

# The Spectrum.

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No. 7

## AN IDAHO INCIDENT.

Lines suggested by the passing of Cayuse Jim of Rising Idaho. Due to a tenderfoot and a 22 pop, Mar. 14, 1902.

The golden sun had gone to rest  
In mists of azure down;  
The lights began to twinkle  
In the rugged mountain town,  
When, through the lattice door-way  
Of Patsy Gintv's inn,  
Came Cayuse Jim abilin',  
Filled to the neck with gin.  
    He was a bad, bad,  
        a bad, bad man.

He had a gun full two feet long,  
Chuck full of slugs of lead,  
And his ability to shoot  
Is best described as "dead."  
It mattered not how full he got,  
When he went out for fun.  
He made an awful lot of noise  
And always worked his gun.  
    He was a bad, bad,  
        a bad, bad man.

It happened that, at just this time,  
Came Clarence Wanikin,  
Fresh from mossy old Vermont,  
A-walkin' by the inn.  
His pants and vest were very loud,  
His cady new and trim.  
He wore a cane and glasses too,  
And he encountered Jim.  
    This bad, bad,  
        this bad, bad man.

Then Jim pulled out his arsenal  
And started up the fun—  
"Dance now Clarence Wanikin  
You blowin' sun-of-a-gun."  
In blank astonishment he stood  
And gazed at Cayuse Jim,  
For this type of humanity  
Was very new to him.  
    This bad, bad,  
        this bad, bad man.

Now Clarence had within the seat  
Of his loud overalls  
A "pepper box" that first he clutch-  
And to Jim he bawles: [ed  
"I reckon not my handsome friend."  
The pepper box went bang  
And Jim lay on the sidewalk  
And in passing he said: "DANG!"  
    He was a bad, bad,  
        A GOOD bad man.

K. O. P.

## FICTION IN MODERN LIFE.

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Fiction, in its broadest sense, is any product of the imagination or of the mind's creative activity. Painting and sculpture might, therefore, be included under this head, as they too are creations of the mind. They are its ideals which a cunning hand subservient to mental control bodies forth in form or color.

The term fiction, however, is usually limited to creative work in literary form. But even this meaning is broader than that which the term generally suggests. Poetry is fiction in its truest sense. It is imaginative writing at its purest, noblest, and best. It is distilled imagination.

The novel is fiction in the narrow and usual sense of the word. This is the age of the novel. It dominates the field of literature, it forms an important part of our newspapers and magazines. The presses are kept humming day and night turning out new novels, while an insatiable public calls for more.

This demand for fiction, however, is nothing new nor peculiar to our own times, it is the expression of the universal love of fiction, a passion continuous through all ages. This race passion for fiction gave birth to our earliest literature and are most ancient history. Among the uncivilized today, history is in the form of more or less imaginative stories.

Because of its universality, fiction is one of the most potent agencies for good or evil in life. Its influence is not usually recognized, yet it greatly affects the mental and moral development of the race. It has been said, "Bad fiction is bad morals" and with almost equal justice could it be said that good fiction is good morals. The importance of fiction in teaching moral truth was recognized by the Divine Teacher of whom it was

said, "Without parable spake He not unto them."

Fiction both amuses and instructs. What enjoyment children for generations have found in Grimm's Fairy Tales, The Arabian Nights and Aesop's Fables. What an amusing and instructive book is Robinson Crusoe for young and old alike. Unconsciously great ethical truths are instilled into the child's mind until they become a part of his soul. In the realm of fiction, the self is forgotten, care and anxiety laid aside, and the mind refreshed by a temporary sojourn among new people. The sympathies are awakened and unconsciously the reader becomes interested in strange people and peculiar customs.

Fiction awakens a personal interest in the outside world which cannot be obtained from geography or history. Places and events are described with a vividness impossible elsewhere and under conditions which appeal particularly to the imagination and emotions. In fact the historical novel is as essential to a knowledge of the past as history itself. Hugo has well said, "History has its truth; legend its truth. legendary truth is different from historical truth. Legendary truth is invention with reality for result. For the rest, history and legend have the same aim—to paint under the man of a day eternal humanity."

Fiction is not only a source of historical knowledge, but it describes the life of people and the surroundings and conditions, natural and social, by which man's destiny has been changed. The prairies, the forests, the deserts, the mountains are vividly described and people are studied in the environment which developed their character. Insight is thus given into domestic, social and political life, and a sympathetic in-

erest is aroused in all classes of society. Scott introduces us to the crusader and to the Anglo-Saxon at the time of the Norman Conquest; Thackeray to the Londoner in the time of Queen Anne and Barrie to the Scotch peasant of today. George Elliott, in *Adam Bede*, gives us unequalled descriptions of English country life; and Cooper, our best descriptions of the primitive Indian and early frontier life. History cannot rouse the sympathies and the imagination, making the reader identify himself with the characters. Fiction does this and herein lies its great power.

Stories help us to understand human nature. They give a keener insight into motives and show the influences which tend to mould character. Thus, for example, in *Romola* is shown the effect of adversity upon three diverse characters: upon an old man, by blighting his intellect and leaving in his heart only remorse and revenge; upon a handsome, attractive young man, by causing him to subdue all noble impulses. "Can any philosophy prove to me that I am bound to respect another's suffering more than my own? The world belongs to youth and strength and these glories are his who can extract most pleasure out of them." Such was Tito's philosophy. But his young life closed in hopeless misery. Upon the beautiful *Romola*, the effect of adversity was ennobling. Despite the falseness of friends and the degradation of her husband, she found as Savonarola had foretold—"The draught is bitter on the lips, but there is rapture in the cup—there is the vision that makes all life below it dross forever."

Stories, furthermore, set forth human character in its strength and in its weakness and enables the reader to see life through the eyes of the characters. A story of the mountaineers of the Middle and Southern states interprets the lives of a strange class of Americans. It shows how, shut off from con-

tact with others, they have become a peculiar people with peculiar customs and a language scarcely English. It leads to an appreciation of their proud courage and wild, sensitive, reckless natures.

The study of fictitious characters gives a better insight into real character and leads to a broader charity. For, as has been well said, "It opens the heart of the skeptic in his torments of doubt and groping after certainty. It makes us watch the tempted man as he maintains his doubtful step along the narrow swaying bridge that overhangs the fearful gulf, or to recoil with horror as he makes the desperate plunge." It is this intimate knowledge of persons, this perception of the real character which leads to a broader charity in the judgment of others.

Because of its popularity and because it both describes conditions and excites the sympathies, fiction is a powerful means of reform. To the individual it is a source of ideals and inspiration, and by portraying the real unhappiness of a dishonest, though apparently successful life, strengthens the desire for earnestness and truth.

The effect upon the individual is so marked and books are so universally read that they become great formers of public opinion. This makes good fiction of vital importance to the nation. For good fiction gives high ideals and rouses the moral strength of the people which alone can make the nation great. Truly did Heine write, "In the breast of a nation's authors lies the image of its future."

The influence of the novel upon its readers is recognized by reformers and it is used as a means of exciting public sympathy or indignation. New ideas and theories regarding religion, politics or social customs are given to the public in the form of a novel. The attention of the public is called to existing evils and sympathy awakened for the

oppressed. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" roused a nation's indignation until the shackles of slavery were stricken off. Hugo's works lightened the burdens of the oppressed in many lands. Dickens, that great humanitarian novelist, turned all the power of his knowledge and the skill of his pen against governmental abuses and ultimately changed the political condition of England.

In general, fiction is a means of rest and relaxation for overburdened people; it is a storehouse of knowledge regarding the history of the world; it treats of all conditions and classes of people, of man's humanity to man as well as

his inhumanity. It brings each one nearer his neighbor and makes him more charitable in his judgments of others.

Such is the purpose of fiction. But in order to accomplish this, the story must be pure, and the characters so real that they seem to the reader to actually exist. It must be the expression of the true impressions of life. It must deal with significant facts, with universal truths, with hope, fear, courage, love and hate. It must praise virtue, glorify heroism and inspire faith in the ultimate good of man.

ALDYTH WARD, '02.

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## ROAD BUILDING AND ROAD MACHINERY FOR NORTH DAKOTA.\*

Road building is an art which this great country of ours is deficient in. Bad roads are one of our greatest drawbacks. We lead the world in the seven greatest industries of man, viz.: agriculture, herding, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing and commerce. Road building should be added to this list. Bad roads are a reproach to American civilization. The United States is considered one of the most highly civilized countries of the globe; yet countries only half as far advanced as ours have roads which would astonish us.

Good roads besides economizing in money and labor, in the hauling of produce to markets, unite and bind together a community and cause a social feeling in it. It costs as much to haul a load of wheat over six miles of our roads at times, as it would to ship the same clear across the continent by rail. By having good roads we could market our produce at all seasons of the year; we could thereby raise a greater variety of crops,

vegetables and dairy products. Good roads will add more to the general appearance of the country than anything else. They would cause creamery and mail delivery routes to be established and maintained in all our rural districts. Good roads would also distribute railroad transportation more evenly throughout the year.

Good roads is one of the main factors of success in a rural district and where such conditions exist, you always find a thrifty, "go-a-head" lot of farmers. Bad roads give evidence, in older communities, of shiftlessness and lack of enterprise.

But we are going to turn over a new leaf. We are all thoroughly alive to the fact that we must have good roads. One of the greatest questions confronting the American people today is the *construction and maintenance of good roads*. As a rule whatever the American people take hold of, they succeed in carrying out. The strangest thing is

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\* This essay won first place and \$25 in the essay contest on road building and road machinery.

that a thing so important as road building should have been neglected so long.

*The Best Road for a Farming District* is a single-macadamized road with a dirt road by the side, each track to be eight feet wide. A single macadam road alone is not preferable, owing to the fact that it is too hard on horses' feet in dry warm weather. So I approve of having the dirt road to travel on in fine weather, and the stone road in bad weather. Both roads of course should be united so that teams could pass along. This double road would be comparatively cheap and durable where rock could be gotten. These roads will some day take the place of all our modern dirt roads. But this is looking a little too far ahead; so I will not go into detail.

The road that we shall have to content ourselves with in North Dakota is a dirt road. There is no better road than a dirt road when it is dry and hard. It is the easiest road on horse, man, and vehicle. It is in a degree elastic, yet a heavy load will haul very easily on it. But when it rains there is no soil which will adhere to a wheel like Red River Valley dirt, and rain is frequent here.

Now, why is it we have such a poor lot of roads in North Dakota? It is because we try to build them by the road-tax law. Until that law is abolished, it is safe to say that we shall not have good roads. Each individual tries to work out his tax as easily as he can, and the overseer dare not say anything for fear he would not get his vote at election. There has been enough money spent in the way of road and poll-tax on some of our roads to have macadamized them; yet they are as bad today as when the country was first settled.

Another important need is the appointment of a competent and skilled official in each district. This should be done by a state official who should also have a good knowledge of road building. The

term of office of this district official should continue as long as he attends to his work in a proper manner. The present way of electing road officials, regardless of qualifications, for short terms, is a poor one, as each official looks entirely to the next election. Hence he tries to please all the voters; and the best way to do that is to let each one off easy with his road work. Consequently we cannot get as much benefit out of the same amount of tax levied as if the money were paid in cash and the work let by contract under the direction of a good man.

I will now deal entirely with the construction and maintaining of dirt roads, which will be of the most practical value to us in this state.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

Location:—The first point in road making is getting it properly laid out. In hilly parts great care should be taken to maintain as level a grade as possible. In many instances it is no farther around the base of a hill than it is straight over it. For example, take an apple cut in half, and you see that it is not farther around the outside to a point directly opposite than straight over it. It is half the circumference in each case. All roads should be laid out in hilly sections with this point in view, regardless of section lines.

Where the country is level as it is in the Red River Valley, we should follow section lines and get our roads perfectly straight; for where a road is once laid out it always remains. Where a country is so level that a person can see a great distance nothing is more agreeable to the eye than perfectly straight roads. In the first place find the corner stones. If they cannot be found get the surveyor to give you the corner. Be sure to get the proper marks to go by. Then measure out the distance from these centers to where you want to run the first furrow, or inside slope of ditch; set up your stakes or poles and line others in

between. Now do not make any attempt to drive a big grader to any line of poles; for it cannot be done with such a variety of drivers and horses. This is one of the reasons that we have so many crooked roads in North Dakota.

Take a good steady team on a breaking plow, and a good driver with a good eye. Have him run a straight furrow to these poles, and repeat the same on the opposite side of the road. It all depends on the first furrow. Now you have a good straight furrow for the big grader and nothing to delay it; keep the left front wheel in this furrow and the next time in the furrow you have made the previous time, and so on until the outer limit of ditch is reached; then start over again keeping in from each side of ditch a certain amount each time to give proper slope to ditch. Keep on in this way until required depth of ditch and height of grade is reached.

*Width:*—The total width of highway is sixty-six feet, but width of grade should be governed by its use. The nearer large cities, the wider it should be. Do not dig up the whole right of way because you have the privilege of doing so.

*Grades:*—Reduce all grades where it is at all possible to do so. A slight grade will tire a team amazingly.

*Embankments:*—In building embankments, keep the dirt level as it is hauled on, and it will settle and pack even. It is better to keep the center a little lower, if anything, until just before finished.

*Drainage:*—This is the most important part of road-building and should be thorough. I will sub-divide this subject into three divisions, viz.:—Under drainage, side ditches and culverts, and surface drainage. The foundation of the road really needs to be in a drier condition than the surrounding fields. Land which is full of water and which will not soak into side ditches should be drained by tiling laid parallel to and under road bed, with sufficient fall. This

pipng should be relieved of its contents at intervals by cross-cut culverts which should lead into side ditches.

*Side Ditches and Culverts:*—These side ditches should have a proper slope towards the center (a slope of a foot and a half to the foot) and a good fall. It is a most important thing for a road-builder to know the value of fall as a factor in handling water. Culverts should be placed across the road where needed, nothing but the best tiling should be used. Do not place them too near the surface. They should be covered by at least a foot of earth. It is better to place two twelve-inch tiling in a hole side by side, than one twenty-four-inch where it would not have sufficient covering.

*Surface Drainage:*—The surface of a road will always drain well, if properly constructed. The crown of the road should have a gradual slant from the center to the bottom of the ditch.

#### MAINTENANCE.

*Care of the Surface:*—In taking care of the surface of the road, the repairing at the proper time is the secret of success. It is here our small graders or side pushers are the most useful. In smoothing the road the machine should be run lightly, with the scraper nearly square across the road. Considerable earth should be shoved ahead in order to fill all depressions and ruts, keeping always in mind the proper slant of the crown. Do not place stone or bricks in a hole; it will always cause two holes, one on each side of the stone.

*Care of Side Ditches:*—These should be kept clear at all times except when they are full of snow. The plowing out into the ditch is all right as it gives perfect drainage to the land, but in all cases it should be immediately cleaned out with a small grader, shoving part of it back on the land, and spreading it out evenly. This method would keep proper outside slope to the ditch.

*Care of Culverts*:—The culverts need very little care after they are once put in properly. One thing which should be done and which is neglected in our state, is the blocking up of the ends in the fall so that snow cannot blow in them, as it does not thaw out early enough in the spring to admit the snow water to pass through. The best method is to take a load of manure and put a few forkfuls at the end of each culvert; this can readily be thrown to one side when snow starts to melt in the spring, and you have a clear culvert which will give you no further trouble.

*Care of the Trees*:—Here is nothing more agreeable than trees along the road. There is nothing more detrimental unless well taken care of. They should be trimmed high, (trees which cannot be so trimmed should not be planted.) The cottonwood is a good tree to put along the road. By keeping trees well trimmed it gives the sun and wind a chance to keep the road in a hard dry condition.

*Care of Roadside*:—The roadside is a great place for noxious and other weeds to grow. Every farmer should care for his side of the road. It would not only prevent the spreading of foul seeds, but

would also help the appearance of the road.

*Road Machinery and Its Uses*:—The large elevating grader should be used to build our roads. By so doing a road can be built much more quickly, and at less cost. We need good ditches in the Red River Valley. One of the most important points of our future success is thorough land-drainage, in this, our most fertile of valleys. The outer slope of ditch cannot be made perfect with a large grader, but this can be done with a small grader, as also the road itself. All loose dirt in the ditch should be cleaned up and left at the base of the grade.

The crown should be well smoothed by use of the small grader and a good heavy drag. The grader in this case should be run with the scraper at a good slant. These small road graders are no good for building roads except on side hills, etc., where drainage is not considered.

The *Small Grader* should have great strength in all parts, a direct draft, pulling the blade instead of pushing it, as is the case of some. The means of operating the blade should be simple, powerful and easy. The blade should be made of high grade plow-steel, and have a wide range of positions.

JOHN KENNEDY.

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Hully gee, Cupid is certainly working overtime these days!

The following appeared among a bunch of "locals" which were sent to THE SPECTRUM Sanctum. "There is no telling where the effect of Tom Heath's announcement may end, but THE SPECTRUM predicts that ere long there will be another surprise from former students. Some of Tom's friends are as innocent looking as he." Now, whom do you think it is? THE SPECTRUM. THE SPECTRUM knows who it is for \$4,000. Anyone wishing to cover some

of this will call at the office and consult the Editor or the Business Manager. At any rate, look for the man who is as innocent looking as Health.

At a recent meeting of the senior class, a committee was appointed, composed of those taking psychological courses, to make inquiry into the exact date of Jerry Bones' next "annual" and in case the committee was successful, to cause one of its number to consult Jerry in regard to the probable causes of Heath's departure from the smooth road of bachelordom.

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During the past few months the mechanical building has been the scene of diverse strange manifestations. They have been the themes for much discussion and searching investigation psychologically and otherwise but nothing has come of the efforts to unravel the mystery until the developments of the past few days. Many of these manifestations have occurred during daylight and have been observed by all who have cared to interest themselves but much more has occurred at night.

The first was during the fall term. Two pulleys in the line shaft of the machine shop that points directly at Francis Hall had worked away for years without a change, when suddenly they began to work toward each other and then to run eccentric, there was no cause for such a thing, no reason could be given to account for it. There is no record of any such thing occurring before, at least not here. It was most extraordinary and we could not account for it. Scarcely had the excitement subsided due to the eccentric pulleys when one afternoon during the period for shop-practice—without least warning every belt in the building ran off its pulleys and for ten minutes refused to stay in place. At the time strange soft cooling sounds came from the exhaust pipe of the engine that drives the shop. Then for causes equally incomprehensible the sounds stopped and the belts began running as usual. The only person outside the department who was present at the time was Miss Senn—who came in at that time to file a saw. She was requested not to mention the matter but will now vouch for the truthfulness of this statement. The belts began running smoothly directly on her departure. During the holidays a most extraordinary occurrence took place in the engine room. The engines were left as usual

by the students in attendance on the evening of Dec. 25 but the next morning the old Case engine was found to have more than half the rivets in her girth seams broken and her crown sheet most outrageously bulged. We remember the date exactly, coming as it did on the same evening as the letter from Thos. Heath of the Engineering Society, stating that he was visiting in Enterprise, Kansas.

Many other strange occurrences of minor moment have taken place that caused much discussion in the department but were scarcely known outside. One morning the fly wheel on an 18 horse power gasoline engine was found with two misplaced arms. Again the big fan in the blacksmith shop started up at such a speed that all the windows on the west side of the building were blown out. The monkey wrenches got out of their case at night and were found screwing down the safety valve on the compound Erie. These however were matters of mere insignificance compared with the occurrence on the night of March 28. On that evening George Backenhammer had occasion to visit the engine room after everyone else had gone home. As he went through the machine shops he heard a scuffling and puffing noise that he says sounded uncanny but imagine his surprise to find every engine running under excessive pressure and also his feeling at seeing the Erie and the Gar Scott compound engines—sworn engines rear up on their hind wheels and begin waltzing while the whistle of the old Case—that hasn't had a pound of steam in her for two years—tooted a tune that sounded mightily like Sweet Marie.

The boys gave George the merry tee hee when he told his story and one fellow said he had been putting oil on his wheels again, but it was all explained



next morning when the news reached the departemnt that Mr. Thos. Heath, so long the chief push of the shops, and Prof. Marie Barbara Senn announced their approaching marriage. It was all done deliberately before a congregation of women at he home of a United States Supreme Judge. (We do not know whether or not he gave his consent) and came as a mighty surprise. We do not know where or when the ceremony will take place but trust that these two people

whom we have known so long and so well will not select any other place than Fargo nor any time except the college part of the year. We extend our heartiest congrautlations and wishes for supremest happiness.

Note.—We wish to state that we expect invitations to the wedding and call on all students good and true to make a mighty effort to be on hand to see tht't Tom Heath is started "right" on the sea of matrimony.

## Exchanges.

First Flee—"Been on a vacation, have you?"

Second Flea—No, not exactly, but I've been on a tramp for a month."—*Ex.*

*The Student* contains an interesting letter from P. I. The descriptive parts are very realistic and taken as a whole the article furnishes instructive as well as interesting reading.

*The Purdee Exponent* is again upon our tables. It is a college paper of high rank containing short stories as well as scientific articles. It differs from most college papers in that it is a weekly.

"Young man, have an ideal. Have an ideal, I say, and hug it to your bosom at 'll times and places.

Young man—"She won't let me."

We would suggest a change of ideals.—*Ex.*

Our friends of *THE SPECTRUM* deserve a good deal of credit for the excellence of their local column this month—containing the finest line of jokes, professional, original and otherwise, which have come under our observation for many moons. The A. C. evidently mixes farming with pleasure to good advantage.—*Student.*

The March issue of the *Blue and Gold* is unusually interesting. A continued story entitled, "A Tale of the War", be-

gun in this issue, promises to be an interesting article. The editor's plea to the students for more contributions is voiced by the editor of almost every college periodical but they do not all present the matter in such *weighty* editorials.

"When Constans sang", in the *March Exponent*, is an interesting article.

Said a Whiskered Med. to a fair co-ed.,

"I'm like a ship at sea;

Exams. are near and much I fear.

That I will busted be."

"Oh no," said she, "a shore I'll be,

Come rest, your journey o'er."

Then darkness fell and all was well

For the ship that hugged the shore.—*Ex.*

"I ain't nothin' but a ole nigger," said Uncle Matt, "I ain't had no eddication like some er dese yere smarties what kin read an' cipher an' do de double shuffle in de copy-book. Matt hain't nebber rub his back 'gin no college wall. Bes' t'ing he knows is dat he doan know nothin'. Dat's a pow'ful useful piece o' larnin' to help a man, black or white from makin' a fool er hisself begger dan what de good Lawd 'tended him fer to be. Matt he graduated in dat 'ar knowledge an' got he stiffikit."—Quoted.

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short stay. The greater number of these students have given assurance that they will return next winter and many expect to enter for the two and four year courses. The enrollment for the past winter has been so large that, in spite of our recent extensive building improvements, many of the departments have been handicapped for room. With insufficient room to accommodate, to the best advantage, the students of this year and prospects for a decided increase in numbers next year, the serious problem of more buildings again confronts us. For an institution that is doing so much toward the building up of this state as ours is, there certainly should be found ways and means for coping with these demands, which, in reality are the demands of the people of the state and must be administered to by them.

At a luncheon given by Mrs. Judge Amidon at her home on March 28, was announced the engagement of Miss Marie B. Senn to Thos. H. Heath. This announcement came as a complete surprise to even the intimate friends of both the contracting parties who are so well and favorably known to all connected with the college and in the city. Miss Senn graduated from the University of Kansas in 1894. Since then she has acted in the capacity of Professor of Domestic Economy at the North Dakota Agricultural College, which position she has filled in such a manner as to call forth praises for that department of the institution as well as for herself. Through her efforts, the department has grown from one of minor importance to one widely and favorably known throughout the state.

Mr. Heath graduated from the course of Mechanical Engineering of the A. C. in 1900. As a student, he earned a reputation with the faculty and the student-body that is much to be envied. During his college course, he took a prominent part in everything that per-

## Editorial.

With the close of the winter term, we notice a marked decrease in our attendance, which, for the past term, has been exceedingly gratifying. The short course students, though with us for but three months during the winter, are, no doubt, greatly benefited by this comparatively

tained to college life and gained the unbounded respect of everyone with whom he came in contact.

It is understood that the marriage of Miss Senn and Mr. Heath will occur at the home of the former in Enterprise, Kansas, during the Holidays and that their future home will be in Everett,

Washington, where Mr. Heath occupies the position as constructing engineer with the Imperial Bridge and Construction Company.

In behalf of the faculty and the student-body, THE SPECTRUM wishes to extend hearty congratulations and best wishes to Miss Senn and Mr. Heath.

## Athletics.

The Agricultural College basket ball team played its first league game for the season of 1902 on Feb. 22, with the Fargo High School. The A. C.'s outclassed the High in skill of handling the ball and in staying qualities. Redmon, center for the High is the swiftest and most enduring man on the team. For the A. C., the merits of playing were evenly divided. The final score was 29 to 12.

### A. C. VS. FARGO COLLEGE.

On Tuesday, March 4, at Co. B. Armory, was witnessed one of the fastest games of basket ball ever seen in the city. The competing teams being from the Agricultural College and from Fargo College. Much speculation had been raised as to the merits of the two teams, and on the evening of the occasion, the supporters of the respective teams were numerous and enthusiastic.

The first half opened with a basket for Fargo College, which started proceedings in earnest. Jensen started the score for the "Farmers" by throwing a very difficult basket. This gave the rooters a fresh start and from then until the end of the game, a continual pandemonium of cheers, yells, cowbells and whistles, was kept up.

Fargo College secures another basket, but the score is quickly tied by McAllister throwing a basket for the A. C. Fargo College again leads by netting two points on fouls. Cleveland, F. C., secured another difficult basket and Briggs, two more points on fouls mak-

ing a total score of 13 for Fargo College in the first half.

Greene, A. C., secured four points on fouls, making a score of 10 in the first half.

The second half opened with more determination toward that impossibility, viz.—of both teams winning the victory. The A. C. outclassed the F. C. in speed and accuracy in passing the ball. McAllister and Jensen did excellent work for the A. C. in throwing baskets, while Greene, McGuigan and Manns did excellent passing.

Gamble was substituted in the second half for McAllister for the last five minutes of play. He secured a basket from a long and difficult back throw.

The final score was 18 to 14 in A. C.'s favor.

### A. C. VS. VALLEY CITY NORMAL.

On Saturday, March 8, the A. C. team was given a delightful trip to Valley City in order to test their skill with the pedagogues. Upon arrival the team was given a cordial reception, and an invitation to visit the institution. The boys gladly accepted. An escort was furnished and the boys found a surprise in the line of work being accomplished at the institution.

Preliminary to the game the Normal School girls gave an interesting exhibition of Ladies' basket ball. This game was arranged between the class of '02 and a picked team. The Seniors won by a small margin. I am sure the Ladies of the Agricultural College would be

glad to meet the Normal girls, and the occasion would be one of much pleasure and interest.

The game with the Normal boys opened with a double quick time. But the passing of the A. C. team was a great surprise to the home team. But a few moments had passed ere the "Farmers" found the way which lead to the basket and then the score began to run up. Manns in the first half made six baskets, and secured one in the second half. McGuigan secured three baskets; Jensen three; Gamble two, Greene two and Haskins one; making a score of 54 from field goals and two from fouls, making a total score of 56.

For the Normals, McLeod, at center, played an excellent game. Hutchinson at forward secured three baskets. Valley City Normal secured four field baskets and six fouls making the final score of 56 to 18. The A. C. boys enjoyed the trip very much and will try to make a pleasant time for the Normal boys on their return game. A large crowd witnessed the game.

#### A. C. VS. Y. M. C. A.

##### FIRST GAME.

The evening of St. Patrick's Day was the time set for the last game of the schedule of the Fargo Basket Ball League. The contest was between the teams of the Y. M. C. A. and the A. C. Unfortunately for the college team, Manns, the regular center, was sick and absent. Naturally the team play was greatly interfered with. However, the game was close and fast. The Y. team had its regular line up and every man entered the contest in the best possible condition. The first ten minutes of the game was as fast as ever witnessed in Fargo. At this stage of the game a serious accident to McGuigan deprived the A. C. team of its strong guard; which greatly weakened the team.

From this point of the game the Y. gradually gained in scoring till at the

end of the second half the score stood 19 to 20 in their favor.

This game tied the honors among Fargo College, the A. C., and the Y. Arrangements were made whereby two games more would be played to decide the championship.

##### SECOND A. C. VS. Y. M. C. A. GAME.

On March the 22nd the A. C. and the Y. M. C. A. again met to try their mettle. This game was almost a repetition of the first. Owing to the injuries sustained by Jas. McGuigan in the first game he was unable to play. Tot French of the Y. was absent hence the teams again were about evenly matched. Manns of the A. C. was still "under weather".

The game was opened much the reverse of the preceding game, by the Y. team taking a big lead, but it was not long ere the Farmers were again "neck to neck" with their opponents.

The final score stood 29 to 30 favor the Y. M. C. A. This left the A. C. out of the race, and the championship game was between the Fargo College and the Y.

On Friday, the 28th of March, the Fargo College banner was lowered by the Y. team and the pleasant anticipations of a victory banquet at the Fargo College Hall proved only another flitting dream.

#### V. C. NORMAL GIRLS VS. A. A. GIRLS.

The Valley City Normal girls' basket ball team arrived in the city on the afternoon of April 12th to try conclusions with the basket ball girls of the Agricultural College. They were met at the train by a committee of A. C. girls and taken in carriages to the college, where a reception was tendered them. The parlors of Francis Hall were tastefully decorated with plants, flowers and the colors of the two institutions. After dainty refreshments had been served, those who felt so in-

clined prepared to the dance hall and tipped the light fantastic until at 4 o'clock p. m. the guests departed amid the exchange of college yells and three rousing cheers for the Valley City girls.

That evening the Armory was the scene of the two most interesting and pleasing games of the season, which were witnessed by as large a crowd as could find seating and standing room.

The first game was between the A. C. Second team and the Fargo High School team and resulted in a score of 29 to 18 in favor of the farmers.

The second game, no doubt the drawing card of the evening, was the first public exhibition of ladies basket ball ever witnessed in the city, and was highly pleasing to the spectators as demonstrated by the enthusiastic outbursts of applause from the large crowd which, though somewhat enthusiastic, was thoroughly courteous throughout the game.

The game in detail:

During the first few minutes of play, the college girls were evidently stage struck, due, no doubt, to that being their first public appearance, but they soon recovered and played a fast game. The college started the scoring after about nine minutes of play by Miss Thomas scoring a pretty field basket. Miss Jensen, of the Valley City team, then placed one point to the credit of her team by placing the ball in the basket on a free throw. Miss Thomas found the basket on a free throw and closed the scoring for the first half, which stood 3-1 in favor of the college.

The second half opened with very fast playing on both sides. Miss Jen-

sen made a neat field basket for the normal. Later on Miss Jensen netted three points on fouls and Miss Hyslop threw another field basket for the visitors. The college girls now got busy and Miss Fields made a basket for the home team. During the remainder of the game neither side succeeded in raising their score and the game closed 5 to 8 in favor of the Valley City Normal.

The line-up was as follows:

V. C. N.	A. C.
Miss Outram....R. F.....	Miss Fields
Miss Jensen.....L. F.....	Miss Thomas
Miss Hyslop.....C.....	Miss Lofthouse
Miss Bemis....R. G.....	Miss Manns
Miss McFarland..L. G....	Miss Parezik

W. H. Best officiated as referee and Miss Barton of Valley City and M. H. Fallis of the A. C. acted as umpires.

During the evening the A. C. Cadet Band rendered several selections which were heartily encored.

Miss Aldyth Ward is deserving of great credit for the excellent manner in which she managed the A. C. team this season.

To the Valley City girls we wish to say that we enjoyed your visit and trust that we made it as pleasant as possible for you. Hoping to meet you again in the near future in basket ball attire, our girls' team take off their hats to you and our student body wish you well.

#### BASEBALL.

The baseball season opened at the A. C. on Monday, April 7, by an exhibition game between two picked teams of the college's best fans. The game was hotly contested and manifested possibilities whereby a strong team can be built up in a short time this season.

The department of domestic science seems to be unusually popular this spring. That's right girls, you cannot have a better commendation than that of being proficient in household science.

The chemical club held its March meeting last Friday evening. An excellent program was followed by a very enjoyable time. Dainty refreshments were served by Mrs. Ladd.

## Local Happenings.

Mud.

Grippe.

Gumbo!

Bicycles.

Baseball.

Examinations.

Did you flunk?

That tired feeling.

Hip boots and rubbers.

Spring hats and bonnets,

And now it's up to Uncle Harry.

Well, good bye Tom, take care of yourself.

Dress just as comically as you can; dress in mourning.

Bill, roll yourself a "pill", and you'll soon be on your way.

Mr. Clifford Jaberg, '04, is visiting with his parents at Sanborn.

Mr. Miller of Casselton conducted Chapel exercises February 11.

Miss Olive Worst is spending a few weeks with friends at Sanborn.

Miss Goldie Reynolds and Miss Elita Olson visited some of the college classes March 21.

Miss Maude Manning has returned from a pleasant visit, with her parents at Fergus Falls.

Miss Fait, who attended college in '99, has returned to college for the spring term.

Ask the English class how Prof. Lindsay explained to them, the meaning of "proposal".

One of the young ladies of the geology class took a survey through Paradise? recently.

We are glad to learn that the "little Ladds", after a serious illness are again able to be around.

Haggart is looking for the man who said, "Who is the little, white-headed boy that sits on the X. Y. Z. bench?"

Mr. Lawrence Waldron will return in June, having then received his M. S. degree at Ann Arbor.

Carl Schollander has recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever and will return home next week.

The Senior Engineers at Minnesota "U" have adopted white plug hats as the characteristic class "dress."

Prof. McArdle to algebra class: There are tricks in all trades and I want you to learn the tricks in this one.

The college janitors are rejoicing over the smaller enrollment this term because it means less mud in the buildings.

The Basket Ball girls say that Mr. Nugent has won their favor forever by his encouraging attitude toward the team.

C. A. Beaton, student of '97, has been appointed to the position of mail-carrier on the Rural Free Delivery from Fargo.

The engagement of Miss Senn and Mr. T. H. Heath was announced at a luncheon given by Mrs. Amidon on March 28.

Literary Society Secretary calls the roll. President (evidently out late the night before) awaking: "Any corrections to the minutes?"

Society woman: "Can a graduate of the Agricultural College enter the Fargo College without passing an examination?" Well, we hope so.

The young ladies who undertook to save time by cutting through the Bishop's yard on his private walk, will probably make haste slowly hereafter.

The Fargo College people planned to have a joyous banquet after the Championship Basket Ball game, but, according to one of their students, it turned out to be more of a funeral feast than anything else.

Miss Senn has, of late, busied the girls of the sewing class with hemming napkins.

Professor Mallarian was unable to take charge of his class on April 3 and 4 on account of illness.

It is rumored that Fred Jensen is going to move to "Wall" street to live during the summer vacation.

O. A. Thompson, '01, has been reported as found. He is manager of one of the departments on the Canfield Farm, Minn.

Prof. T. Manns seems to follow "fait" a great deal lately. He has changed his boarding place, which is now on Eleventh Street N.

The Red River Valley University did not take part in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest held at Fargo on the evening of April 11.

Miss Clyde E. Foster, former instructor in music here, will be instructor in music at the summer school in Minneapolis this summer.

Miss Senn in exam.: "What is the most essential thing that all good housekeepers should have?"

Miss C—: "A good husband."

Prof.: "Have you studied this lesson?"

Student: "No sir I haven't."

Prof.: "Then you had better be out plowing or feeding the calves."

The Philos closed the winter term with the election of the following officers for the spring term: President, Miss Aldyth Ward; Vice President, W. O. Perry; Secretary, Clement Gamble; Treasurer, A. D. Scott.

North Dakota loses an able and earnest educator in W. E. Johnson who leaves the department of History and Geography at the Normal at Mayville to accept a similar position in a newly organized normal school at Aberdeen, South Dakota. The new school is fortunate in securing Mr. Johnson.

Of course it all came as a surprise but when the professor of domestic science gave the class the following recipe for doughnuts, it did begin to look suspicious—and the announcement came that afternoon.

Now girls, this morning we will make some of those delightful sweet rings that everyone likes—what do they call 'em? oh yes, doughnuts, I couldn't think of anything but rings.

Well you take as much flour as you need and mix in quite a piece of nice fresh auburn haired butter. Now you just want to squeeze and run your fingers all through and through it like this.

Oh yes, I forgot, before that, you want to put in three heath-ing teaspoonfuls of baking powder and just mix it all up till it doesn't know where it is nor how it happened to get there, but it can't get away you know, because it's all mixed up.

Then you take just a few nice new-mown eggs—fresh from the heath where the little hen laid them and perhaps some dear delightful little blue-eyed Tommy found them. You beat these all up gently and gracefully holding your little finger just like this and then—oh bless us, and save us—the sugar. That has to go in almost the first thing. Of course you can't get nice rings, such as we care anything for, without plenty of sweetening, and you have to know just when to put it in. That's one of the things I know but I don't suppose I could make you girls understand, for it only comes with experience, but you'll like that too. Let me see, now. Oh the lard! was going to have the secretary get that yesterday. Anyway you see how it goes. When you get them all cut in rings and hearts, you know, you fry 'em till they're just that delightful golden auburn that folks rave so much about but, that everybody cannot get, and even I—there goes the 'prone. I wonder if someone in Island Park doesn't want to talk with me?

A committee, consisting of Professors Hall, McArdle and Waldron, called a meeting of the seniors on April 1 and classified them for the spring term. The weighty question of, to be or not to be a senior, was discussed in all its details. All of the old and forgotten "flunks" were dug out from the registers and

now these haughty seniors are taking studies in all classes from the Prep. up. It was an April fool indeed.

Miss —: "Say, now, you won't put that in THE SPECTRUM will you? Oh, please don't. Please, please, now, you won't, will you?" The Editor could not withstand such pleading so cut it out.

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### Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest.

On the evening of April 11 representative speakers from the University of North Dakota, Fargo College and the Agricultural College contested in the First Congregational Church for the honor of representing the state in the inter-state contest with South Dakota.

The program:

- Invocation .....  
Rev. C. H. Dickinson.
- Pipe Organ Solo—Prelude in D Major ..... Chadwick
- Oration—Woman's Sphere .....  
Anna B. Walker.  
University of North Dakota.
- Solo ..... Selected  
Mrs. Grace Lincoln Burnam.
- Oration—An Obligation .....  
Frances E. Miller.  
Fargo College.
- Oration—England's Debt to Milton..  
Mable Leininger.  
Agricultural College.
- Cornet Solo ..... The Lost Chord  
..... Sullivan
- Oration—The Brotherhood of Man...  
S. Steenberg.  
University of North Dakota.
- Vocal Duet—The Passage Bird's Farewell ..... Hildoch  
Mrs. Ward, E. A. Orchard.
- Oration—The Enigma of Lawlessness  
William Hall Best.  
Fargo College.

Oration—The Strenuous Life .....  
J. F. Jensen.  
Agricultural College.

Solo—Goodnight Adieu....Mascheroni  
E. R. Orchard.  
Decision of Judges.

The judges were as follows:

Thought and Composition—Dr. W. H. Spence, Galesburg, Ill.; Dr. S. G. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; Prof. Geo. Huntington, Northfield, Minn.

Delivery—Judge C. A. Pollock, Fargo; Rev. H. G. Leonard, Fargo; Supt. F. C. Williams, Casselton.

All the orations were of high standard and that a marked improvement has been made over last years work is proven by the fact that one of the contestants, who used the same oration with which he secured first place at the last state contest, failed to gain a place this year. The natural conclusion which we draw from this little object lesson and one which is worthy of remembering, is that it is well to keep up with the times although it may take a little effort on our part. The judge's decision gave W. H. Best, of Fargo College, first place and J. F. Jensen, of the Agricultural College, second place. This decision was greeted with the rousing yells of the students of the institutions represented by the successful contestants.

After the program, a large number enjoyed one of Pirie's well prepared banquets and listened to several appropriate toasts.