

The Spectrum

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The New Social Consciousness



THE SOCIAL ideal is the chief motive force in any advanced civilization. Thruout all the activities of any organized people, whether in its literature, its art, or its government, the social ideal appears and invariably becomes a dominant note. It has been sung by the poet, dreamed of by the essayist, depicted by the novelist. Today, the vision of the poet is shaping itself in a reality; the dream of the essayist is assuming definite form; the glowing colors painted by the novelist are reflected upon the public conscience and public thot. The center of social passion has crossed over the great divide separating the realm of letters from the realm of action. It has passed from the world of literature to life.

This practical application of the social ideal to modern life is comparatively recent. It is the result of a new race intuition, a new social consciousness, which has been gradually growing upon us almost without warning. In the world of letters, Carlyle and Ruskin have been its recent prophets, just as Wordsworth and Shelly were its singers in an earlier day. This peculiar social intuition is now beginning to leaven thoroly the world of action. It is causing a ferment in the hearts and minds of men for it has opened their eyes to the need of a better social code of living, of a more complete social regeneration. This idea of social righteousness is new, and yet old. It is new as a working force, old as an ideal. It is an exemplification of the Biblical query of Cain coming back to us clothed in modern form. It is simply the application to practical everyday life of the second great law of Christ, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Into the national life of America has come the sound of a clear insistent note of the new consciousness. It is stirring men's souls as never before in the history of the race. The result has been such a moral upheaval in the industrial, political, and social world, that we stand aghast and almost terrified at the iniquities exposed. The investigations of the insurance companies, the railroads, Standard Oil, and other kindred trusts and monopolies; the exposure of graft and boodling in municipal, state, and national politics; the agitation of the child labor question and the increased interest taken in the great social problems of the poor in our large cities—these events have been merely incidents in the moral regeneration of a mighty nation. For mark you, every issue of importance confronting the American people today is a moral issue, or has in it some great human element. We are not especially concerned as to the respect-

ive values of the gold and silver standards, or the problems of tariff reform and protection; we care little even for the curtailment of our trade relations with China or the likelihood of impending difficulties with our little brown neighbors, the Japanese. But we do care, and are vitally interested in railway regulations which aim at an honest equitable service; we are interested in the control of grasping corporations, moneyed interests, and swollen fortunes; we are keenly alive to the iniquities of child labor and the reported atrocities on the Congo. Our present day national problems are not purely economic or industrial affairs. Moral issues are involved and these are ever uppermost in the public mind. Justice, no more, no less, is demanded in each case. And all this change of attitude has come about in the short space of less than a decade. Nevertheless, this new-born leavening element of social righteousness is broad in its scope, far-reaching in its influence, deep rooted in its setting, purgative in its action, healing in its general effect.

The gradual injection of this new social element into the breathing life of America has wonderfully changed men's attitude towards life. They are beginning to realize that society is not made up of an aggregation of individuals, but that we are all one body, each individual serving as a member of that body. The public conscience, seared and deadened by the nation's pursuit of wealth, is again awakened and new social relations are being forced upon the minds of men. Public opinion is demanding a higher type of morality and applying the same code of ethics to business man, politician, capitalist, and laborer, alike. The time has already come when the Wall Street financier, who obtains money by questionable methods, is held as morally guilty of a crime against society as the man who robs a bank or steals a pair of shoes. Aroused public sentiment has decreed that officers and directors of trusts, who hide behind the corporation skeleton, are individually responsible for the acts of that corporation. In short, the financial and industrial world is stirred to its very depths by this purifying element of social righteousness, which is eliminating dishonesty and trickery from business methods, and is creating a better spirit of fairness and good fellowship among men.

New ethical principles are also being applied to politics. This is evidenced by the strong reaction against the spirit of "graft" so prevalent in many quarters. The best cure for political graft in state or nation is the cure for civic paralysis among the people. The awakening social consciousness is cleansing political swamps and quagmires, by causing voters to cast their ballots for principles rather than parties; for character rather than mere ability. Witness the late election in New York State! Was not the triumph of Hughes based on a moral rather than a political issue? Does not the whole trend of state and municipal politics point toward an obliteration of party lines when partyism becomes arrogant and trespasses on decency? Back of all this reform is an irresistible force for civic righteousness which is spreading into every department of our modern life.

While the cause of this national self-purification is an inborn righteousness in the individual citizen manifesting itself in outward action, the agencies for carrying out this social reform are many. It will suffice to briefly mention three of these, namely, the press, the political arena, and the pulpit. The noblest thought of the age in which we live, and the highest authorities in this great trinity of forces, are enlisted under the banner of civic righteousness. The best of our great modern dailies, which live next to the great heart of the people

and faithfully record their wants and desires; periodicals like Collier's which uncover frauds and fakes in manufactured products; magazines like McClure's which lay bare graft and corruption in the financial and political world—these carriers of justice, unconsciously or otherwise, are probing deeply into the moral canker of society. And who can estimate the power for good the often belittled comic papers are wielding in forming public opinion? Behind the spoken jest, the queer caricature, lurks a power little suspected. Portrayed on the pages of "Puck" and "Life" are the final estimates of our Depews and Platts—our Rockefellers and Tillmans. The time is not far distant and may already be discerned on the public horizon, when the entire press of America, secular as well as religious, shall make common cause against the forces of our social evils.

As the public press has been the means of pointing out the festering sores of our social system, so we have leaders, men in every walk of public life, who suggest cures and preventatives; but they not only recommend, they expunge, cauterize, and apply antiseptic remedies. These men have been stirred mightily by this intuitive social ideal until it has become the very groundwork of their political faith. Beveridge and LaFollete in national politics, Governor Folk in the state, and Jerome Mark Fagan, and "Golden Rule" Jones in municipal affairs, are only types of fearless God-sent men who furnish the cleansing power for good government and better laws. Chief among these political reformers stands President Roosevelt. With rare foresight he is guiding the searchlight of public opinion into every nook and corner of our national life. The late carping criticism of his official acts in which he is charged with mercenary motives because he has declared for a more centralized government, is absurd. He is not attempting to build up a one-man government. He is not endeavoring to establish a political monarchy among men. On the contrary, does not the trend of his administrative policy point toward a vastly higher monarchy—the promise of a monarchy of justice—the hope of a monarchy of truth—and the vision of a monarchy of love—to reign in the hearts and lives of American citizens?

Let us not forget the church as an agency in furthering this new social righteousness. With its avowed purpose the spreading of Christianity and the redemption of the world, the general progress of the church of Christ has been ever upward. Mistakes she doubtless made. She has well nigh exhausted herself in the past by fruitless discussions of creeds and dogmas. She has too often confused religion with denominationalism and the teachings of Christ with ecclesiasticism. She may be charged with a lack of initiative, but not with a lack of courage. When the path of duty has been clearly before her, she has never faltered. If she has not always been a leader on the world's battleground of good against evil, she at least has been a faithful follower. But let us look beyond creedism and beyond dogmatism and observe the men who are leading the church in her fight for righteousness. Let us turn our eyes away from the plains and look upward toward the mountains. Her leaders have heard the insistent call echoing up to them from the mass of troubled humanity. They have caught the purport of the new social note, and Washington Gladden, Rabbi Hirsch, and Archbishop Ireland, alike, are sounding it in city and country, factory and farm, palace and hovel. The church is coming, has come, to preach the new social consciousness and apply the ideal to common everyday life.

When we see all about us these regenerative forces working for the social uplift and betterment of mankind; when we note the agencies back of these re-

forming influences—men of clean wholesome lives and constructive God-given ability, who are creating a healthy public sentiment, thru the press, on the platform, and in the thick of the actual fight—we cannot help but arrive at the conclusion that no man, of whatever station or ability in life, can conscientiously stand aloof and repudiate the law of service toward society. No man is exempt from service to his fellowmen. The words of an old French philosopher are as true today as they were a century ago: "A duty, an absolute duty, governs man from the cradle upwards; growing with his growth, and accompanying him to the tomb; a duty towards his brothers, as well as to himself; a duty towards his country, towards humanity, and above all, towards the church, which, rightly understood, is but the home of the universal family; the great city wherein dwells Christ, at once Priest, King and Ruler of the world; calling upon the free, in every portion of the universe, to unite beneath the eternal law of intellect and love."

O. W. D., '07.

A Ghost Story

"HOW cold it is this evening," exclaimed Belle, "just think of needing a coal fire in May!" "It is rather unusual," returned one of the girls, "but come," she continued, rising from a heap of pillows in a corner, "it's time to go home chilluns, it's late and I have seven pages of 'Der Katzensteg' left to translate."

"Let your beloved German go, you know your teacher doesn't care very much anyway whether you have it or not. I haven't heard a good ghost story for an age and really girls, I am dying to get the creeps," interposed a lazy voice from the couch.

"A ghost story! A ghost story!" cried the girls in chorus. "Come Verda, no one can tell one the way you can."

"All right girls," responded Verda, "if I can think of any, but you see you have well-nigh exhausted my store. It takes quite a bit to keep up a ghost-story-telling record."

The girls turned off the lights and gathered about the coal fire. They waited while Verda finished her candy, for well they knew that she would not commence any sooner. As she put the last morsel into her mouth, they settled into expectant attitudes.

"Several years ago, one winter evening," began the story-teller, "my mother and I were sitting in the living room at our farm, she, busy with her fancy work, I, with a book. Suddenly she laid down her work and said impatiently, 'It is time your father and Mr. Colfax were at home.'"

"My only answer was a 'Huhu,' as I was absorbed in my story. 'I wish they would come,' she continued, 'it is already 9 o'clock and it is so stormy. Surely the "passenger" was on time so that the mail was distributed long ago.'"

"I noticed her restlessness and laid aside my book as she was talking.

"There they come," we exclaimed simultaneously as the outer door opened. We heard the men enter the hall to hang up their coats and then as they came into the dining room one of them struck a match as he closed the door.

"Why didn't you leave the light burning?" inquired mother. "Father will be so cross, he hates to come into a dark room and fumble around for matches.

"After awhile I told mother that I thot I would go and see if they had any

mail for me and went thru the hall into the dining room. The silence was so deep that it seemed as tho I were surrounded by invisible beings. Thinking some practical joke was being played on me I called, 'Dad! Mr. Colfax!' Believing that they had probably hidden I laughed and said, 'do you suppose I am that easily fooled?' No answer. Striking a match, I lit the lamp and searched the room. Not a soul was found. The kitchen was likewise empty. Glancing out of the window I could not see the cutter. A vague, uneasy feeling was creeping over me. Lighting the lantern with quick, nervous fingers I ran to the barn. Daisy was not in her accustomed stall. Like a flash I sped back to the house and into the living room.

"Any mail?" queried mother without glancing up from her work.

"No, they are not at home," I returned with a little shaky note in my voice and a quivering feeling around the corners of my mouth.

"What?" Mother stared at me, then laughed. "My dear child, I heard them distinctly."

"Go and look then," I replied.

"Mother went and when she came back I could see that she also felt shaky.

"We drew near together and talked in a desultory fashion about things in general, but every once in awhile we would suddenly look back of us as tho we expected a supernatural visitor of one kind or another.

"The men did not return until 1 o'clock and had not been near the place before. And yet, mother and I would swear to it to this day that we heard them enter the hall to hang up their coats, even to the striking of the match.

"You ask me what it was? I do not know. Only this, that at 9 o'clock as they turned in at my uncle's place Mr. Colfax spoke of home and that they ought to drive directly home. At the same time that we were thinking of them they were thinking of us; and—well strange things happen sometimes. Come let us go home it is surely time," and Verda rose instantly and went to find her wraps.

Athletic Notes



THE base ball boys have had their troubles just like everybody else, but these are all over and all the boys are working together preparing for the big games to come. Dobie has the boys well in hand and is developing team work that counts. Several practice games have been played with the High School and Fargo College, and there has been a decided improvement in the manner in which the boys handle the game. Murphy has developed the shadow ball, and is using it with telling effect on the lads from the High School and Fargo College. Eakin was indisposed for three or four days, but recovered in time to get in several practices before the big game.

The management has not a very large schedule of games this season, and most of the time will be devoted to inter-class games.

The Junior Faculty and the Pharmacy department have had a game pending for some time, and when it is pulled off, a wonderful exhibition of the national game will be assured all spectators.

Professor Ladd will umpire this game.

IT IS extremely doubtful if a game will be played with the U. N. D. this year. They are up on a high horse and refuse to come down. We would like to see that game, too, as it would surely be interesting.

ON MAY 11th was played the first big game of the season with the University of Minnesota. In spite of the inclement weather a large and enthusiastic crowd was present to witness the game which resulted in a victory for the Minnesota boys with a score of 11-0.

Science Notes



HERE is no question but that North Dakota is making splendid advancement along both commercial and industrial lines. In fact the state is being settled faster than railroads and similar facilities can follow. In traveling thru the western part of the state one is surprised to find that almost all the government lands have been homesteaded. The big ranches have nearly been broken up. And in the place of large bands of horses or herds of cattle, settlers' homes are seen in all direc-

tions over the vast prairie.

But there is one thing that these settlers, and in fact all the farmers and home-builders of North Dakota, must pay special attention to in order to make the most comfortable and enjoyable homes. I refer to the raising of small fruits and the planting of trees and shrubbery. It is decidedly a mistaken idea that small fruits cannot be raised here. The only reason that many of the people of this state do not enjoy a share of these luxuries is because they have never tried to raise them. The question of tree planting has received so much attention by the press and by the state legislature that we have decided to give a full page to that subject in our next issue.

THE work of planting the pedigreed seeds in the plant breeding experiments, conducted by the Department of Botany, is now under way and six or eight students of the Department are engaged in the work each afternoon. It is quite tedious and exacting work, demanding great care on the part of the students, and in this sense is one of the finest types of education. Seldom any plot is planted of more than five or six hundred seeds. For this the mother plants have first been selected in the field because of the special characters shown by the entire individual plants as to their straw characters, seed characters, earliness, yield, disease resistance, etc. Next, they have been selected in the head, and then the individual grains have been selected, their color and characters, milling value, etc., being considered, weighed in groups and registered in record books. They are now being planted by hand and in most cases each individual seed is handled. It is a test of patience, but the students seem to enjoy it.

Some of the strains have now been running five and six years and show many features of marked interest. While the studies are made primarily to gain plants that are resistant to the various diseases to which the special crops are subject, many other matters of marked interest are made plain by these studies in as much as a careful record is taken with reference to the ground and soil conditions, the character of the parasites which persist in the soil, etc.

SUPT. L. R. WALDRON of the Dickinson Station, shows his interest in the institution as an Alumnus by collecting many biological specimens and forwarding to the Department of Biology where they are placed either in the Herbarium or museum for future reference. Only lately Mr. Waldron forwarded to the College a fine specimen of Golden eagle. This has been dressed by Prof. Bell and will make a fine addition to the already useful collection of mounted birds.

The Michigan Agricultural College celebrates its fiftieth anniversary on May 28th to June 1st. The annual meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations convenes at Lansing at the same time. Prof. C. B. Waldron represents the North Dakota Agricultural College at this meeting, and Prof. H. L. Bolley the North Dakota Agricultural College Experiment Station. Prof. Waldron will tender the congratulations of the North Dakota institution at the annual reunion of the Michigan Alumni, and Prof. Bolley will deliver an address before the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science on "The Breeding of Cereal Crops for Disease Resistance." A number of scientific societies meet at Lansing during the same week and our representatives will present other papers.

THE classes in the Department of Biology, especially in the Division of Botany, are the largest in numbers that the institution has ever known, and the students are evidencing much interest in the work.

Agricultural Department



SECRETARY WILSON says: "The fields are ready to receive the seed." We do not doubt the statement whatever; in fact we have been gazing at the fields and wondering; wondering whether the weather is or is not going to let us and the fields get together this season at all to produce the usual crop. In spite of everything, we have still some faith in nature and are still hopeful, but the wind blows more chill today, and the scent of spring is far more distant than at the last writing.

When you ask any of the Prof's for notes they look at you vaguely and in a far away voice murmur, "Notes?". Discouraging? Yes, but do you blame them? They haven't heard one for so long that they've forgotten the pleasure of the reality. So have we all. But, as to whether we will produce a wheat or an ice field this year is still a question. By the next issue, however, this department hopes to be able to give some definite statement as to whether agriculturalists will or will not have to turn their attention to Geology.

PROF. CHURCHILL says that the gradual development and changes of the community may be to some extent observed in the character of the letters of inquiry received from the farmers of the state. Now they would know about clover, alfalfa, and the different grasses, where formerly it was wheat. I suppose he answers those letters while he's waiting for a chance to sow (anything.) When asked for notes he said that there was nothing to say save that he was waiting for spring. So this department is again short on notes, but we have a few. A few must do.

THE cows are still living, and with them as a groundwork the Animal Husbandry division of the Agricultural Department is about to start work in the investigation of the cost of milk production. Equipment for this work, in the way of suitable record books, scales, etc., have been provided to facilitate the work. There is great need for work along this line. There is every evidence that dairying is a profitable industry in this state. No exact figures for conditions in North Dakota, however, are available, but such figures we are very much in need of. All grain and roughage will be weighed. The daily milk yield will also be weighed and the amount of butter fat determined by making weekly tests of the fat by means of the Babcock test.

THIS Department has recently replaced some of its old horses by the purchase of two draft teams. One of these is a pair of high grade Clydesdale mares, averaging seventeen hundred and fifty pounds in weight. This team will be used for breeding purposes as well as for work, for the purpose of demonstrating that farmers can raise colts successfully and at the same time work their brood mares. The team was purchased of H. E. Flewell, of Courtenay, N. D., a former student of this College. The other team is a pair of bay Geldings purchased at the horse market at the Minnesota Transfer at St. Paul.

These two teams with the black team purchased last fall adds greatly to the quality and merit of the horses at the barns.

PROF. W. B. RICHARDS has been called upon to manage the sale of the North Dakota Live Stock Association to be held at Minot, June 6th. This is a Shorthorn sale and is the sixth annual sale of the North Dakota Shorthorn breeders. The reason for holding the sale at Minot is to interest the people in that territory in taking up the production of better cattle. The consigners to this sale are the leading breeders of the state.

A GREAT deal of interest is being awakened this spring in agricultural contests in the rural schools of the state. Prof. Randlett, who has charge of this work has already shipped seed corn to fifteen different counties for contest purposes. It is estimated that there will be at least 1500 school pupils in corn growing contests this summer, besides several hundred others in potato, strawberry, and clover growing operations. In Ransom County alone, more than three hundred contestants have applied to the Superintendent for seed corn. Cass County will have about one hundred and fifty children growing corn and fully one hundred and twenty-five cultivating strawberries. Barnes County will conduct contests in corn and potato growing, while Steele and Richland expect to hold regular fairs of agricultural products grown by school pupils. Other counties represented in one or more of these contests are Williams, Rolette, Cavalier, Grand Forks, Ramsey, Eddy, Traill, LaMoure, Sargent, Kidder, Billings, Foster, and Morton.

As these contests will be held in all parts of the state, and as the numbers are large and the interest good, there can be but little doubt concerning results. The County Superintendents are arranging prizes, offered in many cases by real estate dealers who believe this plan to be an excellent method of advertising the resources of the state.

Three different varieties of corn are being sent out to fit the conditions in different localities. Mr. Randlett hopes to have all exhibits made uniform this fall, and the best of these reserved for a display at the State Fair in 1908.

Mechanical Notes



SURVEYING parties are the fashion of the season and students and instruments may be seen on the campus at almost any hour. The surveying class, however, pleads "not guilty" to the charge of having laid out the curves which the track of the "College Central" is vainly striving to follow in its intricate evolutions across the campus. Work on the new Engineering building is being pushed as fast as possible, now that the Music Hall is out of the way, and Contractor Powers has a large number of men at work on the excavation. Material for the building will be unloaded at the site directly from the cars on the new spur from the power-house and a number of cars have already arrived. The laying of the concrete foundation has commenced and with the help of a power concrete mixer, is advancing rapidly.

A RECENT meeting of the N. D. A. C. L. E. was dubbed the "Lignite Meeting" by the members for the reason that almost the whole program was devoted to the discussion of the lignite possibilities of the state. The question "What industrial possibilities offer a chance for the progressive engineer in North Dakota" was propounded and members were asked to reply in five minute discussions. The following are some of the answers presented:

"Constructive Engineering and Concrete Work," by Mr. Fred Birch.

"The Installation of Electrical Power Plants to be Run by Producer Gas from Lignite", by Mr. Keith McGuinn.

"Development of the Lignite Mining Industry by use of Mining Machinery," by Mr. Worth Lumry.

"The Designing and Improving of Agricultural Machinery," by Mr. Myhre.

"The Electrification of Railroads", by Mr. Parker.

"Development of the Brick and Tile Industry," by Mr. Lough.

"Irrigation and Drainage Engineering," by Mr. Stevens.

"Road and Bridge Building," by Mr. Magill.

The number and diversity of the foregoing answers would seem to indicate that in the minds of the students, at least, the field for the Engineer in North Dakota is a broad one, and will no doubt accommodate a large number of technically trained men.

THE Engineers are anxiously awaiting the schedule of the new course in Civil Engineering which is to appear in the 1907-8 Catalog.

ILLUSTRATIVE of the wearing away of steel gear teeth, Prof. Rose has secured a large gear which has worn away until the teeth are less than one-fourth their original thickness.

AT THE last regular meeting for the year of the Lyceum of Engineers the following officers were elected for next year:

President—Carl Myhre.

Vice President—John Magill.

Secretary-Treasurer—Howard Darling.

With these officers at the helm and the promise of permanent quarters in the new Mechanical Building, the prospects of the organization are brighter than ever.

The Broken Vase

(From the French)

The vervain pines in the vase
Scarce tapped by the back of the fan;
The tap was ever so light
When noiseless the crack began.

But even so slight a crack
Was wearing the crystal away;
Unseen and yet beyond doubt
'Twas widening from day to day.

Then vanished the water slow,
Not less did the flower's sap;
To doubt it was, yea, in vain:
Touch not! There's a yawning gap.

Thus often the hand that's loved
Will strike and so bruise the heart
That the latter break of itself
And the love that it holds depart.

In the eyes of the world it's whole,
Underneath it is torn and rent.
Touch not! For the wound is deep
And the heart is nearing its end.

M. B.

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EDITORIAL

THE Moyer-Haywood trial now in progress at Boise City, Idaho, is one of the most remarkable criminal cases on record in the country. It has attained special significance from the interest it has aroused among the labor organizations, and by Roosevelt's comment upon their attitude towards the trial. That organized effort should be brought to bear upon the outcome of such a case is very deplorable and also quite unusual. Many of those taking part in the demonstrations condemning the courts of the state are, no doubt, in earnest supposing that justice can not be secured in the courts; but President Roosevelt's stand was most certainly well taken when he denounced such action as that of "undesirable citizens."

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THERE will be no Farmers' excursions to the A. C. this summer. The railroads of the state have decided not to give any excursion rates whatsoever on account of the rate law passed at the last session of the legislature. These excursions have been of inestimable value to the farmers of our state who have had the privilege of visiting the experiment station and of personally examining the work performed there at practically no expense. The effects of these visits are more far-reaching than one might at first thought suppose. Being patronized largely by the more intelligent farmers, by men who take interest and pride in their vocation and by those who feel the need of the application of science to agriculture, these visits could not help but be highly beneficial to the state as

a whole. Not only have our farmers become more familiar with the work of the experiment station, but these excursions have also served to bring them in closer touch with the Agricultural College.

THE Inter-society Contest which occurred May 3rd was a decided success. Being the first of its kind to be held at this institution it was naturally watched with great interest and it is to be hoped that this contest will become an annual affair. Besides forming an attractive program, a contest in all the activities of the literary societies naturally arouses more interest than either the oratorical or declamation contest.

THERE was a decided absence of College colors at the Minnesota-A. C. base ball game. It may have been due to the inclement weather that the students felt indisposed to display their flags and ribbons, but no such reasons should be deemed sufficient for leaving our colors at home.

Our friends "down the stream" feel that they have outgrown their original colors and are searching the Spectrum for shades worthy of the honor of representing the "U." It is said their present colors are too weak—not able to stand cold weather, and are apt to fade from the reflection of light from a snow-covered gridiron. However this may be, we feel that our institution was very successful in its original selection of colors and every A. C. student should "flaunt the Yellow and the Green" on all public occasions.

DURING the past year there have been opened in Fargo a number of the so-called vaudeville theatres. Without questioning the desirability of such places in general, the effect upon a school like ours is not entirely harm-

less. Of course, none of the older students, those who have been admitted into the mysteries of true art by a study of The Technique of the Drama, and the reading of Shakespeare, would frequent any of these performances; but the innocent Prepling may wander into such beguiling places. Diversion is necessary for the College student as well as for any other person, but too much vaudeville may be disastrous to the young student. The interest of the student should be centered at the College and there is where he should secure his diversion as well as his work. It is, of course, more difficult to provide diversion at an institution like ours than where there are dormitories, but nevertheless it should be possible to provide societies and organizations of such a nature as would develop closer relationship between the students and bring about activities of such a varied nature as would obviate the necessity of depending on the town for amusement.

THE building known as the Beal's Dormitory has been leased by the College and will be fitted up for a girls' dormitory for next year. This will, in a measure, take the place of the Woman's Building sought for in the last legislature but which was not secured. For some time it has been generally accepted that a girls' dormitory is a necessity at the A. C. and altho a building erected on the campus for this purpose would have been preferable, the present arrangement will alleviate conditions for the time being. Plans have been perfected for the remodeling of the building so as to provide all possible comfort for the fair co-eds, and it is safe to say that a larger number of the girls of North Dakota than ever will avail themselves of the opportunities offered at the A. C. now that the question of securing board and room has been solved.

Locals

Enthusiasm in base ball seems to lag.

The boys will all be willing to go to the dormitory next year.

The Alpha Mu dance in Stone's Hall on the 4th was a brilliant success.

Wanted: Men to work on the tennis courts. An easy time assured.

The seniors made good in drill, and were honored with positions as corporals.

Waitress, to Prof. Bell (at a recent Faculty banquet) — "Are you a Piker?"

Mr. Weaver is quite a student of Zoology. He knows all about the *Buffalo*.

About five acres of trees are being planted on the tree plantation west of the slough.

Prof. — "What was the cause of Milton's blindness?"

Keeney — "Latin."

The brick which will go into the New Mechanical building is a product of North Dakota soil.

The senior preps and freshmen are, as yet, in doubt whether their celebration was worth \$18.25.

Prof. in Physics — "Miss H., what is music?"

Miss H. — "Noise."

The class in Industrial Chemistry is busy developing photographic prints to illustrate their note books.

The Soil Physics class spend the sun-shiny days studying the effects of topography on soil temperature.

Miss Holkesvig, who has taken a school at Pleasant Lake, is reported to be enjoying the work very much.

Mr. Olson of the Freshman, class was called home the middle of last month by the death of his cousin.

The Professors in Francis Hall are removing the umbrellas from over their desks since the new roof has been finished.

The roof of the Music Hall was finally deposited on its new site and will be ready for occupation after being rebuilt.

Arbor Day was celebrated with fitting exercises in Chapel, after which the classes adjourned to the campus to plant trees.

Prof. — "What is the purpose of satire?"

M. — "That was not what I was thinking of."

Spring has come(?) Prof. Hult is aware of this fact, and is enjoying the song of the meadow lark and the beauty of the prairies.

The students are glad to learn that Prof. Minard will be at the College next year. He will have charge of the English work.

Prof. — "Who was Diana?"

Student — "I haven't read the Bible for some time, but I think she was the wife of Barabbas."

Have you noticed the smile that Mr. F — is wearing this term? Well, if you haven't, it doesn't matter; it is the same one he had last year.

All the girls at school are wishing that the Alpha Mu boys would have another initiation; they say that Alpha Mu chewing gum is first class.

Plans are under way for improving the part of the campus north of the buildings. A new driveway will be laid out and tree clumps started.

Prof. — "What does Elishium mean?"

Mr. W. — "The underworld."

Prof. — "No, it is the blessed place."

The Chemical Department has recently received large quantities of

paints from the manufacturers and experiments in that line are well under way.

Prof. (questioning on Langland's Piers the Plowman—"How did the dream end? Anyone.")

Sonorous voice in class—"He awoke."

Arbor Day was very fittingly observed this year by the rendering of a program by the form of members of the class in forestry, and by the planting of trees.

The Agricultural Department is sending out large quantities of seed wheat to various farmers, who wish to cooperate in spreading the better varieties.

The A. C. Limited completed its extension. The surveyors are now calculating where it would end up if it were extended on the same curve indefinitely.

Questions in Botany: What is a seed? What is a spore?

Answers: A seed is a nut. A spore is something that will produce seed if you plant it.

President Worst left on May 12, for his trip to Europe, where he will spend the summer investigating some of the methods of farming. We all wish him a most successful trip.

Prof. (to Mr. M.)—"You must be a Yankee."

M.—"Why?"

Prof.—"Because you get out of answering questions by asking some more."

The Freshman class receive some private instruction from the Faculty every Monday after chapel. It is thought that they are taking lessons on how to tie a rope so a senior prep can't untie it.

Clark was in a quandry, then summoning up his courage he asked her. She gave him a look. Clark dashed

across the street and leapt on to a moving car, leaving Miss C. alone on the side walk.

Some of the seniors that are shouldering the musket are lamenting the fact that their hands are becoming chapped. Never mind, boys; just tell the girls how it happened and they wont mind it.

Prof.—"How many scenes in Act III?"

Mr. G.—"Six."

Prof.—"Plus one."

Mr. G.—"Six plus one is seven."

Prof.—"Exactly."

A professor from the University of California, has been selected by Professor Ladd to carry on investigations in regard to plant nutrition and soils. Mr. Lyons, the new professor, will begin work about June 1.

A portrait of President Worst has been presented to the College by the Faculty. It was painted by Miss Margarethe Heisser. The portrait will always be a memento to Alumni and former students in future years.

A freshman, working upon microscopic forms in Freshman Botany, after reading the outline as follows, "Mount and examine bacteria from stagnant water, the teeth, etc.," was heard to inquire, "Have bacteria teeth? I can't find them."

Prof. (in Botany)—"What is the structure of the aleuron grains?"

Mr. F.—(referring to a student who had just made a guess at it)—"What did Mr. L. say?"

Prof.—"Do you ask that so there won't be so many other possibilities?"

Prof. Arland D. Weeks of the Valley City Normal, will be associate professor in the department of English language, literature and philosophy, next year. He is a graduate of Cornell University and comes to the Col-

ege well prepared to take up the work of this department.

It is rumored, since the Intersociety Contest, that members of the English Department are considering the matter of joining the Athenians to help out. The Philomatheans wish them to consider carefully their watch-word "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," before they take the fatal leap.

The Y. W. C. A. girls have recently enjoyed a visit from their state secretary, Miss Fishback. The work for the coming year was planned and arrangements made for raising funds to send a delegate to the Summer Conference at Lake Geneva. While in this city Miss Fishback led several successful meetings, one at Fargo College, one at the A. C., and was present also at the Union meeting at the Moorhead Normal. The girls were sorry to learn that this is the last trip that Miss Fishback will make as their secretary.

The following conversation was heard to take place between two students in the Soil Physics class while they were sitting on the railroad track and taking the temperature of the soil under different conditions:

"Now, Lee, it is your turn to look at the thermometer, because you said you would if I told a story."

"Not much, Evan, I told the last story besides looking at the thermometer last, so you have got to look this time."

Just then a switch engine came puffing along and put a stop to this scientific investigation.

One of the most interesting Convocation addresses given this year was delivered by President Worst on Monday, April 31. His subject was, "Know Thyself." He centered his remarks on the tendencies of a person to do evil or good that one has inherited

and the necessity of a person cultivating the healthful and helpful tendencies not only for the sake of the present, but for the sake of the influence that these tendencies will exert upon the future generations. As this was the last time the President was to speak to the students before he left, his talk seemed more forceful and inspiring than ever.

On Friday, May 3, was rendered one of the most interesting programs during the school year when the two literary societies met in a literary and musical contest. The challenge was given by the Athenians and heartily accepted by the Philomathians. The program below shows the range of the contest:

Piano Solo—Gilbert Crummett, Athenian, Clarence Plath, Philomathean; Original Story—Miss Agnes Halland, Philomathean, Levi Thomas, Athenian; Declamation—Miss Esther Evans, Athenian, Leo Nemzek, Philomathean; Vocal Solo—Miss Maidie Cook, Philomathean, Miss Tena Grest, Athenian; Original Poem—John Magill, Athenian, Chas. H. Clark, Philomathean. Debate: Resolved, "That the jury system should be abolished." affirmative,—Rex Willard, C. I. Gunness, Athenians; negative—Richard Blume, W. P. Heath, Philomatheans. Vocal Selection, optional, Philomathean and Athenian.

The judges of the Literary numbers were Mr. V. R. Lovell, Rev. Tilden, Mr. Edward Quigley, and Mrs. Jessie Taylor Hall judged the musical numbers.

Three points were given for the debate and one for each of the other numbers. The result of the contest was a grand victory for the Philos, as they won seven points out of the possible nine, by winning the debate, original story, original poem, piano solo, and optional number.

Exchanges

Letterettes from the Class of 1904 in the *Hamline Oracle* form attractive reading, even for those who do not know the writers. It is interesting to note what students do after they leave their Alma Mater.

We were surprised at the lack of spring poetry in the April exchanges. We rather expected to find quite a few budding geniuses writing spring poetry but were disappointed(?) Probably, however, this is not so strange when we remember that spring has scarcely come yet.

What has become of the *Blue and Gold* exchange editor and the *Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela* editor? Have they already acquired the usual spring abhorrence for work? It seems as tho some of the sharp northern morning breezes are quite cool enough to brush away the cobwebs. Do your work. Your paper suffers accordingly if you shirk your duty. Remember that by your College paper your school is, consciously or unconsciously, judged to a greater or less extent by other schools.

In the April *Comenian* we find an article on "The Art of Having Time." Tho probably not as unified as it might be yet the article contains excellent thot. We Americans of today are continually hurrying, we have no time for anything. Often we think to do some little thing, some deed of kindness perhaps, but there is never any time. Is it really because we haven't the time or is it because we do not know how to utilize it? Surely the latter is the case. Too much attention is paid to superfluous things and we work without system or method. Just because we have not several hours at our command at a stretch, why there is no time to do a thing. Utilize fragments of time. It is a well-known psychological fact

that one's attention can not be concentrated on any one thing for a long time. The idea that "there isn't time to do it now," leads many to waste the precious moments, doing nothing, just as they express it, "kill time." If Americans would realize this fact they also would at least have "the time to breathe," which seems lacking now-a-days.

The Nation's Peril, in the April *Optimist* is an excellent oration. It deals with up-to-date questions and is well-written. The immigration problem is one that America is facing to-day. Thousands of immigrants are pouring in from southern Europe, people who are utterly illiterate and who have no conception of government or of what the word liberty means, but have simply been attracted by the advantages of the United States and come but to earn a few cents, barely sufficient to give them the most wretched kind of lodging, clothing and food. They have no sympathy with our institutions and with our laws. Are these the kind of citizens we want? To quote the author: "We are and always will be a home for the oppressed, but after all is not self-preservation, the preservation of those already here and of our descendants our first consideration? Surely it is not self-preservation to admit into our country people who in a short time become public charges and who by their more wretched mode of living can work for lower wages and so decrease the wages of the natives? Our author suggests that to the bill already in force the illiteracy test be added and also that each person be required to pass the military examination and in that way the two worst classes would be excluded.

Upmirè—"Foul!"

Freshie—"Where are the feathers?"

Umpire—"This is a picked team."