped from county seat to county seat, riding the circuit, goes to that rugged set of Missouri lawyers as ability and a knowledge of men possessed by few, if any, of the lawyers of to-day. That old set of lawyers did not have the digests, nor the annotated statutes, nor the numerous text-books, nor the many other aids that we now possess. They did have Blackstone, Kent, Coke and Story; and, by the constant use of those standard authorities and by that determination which characterized those pioneer Missourians, Rollins and his associates became giants in the legal profession. Boone county was then in the first judicial circuit; and this circuit then extended from Fulton to Independence, and from Clinton and Chariton counties on the north to the Arkansas line; and Major Rollins was considered, and properly too, one of the foremost lawyers in the circuit. Such lawyers as Paden R. Hayden, Sinclair Kirley, Thomas Arndt, Washington Adams, Porter F. Wright, Waldo P. Johnson, John T. Ry-

land, William Scott, James M. Gordon and John B. Clark were his associates; and every one of them a lawyer, a scholar and an orator. It was the conflicts in the court room with such men, and the almost daily endurance of the dangers incident to travel in Missouri that gave to him the bravery and determination that he showed on many occasions. I was told by an eye-witness to the occurrence that Major Rollins was once defending a man in the old Boone county courthouse, when an angry mob tried to take the prisoner from the court room. A rope was thrown around the neck of the defendant, but Major Rollins knocked two men down and cut the rope with a knife. A second rope was thrown around the neck of the defendant; and a second time this rope was cut by the fearless Rollins. The mob which by that time had numbered several hundred, then overpowered the court, lawyers and officers, and the prisoner was taken out into the courthouse yard, and to the northwest part of Columbia, where an effort was made to hang him. While the poor victim was being raised up from the ground, the rope broke, as a result of having been partly cut in the court room. At this critical moment, Major Rollins mounted a stump and began to speak to the excited throng, urging them to desist in their murderous undertaking; and, while he was speaking, a friend of his, whom he had instructed what to do, grabbed hold of the prisoner, and ran with him safely to the county jail; and the mob dispersed. And thus the disgraceful incidents connected with such law were averted, and Boone county's fair name remained unmarred. It has been said that there was hardly an important case in Boone county, or in any of her adjoining counties, in which Major Rollins was not employed; the special object being to have him make up in eloquence what the case lacked in merit, or what associate counsel lacked in the knowledge of law. I have it from Gen. Odon Galtier, whom we all know has ranked with the lead-

ing lawyers of Missouri, and who was a worthy associate of Major Rollins, that the ordinary work in the law office was distasteful to Major Rollins; so was the routine work of examining witnesses; but no man was better suited to make the arguments to the jury, and no man enjoyed making the arguments more than he did. He possessed a quick apprehension, a sagacity for essential points, an eloquent power of statement and an even temper, which combined, made him the peer of any of the great lawyers of that period, either at home or abroad.

In 1839, Major Rollins joined the Missouri Volunteers, who had enlisted to serve in the Black Hawk Indian war; and he was commissioned a major. Few of us know the value that the Missouri Volunteers were to the people of Northeast Missouri at that time. Not only had the Indian warriors threatened to invade Missouri, but they had already entered our State, with torch, tomahawk and scalping knife. By marching to the counties of Clark and Scotland, and by pursuing that noted Indian chieftain and his braves till they had fled past the city of Davenport, many lives and much property were saved. But the military record of Major Rollins did not cease with his experiences in the Black Hawk war. When our country was unfortunately engaged in civil strife, and bands of marauders were going from town to town in Missouri, robbing, burning and murdering, Major Rollins, then a member of Congress, organized and equipped a military company, of which he was elected Captain, and the town of Columbia and vicinity were guarded and the persons and property of its citizens protected. A block house was constructed at the intersection of Broadway and Eighth streets, suitable port holes made in the four sides thereof and suitable military supplies placed therein. But in order to better guard the town and notify the citizens of the approach of danger, sentinels and pickets were stationed on each road leading out from Co-

Columbia, a watchman placed on top of the courthouse by day, and another one by night, and everything was done, and done successfully, for the protection of the town, its schools, its churches and its private property. This company, which as heretofore stated was commanded by Major Rollins, had the bold and somewhat vicious name of "Columbia Tiger Company," and the members of this company were the first tigers who ever called Columbia their headquarters.

But, we have been told, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." And as a peace writer, the life of Major Rollins is specially attractive to us to-day. In 1836, he became one of the editors of the first newspaper ever published in Boone county, which paper was called the Columbia Patriot. This was a Whig journal, and its editors, James S. Rollins and Thomas Miller, were soon known as prominent and influential Whigs throughout the State. The editorials in that paper, in support of the doctrines of protection, internal improvement and gradual emancipation, were not only a credit to a country newspaper, but were worthy of a place in the editorial columns of a modern metropolitan daily. While the printing office of Rollins and Miller did not have a steam printing press nor a typesetting machine, it had two editors who were men of ability, men of intelligence and men who moulded public sentiment.

But in addition to being a lawyer, a soldier and an editor, the subject of this address was pre-eminently a political leader and advanced political thinker. So enthusiastic was Major Rollins in the principles advocated by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, that, at the age of twenty-six, he was elected on the Whig ticket to represent Boone county in the tenth general assembly of the State. He was re-elected and served in the eleventh general assembly; being a member of the committee on the judiciary in both assemblies. It was while he was a member of that body on December 12, 1838 (see Journal of Senate and

House of Representatives of Missouri, 1833-4, page 301), that he presented a petition from the trustees of Columbia College, proposing to convey to the State all of the real estate of said college, on certain terms. This was the beginning, the foundation work of the University of Missouri.

In 1846, Major Rollins was elected to the State senate from the 12th district, composed of the counties of Adrain and Boone. In this general assembly, as well as in the two former general assemblies, he not only advocated the spending of State money for schools, but also the liberal expenditure thereof for good roads. He introduced and aided in the passage of laws establishing State roads in almost every county in the State; and in some counties several State roads were established. And thus again, we see that he was in advance of his time, and that his ideas were along the same lines suggested by the modern advocates of good roads. He favored the building of railroads, and State and national appropriations for that purpose. He was a member of the first railroad convention ever held west of the Mississippi river, and was chairman of a committee at that convention that prepared a memorial to Congress, urging the passage of laws favorable to the construction of interstate railroads. Perhaps no one person took more interest in the building of the North Missouri railroad (now the Wabash) than did James S. Rollins. And certainly no person tried harder to have the main line of that road run through Columbia than he did.

In 1848, Major Rollins was elected a delegate at large from Missouri to the Whig Convention, which met in Baltimore and which nominated Henry Clay for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice-President. Being an ardent admirer of that great Kentucky statesman, and being a firm believer in the Whig policies, no more earnest or eloquent campaign orator spoke that year to our people

than Major Rollins. He canvassed the State in behalf of Mr. Clay, and shared with him in the disappointment of his failure of election. As he expressed it, "It was a public calamity to have the Sage of Ashland defeated by James K. Polk, a Tennessee lawyer."

In 1848, just ten years after his entrance into the political arena, Major Rollins was so well known all over Missouri that the Whig convention made him its nominee for Governor. He was then only thirty-six years old; active, vigorous and brilliant. Hon. Austin A. King, of Ray county, was his Democratic opponent, and defeated Major Rollins, though by a greatly reduced majority. At the following session of the Missouri Legislature, Major Rollins was the nominee of the Whig caucus for United States Senator, although he had barely attained the required constitutional age. The Democrats being in power, his opponent, Hon. David R. Atchison, was elected. But his nomination, and the vote that he received for a seat by the side of Missouri's senior senator, Col. Thomas H. Benton, was not only a high compliment, but was also an indication of the confidence reposed in one who was in every way worthy.

In 1854, the people of Boone county returned Major Rollins to the Legislature; he being again elected representative on the Whig ticket. The slavery question was then uppermost in the minds of the people of Missouri, and it is remarkable that a man with free soil tendencies should have been elected to office in a county that was heartily in favor of slavery. It showed, however, that the people of old Boone believed and trusted in him; and it may truthfully be said that his liberal, conservative and patriotic sentiments never failed to please his constituents.

When Governor Polk was elected to the United States Senate in 1857, a special election had to be held to fill the office of Governor, made vacant by Governor Polk's resignation. The Whig party, which seemed over anxious to

honor a worthy and distinguished man, again placed Major Rollins in nomination; and Hon. Robert M. Stewart was nominated by the Democrats. The old citizens of this commonwealth have often commented on that campaign, which was a joint campaign made by the two opposing candidates. The two gentlemen went together, visiting the river counties on steam boats; but riding to the interior counties on horseback. I have heard Major Rollins say that their relations were of the most friendly character; that they would ride together along the same road, and at night sleep together in the same bed. Perhaps no campaign for a State office was more thorough or more exciting than this one. After long and anxious waiting for the election returns, it was decided that Major Rollins had been defeated by only two hundred and thirty votes.

His two defeats for Governor did not injure Major Rollins politically, they rather strengthened him and encouraged him to enter the race for Congress in 1860, which he did. Perhaps this State never had two more able or two more eloquent men who were aspiring for the same office than in the campaign that year in the second congressional district between James S. Rollins and John B. Henderson. Both men had strong sympathies for the free states but both were conservative, careful and patriotic. The Whig party had ceased to exist, and Major Rollins associated himself with the Liberal Democrats who were favoring the union and non-interference with slavery in the South and the prohibition of slavery in the Territories. He was elected, defeating Mr. Henderson some three hundred votes. Before taking his seat in Congress, the civil war began, and all questions were secondary to the war question. Although born in Kentucky and reared in Missouri, Major Rollins believed that secession was wrong and fought it with all the power that he possessed. Like Daniel Webster, he believed that the union was "one and inseparable, now and forever."

Like Andrew Jackson, he argued that "the union, it must and shall be preserved." Some of the speeches delivered in Congress by Major Rollins were models of eloquence; and it may truthfully be said that, as a forensic and political orator, he was the peer of Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton. During this term of Congress, the thirty-seventh, and the next one, to which he was re-elected, Major Rollins supported President Lincoln in his efforts to put an end to civil strife; and also heartily approved of the emancipation proclamation. He disapproved of the organization of colored regiments, believing and arguing that no good could result therefrom, especially at that time. By the close of his second term in Congress, Major Rollins had allied himself with the Liberal Republicans, who were so closely related to the Liberal Democrats that each often voted for the other. He was bitterly opposed to the carpet baggers, and opposed to the radical wing of the Republican party; but on the contrary, he gave his hearty endorsement to President Lincoln's idea of reconciliation with the South. In fact it may be said that the President, during those troublous times, never had a warmer personal friend nor a more ardent political supporter than Congressman Rollins. While in Congress, Major Rollins introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean. This bill, after much discussion, became a law; and, under it, the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific and Central Pacific railroads were all constructed. The value of this act, at such a time as that, to the people of the central west and to the people of the far west is beyond estimation. Declining a re-nomination, Major Rollins retired from Congress, after serving the people of Missouri faithfully for two terms. But the public would not suffer such a man to remain in private life; and Major Rollins was again called to serve the people of his country. In 1866, he was elected to the lower house in the Missouri

Legislature, receiving almost the unanimous vote cast. Missouri had adopted a new constitution in 1865, the Dicke Constitution, and it was necessary that her laws should be remedied and many changes be made in order to readjust the affairs of State on account of the war. For this careful work, no man was better qualified than he was, and no man was more in favor of holding out the olive branch of peace to the Southern people than was our Missouri hero. In 1868 Major Rollins was elected State Senator by the people of the ninth senatorial district, which was then composed of the counties of Andrew, Boone and Callaway, commonly called "The A, B, C district." During his term as Senator, he was the author of and advocated many measures that showed his far-sightedness and his patriotism. He never lost an opportunity to favor any measure that, in his opinion, would help the people of his State; and of him it has been well said, "He dearly loved Missouri." He was not a narrow partisan, but was broadminded and true to the highest and true statesmanship. He believed then, as a great many people are now beginning to believe, that the State of Missouri must have the best men in her positions of trust, regardless of whether they came from one political party or another. He voted for Gen. Frank P. Blair for United States Senator in January, 1867, and made the speech placing Senator Blair in nomination. He afterwards voted for Charles H. Hardin for Governor; Mr. Hardin being a Democrat. He voted for Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nominee for President in 1876; and, four years later, supported James A. Garfield, the Republican candidate. These votes he cast because he believed that it was the duty of all good citizens to place patriotism above party.

And finally, let us consider him as a friend of education. As heretofore stated, at the age of twenty-six, Major Rollins was elected to represent Boone county in the general assembly of Missouri. During this session in 1858-9, Major Rol-

has introduced and had passed an act, entitled "An Act to Select a Site for the State University," which was signed and approved by Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs on February 8, 1839 (see Session Acts of Missouri, 1838, pages 194, 195, 200 and 207). I wish that a certified copy of this original act would be procured from the files of the Secretary of State, and that the same would be framed and hung in some appropriate place in this institution. Briefly stated, this act provided for the appointment of five commissioners, whose duty it should be to locate a site for the Missouri State University, the location to be at the county seat of one of the following named counties: Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. These commissioners were directed to receive bids from the counties named, and to locate the University in the county which should make the highest bid. The bids were required to be received on or before June 1, 1839, and the commissioners required to meet on that day at Jefferson City. It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that Boone county was the highest bidder, and that the handsome sum of \$117,000 was subscribed by this county, every dollar of which was paid. Not only are we indebted to Major Rollins for the introduction and passage of this law, but we are also largely indebted to him for the aid that he rendered in raising that money; he being a liberal contributor himself. At that time, this county had a population of only 18,263, but three thousand of that number were slaves. The amount thus subscribed and paid was sufficient to have consumed the entire revenues of the county for the next twenty-four years. Missouri was then less than twenty years old, and the taxable wealth of Boone county was small and her resources limited. Yet these pioneer advocates of higher education determined that they would make their county seat the location of the State University, and Major Rollins and his worthy associates worked to that end day and night. He was ably assisted

by Dr. William Jewell (subsequently the founder of William Jewell College at Liberty), Warren Woodson (who was the grandfather of one of the present members of the University radical faculty, Dr. Woodson Moss), Dr. William H. Duncan, Hon. John B. Gordon and Hon. Archibald W. Turner, all three of whom have descendants still living in this country. Although Boone county had as large a sum subscribed, Major Rollins was in Jefferson City on the day that the bids were opened, and he was there for the purpose of raising Boone county's bid, if it became necessary. When it was learned that Boone's bid was nearly twenty-two thousand dollars ahead of that of any other county, Major Rollins hastened from Jefferson City to Columbia on horseback, bringing the good news with him, which I am told was received with more delight and more enthusiasm than the news of any State appropriation ever made afterwards by the general assembly.

But Major Rollins' work in behalf of the cause of education did not cease with the establishment of the State University; it rather just then commenced. He was the author and supporter of a bill, which like most of those he advocated, became a law, establishing a Normal department in the State University. And, after the close of the civil war, the President's house having been destroyed by fire, Major Rollins, who was then a member of the State Senate, urged the general assembly to appropriate \$10,000 for the rebuilding of the same; and, as usual, the general assembly complied with his request. At the same session, the bill for the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, in connection with the University, was introduced by Major Rollins, but the general assembly failed to pass the same. At the next session, Major Rollins still being in the Senate, he again presented said bill and procured its passage; and in addition, at his urgent solicitation, that body, the twenty-fifth general assembly, also doated to the Cen-

tors of the University 320,000 acres of land, which land had been granted to the State by the Federal government by an act of Congress, dated July 3, 1862. It was Congressman Rollins who procured the passage of this act of Congress, and afterwards it was State Senator Rollins who procured the legislative enactment which established and located the Agricultural and Mechanical College (see Session Acts of Missouri, 1870, pages 18-20). At that early day, he advocated a permanent endowment for the University; and, had the suggestions of Major Rollins then been adopted, the University would now be the possessor of an independent income. Major Rollins did not limit his attentions towards aiding the University alone, but was the author of the law providing for the establishment and maintenance of the Warrenton and Kirkville Normal Schools; and also the law establishing two hospitals for the insane and locating them at Fulton and St. Joseph. The college bell, which hangs in the belfry on top of the Agricultural building, and the sound of which is so dear to the ears of every student and former student, was presented to the University on Commencement Day, 1882, by James S. Rollins. On this bell is inscribed the following:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
"Ring out the false, ring in the true."

In token of their appreciation, the Boone county friends of Major Rollins, in 1873, had a full length portrait of him painted by Missouri's great artist, Gen. George C. Bingham. This portrait was presented to the University, and as we older students well remember, occupied a prominent place in the general library near the portrait of his distinguished father, Dr. Anthony W. Rollins, who, by means of the Rollins Aid Fund, did so much for the education of the boys and girls of Boone county. The fire on January 3, 1889, destroyed these paintings, together with portraits of President Lathrop, President Hudson, President Shannon,

President Read, President Laws and Robert L. Todd, besides many other valuable pictures, books, letters, relics and class room and laboratory apparatus.

During his long and useful career, no man prepared more bills and no man exerted more influence in the passage of laws favorable to the University, the Lincoln Institute, the School of Mines at Rolla, the State Normal Schools, the Public Schools and the State Eleemosynary institutions than did the man whom the Board of Curators of this institution, by resolution unanimously adopted, justly termed the "Father of the University of Missouri." For seventeen years, he served as a member of the Board of Curators and President of the board; spending his time, his talents and his means in behalf of an institution that was to him so dear; and to that institution, he gave his richest thought and most patient and persistent endeavors. His public career, yes, his private life for nearly a half century, was spent in darling ways and means by which this University could be organized, built up and permanently established. And when, on the occasion of the dedication of the new chapel, library and museum in June, 1885, the keys of the building were delivered to Major Rollins, as President of the Board of Curators, by Governor John S. Marmaduke, the venerable old champion of education received the keys, complimented the State of Missouri for having spent \$100,000 for the erection of the two wings to the main building, and then in a beautiful and eloquent speech (one of the last that he ever delivered) he predicted even greater appropriations and larger and better equipped buildings for the University. How prophetic his words have proven. Realizing that his labors in behalf of the cause of education were nearing the end, and appreciating the value of those labors, the alumni of this institution had made a bronze bust of Major Rollins, and presented it to the University in June, 1888. Although such distin-

gnished men as Senator Elihu, Senator Vest, Secretary Bayard, Governor Marmaduke, Mayor Francis, of St. Louis and Senator Terrill, of Texas, took part in the closing exercises of that commencement; no part of the exercises were more interesting to the graduates and former graduates than the presentation and acceptance of that bust. Unfortunately, it, too, was destroyed in the cruel fire, above referred to.

After retiring from the management of the affairs of the University, Major Rollins, then an old man and in poor health, expressed the desire of donating six thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing six scholarships in the University. On account of his long and serious illness, he failed to express this intention in his will; but the members of his family, after his death, being inspired with the same love for the cause of education, and desiring to fully comply with their father's will, presented that sum to the Curators of the University, which has been and now is being used in the way designated by Major Rollins.

On the 8th of January, 1888, Major Rollins' death occurred, which was regretted by every friend of the University, and indeed by every friend of the cause of education in our State. His widow, Mrs. Mary E. Rollins, still survives him. Let us, therefore, alumni, students and friends of the University, concur in sending the members of the family to bear to Mrs. Rollins a message of love from each one of us. For we realize that to her is due in a large measure the success achieved by her distinguished and gallant husband.

The week following the death of Major Rollins, Col. William F. Switzer, his life-long friend, fellow-townsman and political associate, wrote the following, which was published in the Columbia Missouri Statesman, Colonel Switzer's paper, and which I take pleasure in quoting approvingly, and with which I shall close: "Of all the distinguished men who have shed lustre upon the State of Missouri,

whether born within her boundaries or an other land, none has a better record, a brighter future, or a stronger hold upon the affections of the people than James S. Rollins. His life has been one of unselfish devotion to the best interests of his fellow men, and his chief aim has been to advance the greatness and prosperity of his adopted State. Most men of distinction attain their high position by pursuing one object, or in advocating some special theory; but he has been equally devoted through his life to all measures that promoted for the public good, and the elevation of man."

"UNIVERSITY DAY" CELEBRATIONS

"University Day," April 18, the birthday of Rev. S. Rollins, established by the General Alumni Association at its annual meeting in June, 1888, was observed with marked enthusiasm throughout the State by almost, former students and friends of the University. All fourteen centers radiating from Columbia, appropriate exercises and social functions marked the day.

At Columbia the celebration was held in the University auditorium, where an audience which taxed the capacity of the building, listened to an able and eloquent address by the Hon. H. T. Stanley, '88, the speaker of the day. The address is reproduced in full elsewhere in this issue. In the evening a banquet at the Hotel brought the exercises to a fitting close.

AT KANSAS CITY

As usual, the celebration left nothing to be desired. It was conceived and carried out on a large scale. It was, in all respects, one of the most successful affairs in the credit of the University's loyal sons in the city on the Kan. The affair, an elegant banquet, was held at the University Club.

Ex-Governor William J. Stone, T. T. Crittenton, and A. H. Doubly, were guests of honor, as was also John M. Lawrence, dean of the Law department. Hon. J. V. C. Karson, president of the Kansas City alumni association, acted as toastmaster and at the head table, besides those already named, were the following: Luther T. Collier, '48, the oldest living graduate of the institution;

J. F. Campbell, of '99; H. C. Gorrell, of '81; G. W. Hyde, of '98; Henry N. Eas, '93; William C. Douglass, '79, and Dr. J. R. Lape, of this city.

The meet was unusually elaborate and it was 10:30 o'clock before signs were lighted. In a few felicitous remarks Mr. Karsse introduced Senator Stans as the first speaker.

Senator Stans's Address.

"I knew Major Rollins as a youth," said the Senator in beginning, "No man did more for the development of the University than he and there was no more fearless worker than he. Every friend of the University ought to hold him in grateful remembrance. It is fit and proper that we should meet in sombre and pay our debt to his memory."

"Why should not Missouri have at Columbia one of the great universities of this country? Nothing would add more to her splendor, her glory or her good name. On the tombstone of Thomas Jefferson there is carved the epithet which he himself wrote. He desired to be remembered as the author of the Declaration of Independence, as the author of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom and as the founder of the University of Virginia. What greater tribute could be paid to the memory of James B. Rollins than that he was the founder of the great University of Missouri? Harvard is the greatest institution which Massachusetts possesses. Connecticut is famous for Yale. When we speak of the great state of Michigan we think of Ann Arbor. Let us make the university of our state the crowning glory of Missouri."

"I hope to see this institution in a few years so endowed that it will not have to go as a mendicant every two years to the legislature. There should be upon the campus buildings which are commensurate with the dignity of this imperial commonwealth. I believe in big buildings for big enterprises. Jerome had her Temple; Athens her Acropolis; Hurst her portmante and her sphinx. Let Missouri have her university as a lasting monument to her greatness."

Ex-Governor Crittenden Speaks.

In speaking of Major Rollins, ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden said that it was a misfortune that he had been defeated in his ambition to be Governor.

"I have heard it said, I know not with what truth," said Mr. Crittenden, "that Major Rollins was actually defeated out of the election. Mr. Steward was declared elected by only 124 majority after the returns from one county had been held back a week.

pious length of time. Major Rollins was one of the most eloquent gentlemen I have ever known; one of the most eloquent orators I have ever heard, and one of the greatest friends of education Missouri ever had. We owe him a debt of gratitude and should never cease to honor the name of Rollins.

"I believe in Western schools for Western men. All our children have been educated at the State University of Missouri and if I had a hundred sons they should all be educated there. A long experience and observation has taught me that the most useful men we have had here have been those who came from the Western universities.

"It was always hard work to get appropriations during the days when I was governor. Our resources were limited. The first appropriations during my administration were \$10,000, the next \$10,000 and the next \$10,000, and it was hard to get even that much. We had about 100 students then; this number ran up to 300 and we thought we had a great institution. The last legislature has appropriated \$100,000 for expenses alone and there have been 1,200 persons graduated from the University. I believe it is the duty of the voters to refuse to support for the legislature any man who is not in favor of educating all the people of all races and colors in the State."

Ex-Governor Dickey's Address.

Ex-Governor A. M. Dickey made a brief but earnest speech. "I have always been a friend of education," he said, "and have been especially interested in the public school system of this country and of this state, and its mounting glory, the State University. As to Major Rollins, I regard him as one of the greatest men Missouri has produced. He was a man of commanding physique, of material wealth, of forceful character in State and National affairs. When he was in congress he helped secure the passage of the act authorizing the first transcontinental railway from the Missouri to the Pacific, accomplishing the prophecy of Thomas H. Benton. He justly enjoys the great distinction of being called as the founder of Missouri State University."

Governor Bookter seconded the appeal of the other speakers for a permanent endowment for the University and making it the equal of any of the great universities of the country.

Judge Linn's States Address.

Judge John M. Linn, dean of the law department, and for whose pains connected with the department, was given a specially hearty reception. He is a capital story teller and told a number of pertinent stories that illustrated the various points he made in ap-

pealing for even more generous support than the University has received in the past. He described at length the new system which has been inaugurated of instructing the students in the law department in both theoretical law and the actual details of practice.

W. E. Overholt was pleasantly introduced as the "best graduate of Missouri," and replied in a brief talk in which he commented humorously on the fact, as he stated it, that he had been running for Governor at alumni banquets for fifteen years. He added his tribute to those of the rest to the memory of Major Rollins and closed by urging a permanent endowment for the University.

Those who were present in addition to those named were the following:

J. L. Vandiver, R. M. Smith, Cecilia Creason, H. C. Myrd, J. Roy Smith, Lewellen Jones, T. L. Carter, A. G. Black, J. H. Godrich, H. W. Hodges, Elmerough Stone, A. H. Douglass, '77, W. S. Compton, '92, H. H. Crittenden, '91, H. A. Dow, H. H. Freeman, Jerry Collier, J. F. Wade, R. R. Haeger, O. H. Greeningen, J. R. White, Dr. G. W. Baldwin, Dr. H. J. Black, Nelson Mc. Whirter Hall, Dr. J. F. Hall.

AT CAPE GIRARDEAU.

Dr. Lester Lock, Professor of Political Science and Public Law in the University, spoke in the Normal auditorium. While the audience was gathering the Normal Glee Club sang two numbers. Then R. B. Oliver then introduced Dr. Lock to the audience. He took as his subject "The Recent Growth and Present Activities of the University of Missouri." The relation of the University to high schools, the stand taken for athletic contests freed from professionalism, and the question of a fixed permanent support for state educational institutions were strong points, ably discussed. The following alumn were in the audience: W. B. DeFour, M. S. Moore, H. B. Douglass, Josie Higgs, Frances H. Bedford, Norman Freudenberg, and Myrtle Knipper, of the Normal faculty, and R. B. Oliver, Sr., R. B. Oliver, Jr., J. H. Perry, L. L. Newman, and Mrs. Norman Freudenberg. "Old Missouri" was sung at the close.

AT CHILlicoTHE.

The exercises were held at the High School auditorium.

Mr. T. D. Jones, president of the Livingston County Society, was in charge. After calling the meeting to order a musical program was given by the high school pupils, which was followed by an excellent address by Dr. A. Russ Hill, Dean of the Teachers College of the University. Dr. Hill gave a brief history of the life of

Major Rollins and the many ways in which he had aided the University. In the course of his talk he told of the equipment and other matters pertaining to the University.

He stated that the most pressing needs of the University were a new building for the Teachers College, laboratories for the science departments and a regular fund for the running expenses of the University. He stated that because there is no regular fund, many of the University's best instructors have and secure a lifetime position in the eastern colleges which have a regular endowment fund.

Following the address was the singing of "Old Missouri," by the High School Choral Club. Several interesting talks were given by members of the Alumni and Chillicothe citizens. After the exercises closed the Alumni, teachers and members of the senior class were given a banquet.

AT KIRKSVILLE.

The Alumni Association of Kirksville had the honor of being "at home" to the alumni and former students of the Northern District, on April 19th. Only one alumna and one former student honored us by accepting our invitation, but among ourselves we had a most delightful celebration.

All signs outside in the creating the members of the association gathered in the T. M. G. A. room of the Normal school building. The room was decorated with photos and University colors. We sang "Old Missouri" and "Alma Mater," and on the arrival of Mr. Dufee, apailed M-I-S-S-O-U-R-I with old-time college spirit.

The address of the evening was by Mr. Dufee, on "The Life of Jas. H. Rollins." An alumnus in speaking of the address a few days later said: "Mr. Dufee talked to us just as he used to in the class room, and his material was so well selected and presented in such a way that it was the most interesting biography I ever heard."

To the average University student the name "Rollins" suggests scarcely more than an athletic field. Hence the account of Major Rollins' life — a life so full of work for the educational advancement of the State, and especially for the University — was instructive and interesting.

After the address the association adjourned to the Dickey Hotel, where a six course banquet was served. Mr. J. H. Stokes as toast-master, called attention to the fact that in response to a call for years, our alumna could give the history of the University from 1870 to 1876, with scarcely a break in the record.

Mr. R. P. Gealey was a student in 1876, and responded to the first toast. He gave an account of a political speech which he as a boy had heard delivered by Major Rollins.

Mr. John H. Kirk gave some incidents of his relations with Pres. Ladd, dwelling on the genial, courteous nature of the man as he appeared to his friends and in his broad scholarship. Mr. Kirk also paid a high tribute to Pres. James, speaking of the esteem in which he is held by the prominent educators of our country, and of the phenomenal advancement made by the University and the high schools during Dr. James's presidency.

Mr. J. H. Stiles witnessed the fire in 1891. He told how they left the end out of the building and rushed in at the risk of life—every moment expecting an explosion from some powder that was stored in the basement—and saved—Juniper, and those other battered specimens that are occasionally dragged out for early morning campus decorations.

Short talks were given by Mr. Dole, R. H. Kettner, J. E. Ringer, and H. L. Thomas of Unionville.

Talking over the pleasant memories of our Alma Mater we lingered until an "early" hour, and parted feeling that the observance of University Day in Kirksville had been a success.

T. JEFFRIES GREEN, (Sec.).

AT MANNHIL

University Day was celebrated by the Northeastern District. The reunion was held in the New High School building and was well attended. Visitors were present from Louisiana, Palmyra, St. Louis and other places. The program consisted of songs and music by Misses Anna Nathan, Mirah McElroy and Gladys Nepper, and an inspiring address by Dr. Ellengay, of Columbia, the editor of the Alumni Quarterly. After the program was over a social hour was spent in talking over old times and putting a spiritual touch to a more conventional place to carry home.

The reunion was under the auspices of the Hannibal University Club, but during the evening a Marion County Club was formed with the following officers: President, T. C. Wilson; Vice-President, Dr. Detwiler; Secretary, Miss Bertha Schmidt.

The officers of the Hannibal club who were responsible for the memorable affair were President, L. Morris Anderson, '92; Vice-President, John G. Cable, '91; Secretary, Harryman Howard, '91. The officers were assisted by a committee composed of Misses Adela Laddie, Grace Field, Frieda Kilian, Bertha Schmidt, Barbara Weston and Col. John L. Roberts, Civil Brown and Dr. Detwiler.

On the same evening the Democratic and Republican parties held their nominating conventions for city officers. John G. Cable, Vice-President of the club, was nominated by the Democrats for city attorney, and Secretary Harryman Howard was nominated by

the Republicans to run for the same office. Both speakers attended the reunion after the convocations and practiced shaking hands on the crowd. The evening closed with the singing of "Old Missouri."

AT SPRINGFIELD.

The celebration of Maj. Rollins' birthday by the Springfield, Mo., alumni was a thoroughgoing and markedly successful occasion. In the first place, we were singularly fortunate in having with us Dr. Frank F. Graves, of the University, who made the Alumni address, taking the life and character of our great Missouri, Major Rollins, as his theme. Dr. Graves' evident scholarship, his gracious old school courtesy, his great wit, and his fine, sound sense, won a host of friends and admirers for him during his brief stay in our city. His address was masterly, and was the most delightful feature of the evening.

Following the address, which was held in the auditorium of the old T. M. C. A. building, a banquet was held in the dining hall of the same building, which was thrown open to our use by the courtesy of the T. M. C. A. management, among whom must be mentioned Mr. F. S. Hilde, a 1898 graduate of the University. Mr. Jas. W. Blalock, President of the Springfield Alumni, was toastmaster. About seventy-five alumni were present, and a number of guests. After an excellent five-course supper, a number of toasts were proposed. Dr. J. E. Teff responded with a thoughtful discussion, after a witty interpretation, to the toast, "The Relation of the University to the State." Prof. W. T. Carrington, of the State Normal, spoke interestingly on the "Relation of the Normal School to the State University." Prof. J. K. Katys, of Avery College, who had been expected to discuss the relation of the college to the University, was unable to be present. Prof. R. B. Dodd, of the Springfield High School, spoke on the relation of the high school to the University, in his earnest and happy way. Hon. A. W. Lyon, of the Springfield Bar, spoke eloquently and feelingly of the "University of Twenty-Years Ago," while the toasts were concluded by Prof. R. M. Anderson, Jr., of the State Normal, who spoke of the "University of Today." Prof. Anderson declared that the University has at last become a real University, not by virtue of its large enrollment, or even the excellent faculty and equipment, but because it has at last developed a true university atmosphere—in a place where thought is free. Some interesting impromptu talks were made, Hon. A. R. Cowley speaking among others. We adjourned, feeling a new pride in our alma mater, and determined to make Alumni Day an annual event.

JAMES W. BLALOCK.

Be it resolved by the Greene County Alumni Association of the Missouri University that we express our deep gratitude toward Dr. F. P. Graves for the masterly and scholarly address which he delivered at our celebration of "Missouri University Day" in the city of Springfield; that we recognize in the said Dr. Graves a distinct scholarship and breadth of culture which presentation fit him for a membership in the faculty of our Alma Mater. His special fellowship and happy address made for him and the University many friends.

Be it resolved further that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Dr. Graves and the Alumni Quarterly for publication, by the secretary.

April 11th, 1907.

JAMES W. GILBERT, President.

A. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

AT JOPLIN

The day was most fittingly observed by the Southwestern Missouri Alumni Association by a delightful dinner at "The Olivia."

Miss Clark Cleworth, '11, of Joplin, made a splendid toastmaster. His droll introduction of the various speakers, and his innocently told reminiscences of "the good old days," added wonderfully to the delight of the occasion. Some of his stories of early days in the University deserve to be put in permanent form, to be made a part of the history of the institution.

Dr. V. H. Roberts, Professor of Law, represented the University and responded to the toast, "The New University and the Alumni". He pictured the work of the University of today, and prophesiated a glorious future for it. He laid stress upon the importance of a loyal Alumni and showed what they might do toward uniting public sentiment and legislation, so that the greatest need of the University, a permanent endowment fund, might soon be realized. He paid an eloquent tribute to the service of President Jones, and at the conclusion of his address it was unanimously voted to send to the President a telegram of congratulations and good wishes from the Southwestern Alumni.

Warren Arnold, '11, responded to "Let us see what the book says." His remarks were eloquent and full of loyalty to the Alma Mater.

Alton McKeynesides, '11, of Carthage, spoke on "Lest we forget." In a way known only to Alums. The next speaker was the newly appointed Curator, F. H. Burton, of Joplin, who, in response to the question, "What are the curators going to do for the Alumni?" said that he was willing to do anything for them.

There is plenty of enthusiasm and loyalty among the Southwest Alumni, and with proper encouragement by the University they can be made a force of strength and assistance to this institution.

AT ST. JOSEPH

The day was observed with a banquet and speeches at Hotel Metropole. G. L. Zeich was toastmaster. Remarks were made by H. M. Lockwood, president of the Buchanan County Association; Judge C. J. Murphy, '94, Guy Flan, '94, Bill Berry, '94, and Judge Elkins, of the Faculty. Judge Murphy's remarks were in a reminiscient vein. He told of the days before the fire, and how gleeful in the eyes of his hearers as he briefly told of his school days. Mr. Flan spoke of "How We Slept the Elephant" in a thoroly enjoyable way. Mr. Berry made a brilliant play for athletic supremacy. Judge Elkins responded to the toast, "Alma Mater" in a characteristic speech, appropriate and brilliant. Among those present were: Martin Fennell, '94; A. D. McNeely, '94; Van Hall, '94; Mrs. Hall, '94; G. A. Wilson, '94; Miss W. Foster, '94; Grotto and Mrs. Mitchell, '94; R. P. Weatherly, '94; E. M. Lockwood, '94; Bill Berry, '94; M. H. Morris, A. T. Bass, '94; Ward Miller, '94; Amanda L. Beaumont, '94; G. E. Shatto, '94; H. J. Barnes, '94; E. L. Campbell, '94; H. G. Westover, '94; W. H. Van, '94; H. P. Beamer, '94; Corinne Kelley, '94; Gertrude Cole, '94; D. R. Kelley, '94; Emma Silverman, '94; H. S. Holmes, '94.

At noon the Woman's University Club gave a luncheon. The guest of honor was Miss Mary E. Reed, Dean of Women, who made an address. Harriet Fennell read an original poem, Ward Miller talked on "Catholization," Miss Foster on "Social Life in the University," and everybody else made a speech of course. Courses were laid, besides those already mentioned, for Miss Foster, Ethel Neffert, Clara Carr, Anna Beaumont, Leslie Moore, Beatrice Wien, Anna Lester, Florence Neffert, and Beatrice H. G. Brown, G. V. Harper, and Van Hall.

In the afternoon Miss Ann Beaumont received sincerely the faculty and visitors of the high school in honor of Miss Reed. The decorations were in black and gold.

AT MOBERLY

The day was celebrated by an address by Dr. J. C. Jones, of the Faculty, who spoke on "The Story of the University." Several musical numbers were rendered and a reception, with refreshments, closed the exercises. Judge R. S. Head, president of the Buchanan County Association, presided during the exercises.

212 THE MISSOURI ALUMNI QUARTERLY.

AT MEXICO

Fifty alumni and former students gathered around the dental board at the Plaza Hotel. A six course dinner was served. Dr. H. J. Watson, of the Faculty, spoke on "University Meets." Mrs. W. H. Klemm spoke of "The Father of the University." Helen Stewart, '94, responded to the toast, "Missouri" revealing that, as a "spinster instructor in a ladies' college," she was thereby familiar with her subject. Other speeches were also made, and at a late hour, with the strains of "Old Missouri" ringing in their ears, the faithful dispersed.

AT ST. LOUIS

The celebration took the form of a banquet at the Platters. Places were laid for fifty. Dr. C. M. Jackson, of the Faculty, spoke on "The Progress of the University." R. H. Scribner made a short address on "Gen. R. Ralston." The officers of the St. Louis Association are: Otto Gitter, Jr., president; Richard Phillips, 1st vice-president, G. H. Moore, 2d vice-president, C. H. Davis, '96, secretary.



J. V. C. BARNES, '42.

J. V. C. Barnes was born on February 11, 1841, on a farm near Columbia, Missouri. In 1867 he entered the Missouri University in the classical course, and with the highest standing of his class was graduated with A. B. degree in 1868. After one term at Harvard Law School he was tutor of Latin and Greek in the University from which he received his A. M. degree in 1868. On August 1, 1868, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has practiced law continuously ever since. In 1869 the University conferred on him the degree of LL. B. and in March, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Folk a Curator of the University. Mr. Barnes is a republican in politics, of the Roosevelt school, and was an ardent supporter of Senator Warner in 1896. During the years from 1869 to 1890, he was for twenty years, at two different periods, a member of the Kansas City Board of Education. In 1898 he was a mem-

ber of the Board of Visitors to the University. In 1880 he was the republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. He is an honorary member of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, and is now president of the Tenement House Commission of Kansas City. In 1874 he introduced the resolution establishing the Public Library in Kansas City, and he has served twice on committees of Freeholders to frame new charters for Kansas City. He has been an ardent supporter of the system of parks and boulevards in Kansas City, and has served on the Park Board. He has no church affiliations, but believes in the "Golden Rule" for seven days in the week.

WOMEN AND THE ACADEMIC CURRICULUM.

By MARY B. BREED, Ph. D.,
Dean of Women, University of Missouri.

Those who are accustomed to watch educational conditions from the wider point of view, are undoubtedly interested in a certain process which seems to be going on in co-educational colleges and universities generally—a process of automatic segregation of the sexes in the various departments. I refer to the departments in the College of Liberal Arts. The following discussion is not applicable to technical schools, or to any courses with a large proportion of "prescribed studies." In men's colleges, all subjects from Greek to Sociology, from History to Fine Arts, from French to Chemistry, find numerous devotees. In the great women's colleges, such as Vassar or Bryn Mawr, the same is true. Men, when they are left to themselves, cultivate the older humanities quite as often as they do the newer; and in the women's colleges the laboratories are crowded,

sometimes to the despair of the faculties of pure letters. But when men and women are both turned out at large in the co-educational field and allowed to choose their course freely, one sees the curious spectacle of the women monopolizing courses in the older humanities and pure letters, while the men take all the places in the laboratories, and talk down, even if they do not crowd out, the women who try to learn some economics and kindred subjects.

The process seems to have both a positive and a negative side. The positive process is the initial increase in numbers of one sex over the other, due to the active choice of the individuals. In the case of the men, this active choice is for sciences, mathematical or natural, and for other non-aesthetic subjects, such as philosophy, economics, and the like. In the case of women, this active choice is for classic, needless languages and literature, English, History, and Fine Arts.

After this positive process of election has gone on to a certain extent, there arises a vague opinion among the student body that the segregation is due to an interest difference in the subjects elected, that the one group is essentially feminine, the other essentially masculine. Then begins the negative process by which the men are repelled from the "feminine" group of the literary and aesthetic, while the women are discouraged from attempting such "masculine" subjects as the sciences. Locally, in Missouri, we see, as yet, only a tendency toward this state of things. We have not arrived at the extreme condition. But in another State University, one of the largest, where eighty per cent of the academic students are women, the vanishing of the men in certain departments is one of the gravest problems of the day. And even in Missouri, it has come to seem no natural to differentiate the masculine and the feminine subjects (or perhaps I might phrase it, the lady-like and the non-lady-like), that it is difficult here to realize the condi-

tion of things in a great Eastern women's college, where at least one president has been heard to lament that the students had a hopeless propensity toward spending all their time in the chemical and physical laboratories.

The resulting limitation of the curriculum as pursued by either sex when co-educated, cannot but be regarded as unfortunate for everyone concerned. Of the effect on the women, I shall speak below. The men, however seem to me to be perhaps the ones who suffer the greatest deprivation. From the beginning man took all learning for his province, and now we see him being gradually fenced out from one of the fairest sections of that province. It is not the men who are compelled by economic conditions to go early into technology that are affected directly. It is those who try to get a college education for purposes of general efficiency, and these are to be found in considerable numbers even in the Middle West. And even if we were all so completely commercialized in this commercial age as to regard the old-fashioned Greek-Latin-Mathematics course as a waste of time, still we ought to regret that those young men, who are so fortunate as to have time that they can afford to waste, cannot gracefully waste it upon these grave and dignified studies that used to make the gentleman of liberal education. It is not in the scope of this article to discuss the pure and simple supplanting of the liberal by the technical education. That is another story. But I hope it is not undue to utter a lament in passing for the good old idea that culture was above all a manly thing and that the study of Greek or Anglo-Saxon by a young man might be justified on other grounds than his intention to teach it. And that the influx of women into humanistic courses should have any contributory effect on the exodus of men from those courses, is a matter so deplorable that no advantage which the women themselves may gain can com-

punish for the real wrong the men have suffered at their hands.

Now as to the effect on the women of this limitation of the curriculum, it may be well to pause a moment for a few preliminary remarks which I hope will meet with general assent. First, the higher education of women is still on its probation, and all of its problems remain unsolved. Second, the question of a curriculum for women is the subject of much variation in opinion among educators, and there are two sides to the question, both advocated with great personal and academic weight. Some educators hold that the curriculum should be identical for the two sexes, others that it should differ. Third, there is no subject in the whole curriculum that has not been declared by some person or persons不适宜 to women, with the possible exception of elementary modern foreign languages. Greek and Latin were forbiddens to girls for centuries, and are still forbiddens to the vast majority. History is often considered as too objective a study for women. Mathematics and all the sciences are tabooed. A girl, from her earliest years, is told that mathematics is unnatural to her mind, and she is fairly hypnotized into a belief in her incompetency. Philosophy is said to be too abstract for women, and so are economics and sociology. A distinguished professor of comparative literature, late in Columbia University, declares that literature is a subject quite unsuitable for women. The faculty man is not rare who is willing to believe that women can do good work in subjects other than his own specialty. Very seldom a man is willing to admit that some women have done good work in his own specialty. But it is an exceptional teacher of women who does not in his secret heart cherish the belief that his own subject is just beyond the limits of their full grasp.

So what have we? Chaos in both theory and practice. To be sure, we almost everywhere find an easy assumption,

bore of ignorance, that this or that local solution of the higher education of women is final. But after studying a number of "final solutions," all different, our confidence in their finality is shaken. And if we believe the solemn assurances of every expert, we should eliminate every subject in turn from the woman's curriculum.

It seems as if the moderns ought to have corrected by this time the mediæval habit of juggling with contradictory theories by the help of speculation alone. And yet in the question in hand we spend our time in theorizing. When the modern investigator cannot decide a question by reasoning about it, he resorts to experiment. The thing to do with girls is to experiment with them, to let them try all subjects, let them go on trying for a long period, and see what happens. If a man wants to find out what sort of food will produce the finest breed in a given animal, he tries many kinds of food, and waits several generations before he regards his experiments as conclusive. Why not pursue the same course in providing mental nourishment for women? Why allow circumstances to eliminate one whole class of substances from their bill of fare? Consciously or unconsciously, the curriculum experiment is being tried in the great women's colleges. There is no non-technical subject that is not eagerly pursued there, and so far the only apparent conclusion is that women take to all subjects with great readiness. The ultimate test will come, of course, when the investigators ask, in what subject can women do the best original work or give the greatest social service. But at present we are not ready to apply this test. One or two generations of college-trained women have not produced scholars in any significant numbers, and possibly many generations will not.

The purpose of this paper is rather to state a problem than to attempt its solution. The problem as presented by the country at large, may be summed up in two ques-

tions: First, what is to become of our co-educated men when they are entirely driven out of the humanistic courses? Second, how are we to give our co-educated women a fair chance to discover whether they prefer one subject or another? Stated in this form, the first part of the problem is the more interesting, and is attracting much attention.

The only solutions proposed thus far are, arbitrary segregation, a sort of homeopathic cure, which is now in force at two of the great co-educational universities; and arbitrary limitation of the number of women who are admitted, which is in force now at one great university. Both of these are extreme measures, necessary only in extreme cases. In most universities, preventative measures are still in order—among these being two which would bring some independent advantages in their train. One is the offering of pure, non-technical scientific courses in larger numbers and of more advanced character. These attract women, do no harm to men, and divert a part of the feminine flood away from the humanities. The other is the prescription of definite courses for the A. B. degree, so arranged that the student must take work in a number of radically different lines and thus sample the sciences, the liberal arts, the languages, and so on. Both men and women thus find out that the artificial fencing off of masculine and feminine provinces is not inevitable, and the men are at least inoculated with the culture bacillus.

However, it is probable that no prevention and no cure will prove entirely effective, and that we of the middle west shall have to pass through a stage of educational development in which the liberal arts are entirely feminized, the men are entirely commercialized, and complete segregation of the sexes is brought to pass automatically. What then? It would be a rash prophet that would dare further.

THE GREATEST PRESENT NEED OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A SYMPOSIUM,

The very attempt to answer this question involves the admission that the University is not all that it should be, that it lacks certain integral parts which would round it out completely and make it adequately express the cherished ideal of a true university. At least, as the writer will interpret the superscription; "greatest" he will make paramount with fundamental, and "present," in keeping with fundamental, will designate the terminus a quo rather than suggest a comparison between present and future. The heading in the revised version would then read:

A Fundamental Need of the University.

For years the cry of college spirit, college enthusiasm has dimmed in our ears; and the desire to have it was sincere. Many a prescription was written. Mass-meetings were held and resolutions passed that henceforth we would have college spirit. We dreamed that athletics and a winning football team would answer our prayer for a *Veni Spiritu*. Perhaps he is on his way now. Mere prescribing, however, that he should come and stridently calling for him at the top of our voices, as if he were the *deus tuus* of the Mouhites—these are fruitless efforts to invoke the spirit whose quickening touch we all desire. There was too much external jugglery, there were too many impure motives in our prayers. The exhilaration of a football victory sent our spirit sky-high, but before night it lay a sore cripple on the earth. This spirit of ours was earthborn, of the earth, earthly. It was ephemeral, it was a bubble, it lacked the last vestige for eternal life. And it died.

If we were wholly sincere in our cry for college spirit, better University spirit, we certainly failed awkwardly in

the attempt to secure it. We were battering for it. We mistook the shell for the kernel. We failed utterly to realize that the fountain head of a true University spirit lies deep down in our own personal selves, and that the source needed first to be thoroughly purged before it could issue forth the pure crystal stream.

The following might set the writer's idea in a clearer light.

In our striving for intellectual clarity and logical keenness we are apt to underrate or even entirely overlook the value of our feelings, our emotions, as factors in our personal selves. We are daily called upon to make judgments, and these are the result to a smaller or greater degree, usually, to a greater degree, of our emotional asset. We demand clear logical thinking. Why do we not, in all fairness, give a hearing to the suggestion: "Train your feelings!"

We have not far to go in order to explain our indifference to the value of the training of our emotions. In the first place, all about us in our university life the scientific attitude is held aloft as the only true ideal of a true university. And it is a true ideal of a true university. It furnishes the clear cold logic engine which, in Huxley's phrase, spins the gears and as well as forgives the anchors of the mind. True science appeals in principle to the intellect and eliminates at every turn the personal, individual feeling, in its striving for the universal truth. The subjective element has, theoretically, no place in science; science makes for objectivity. What it cannot prove, it allows to remain in the realm of fancy. The true scientist is a man of humility, because he is daily convinced of the insufficiency of human knowledge; he is a man of ideals, because, despite his baffled attempts, he will not relinquish his effort but push bravely on in the quest for truth; and he is a man of

faith, because he believes in his ideals and is willing to live by them.

But does the scientist hold the only key to the mysteries of life? Does not his method, which he is bound to swear by, tend to negate at every turn some vital forces in our consciousness, forces which we call subjective feelings, emotions, and which have been a power in the world?

When we consider broadly, the emotional fact is just as much a fact as the material fact; but it is not so easily brought under the scrutinizing microscope as the latter, and this has been made by the two-by-four science-worker to stand against it. It is the emotional fact that has given us the masterpieces in art, literature, and music, and who would say that their influence has not been for the best, for truth? In fact, both the true scientist and the true artist work for the same end, and they differ only in method. The philosophic attitude seeks to express the truth in terms of the universal, the artistic attitude, through selection. And the method of the one should be considered as much a part of one's training as the method of the other. It is a matter, too, of economy to have rightly trained feelings. When we do the right by instinct and intuition, we are acting out our feelings which have been trained into a habit, and a good habit saves us time and worry. The unerring sense for the fitness of things we call tact.

Just because the emotions are highly subjective and mock mathematical demonstrability, and because of a too narrowly interpreted scientific attitude, we have, if not entirely overlooked, yet much underrated the value of them in our own personal lives, lives that we live here at the University and the expression of which gives what we call our University atmosphere.

Atmosphere—who will define it? We speak of the individual as possessing a fine spirit; we have an *esprit de corps*, be it the mob-mind manifesting itself in a labor-con-

clive, or the feeling of harmony prevailing at a political caucus. And this general feeling, as it were, the sublimated something of the individual feelings, is at once felt as having great utilitarian value when the expression of it works itself out as either against or for the common good.

Furthermore, this general feeling, tone or atmosphere, or spirit, or collective mind—whatever you choose to call it—is not the accurate sum-total of all the individual feelings; it is rather the heavy accentuation or greater emphasizing of one kind of feeling which then makes itself master of the field, and becomes the prevailing, predominating atmosphere.

As an alumnus, I am proud to register the progress of my alma mater since my day—and that is now twelve years ago; as an alumnus and now also as a teacher in my alma mater, I make bold to say that, though we have grown in outer assets, such as buildings and numbers, we have yet to work for a broader, deeper, truer atmosphere, or, if you like, more truly loyal University-spirit. And this will come only as soon as we realize fully and sympathetically the source and fountain-head whence it may come. We don't love those dear to us because of intellectual training or accomplishments; our devotion to country is not based upon a mere intellectual acquisition of the History of the United States; our respect and veneration for those whose lives and ideals have modified our lives and ideals is not born merely from an intellectual contemplation of the utility of their point of view; finally, our faith in those virtues of life which we cherish and live by—our very innermost being—our ideals—are not the fruition merely of intellect. They are the fine flower of our cultivated inner self, and have their deepest root in our spiritual nature.

And, therefore, any phase of human life and activity which makes for this deepening, this enriching, in short, this sympathetic attitude toward everything human, should

be welcomed in our community with a cordial clasp and a warm heart.

As was suggested above, the emotions can be trained as well as the intellect. The sphere of art has as its fundamental aim the training and cultivating of the feelings, the emotions. As intellectual maturity is the result of growth, so is also emotional maturity, a fine sense of appreciation, the result of years and proper conditions and fine opportunities. Conditions and opportunities are not created in a day, however. Yet we can begin, and we have begun. The ART LOVERS GUILD was born out of the conviction that art and the appreciation of art are not only the pleasing pastime of women's clubs or sentimental maidens, but that art and its deep meaning touch vital issues in our spiritual lives, and that to spread their influence would give to the life both of the University and of the town of Columbia an impulse toward the best. And that the organization of THE ART LOVERS GUILD was at all possible, indicates that the feeling for it was ripe.

All forms of art appeal directly to feeling. Pictorial art is only one in the list of influences. Perhaps the greatest of the sister-arts is Music, and this, too, is finding its way into our midst. A journey through the cathedrals of the continent brings home to us the mighty power that these twin-arts have exercised in winning and holding human souls to the Church of Rome. This power of passionate appeal still abides in them, and faith and love and devotion and perseverance and humility and truth abound where their true worth is felt. To recognize and feel that a Madama della Seta is the true expression of a human soul striving for truth, that a beautiful Adagio of Beethoven is the desire to express in terms of music a deep human emotion; to encourage the adoption of the best standards of taste, and to frown down the unharmonious, the inadequate, and the inappropriate—in short, to stand for high ideals

and to be willing to live by them—this means culture, this is refinement.

With intellectual honesty such as comes from the sciences, and with broad human sympathy such as the arts inspire, our life becomes truly representative of the best that a university should give us. And then, too, the true feeling of affection for the place where our ideals grew—the true University-spirit will come unbroken.

"For the Gods approve

The depth, and not the tumult, of the soul."

U. of Mo.

HERMANN ALMSTEDT, '96.

The greatest need of the University is difficult to determine. There are many needs and of various kinds. Because of these different kinds it is almost impossible to classify them in such manner as to make a basis of comparison. For this reason I do not attempt to say what is the greatest need. I shall only attempt to express an opinion as to a great need.

Of the many needs of the University certainly a better sentiment all over the State is one—great one. The very fact that we have such rights as have to be made biennially at the legislature is the best evidence of it. If there was a favorable constituency the people's representatives would inevitably be favorable. They would not dare be otherwise. Therefore, in some way the names of these representatives should be surrounded with University sentiment, such as would cause a representative ashamed to vote meagre appropriations.

Then, too, the fact that the University has such a small attendance in proportion to the population goes to show our Missouri citizens do not have the proper feeling for the school. They either do not know about it, or they do not believe in its worth.

The great problem then seems to be a practical one—a

problem of converting the entire people to the University idea. As has been said before in this magazine and elsewhere, the old students are the best means, through which to develop this idea. But they will have little interest until the University has a definite and fixed policy of taking a deep and abiding interest in her old students. I am not sure but this policy is the greatest need of the University.

L. E. BATES, '94.

Webb City, Missouri.

From among the numerous and urgent needs of the University it will be found a difficult task to reach an agreement as to what is the greatest need.

The increased enrollment and expansion of activity requires as a matter of course, additional buildings, equipment, and teaching force, and some would no doubt say that the University's greatest need is money for buildings, equipment and teachers.

The best administration, both from a financial and from an educational point of view, requires a secure, stable and adequate income, and many would therefore say that the greatest need is endowment or assured income.

The greatest need, in my opinion, and the one which when satisfied will necessarily result in the satisfaction of all these others, is an adequate appreciation of the work that the University is doing. Scarcely anyone (not even the students and recent alumni) has a full realization of the importance of the University. And manifestly the people of the State have not.

When the officers and students of the University bring home to the alumnæ the vast magnitude of the University's work, and the alumnæ join with them in bringing it home to the people; when officers, students, alumnæ, and citizens get a full knowledge of what the University is doing for the material and educational progress of the State, then

buildings, equipment, income and students will necessarily follow.

The greatest need of the University is for it, in its component parts (officers, alumni and students) to know itself, and then for these officers, alumni and students to make the University known to the people of the State.

EARL F. NELSON, '94.

Milan, Missouri.

Perhaps the great needs of the University which appeal to the alumnus, fail to make the same impression upon the student body in attendance. As we return to the University from time to time, we like to find as much of our old surroundings as possible. We are pleased to note the growth of the University and the attainment of many of the long desired needs of our own day, but the loss of those friends from the ranks of the faculty who made the University what it was to us, is our great regret. We feel that one great need of our University is to keep the faculty that has done so much for the name and standing of the University. We are not averse to the growth of the faculty, but it is with regret that we see other schools taking so many of our professors. It is not altogether a matter of sentiment with us, but the best interests of the school demand that we use some means of keeping in our own school those who have done so much for the advancement of our alma mater.

GERTRUDE LIGGETT, '94.

California, Missouri.

The Constitutional Convention of 1875 repealed a measure originated by Major J. S. Rollins, which was aimed to be the beginning of a policy which would lead to the ultimate establishment of an income for the University free from interference by the legislature. To-day, above all things, the University needs such an income, and the Alumni Association should bend its strongest energies toward

reversing the decision of that Convention by securing the adoption of a constitutional provision setting aside a fixed proportion of the State's annual revenue for the support of our Alma Mater.

So long as the legislature contains men unacquainted with the needs of the institution and ready to exclaim with alarm at the ever increasing wants of the "octopus" at Columbia, so long as the personal feelings of legislators towards officers of the school will tend to influence the liberality of their appropriations, so long as we have legislators who carry favor with their constituents by false economy in regard to the University, so long as representatives of the people are tempted to withhold support for University measures until reciprocal votes are promised for their own pet bills, so long as almost of the school can be offed on anti-University tickets,—just as long will an uncertain income at the pleasure of the legislature leave the University on precarious ground. In the past years of widespread prosperity our legislatures have been comparatively free from some of these objections, but what assurance have we that with the first warning note of hard times we may not suddenly find the material growth of the University checked and blocked by the action of those members who are ready to be easily convinced that its officers are spending huge sums of money needlessly.

Twelve states have adopted the plan of setting aside for maintenance and support of their Universities a fixed tax on the property of the state, the legislatures having nothing to do with them except to appropriate money for books, buildings and equipment. A tax of a mill per year, such as is levied by Nebraska, would produce for the University of Missouri over a million and a quarter of dollars annually. A constitutional provision in this direction is what we need.

If a measure along this line is to be submitted by the usual course of amendment to the Constitution, it will be

necessary for the alumni to use all their energy, first, in the difficult task of securing the consent of the majority of the members of each house of the General Assembly requisite to the submission of the amendment, second, in persuading the voters of the state to adopt the amendment if it is submitted.

If the measure is not to be proposed until a constitutional convention is held, which may not be far off, work will have to be done in that convention and later among the voters.

It occurs to the writer that the Alumni Association should, without delay, instruct a committee to confer with the University officials and determine upon the most feasible plan of securing the desired result. We can't get to work among ourselves too soon, whichever plan is adopted.

F. C. DONNELL, '94.

Maryville, Missouri.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH COMMENCEMENT

Really began on May 21, when the DeMolay chapter of Phi Delta Phi gave its annual banquet at the Powers. Dances were held for thirty and six hours were served. W. T. Hardin was toastmaster. Speeches were made by Prof. Lawson, Roberts and Friend, and by E. P. Nelson, of Milan, Mo., Frank Butler, of Des Moines, Iowa; F. C. Donnell, H. Morris, F. W. Niedermeyer, G. T. Butler, R. G. Clark, and W. W. Elveng.

On Saturday, June 2, in the morning, the class exercises were successfully "pulled off" by the Seniors, before an unusually large audience. Caroline Greer was Matronian; F. C. Donnell delivered the class oration; B. W. Tilman, the athletic oration on Rollins Field; and W. T. Hardin the tree oration on the campus. The exercises closed with a "rally around the old colors" and the singing for the last time as a class of "Old Missouri."

In the afternoon the contest to determine the best drilled private of the Cadet Regiment was held. There were about forty

participants, and the medal went to James Evans Stevens, of Co. "D."

On Monday, May 24, the contest for the cup was held. All the companies took part. Co. "C" carried off the prize. Capt. F. J. Bellman.

The best marksmanship medal was awarded to Capt. F. H. Braga, Co. "B," score 11 out of 12.

On Wednesday the Regatta was reviewed by Gov. Folk and the Board of Governors.

Saturday night, June 1, the Stephensian Musical Concert was held. There were three contestants, who spoke before an inspiring audience of a thousand people. W. T. Nordin won. His subject was "W. F. Bellman." E. B. Frailey's subject was "The Hamilton Men," and G. R. Stephans discussed "A Practical Idealist."

Sunday morning, before a packed house, the Rev. H. T. Mullin, D. D., LL. D., President of the Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., preached from Heb. 10:4. "There has yet all things under his feet."

Monday afternoon Nathan Field witnessed a reencounter of old, almost ancient, baseball stars. A game had been arranged between the Tigers and an Alumni team composed of Bough, W. Cairns, '94; Biggar, '94; Montoy, Green, Rothwell, '94; Gore, Broadhead, '92, and Northeast, '94. It was a raised and exciting exhibition. The Tigers won. Score 7 to 1.

Monday evening witnessed the Senior play, "The Snowball," a three-act farce-comedy. The parts were taken by Minnie Caudle Green, Mabel Duncan and Anna Marrett, and R. B. Frailey, E. H. Denham, G. H. Johnson, and T. F. Montgomery.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Alumni association was held. The minutes of the meeting are given elsewhere.

On Tuesday evening Hon. Herbert S. Hadley, Attorney-General addressed the biennial Phi Beta Kappa address before a large audience. He spoke on Thomas H. Benton and the West. After the address the banquet was held at the Gordon. Orders were laid for duty. Dr. Frank Thalh was toast-master. Speeches were made by J. V. C. Karson, '94; Gardner Latting, '91; R. W. Stephens, '91; E. H. Bellman, '94; Walter Williams and others.

Commencement prayer was such a big occasion that it lasted four hours. Gardner Latting, '91, delivered the address, charging, in doing so, to defend the nation as against recent state legislation. R. W. Stephens spoke reminiscently of University life.

Two hundred and twenty-five graduates were given degrees and prizes were awarded as follows:

The Ed. M. Thompson Prize in Law to F. O. Donnell, The Amer-

ian Law Book Club's prize to F. H. Lee. The W. J. Bryan medal was awarded to R. H. Alexander, his subject being "The Vice-Power in the American States and the National Government." The Wm. H. Woods Prize was awarded jointly to H. H. Kilmer and C. H. Williams, who wrote on "The First Session of the Convention of 1861." The Laws Medal in Astronomy, which has not been awarded for a number of years went to E. S. Haynes, A. M., '91. The Nelson G. Field Prize in poetry was awarded to J. H. Patterson. The Military Prizes were awarded as previously indicated. The Stephen's Medal was awarded to W. T. Martin. The Bellum Scholarships were then announced, and are as follows: In Medicine, M. L. Clark; in Law, G. C. Headford; Agriculture, G. B. Hutchinson; in Engineering, F. H. Adams; in the College of Arts and Science, C. H. Williams and Miss Laura Klaproth.

THE Valedictorian.

In the Medical Department, C. W. Stinson won that honor. F. G. Donnell, who was also valedictorian of the Academic class of 1894, was valedictorian in Law. The other valedictorians were: in Agriculture, G. F. King; in Engineering, L. M. Walker; in the Teachers College, C. H. Williams, and in the College of Arts and Science, Miss Emily Mayire.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen: Judge J. B. Grant, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri; ex-Governor A. M. Dockery, Hon. F. W. Lehmann, of St. Louis; Hon. W. H. State, of St. Louis; Dr. Frank Thilly, formerly of our own Faculty, but now of Cornell University, and Rev. Gardner Lathrop.

The Alumni Luncheon, which was held in the Maxwell Gymnasium immediately after the Commencement Exercises, was attended by the distinguished visitors and by a large and noisy bunch of Alumni, about four hundred sitting down to a splendid feast spread on handsomely decorated tables. The feast was frequently interrupted by Faculty and class rolls and songs. Mrs. Gardner Lathrop served as busboy-maker for the occasion. A number of toasts were responded to and much enthusiasm shown.

The following classes occupied separate tables: '47, which had the place of honor, '48, '49, '51, '53, '55, '56, '58, '61 and of course the newly formed class of '71.

DEBATING.

With only two debates scheduled Missouri divided honor with her opponents, losing to Oklahoma, and winning from Texas. The debate with Oklahoma, subject: "Resolved, That the Federal Government Should Own all Inter-State Railroads," with Missouri upholding the affirmative, was lost by a vote of 2 to 1. The debate with Texas, subject: "Resolved, That Negroes Should Neither be Enlisted nor Commissioned in the U. S. Army," with Missouri upholding the negative, was unanimously awarded to the Missouri men. Edmund R. Cole, '94, and a First Year Lawyer, and G. O. Nease, both of the Athenaeus Society, represented Missouri at Norman; M. H. Cole, '94, of the M. S. C. Debate Society, and W. F. Woodruff, '94, of the Athenaeus Society, and a First Year Lawyer, represented the University of Austin.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

University Auditorium, June 4th, 1907.

The Association was called to order at 8 p. m. by President C. M. Jackson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer of the Association presented his report for the year ending June 4, 1907. The report was approved.

The report of the Executive Committee was read, accepted, and voted upon the affairs of the Association.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Alumni Association of the University of Missouri—

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution adopted by the Alumni Association at the last annual meeting, the Executive Committee begs here to submit the following report for the past year:

1. Organization of County Alumni Associations.

During the past year a special effort has been made to organize county associations over the entire State. Special acknowledgment is due to Mr. L. H. Bass for his efficient service in this connection. These local associations are kept in close touch with the central organization of the general association, and have already accomplished much good. The following counties are now or-

planned: Atchison, Andover, Benton, Bates, Boone, Bluejacket, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Cole, Cooper, Dallas, Greene, Grundy, Hickory, Jackson, Jasper, Lafayette, Lawrence, Marion, Linn, Marion, Madison, Monroe, Nodaway, Pettis, Pike, Putnam, Randolph, Ray, St. Clair, St. Louis, Schuyler, Scotland, Ste. Genevieve, Vernon and St. Louis City. Local secretaries have also been appointed in the following counties: Andrew, Barry, Cedar, Dallas, Daviess, DeKalb, Gasconade, Gentry, Harrison, Iron, Marion, Morgan, Pike, Platte, Polk, Rolla, and Texas. It is hoped that this work of organization will be extended, so that the Association will have a branch organization, or at least a local secretary, in each county in the State. A uniform Constitution for the local Associations was published in the Annual Quarterly for September, 1894, and copies may be had from the Secretary of the annual Association.

3. University Day.

The new Constitution of the Alumni Association established April 17th, the birthday of James H. Rollins, as "University Day," to be celebrated annually by local meetings of the Alumni everywhere.

For purposes of this celebration, the State has been divided provisionally, into fourteen districts, with central meeting places at Moberly, Hannibal, Kirksville, Chillicothe, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Jefferson City, Sedalia, Joplin, Springfield, Cape Girardeau, St. Louis, Mexico and Columbia. Successful meetings were held this year at all of these places (with the exception of Jefferson City), and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. The importance of these meetings cannot be overestimated. Every local alumnus and former student should join in making the celebration of "University Day" still more successful with each succeeding year.

4. Athletic Board.

The efforts of the Alumni to secure a representative athletic board for the University have been at last crowned with success. Under the new plan, two members of this board are to be elected by the alumni at each annual meeting.

5. Publications.

The Alumni Directory issued during the past year by the University Alumni Record, Mr. Ogle, and containing the information gathered chiefly by his predecessor, Mr. Bates, is a publication which will be of great service to the alumni. Future editions will correct the errors and omissions unavoidable in the first edition.

The Alumni Quarterly, under the management of Dr. Elwong, continues to maintain its high standard of excellence. It is owned and controlled by the Association, and deserves the hearty support of every alumna.

S. Finance.

The Treasurer's report shows that the Alumni Fund now approximates \$2,000. Of this amount \$1,000 is invested in five bonds, Nos. 41, 47, 48, 49 and 50, of \$200 each, issued by the Exchange Bank Co., of Columbia, Mo., and bearing 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Each of these bonds has been safeguarded by the following endorsement:

"This bond is the property of the Alumni Association of the University of Missouri, and no transfer of this bond will be valid unless agreed to in writing by the Executive Committee of said Association."

(Signed)

G. M. JACKSON, President.

B. F. CONLEY, Treasurer.

For the Executive Committee.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution a bond has been also required of the Treasurer, the amount of which has been fixed by the Executive Committee at \$1,000. This bond is given by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. of Baltimore and is held by the Secretary of the Alumni Association.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. JACKSON, President.

M. H. OTIS, Secretary.

B. F. CONLEY, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

Dr. W. W. Elwong reported for the Alumni Quarterly Board.

Mr. C. H. Davis, Mrs. J. V. C. Kansas, and Dr. H. B. Alstedt were elected members of the Alumni Quarterly Board. On motion a rule was adopted by which any two members of the Quarterly Board could call a meeting of the Board.

Dr. W. W. Elwong and Mr. R. H. Neitzke were elected members of the Athletic Board representing the Alumni Association.

It was suggested by Mr. R. F. Wilson that after this year the Alumni should march in the procession on Commencement Day and that efforts be made to secure the reservation for the Alumni of a special section of the Auditorium. On motion the suggestion was adopted and the Secretary of the Association was instructed to mail return cards at some time before Commencement to all Alumni and former students for the purpose of ascertaining the number expecting to be present at Commencement and of reserving places for them.

Dr. C. M. Jackson offered his resignation as President of the Association. The resolution was not accepted.

On motion the Association adjourned.

(Signed) C. M. JACKSON, President.

M. H. OTIS, Secretary.

ATHLETICS.

TRACK MEET.

Missouri 64—Kansas 55.

Dogs were somewhat scattered in the field meet May 11, at Lawrence, between the Tigers and Jayhawkers. Missouri had some points she expected to win and won some which she had considered doubtful. The score:

100-yard dash—Brasham, Missouri, won; Paddock, Kansas, second. Time, 109 sec.

High hurdles—Crouch, Missouri, won; Goldsberry, Missouri, second. Time, 11 1-4. Butler, Kansas, also ran.

Shot put—Herner, Missouri, won; Brasham, Missouri, second; 15 ft. 10 inches. Potomac, Kansas, also entered.

High jump—Parker and Young, of Kansas, won at 5 feet 4 inches. Dennis, of Missouri, also entered.

200-yard run—Miller, Kansas, won; Jackson, Missouri, second. Time, 24.6. Cooley, Kansas, and Parker, Missouri, also ran.

440-yard run—Dougherty, Missouri, won; Laflamme, Missouri, second. Time, 4:11.4. Maryland and Detweiler, of Kansas, also ran.

Hammer throw—Pringle, Kansas, won; Hart, Missouri, second; 120 feet 2 inches. Potomac, Kansas, and Laflamme, Missouri, also entered.

Discus jump—Butler, Kansas, won; Young, Kansas, second; 11 feet, 5 1/4 inches. Dennis, Missouri, also entered.

200-yard dash—Brasham, Missouri, won; Paddock, Kansas, second. Time, 21:21.2.

Low hurdles—Crouch, Missouri, won; Goldsberry, Missouri, second. Time, 10:57. Butler and Parker, Kansas, also ran.

Discus—Drake, Kansas, first; Werner, Missouri, second; 124 feet 8 inches. Brasham, Missouri, and Kirby, Kansas, also entered.

Hallmills—Tillot, Missouri, won; Pringle, Kansas, second. Time, 200 2-1/2. Miller, Kansas, and Hart, Missouri, also ran.

Two-mile run—Cooley, Kansas, won; Gummela, Kansas, second. Time, 20:48. Jackson and Butler, of Missouri, also ran.

296 THE MISSOURI ALUMNI QUARTERLY.

Pole vault—Slaton, Kansas, won; McElroy, Missouri, second, 10 feet 4 inches. Russell, Kansas, and Duran, Missouri, also entered.

Mile relay—Decatur, Leavenworth, Fair and T.M.A., of Missouri, won. Time, 9.31 P.M.

Total score—Missouri, 41; Kansas, 31.

The Washington Meet.

At St. Louis was a walkaway for the Tigers, who outclassed their opponents, taking ten out of fourteen events and six out of fourteen seconds, scoring a total of 78 to the Morris and Marvin's 41.

"Big Nine" Meet.

At the Conference Meet held in Chicago, Missouri took with Drake for fourth place, requiring a total of nine points. Captain Jackson won the two-mile race in 10.64, defeating Waggoner, of Ames, and Morris, of Wisconsin, by a few feet. Morris took second in the dashes three at 121 ft. 4 in., being over inches less than the third of Morris, of Wisconsin, who took first. Harry Todd got third in the half-mile. Beaman was in poor form, and although he qualified in the preliminaries for the 100 and 110 dashes, he was not able to win any points. Lorraine also ran. On the whole the work of the Missouri contingent was highly creditable. Illinois took the meet with 31 points. The score was as follows: Illinois, 31; Chicago, 23 1-2; Wisconsin, 27; Missouri, 9; Drake, 8; Iowa, 8; Cornell, 7; Ames, 7; Notre Dame, 4; Purdue, 2 1-2; Minnesota, 1-2.

BASKETBALL.

Season 1907.

Date.	Opponent.	Place	No.	Opp.
March 30	Washington	Columbia	7	0
April 3	Kans.	Columbia	9	4
April 4	Kans.	Columbia	9	0
April 13	Washington	Columbia	8	0
April 13	Kansas	Columbia	9	0
April 14	Kansas	Columbia	9	0
April 15	Washington	St. Louis	8	7
April 21	Kans.	Galesburg	9	0
April 22	Iowa	Iowa City	8	0
April 24	Waggoner	Indians	7	2
April 25	Ames	Ames	9	0
April 26	Oreg. State	Omaha	9	0

April 27	Nebraska	Lincoln	1	4
April 29	St. Mary's	St. Mary's	1	4
May 1	St. Mary's	St. Mary's	1	1
May 2	Arkansas	Olema	1	4
May 3	Arkansas	Olema	1	1
May 17	Washington	Columbia	1	1
May 18	Washington	Columbia	1	1

FRATERNITIES.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

The Last Five.

The last five members of the class of 1907 to be elected were announced June 6th. They are Chas. H. Williams, W. F. Woodard, Clorie E. Shepherd, Miss Helen M. Johnson and Miss Mabel Dawson.

INSTALLATION OF ALPHA OME SIGMA FRATERNITY.

The honorary and social chapter of Alpha Ome Sigma was installed Saturday evening, May 11, by Prof. J. G. Holtz and Dr. Geo. F. White, of St. Louis. The installation exercises were at the Chemistry Building, after which adjournment was taken to the Powers Hotel where a social hour was spent. The table was decorated in blue and yellow, the colors of the fraternity, and red carnations, the official flower. Dr. White acted as toastmaster. The following topics were responded to:

- Chemistry Amongst Other Sciences—Dr. W. G. Brown.
- The Practical Side of Chemistry—A. H. Douglas.
- The Difficult Road—Merle Randall.
- The Eastern Schools of Science—Prof. Sidney Gilbert.
- How We Got Together—G. Bates.
- Our Relation to Other Fraternities—F. W. Lippener; R. W. Apple.

Future Fields for Alpha Ome Sigma—J. Wm. Read.

Whispers and the Mother Chapter—Prof. Herman Schmitz; Prof. J. G. Holtz.

The following now compose the Missouri Chapter: Charter Members—H. H. Moran, F. W. Lippener, A. H. Douglas, G. Bates, H. G. Bryant, J. Wm. Read, Merle Randall, C. W. Sappington, R. W. Apple, G. H. Title; honorary members—Profs. W. G. Brown, Sidney Gilbert, Herman Schmitz, and R. H. Shaw.

AGRICULTURE FRATERNITY.

The installation of the Missouri chapter of Alpha Zeta took place at the Gorham Hotel on Friday evening, April 8. The installation exercises were conducted by Prof. M. V. Miller, of the Agricultural College. Two other men in the department have taken an active and very efficient part in putting the Missouri chapter on its feet. Mr. E. A. Trowbridge, of the Babcock chapter, at Wisconsin; and Mr. R. C. Donaghue, of the Tennessee chapter, at Ohio.

Alpha Zeta fraternity was founded at the Ohio State University, January 26, 1888, with the purpose of raising the standard of scholarship, bringing about a closer fellowship between the men of high standing and through their efforts furthering the activities of the Agricultural Colleges and the cause of agriculture at large. Since its foundation sixteen chapters have been installed in the agricultural colleges of the following states: Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, Nebraska, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Vermont, Iowa, Wisconsin, Colorado, Texas, and Missouri.

Immediately after the installation exercises all adjourned to the private dining room of the Gorham, where plates were set for eighteen. On the table were three large bouquets of flags in full and close view around which were tied large bows of sky blue ribbon. These colors represent most excellently those of the University—sky blue and gold.

After a free-course dinner, Prof. Miller acting as toastmaster, called on Dean Waters to respond to "The Future of Missouri Agriculture." Mr. G. D. Hutchinson was asked to respond to "The Means to the End." Dr. J. C. Whitten followed by speaking briefly on "The Key to Success."

"Looking Forward" was the toast. Mr. F. G. King responded to it in a way that was pleasing and helpful to all. Prof. F. H. Mansfield spoke on "A Retrospect." The closing remarks were very able made by Mr. E. P. Bush, responding to the toast "An Herald."

The roll call follows: Charter Members: G. B. Hutchinson, M. M. McCoy, F. G. King, J. W. Reed, M. E. Shewell, H. F. Bush, H. Krueger, H. H. Boies, W. H. Chandler, H. F. Howard. Graduate members: M. V. Miller, Tennessee; H. H. Shaw, Nebraska; A. K. Graham, Harvey; E. A. Trowbridge, Babcock; R. C. Donaghue, Tennessee; G. H. Heckler, Missouri. honorary members: Dean H. J. Wagner, Prof. F. H. Mansfield, Dr. J. C. Whitten.

PHI MU ALPHA.

On Friday evening, June 1, at the studio of Prof. J. S. Anthony, Beta chapter of the national medical fraternity of Phi Mu Alpha.

was installed by the Supreme President, Percy J. Burall, of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. The object of the fraternity is to foster the highest and best in musical art and to promote musical education in the colleges and universities of the United States. Phi Mu Alpha was founded at the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston in 1908 and since that date the growth of the fraternity has been rapid and consistent. It now has chapters in all of the large eastern universities including Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Cincinnati and Michigan. Phi Mu Alpha is the only national musical fraternity in the United States. Among its well known members are George W. Chadwick, the composer, Miss George E. Cortelyou, who was a member of the mother chapter at the New England Conservatory, Adolph Frye, Leipzig University, now of Berlin, Dean Albert Stanley of the Michigan School of Music, Dean Hobie H. Dean of the Cornell Music School and the late Theodore Thomas, of Chicago.

There are fourteen members of Beta Chapter. They are Herman R. Almquist, Albert Ross Bell, William N. Day, Herbert M. Lippman, Harold S. Williams, John R. Astorius, Walter Bryant, M. A. Shaw, Charles H. Cahn, Rosalie Johnson, Paul D. Lewis, George Orr, Paul Ferguson and Fritz Kroll. With these charter members who are among the best known teachers and students of the University, the new chapter is assured a successful career. The fraternity has been slow in extending its western boundary and Missouri is fortunate in securing a charter from it. Beta Chapter is the first one to be established west of the Mississippi River. The fraternity is also known as Indiana.

SOME COMMENCEMENT VISITORS.

- C. J. Stump, '91, Quincy City, Ill.
- T. J. J. See, '99, Merriweather, Md.
- E. F. Nelson, '94, Milwaukee, Wis.
- H. G. Whipple, '91, New York City.
- H. H. Shapley, '91, Milwaukee, Wis.
- H. E. Smith, St. Louis.
- James Scott, '94, Sedalia, Mo.
- B. C. Shirley, '91, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Edna Jones, '91, Chillicothe, Mo.
- J. H. Wilson, Minneapolis, I. T.
- J. H. Rogers, '91, Kansas City.
- G. H. Davis, '91, St. Louis.
- J. H. Calfee, '91, Hamilton, Mo.
- Mary E. McClelland, '91, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- Benjamin Morris, '91, Marion, Mo.

Charlotte Wooster, '44, Marshall, Mo.
 D. B. Denney, '34, New York City.
 Hans Wolf, '34, St. Louis.
 Chas. H. Stemberg, '34, Baton Rouge, La.
 Mrs. Chas. H. Stemberg, '34, Baton Rouge, La.
 J. M. Anderson, '34, Carthage, Ill.
 Jim Hayes, '34, San Jose, Calif.
 E. H. Biggar, '34, Leavenworth, Mo.
 T. K. Smith, '34, St. Louis.
 F. L. Wiley, '34, Chillicothe, Mo.
 W. Bradley, '34, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Anna E. Wright, '34, Fort Worth, Tex.
 T. Jessie Green, '34, Kirksville, Mo.
 R. H. Detwiler, '34, St. Louis.
 L. G. Coleman, '34, Denver, Colo.
 H. M. Hart, '34, Kansas City.
 F. V. C. Harren, '34, Kansas City.
 Claudine Leithay, '34, Kansas City.
 J. W. Shadley, '34, St. Louis.
 A. M. Hitch, '34, Eureka, Mo.
 F. K. Ferguson, '34, Pacific, Kan.
 G. W. Loughart, '34, Brookfield, Mo.
 M. M. Durding, '34, St. Louis.

CLASS NEWS

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI		
CLARENCE MARTIN JACKSON, '34, Coopersburg, Mo.	"	PRESIDENT
H. W. LOOMIS, '34, St. Louis, Mo.	"	1ST VICE PRESIDENT
J. C. MCKINLEY, '34, University, Mo.	"	2ND VICE PRESIDENT
MERRILL E. OTTER, '34, Coopersburg, Mo.	"	SECRETARY
SANFORD FRANK O'DOLEY, '34, Coopersburg, Mo.	"	TREASURER

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

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

OBITUARY

Jerrald R. Lothrop is a clerk of the U. S. Court, Salt Lake, Utah.

James H. Dayton is practicing law in Carthage, Mo.

A. F. Barton is a lawyer and publisher in Kansas City, Mo.

74.

J. W. Kirby is practicing law in Springfield, Mo. He is local counsel for Bradstreet's.

75.

W. H. Green is at the head of his profession in Clinton, Mo. He is a lawyer.

76.

R. D. Gossner, of the Faculty, has been appointed Treasurer of Porto Rico, at a salary of \$10,000 per year. He has gone to his new post with leave of absence from the University.

77.

W. S. Dearborn, President Cape Girardeau Normal, was honored by Westminster College, at its recent commencement, with the degree of Doctor of Literature, for distinguished services in education.

Albert W. Lutz is practicing law in Springfield, Mo.

78.

R. M. Van Pool is practicing law under the firm style of Van Pool & Martin, in Lamar, Mo.

T. J. J. See, of State Island, N.Y., delivered an address, May 26, in the Auditorium on "The Causes of Earthquakes and Volcanoes."

79.

D. A. Swift is with the American Bridge Co., Akron, Pa.

80.

J. F. Paxton is head of the department of Greek and Classical Archaeology in the State University of Oklahoma. Address Norman. He writes: "I am glad to note that Missouri beat Kansas, according to custom, in the track meet. This is really a victory of greater significance than one in any other athletic contest, for victories in debate are more important than all others."

81.

E. F. Crossella can be addressed U. S. Engineers' Office, Louisville, Ky.

J. M. Fellow is a contractor and builder at Columbia, Mo.

Burton H. Thompson is in the Investment Securities business at 101 Chambers St., New York City.

82.

W. R. Randolph is travelling accountant for the Mo. Pac. R. R. Address 2902 Ma. Pac. Bldg., St. Louis.

"W.

F. H. Thompson is superintendent of the Carson City, Nev., schools.

"W.

Geo. W. Jennings is practicing law at Oak Grove, Mo.

G. L. Swick, practicing law in St. Joseph, Mo., sending his subscription, says, "I never served a worthier enterprise with a smaller investment."

L. T. Davis has made a big reputation as attorney for the St. Louis Medical Society in its prosecution of "Quacko." The *K. C. "Independent"* in its issue for April 11 referred to him as "the brilliant young attorney who has made a state reputation for cleverness, courage and resource."

A. W. McAllister, Jr., of K. C., was elected secretary of the Missouri State Medical Association at its recent annual meeting.

"W.

H. W. Thomsen can be addressed Laramie, Wyo. He is practicing law as a member of the firm of Thomsen & Thomsen.

Don Carlos Gaffey, practicing medicine in K. C., the Bryant Drug speaks of the Quarterly's sale as "a great treat" and offers to help us out financially if we "get into a tight place."

J. W. McR. Major is principal of the LaSalle School, St. Louis.

L. B. Durban is practicing law in K. C. as a member of the firm of Smith, Thomas & Durban. He thinks the Quarterly is "a good thing."

"W.

Chas. F. Noffke is assistant superintendent of the Utah department of the Telluride Power Co., at Provo, Utah.

C. R. Marshall is road master for the Southern Pacific R. R. at Red Bluff, Cal.

"W.

Horace Reed is practicing medicine at Gehring, Okla. Address 2404 W. Cleveland St.

Peter Pfeifer has resigned his professorship in St. Louis University and will shortly engage in the general practice of medicine in Butte, Montana. He will spend the summer at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Florance M. Wehibit is teaching in the St. Joseph, Mo., High School 100 S. 20th.

J. H. Fowlkes is a stock farmer, near Centralia, Mo. Regarding his subscription he writes that "success may crown our efforts."

MARIE E. MONTGOMERY is travelling in Europe this summer. Prof. O. H. Moore, Sedalia, Mo., has spent the past year at Harvard as a student of Romance Languages.

J. M. Orvine, after a year spent at Columbia University has returned to Warrensburg, Mo.

G. Low Gallard is doing well as a lawyer in St. Louis. Address 207 Commercial Bldg.

H. M. Dearing has been appointed Assistant U. S. District Attorney, with headquarters in the Old Post Bldg., St. Louis.

'08.

Lake Brewer can be addressed at Edgewood, Mo., for the summer.

R. A. Irvine is superintendent of the Venetia, Mo., schools.

W. H. Ratliff may be addressed 1118 Dwight Bldg., K. C.

W. T. Hardin, President of the All Seniors, '08-'09, was the Stephens medal over two other competitors. Beginning about September 1st he will practice law in St. Louis in partnership with F. G. Donnell.

W. H. Goodwin can now be addressed New Canaria, Mo.

Isabella A. Winslow can be addressed 1901 Charlotte St., K. C., Mo.

Mary E. Walker has been raised to the rank of Instructor in the department of Mathematics, with a year's absence, which she will spend at Edinburgh, where she has a fellowship.

B. H. Caldwell, who has just taken his LL. B., will be released from his place as graduate manager of athletics. The large degree of success attained in sports is due more to him than to anyone else. He will practice law in Kansas City. His successor is Coach Wright.

Clara Collins is principal of one of the St. Louis schools. Her engagement to Miss Elizabeth Houston, '08, is announced. The wedding will take place August 1.

'04.

C. C. Robinson is superintendent of the Telluride Power Co.'s station at Provo, Utah.

G. J. Walker, Jr., writes that his aunts keep up a vigorous pursuit of him, out in Everett, Washington.

A. J. Campbell is Mo. Ass't. Secy. R. R. Surgeon, Sedalia, Mo.

F. P. Bleeker can be addressed 197 W. 118th St., New York City, care of O'Donnell.

L. H. Davis is practicing law at Welch City in partnership with H. W. Davis, '02.

F. G. Donnell, Vandalia, Mo., also carried off that laurel in

the graduating class of the Law School this year. He also won the Rev. M. Thompson Prize in this department. He will practice in St. Louis, beginning next September.

Yours,

Richard W. Gandy is professor in the Missouri State College. His engagement is Miss Leslie Webb Oliver, of Lexington, Missouri, in September.

Bessie H. Burns is teaching French in the Beaumont, Tex., High. Miss C. Whaley can be addressed 111 N. Center St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

J. H. Buchanan is now at Rockport, Missouri.

Frank J. Lee Morris, of the U. of Ark., Fayetteville, sends his subscription and writes that "four times a year he neglects everything else to read the Quarterly."

M. E. Harrison can be addressed 16 P. D. & Durban, Mo.

Jane B. Dickey writes that she is "still staying it out in Hobbs, Oklahoma," where she practices medicine.

W. R. Moore is principal of the Vandalia, Mo., High.

Clara Schmidt is teaching in Palmyra, Mo. She is attending the present summer session of the Trinity.

Anne B. Wright can be addressed at Norborne, Mo.

Yours,

Bon H. Kimpel is practicing law at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Address Room 209, Illinois Bldg.

R. F. Lohman is Assistant in the Botanical Laboratory, University of Wisconsin. Address 312 Green St., Madison.

W. A. Marwick, '94, is an Instructor in Mathematics in the present summer session of the Trinity.

Yours,

Bernard Vance will teach History and English in Ellwood Academy, Farmington, Me., next fall.

Walter Max Krebs can be addressed Kansas City, for the summer.

Fred Dearling, formerly stationed at Stevens, Okla., in the diplomatic service, has been transferred to Tulsa, Okla., as one of the secretaries of the legation there.

FORMER STUDENTS.

Geo. W. Bates is with the Commercial Bank, Lexington, Mo. Chas. H. Derry is General Agent for the Equitable Life, with headquarters in Jefferson City, Mo.

A. R. Alexander is proprietor and editor of the Leader, at Franklin, Mo.

W. D. Fortune is General Secretary of the Hong Kong China, T. M. C. A.

MARRIAGES.

Arthur Bauman, '98, to Miss Lucille Westervelt, of Loroma, Texas, on May 26, at Yokohama, Japan.

Arthur G. Black, '98, to Miss Adela O'Neal, at Columbia, Mo., June 10, 1927. At home in Kansas City.

Harry W. Knight to Miss Florence Day, at Winona, Mo., June 8, 1927. At home in Redfield, Mo.

Dagmar Gertrude Lytle to Rosamond Russell, June 15, 1927, at Kansas City.

Gerry E. Dauphin, '98, to Miss Marion Brooks Brumley, at Portland, Maine, June 24, 1927.

BIRTHS.

To Professor and Mrs. H. H. Smith, on May 20, '98, in Philadelphia, Pa., a son.

DEATHS.

W. H. D. Johnson, M. D., '98, at the home of his son in Terrell, Illinois, February, 1927, after a brief illness, aged 81. He was for many years a practitioner at LaGrange, Mo.

Franklin Justice Miller, M. D., '98, at his home, Chardon, Mo., June 2, 1927, aged 81.

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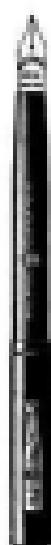
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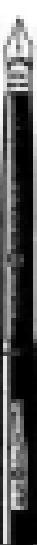
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GEOGRAPHY H. BLANTON,
President

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Reached 1,000 October 21, 1901.

Reached 2067 February 10, 1906.

2500 in 1906-7

At the time the Quarterly goes to press the enrollment is 200 greater than at the corresponding day last year. It is almost certain that before the close of the session the attendance will reach 2500.

Last year one hundred and two Missouri counties, thirty-six states and ten foreign countries were represented by students.

Information concerning the University is published monthly in the *University of Missouri News Letter*, which will be sent without charge to all alumni. For the *News Letter* or any other University publication address the UNIVERSITY PUBLISHERS, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

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Buildings, Grounds, Books and other Equipment valued at \$2,000,000.

TEACHERS

The faculty consists of 360 officers and professors. There are in addition numerous non-resident lecturers in the different departments.

TEN DEPARTMENTS

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Missouri Military School	Law Department
Missouri Teachers College	School of Engineering
School of Medicine	School of Mines

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