

# THE SPECTRUM.

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## The Lincoln-Douglas Debates.

By MISS NEVA STEPHENS

*Oration winning second place in the Interstate Oratorical Contest*

In the luxuriant Southland of America, 1854, lay an unseen army of men: an army silent, yet of overwhelming power; unorganized, yet consolidated by the force of one idea. For King Cotton had created this army, and as far in every direction as his snowy fields extended, there were to be seen his soldiers, the proud, aristocratic slave holders. With a bold audacity and vigorous aggressiveness this army held to its fixed purpose—that of securing the nationalization of slavery. With this Southern army allied himself one of the foremost senators of the North—Stephen A. Douglas.

By vote of this army Douglas hoped to become president; so, while he had no concern for its chief purpose, the nationalization of slavery, yet to secure its devotion, he was willing in every way to advance the interests of this army. For its benefit he actually dared to attack and uproot a law as sacred as the Constitution of the United States itself. He it was who secured the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by pushing the Kansas-Nebraska Act through. Thus were the Southerners given free rein to make as many territories into slave states as they wished. To further satisfy the desires of the South, Douglas threw the whole weight of his influence to secure the Dred Scott Decision, and to place Buchan-

an in the presidential chair. So at last the happy Southerners, with the whole machinery of government in their hands, could each look at his slaves and say: "By law I can now carry you just as a block of wood, a mere piece of property into every single territory in the North." And when the North waxed furious over those measures, Douglas, with his inimitable adroitness, smoothed everything over and won back his angry following by the "popular sovereignty" dogma: "The people in each territory shall decide for themselves by popular vote whether their territory shall come into the Union slave or free." By such plausible speech he secured the devotion of a host of Northerners. He had opened wide the doors to slavery and had skillfully blinded the opponents of slavery to the fact. The way was clear. He had made Buchanan president; he would next make himself president.

Off in the deep sombre forests of the Northland lived a man into whose mind and heart was gathered the significance of life, the whole depth of its meaning. A man who had studied men rather than books—one who had suffered with the lowly and humble and understood them. Tender-hearted, yet filled with the staunch stalwart spirit of the forests that had cradled him. A man who grappled with

and mastered every problem which faced him. Through his homely face shone out the spirit of a conqueror. Then, when through the North men's faces grew gloomy with doubt over the acts of Douglas, they turned instinctively to the rough-hewn but master mind of this man — Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln, who had been in Congress but once, and was now simply a country lawyer, was to gain a hearing beside a man of national, even international fame. Lincoln, single handed, alone, was to triumph over the splendid fame and long-assured position of Douglas. He was to plant himself as a mighty bulwark of defense for the new-world truth that every man has a right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

It so happened that at the time of this agitation Douglas started out on a campaign to secure his re-election to the Senate. This accomplished, there could hardly be any doubt but that in the next presidential election in 1860, he would be the victorious candidate. On the other hand, Lincoln had been summoned by the opponents of slavery to defeat this end. Douglas, president, meant slavery nationalized, and never could that be while in the heart's blood of the North lingered a trace of the Pilgrim Fathers. Slavery nationalized! God had declared all men free and equal; the Constitution of the United States had repeated it; the North was ready to die for it. Lincoln challenged Douglas to seven joint debates in that campaign, and Douglas accepted.

Confident, scornful of his rival, Douglas began the campaign. Even Lincoln in his slow quaint way, admitted that the odds were against him. "Everybody," said he, "has been expecting Douglas at no distant day to be president. They have seen in his round, jolly, fruitful face postoffices, land offices, marshalships and cabinet appointments bursting and sprouting out in wonderful exuberance; while on the contrary, nobody has ever expected me to be president. In

my poor, lean, lank face, probably nobody has ever seen that anything but cabbages were sprouting out?" Lincoln feared his rival's great influence, but yet he knew as none other knew, the errors in Douglas's statesmanship. They began the campaign at Ottawa after which Lincoln determined to ask at the next debate at Freeport, a question which would show the falseness of Douglas's position. The wisest men of his party were not in favor of the asking of this question. "Abe," they said, "if you ask such a question you will surely lose in this campaign." But the statesman replied, "Gentlemen, I'm after bigger game. If Douglas answers that question he can never be president." Still resolved to ask this question Lincoln prepared for the debate.

From all over the country people flocked to hear the "tall sucker," as they familiarly called Lincoln, contest with the "little giant." Sitting out in the hot sun on that dusty midsummer day, the two parties watch their leaders as they ascend the crude platform. Douglas speaks first, and his followers edge further forward on their rough board seats to drink in his every word. His deep, rich voice rolls out over the immense audience smoothly, eloquently. He talks of the insignificant issues of the day; he touches on his "popular sovereignty" dogma; he says both witty and sarcastic things of Lincoln and cheer after cheer interrupts him. As Lincoln sits near him listening, the deep melancholy of his face grows deeper perhaps; he would like to bow his head in his hands for he feels passing over him the dread shadow of that titanic task which the future has in store for him. But Douglas is finished; the light of an unflinching foeman illumines Lincoln's face and he steps forward to speak. Now, his followers may look forward eagerly, or, perchance, sink back uncertain as to so strange a champion. No orator tone sweeps musically through the audience; no grace and pride of man-

ner or dignity give distinction to the speaker. The voice squeaks a little; self-consciousness makes awkwardness more awkward; and a hush of painful expectancy fills the waiting listeners. Only at first, however. For the potency of the hour was upon the speaker. His voice deepens; self-consciousness is lost; "he rises on his theme's broad wing;" he thrills and stills the heart of his listeners. No cheers arise; his "unswerving legie," his "keen power of analysis," his great moral energy convinces and enthalls his audience until at last the time has come; Douglas is to be weighed in the balance. Lincoln turns and asks the great question—"Whether a territorial legislature could by any means exclude slavery prior to the formation of a state constitution." No noise was made; no sign that in this question was the turning-point of a great state and vastly greater national struggle; but in the next debate when Douglas faced that question he faced the problem of his life.

To the North he had declared that by "popular sovereignty" it could keep slaves out of its territory. To the South he had shown how, by that same popular sovereignty it could carry slaves into new territory. Now, if Douglas were to be president, it was absolutely necessary for him to win in this senatorial campaign. He must, therefore, favor the North in his reply and trust to being able to make it right with the South. With consummate skill, a laugh and a jest, he later replied that, of course, according to his "popular sovereignty" dogma people could by unfriendly legislation, and local police regulations, exclude slavery from a state.

The debates were done; the question asked and answered; the crowds dispersed; the shouting died away; the campaign was ended; Douglas was chosen

Senator; Lincoln, defeated, worn out, went home, but all was not yet said or done.

As the people came to know afterwards when they read the last four debates and discussed them soberly at home, Lincoln had realized the pettiness of the issues to which Douglas would confine the discussions; rising therefore to the full stature of his manhood, he had stepped over the narrow boundaries of self, out into the larger world of moral truth and right. "My countrymen," he had said, "come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. You may do anything with me you choose if you will but heed those sacred principles. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought of any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity—the Declaration of Independence." Lincoln was defeated, but it was a defeat soon turned into unending victory.

Almost half a century has passed since the Lincoln-Douglas debates and Time, the Great Artist, has given us those long-vanished days in a juster perspective. Douglas failed to advance the interests of the Southern slave holders, and was by them scorned and rejected. He lived only long enough to see his rival seated in the presidential chair and to show a gallant patriotism when the great Civil War had once begun. Those Illinois debates awoke the nation to the fact that there was a Man among them; a man whose place in time of surpassing danger, was at the nation's front. And while the memory of Douglas has grown dim until today he is almost to be numbered among the forgotten, the fame of his great rival has waxed brighter and brighter until today his name is breathed on every lip with that of Washington.

## Our College: The Outlook.

In the fall of 1891 the Agricultural College for the first time opened its doors to the young people of North Dakota. It was not the magnificent institution of the present time, but a small struggling concern with no buildings of its own. It started with thirteen instructors and assistants, among whom we recognize Professors McArdle, Ladd, Waldron and Bolley. The total enrollment the first year was thirty, so that each professor had about two students under his fatherly care.

But it was not destined long to remain on a back seat. It seems that next year a gastronomic revolution occurred in Fargo. Besides the courses in physiology, geology, zoology, biology, bacteriology and psychology, a course of "cookology" was also installed. A class of fifty-six married and marriageable ladies availed themselves of the opportunity, and the total student body rose to 122. I don't know whether they could hold a candle to the boys' cooking class of 1903; I don't know whether the results of their own cooking was responsible for an increased rate of mortality, but the next year, of that noble fifty-six, but five remained and the total number of students had dwindled down to eighty-one.

Let us hurry down the slippery path of time to the year 1896. We find the statistics recording twenty-three instructors and assistants and 178 students. Already the effects of education were beginning to make themselves felt. That year they put a padlock on the apple barrel in Francis Hall. What good times they must have had in those days. Perfect democracy reigned. Professors and students alike fought and bled on the football field. Professor Bolley's bugs and microbes were free to mingle in society and sun themselves on the front steps of

College Hall, and Miss Senn drilled her "Amazons" in the chapel. Miss Senn, alas, is with us no more, but our basketball girls are worthy successors to the "Amazons."

In 1897 we are enlightened with the statement that a system of electric bells had been installed to take the place of the old triangle in the hall. Formerly, when it was time for classes to assemble, the janitor—no, hold on, they didn't have janitors then—the boys used to get up before breakfast and sweep out the class rooms as a meet preparation to sweeping the cobwebs from their dusty brains—but, perhaps some of the professors would come out and play a tune on the triangle, and dark forms would emerge from the doors, glide silently and swiftly across the hall to disappear through other doors without undue levity or disturbance. Oh, those old days when to be first in the class room was considered an honor; to flunk, a disgrace; when the cadets used to fall over themselves in their eagerness to excel. Only one resemblance do we find between then and now. The instructors then, as now, told you how much better work the lower classmen did than you. It was supposed to act as a sort of mental stimulant.

If I were to follow up all the different steps by which this institution has climbed the ladder of fame; how at first the students were nearly all boys and how, by and by, the serpent crept into Eden till now to come through college heart-whole is considered almost a miracle; how buildings have and are springing up, till in a few years it will be hard to tell whether the Agricultural College is in Fargo or Fargo in the Agricultural College; how our instructors have become noted all over the country till specialists from other states come here to be instructed—I should not find

time enough from now until tomorrow morning. Already our students are beginning to influence the destiny of the nation. They were foremost among those who carried the starry banner across the broad Pacific to the distant shores of the Philippines; they are represented in the courts of law, the workshop and the office; they till the soil and drive the engine; they are found in our great institutions of learning and they sit in our legislatures and make our laws. This year our attendance has been 700; next year, had we enough room, it would be over a thousand.

I pledge our college. May she ever stand for a liberal education; for knowl-

edge and science, the knowledge to perceive and the science to do. May she ever so educate her students that when they take their places in the ranks of the great army of progress and civilization she can say with pride: "They are my sons and daughters. 'Tis I have made them what they are." And when twenty-five or fifty years hence, weary with the struggles of the world and ripe in age and experience, we come back to the home of our youth; when we gaze upon these old weather-beaten walls within whose shelter we passed those jolly student days we never can forget, we, too, can exclaim with joy, "She is my Alma Mater. God bless her!"



## Interstate Oratorical Contest.

The annual oratorical contest of the Western League of Oratory was held June 3 in Mitchell, S. D. The attendance was very small on account of the rain, which had poured all week.

The contest was a close one; our representative, Miss Neva Stephens, being practically tied with the South Dakota orator, Mr. James Crowther, for first place.

The marks of the judges show how

closely these two speakers were matched.

Miss Stephens' ability as an orator is so well known that there is no need of commenting on it. Even some of the Mitchell people thought that she had first place easily won.

Mr. Crowther is an Englishman, who has been in this country three years. He has a deep base voice which held the audience from the start.

The following marks show the places:

TITLE	DELIVERY			THOUGHT AND COMPOSITION			TOTAL	PLACE
	RAMSEY	McDERMOTT	KENNEDY	BLACK	CAYE	Du BOIS		
"True Patriotism".....	85 .. 4	92 .. 4	95 .. 3	82.2 .. 2	90 .. 4	98.2 .. 1	18	First
"Oliver Cromwell".....	100 .. 1	95 .. 2	100 .. 1	80 .. 3	100 .. 1	98 .. 2	10	
"The Lincoln-Douglas De- bates".....	95 .. 2	97 .. 1	99 .. 2	90 .. 1	94 .. 3	96.2 .. 4	13	
"Joan of Arc".....	93 .. 3	94 .. 3	94 .. 4	70 .. 4	96 .. 2	97.2 .. 3	19	

## The Freshmen Performance.

On the evening of June 2 a large and appreciative audience assembled in the college chapel to listen to the Freshman program.

The program opened with a cornet solo by Dr. Putnam.

Mr. Guinness delivered the president's address in a faultless manner. He spoke of the ambition of the Freshmen to become Seniors.

Miss Ida Schmidt gave a very interesting paper on "Dress Reform." She portrayed the difference between the ancient and the modern woman.

Mr. Cook's recitation, "Old Ace," was given in a very pleasing manner.

The college quartette rendered a selection, which was highly appreciated.

Perhaps one of the most instructive features of the evening was the oration

given by Mr. Dynes on "Agriculture." It was well worded and showed deep thought on the subject.

Mr. Chas. Van Horn read a well written original story, "The Conversion of Sundry."

Mr. Nickles' vocal solo was rendered in his usual inimitable way.

Miss Minnie Jensen recited "The Ride of Servose" in a very natural way.

Mr. Weaver read a very interesting essay on "Early Chemistry." He showed the rapid progress of chemistry in the last few years and performed some experiments, which greatly amused the audience.

Miss Bessie Rice read a paper called "Freshman News," which kept the audience in continued laughter. Her original poetry was good.

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## The Sophomore Program.

On Thursday evening, June 3, the Sophomore class gave their program. As a whole it was a marked improvement over that of last year.

The program was opened by a well executed piano solo by Fred Grant.

Emily May, the president of the class, was ill, and consequently her paper on "Radium" was read by Miss Ethel Bowers. The paper was something of an innovation, treating of the life and labors of Madam Currie, the discoverer of radium, and drawing instructive lessons from her assiduous labors. It was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

Dr. Putnam followed with a vocal solo, which drew a well merited encore.

Mr. Stone's recitation, "I Was So Glad I Was Here Tonight," was given in a very easy and pleasing manner.

Mr. Lee gave an interesting and well written essay on "Chinese Labor," dem-

onstrating clearly exclusion to be admissible.

Mrs. Willard's rendition of "The Swallows," a vocal solo, was very well received.

One of the principal features of the evening was a debate on the question, "Resolved, That women should receive the same wages as men for the same kind of work."

The debaters were: Affirmative, John A. Swenson, Bessie Smyth; negative, H. Greene, Teresa Fields.

The unique arguments advanced by each side were highly enjoyed by the audience. The decision of the judges was in favor of the affirmative.

The class history was ably handled by Laura Hannon, who clearly sketched the trials and triumphs of the class members.

The entertainment closed with a trombone solo by W. G. Allen.

## The Junior Class Program.

On the evening of June 3 the Junior class gave its program before a small but appreciative audience. The opening number, a piano solo by Miss Esther Evens, was well rendered and heartily encored by the audience. Mr. Hulberg's address, as class president, was an excellent presentation of the relation of capital to labor, and the effect of education on labor questions. His delivery was clear and spirited, while his stage presence was above the average. Mr. Mikkelson next held the platform while he presented a short biographical sketch. However, being a very modest man, Mr. Mikkelson was somewhat disposed to attribute his attainments to his ancestors rather than to personal ability. The next number, a vocal solo by Mrs. C. M. Hall, was heartily encored, to which she responded with a second selection rendered in her inimitable manner.

Miss Hill's oration, "A Plea for a Broader Education," showed the true oratorical spirit. It was a product of much thought, and was delivered in a manner that would do credit to any class. The latter part of the program was somewhat different from what had been intended. On account of the absence of Miss Stephens, the triologue, "A Breezy Call," was given over to a paper by Mr. Dolve on "The Trials and Tribulations of the Junior Class," which depicted the difficulties that the class had to overcome in giving a class day program; and a reading, "Sam Weller's Valentine," by Mr. May. A vocal solo by Dr. Putnam concluded the exercises of the evening. Despite the fact that the latter part of the program was somewhat of an impromptu nature, those who braved the inclement weather were well repaid for being present.

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## The Intersociety Banquet.

One of the most enjoyable events of the past school year was the Inter-Society banquet given at Francis Hall on Saturday evening, June 4. At 8 o'clock the reception rooms were filled with a happy crowd, including many former students and friends of the college.

A supper consisting of six courses—each surpassing the former in delicacy and dainty style—was served. Its excellence and sumptuousness emphasized the splendid work of the Domestic Science department.

After the supper Toastmaster James McGuigan, as master of ceremonies, by way of introduction, spoke, in his usual happy manner, of a recent meeting of educational men in which general regret

was expressed that the present generation were not brought up to "punch each other's heads properly and in a healthy manner." Mr. McGuigan showed how this idea had been developed at the colleges in the form of athletics, and called upon Rufus Lee, a member of the Sophomore class, to discuss the subject, "Athletic Supremacy."

Mr. Lee, in an interesting manner, gave the history of athletics at the college from the time of its inauguration to the present year. He spoke of the splendid success of the A. C. along athletic lines and of the loyal and faithful support given it by the students and faculty.

Arthur Stone, a member of the same

class, was next called on, and in an able and entertaining manner he spoke on "A College Year Retrospective." He showed the hard knocks which the young man entering the Freshman class of college must endure, the various trials and perils which beset him, and how in time his tormentors often become his best friends and remained as such through life.

Adolph Mikkelson, a member of the Junior class, responded to a call from the toastmaster, and in a very humorous way spoke on "Another Year Prospective." The hearers were convulsed with laughter by the humorous manner in which Mr. Mikkelson pictured the different efforts of the students, as they pass from the Preparatory class to that of the learned Seniors.

Miss Mary E. Hill, a member of the Junior class, was called on, and in her subject, "The Annual Senior Exodus," she paid tribute to the graduating class.

Miss Sopha I. Thomas, a member of the Senior class, was called upon and

spoke of "Our Alma Mater." She spoke of the rapid growth of the A. C., its excellent opportunities for the student, and of the honors won by its students, especially in oratory.

Dr. Max Batt, as last speaker, responded to the call of the toastmaster and spoke in a very earnest and impressive manner on "College Spirit." He spoke of how he had asked each class and department, as well as the secretary and librarian, what was meant by college spirit and each had given him some significant and conflicting answer, until he was more confused than ever. Being forced to frame his own definition, he likened college spirit to the steam of an approaching passenger train. The train without its motive force would be motionless. Every part must work together to make a perfect whole.

The toasts were unanimously declared the best ever and all present departed declaring the banquet a huge success.

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## The Baccalaureate Service.

Sunday, June 5, at 3 p. m., the college chapel was crowded to the utmost with friends and students of the Agricultural College, who came to participate in the annual baccalaureate services.

The invocation was made by Rev. W. S. Van Horn after the singing of the Doxology. Marston's anthem, "The Lord Is King," was very nicely rendered by the college choir, and after a hymn and responsive reading, Dr. and Mrs. Putnam sang, "O, Loving Voice of Jesus."

The baccalaureate address was delivered by President John H. Worst on the subject, "Some Types of Education Considered." The speaker in a forceful argument favored the type of education which would most largely benefit the largest and most important element of a state

like North Dakota. He sympathized very heartily with the prevailing educational movements, which tend toward a "culture of life" and for life rather than a mere culture of the mind.

President Worst carefully reviewed the educational ideals of the Hindu, Jewish, Grecian and Roman peoples. He emphasized the gradual change from the classical, contemplative schools of the ancients to the more practical schools and methods prevailing in the twentieth century. In closing President Worst alluded to the work of the Agricultural College in substance as follows:

"The Agricultural College concerns itself chiefly and properly with the industrial needs of the state and the type of education that will enable its in-



dustrial population to be self-supporting, progressive, independent and happy. Its mission is to the most numerous—the indispensable class of citizens whose liberal and practical education is to be promoted. This scheme of education entails a vast responsibility. Here we sow knowledge, interpretation of scientific truth and moral purpose, each to spring up and grow and bear fruit after its kind. But we shall accomplish our chief, and perhaps highest purpose, if the life currents of our students, even of those who attain no distinguished altitude of intellectual or social greatness, shall yet build into the body of our state the enduring and invincible fiber of truth, virtue, industry and patriotism.

“Many young men doubt whether it will pay to spend four years at the Agricultural College in preparation for the life of a farmer or to become a scientific investigator or teacher of others. One cause of this doubt, says Professor Jordan of New York, is that these young men have no conception of scientific truth or its value. They have not turned the first page of the book of nature. They have never been shown the law and order that are everywhere about them, and therefore do not see how surely added power comes to any man’s life when he can understandingly control and direct the forces of nature. The early home training, in part, but more

especially the common school training, has been responsible for this ignorance about the most important part of human knowledge.

“But a brighter day is breaking. An educational awakening is at hand. Grecian ideals are tottering to their fall beneath the weight of modern demands for men of constructive minds and creative powers. They are already in the vanguard of all that stands for human progress and national development. The great universities have at last awakened to the needs of advancing civilization. The rural, graded and high schools also are advancing to meet and solve the problems of life as well as those of mind; to work out the grand problems confided to our keeping as great trusts for humanity.

“The trend of modern educational effort is not so much toward the dead past as formerly, but toward the living present; it no longer concerns itself exclusively with customs, languages and ideals of the ancients, but with the laws of God as interpreted in the light of modern science, to be controlled for the happiness and well being of civilized men.

“When we have solved the problem ‘how to live,’ and not till then, shall our civilization be complete; shall man’s highest hopes be realized. The trend of modern education points the way.”

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## The '04 Class Program.

Monday evening, June 6, the college chapel was filled to overflowing by a representative audience, assembled to listen to the Senior class exercises. The chapel was tastefully and artistically decorated with palms, cut flowers, potted plants, and class and college colors. The United States flag of the cadet battalion was prominently displayed on the wall back of the center of the stage, with the purple

and white class flag immediately beneath.

Promptly at 8:30 the members of the class took seats on the platform. The president’s address, by Miss Edith Fowler, was an eloquent discussion of the vexed question of co-education, which was favored by the speaker. Clear thought and intelligent expression were evident throughout.

Miss Sopha I. Thomas, in “A Revela-



GRADUATING CLASS OF '04  
NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

tion," showed a mystical insight into the future of various college students and professors, reading their future in the petals of flowers brought to her in the dim twilight by fairy forms.

"Martin Luther," was the subject of an able oration by Wm. Westergaard, who briefly depicted the life, trials, attainments, and influences upon civilization of this great man.

Miss Dora Jensen, in the presentation of the hatchet to the Juniors, displayed marked ability, and treated the subject with an ease and humor which was refreshing, drawing striking lessons from the symbol, and handing it over reluctantly to Mr. Dolve, the Junior representative, who responded in a speech of which the most noticeable feature was lengthiness. Most of Mr. Dolve's remarks partook of a personal nature, which ordinary discretion should have eliminated, while several of the articles introduced on the stage required a wonderful stretch of imagination to be understood as humorous.

"Robert Emmet," an oration by Miss Darrow, gave ample display of the envi-

able oratorical qualities of the speaker, and showed apt knowledge of the story of the misguided Irish patriot.

Miss Katie Jensen, the class historian, gave an interesting resume of the history of the class, and prophesied great and wonderful accomplishments for all its members. At the close of her address, she lowered the so-called scepter, presented to the Juniors in their Sophomore year by the class of '03, and surreptitiously obtained by the Seniors from its boastful, but careless, guardians. This lowering of the scepter was the cue for the appearance of Mr. May, a Junior, who painfully and laboriously implored the audience to believe that a fake scepter had been stolen by the gullible Seniors, and wore out a tired audience by his pitiful attempts to bolster up his statements, which, at least, bore evidence of vivid imagination.

Musical numbers were rendered at intervals through the program, under direction of Dr. Putnam. A vocal solo by Mrs. E. R. Wright was particularly enjoyable.

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## The Graduation Exercises.

On the evening of Tuesday, June 7, the annual graduation exercises were held in the college chapel, in the presence of a large audience. Rev. H. G. Leonard delivered the invocation, and, after a vocal solo by Mrs. D. E. Willard, the annual address was delivered by U. S. Senator P. J. McCumber, who took for his subject, "Agriculture and Science." The well known ability of the speaker was never better exemplified, and the audience was treated to an able and scholarly address, delivered with forceful elegance. The speaker briefly sketched agricultural and industrial development, contrasting the two, and show-

ing the former to be most in accord with present day ideals. A vocal solo by Dr. Putnam followed, after which, in the absence of the president of the board of trustees, President Worst conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science on the following class: May H. Darrow, Fargo; Edith C. Fowler, Fargo; Dora Jensen, Buffalo; Katherine Jensen, Buffalo; James McGuigan, Fargo; Sophy I. Thomas, Elbowoods; Wm. H. Westergaard, Buffalo. The degree of Ph. G. was also conferred on Ross G. Fowler of Fargo.

A vocal solo by a mixed quartet concluded the program, and another commencement had become history.

## The Alumni Banquet.

The alumni banquet which took place on the evening of June 8, at Pirie's Hall, was the most largely attended since the organization of the North Dakota Agricultural College Alumni Association, three years ago. The guests were seated at three tables which reached the full length of the large dining hall.

The prettily appointed dining room was decorated with the colors of the class of '04, purple and white, and about the walls were the banners of the several college classes. The menu cards were tied with green and yellow ribbons, the college colors.

A. W. Fowler was the toastmaster and he was certainly happy in the position assigned him.

Before calling for a response to the first toast Mr. Fowler referred to the object of the annual reunion. The guests were here to do honor to an institution which every one present he knew had the highest regard for—the North Dakota Agricultural College. Fourteen years ago the college was practically unknown, today hundreds of young men and women from all parts of the state are there seeking an education which they desire to use in a work of securing better and greater results from the soil, of which there is none better in this whole land. He pointed with satisfaction to the growth of the institution, comparatively rapid. He called attention to the remarkable development of the college which has registered upwards of 600 students during the year just closing. From the progress of the institution Mr. Fowler drew an augury for the expansion of the Alumni Association. He referred interestingly to the future of the A. C., and earnestly urged every one present to take an interest in the work of the college. "If you cannot boost, don't knock." Closing the speaker paid a great tribute to President Worst and the work he had done in making the

college known, not only through the length and breadth of the state, but far beyond its borders.

L. R. Waldron responded to the toast "College Reminiscences." He spoke of the good beginnings which the college had made and how it had forged ahead in different departments. He cited successes by A. C. students in the state and interstate oratorical contests. It had gotten so that the A. C. of Fargo had to be figured with. She was a component part in college affairs of the state. But, the alumni will never be satisfied until one of the members is made a member of the board of trustees of the college which body is by the grace of the governor of the state. This important matter must not be lost sight of. It is done in other states and the speaker knew no reason why it should not be done in this state. It only required the ice to be broken by some governor and then the rest would be easy.

Thos. Manns and James McGuigan both facetiously spoke to the alumni. Hugh McGuigan was down on the toast list, but he was unable to reach the city on time.

The gentlemen were followed by Mrs. C. M. Hall, who contributed a splendidly rendered vocal solo, accompanied by Mrs. Grace Lincoln Burnam.

The always happy Dr. Max Batt spoke of "The College and the State." He gave interesting facts about privately endowed and state supported institutions and always believed the latter to be the most generally successful. He said the place of the alumni was that of a foster-mother to the alma mater. There were so many ways in which past graduates as a body could be of valuable assistance to the college. The assistance, though, should be in some concrete and specific form. The interrelation of the college and state should never be lost sight of. The alumni could begin a move to estab-

lish a scholarship if he could be allowed to make a suggestion, and there were other similar moves that could be inaugurated which would show to students of the present that those who had gone before were still interested in the college and were helping it in a practical way.

Fred Jensen, briefly, but eloquently, responded to "The College Man in Business." He was followed by Dr. Putnam, who gave a cornet solo, and later Miss Ella B. Carter of the musical department contributed a piano solo.

The toast list was closed by President Worst, who responded to "Our College." He stated that it was hard to adequately express the pleasure these annual gatherings were to him. There was no contra argument when he stated that all present were ardent friends of the college. He felt fatherly when he looked around and saw the number of past graduates and the faculty must also feel thus. As they met together, as they were tonight, the quality of their influence must strengthen. He touched on the mission of the Agricultural College in this state and some

of the things which had been accomplished. He trusted that all present would always make it a pleasure to attend these annual reunions. He gracefully acknowledged the help in many ways the alumni had been to the A. C., and his earnest wish was that the life of everyone before him would always be full of happiness.

The guests then repaired to the ball room where dancing was indulged in until after midnight.

The new officers of the Alumni Association for the ensuing year are:

President—L. R. Waldron.

Vice President—James McGuigan.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. W. Fowler.

A committee was appointed to take up the matter of the selection of one of the alumni to be a member of the board of trustees. It was the expressed sense of those present that there was no feeling whatever against the members of the present or past boards, but the feeling did exist that the appointment asked was only just to the college and alumni.

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## Our Exchange Table.

In the current issue of *Leslie's Weekly* there are given six of the selected pictures of the zoological prize photo contest, open to the states, in which Ohio was the winner. One of the sextette of pictures was by Rufus B. Lee, son of Geo. W. Lee of Gladstone, Stark County. Mr. Lee's was a kodak picture showing a wee tot of a Hungarian girl feeding a motherless lamb out of a bottle.—*Ex.*

We wish to add that Rufus B. Lee has been attending the A. C. for several years and is a member of the class of '06.

The *Blue and Gold* for May contains a fine article on "The Merger Question," written before the case was decided in

the Supreme Court. The writer states clearly what the facts of the case mean, and how they would effect the future of the Northwest. He then takes up a discussion of each side of the matter and gives proof why the two railroads should not be united. In this same issue is a short story entitled, "Her Coming of Age," but, unlike most of the stories, it is not a love affair, except such love as old plantation darkies have for their young mistress.

Freshman—"Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less?"

Professor—"There is a pretty close approach to it when you take the conceit out of a Freshman."—*Ex.*

# The SPECTRUM.

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## Editorial.

At a recent meeting of the Students' Organization the editor and business manager of THE SPECTRUM for the coming year were duly elected. Mr. Adolph Mikkelson was elected editor in chief, and Mr. Norman Ellison, business manager.

The retiring SPECTRUM staff wish the new editor and business manager the highest measure of success. Students, give them your loyal support! The paper must be supported, both financially and by student contributions to its columns, if it is to be a success. The editors cannot do everything. We hope that every loyal student and member of the alumni will feel that his name belongs on the subscription list. It is our earnest wish that THE SPECTRUM, like our college, may grow larger and better year by year.

We trust that all the present subscribers to THE SPECTRUM will be lenient and generous in pardoning the mistakes and shortcomings of the present staff during the past school year. We may have neglected our duty at times and in this sense our mistakes may have been mistakes of omission as well as of commission. Some of these may be excusable and others may not. Be that as it may. If you must fix the blame somewhere, don't blame THE SPECTRUM, but blame the editor.—THE SPECTRUM needs your loyal support next year.

The editor wishes to thank all the members of the staff for their hard and faithful work throughout the year. THE SPECTRUM wishes to thank the students, faculty, and alumni for their support and assistance, and especially the advertisers who have so generously aided the paper financially throughout the year. Special thanks are due Dr. Batt, as faculty overseer, for his careful, conscientious work and valuable criticism. To no one person is, whatever success THE SPECTRUM may have had, more due.

A recent issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* contains a well written article on "The Young College Man's Chances in Business." A brief synopsis of it might be of interest.

Twenty-five years ago the college man who entered upon a business career was decidedly an exception to the rule. The idea of a man entering college with the avowed purpose of preparing for business was almost unheard of. The factory employer could not see what use he could possibly make of a man whose head was full of Greek, Latin and other nonsense. The employees of the manufacturing concerns regarded the presence of a college graduate among them as a huge joke.

But gradually employers began to experiment, and the college man was given a chance. Today over 60 per cent. of the college graduates enter business. Some large corporations employ college

men almost exclusively. Their services are now actually sought instead of merely tolerated.

The college man himself is responsible for this change of front on the part of employers. He has proved his value in spite of the opposition and prejudice against him. At college he has become used to from twelve to fourteen hours of the hardest kind of work. The work in the business office seems to him comparatively easy. At college he has been forced to work his own way and solve his own problems. It is, therefore, not so much what he knows which aids him in business, but his resourceful mind with its ready stock of new ideas and new ways of doing things. The best thing that can be said of the college is that it has taught its students and especially its graduates how to work. It is the ability of the college man to get to the bottom of things, to grasp a vast amount of detail, to profit by his own mistakes, and thus learn how to achieve

results, and the ability to put theories into successful practice which gives his employer confidence in him and makes him a success in the business world.

The ambition of the average college man to make money is no small factor in his success. He has confidence in himself and believes the world owes him a large salary. When he finds out that the only way to secure this large salary is by starting at the bottom of the ladder and working hard and earning it, he goes about it in that way. Starting thus at the bottom, his promotion is often surprisingly rapid.

While some successful business men may sneer at the college as a preparation for business, this does not prove that they would not be abler and more successful men if they had been college trained. The best answer to the arguments of these men is the rapid increase during the last forty years in the number of college men who are succeeding in business.

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## Local Happenings.

Eleven of Buffalo's most patriotic citizens came down to witness the graduation scenes at the college.

Misses Emily May and Bessie Rice will soon start for the East. They contemplate spending a good share of their time at St. Louis.

Miss Mary Darrow delightfully entertained the graduating class of the A. C. and a few friends Wednesday afternoon, June 8, at her home on Eighth Street South. A musical program was enjoyed during the afternoon and dainty refreshments were served.

A short time before graduation, Professor and Mrs. Waldron, in their usual pleasing manner, entertained the Seniors.

After partaking of an elaborate dinner, all adjourned to the sitting room, where a general jollification ensued. At 11 o'clock the guests departed, voting Mr. and Mrs. Wadron most royal entertainers.

The dinner given at the college, June 3, to the Seniors was a most pleasant affair. The dining room at Francis Hall was artistically decorated in pink and green, and at 6:30 sharp the "naughty fours" took their places at the table. The dinner was served in eight courses and was probably the best of its kind ever given at the college. A great deal of credit is due Miss Reed, who has so ably trained the girls both in the methods of cooking and serving.

At 8:30 o'clock, Saturday morning,



N. D. A. C. BASE BALL TEAM



June 4, the Seniors, with a few friends, met at the opera house annex, where they were royally entertained at a "no tut inonal" lunch, by the members of the literature department. Dr. Hult and Dr. Batt presided at either end of the table,

and, as may be imagined, the lunch was spiced with many good jokes and much laughter. When the time for departure came all were sorry that it was not the "beginning" instead of the "end" that was at hand.



## Athletic Department.

On Friday morning, May 27, the A. C. baseball team left on the early train for Bismarck where three games were played, all of which were won—by the Bismarck team.

The first game was lost by an error in the ninth inning, which allowed the Bismarck boys to score two runs, leaving the score 13 to 13 at the end of the ninth. In the tenth inning Bismarck obtained a run, leaving the final score 13 to 14.

The high score on both sides was due to the clouds of sand and dust which continually swept over the diamond, making fast work impossible.

The second game was lost by the score of 12 to 2.

The third game was a good article of baseball, with the exception of the fourth inning, when the whole A. C. team went to pieces and allowed Bismarck to score six runs. The final score stood 4 to 9.

For an amateur college team going up against a city team of salaried players, the results were even better than might be expected.

On Friday morning, May 20, the college baseball team journeyed to Lisbon to try conclusions with the Lisbon aggregation. The college boys put up a good article of ball and had the Lisbonites entirely at their mercy. Midgely's twist-ers kept the locals at his mercy up to the ninth, when opportune hits and errors gave them three runs. The final score was 8 to 3 in favor of the A. C.

In the second game on Saturday the

collegians started in with a rush, landing heavily on Peterman, the Lisbon pitcher. Palmer, with good control and barrels of speed, had the local team entirely at his mercy. The playing of both teams was better, if anything, than that of the previous game. As expected, the final score was 9 to 3 in favor of A. C.

Mr. A. L. Marshall of Raessler, Ind., has been secured as director of athletics for next year. Mr. Marshall has played quarterback for two years on the Wisconsin U. football team under the instruction of Phil King, the famous Wisconsin coach. He is also a noted track athlete, having been a member of the Wisconsin U. track team, handled by Trainer Kilpatrick. He has had two or three years' experience as coach and academic instructor and has been very successful. Last year he coached and taught at the Highland Park Military Academy of Chicago. The good fortune of the A. C. in securing Mr. Marshall as athletic director will undoubtedly insure a most successful athletic year.

The girls of the A. C. basketball team wish to thank the girls of the Valley City N. team for the kind invitation to the graduating exercises of that institution. We notice with pleasure that five of the graduates have been basketball players and we wish them the same success in the game to come that has always attended them on the basketball field when we were their opponents.



CADET BAND

## Musical Department.

The year has been a busy and successful one for all connected with the musical department. The work has been largely rudimentary. Very little of an advanced nature has been attempted, yet the work has been progressive in all departments. The Cadet Band has come prominently before the public during the year and elicited much favorable comment from press and public. Some figures might prove interesting. There have been held eighty rehearsals during the year, with an average attendance of 86½ per cent. The fall term opened with twelve members who had played before and seventeen who had never played a wind instrument. During the winter the members taking band instruction increased to fifty-four, with thirty-five in Band No. 1, the work being divided. During the spring term there have been twenty-five on the roll. Besides the rehearsals, which have been for the benefit of the members alone, the college has received much benefit from numerous public appearances of the band. The band played for every football game during the fall term, every basketball game during the winter, played for the Grain Growers' Convention, the state oratorical contest in the opera house, in a concert in college chapel, two nights during municipal campaign, Arbor Day exercises, 17de Mai celebration, parade of Eagles, opening of baseball season, laying corner stone for new Salvation Army Barracks. From twenty-three to thirty-five members have turned out for these various engagements.

The college orchestra has played for several functions and acquitted itself creditably. The Mandolin Club appeared at the winter concert.

Miss Carter, in charge of the piano department has contributed much to the success of all the work, appearing as

soloist and accompanist at chapel convocations during the year, in concert and recitals, and as accompanist for rehearsals and presentations of the opera, "Pinafore." During the winter term she had over thirty private pupils.

In the vocal department the work has been varied, the director having had a goodly number of pupils in voice culture, a beginners' class in sight reading during the winter term of thirty-seven, and an opera chorus for the presentation of "Pinafore" of fifty voices. The opera was presented to large audiences in Fargo and Casselton, with special scenery, fine costumes and an orchestra of sixteen.

On March 7 an "Hour With Wagner" was given in chapel, with sketch of the composer and selections from his works. A picture of Wagner was presented to the college by the department and hung in the chapel.

\* During commencement week the department furnished twenty-four numbers besides encores for the various programs.

So much, briefly, for the work of the past year. The future has bright prospects. The band will be improved in every way. Twenty-three of the old members will return for work in the fall and many new proficient players will come in. The director expects seventy-five in the band work alone during the winter.

The Orchestra and Mandolin Club will be given greater prominence than heretofore. A Glee Club will be organized and more attention given to advanced chorus singing.

While during the past year 136 have taken work in the department, it is confidently expected that another year will see from 175 to 200 enrolled in the department of music.

C. S. PUTNAM,  
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