

The Spectrum.

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THE SUPREMACY AND ACHIEVEMENT OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Lacking that dramatic and thrilling experience attributed to the daring and gallantry of adventure, the splendor and glory of battle, the extent and cost of military operations, the greatness of diplomatic achievements fails to appeal to the average imagination, and is therefore never justly rewarded. The performance of diplomatic feats is always through the greatest secrecy, and the means of accomplishment must be concealed, making the results appear in ways which divert the popular mind and keep hidden the honor and greatness of the men who made them possible. Great diplomatic victories are not won before the eyes of the world, by thousands of men, clothed in the grandeur and dignity of military display, equipped with the latest improved firearms, or shielded by the huge giants of the sea, the greatest demons of worldly destruction. On the contrary diplomatic achievements are gained by but a few men, in attire not such as to distinguish them from ordinary people, shut off from the rest of the world in some dark stateroom, surrounded by naught but a display of material covering the vital question under consideration, yet armed, yes armed with the greatest equipment that Providence affords,—with minds, —filled with centuries of political history—trained to foresee the sway of public opinion, and educated to know the inclination and progress of national growth.

How well Sir William Jones knew the basis of national strength! "What constitutes a state? Not high

raised battlements or labored mound, thick wall or moated gate; not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned; not bays and broad-armed ports, where, laughing at the storm rich navies ride. No! MEN—high minded men—men, who their duties know, and knowing dare maintain." The foundations and lasting qualities of nations stand upon the strength and greatness of their diplomats. They are the guiding and propelling forces of national advancement; the machinery and means by which international commerce and arbitration are accomplished; the final tribunal to which nations resort before actually entering upon the evils of hostilities, and always the means and rendezvous through which concluding pacification is attained. Without international diplomacy the peaceful conclusions of international differences would be an utter impossibility. Hostilities, having once opened, would mean the submission or annihilation of one nation by a superior.

In our modern days of great worldly diplomacy, the position a nation holds in the scale of civilization is not determined by its vast standing armies and great floating navies, its far reaching territory or its populous millions, but by the position in the rank of intellect occupied by its great statesmen. The recital of numerous examples is not necessary for the verification of this statement. Look at the case of Japan. But a few years ago, an ancient and isolated country, occupying one of the remotest places in

civilization. Today holding rank and power among the greatest civilizations of the world. Is this great rise in the standard of civilization due to the vast increase of its standing army, or the building up of a large and powerful navy; the great outstretching of new territorial expansions, or the enormous increase of its already crowded population? No, directly it was affected by none of these. It was due to the quickening contact with some of the foremost civilizations, through which she was induced to establish international intercourse, thus leading her into diplomatic relations, which in order to carry out successfully she had to raise the standard of her educational system, thus turning out statesmen who are capable of coping with the world's greatest diplomatists. To show that an advancing civilization cannot be built upon and sustained by great armies and enormous navies, without having back of them the machinery and guiding principle of the greatest and highest diplomacy, let us turn for a few moments to the history of Spain. For centuries, since she reached her highest mark in civilization, she has been relying wholly upon her vast armies and navies in holding under subjugation her colonial possessions and thus forcing them to keep her civilization up to a standard which she had acquired through her early international diplomacy. What do we find as the results of this policy? A nation pushed in the back ground by its former associates, stripped of all its colonial territory through its ignorance of international diplomacy, burdened with millions of dollars of debt and with its coffers drained to the last penny, all through trying to force upon its colonists a diplomacy worse than utter slavery. Do we wonder at this? No, it is but the natural course of civilization. Foolhardy nation, to suppose that she could press

upon modern civilization a medieval policy.

Diplomacy is an outgrowth of national policies. The rending and severing of national ties is a resultant of friction between policies. The very foundation of American diplomacy was laid when our pilgrim forefathers, disregarding the rights of their government in enforcing upon them a creed in which their conscience was not at peace with God, crossed the rough and mighty Atlantic and placed upon American soil the principle of religious freedom for all. From thence on till the nearing of the great strife which forever severed the bond of national unity, the diplomacy and statesmanship of the American people was steadily expanding, developing, until finally it became equal, and at last even superior to that of its mother country, and thence taking the natural course of civilization, would not submit to policies lower than the grandest conception of its greatest statesmen. Hence the laying of the foundation of a new government whose corner-stone was the very highest and noblest ideas of its illustrious men. Was it then due to the greatness of the American army and navy, the vastness of its territorial area and great population that the national union of Great Britain and America came to an end? No, it was the repelling influences of two diplomatists, the one, base and corrupt seeking to hold in submission, the other grand and elevating in his ideas.

The greatest principles, the very bed-rock of diplomacy was laid, when a few American statesmen, refusing any longer to submit their grand and elevating ideas to the disgraceful and debased conceptions of a few corrupt European statesmen, assembled in the old courthouse of Philadelphia and there drafted the Declaration of Independence. Later the very bylaws of international diplomacy were

framed when the Federal committee of the thirteen states met at the Quaker City and drew up that precious document, the foundation and guiding principle of the American people.

Turning now from the foundation of American diplomacy let us look for a while upon some of its wonderful achievements. Coping with Great Britain in the final peace treaty, it wrested from her an enormous and wealthy country covering over 800,000 square miles, extending from the borders of Canada to Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. Great as was this achievement, yet it accomplished a greater. In 1803, knowing that France feared an opening of hostilities with Great Britain in which she would undoubtedly lose her American possessions, Thomas Jefferson, the noted diplomatist, realizing fully the value of this great territory to the United States, interviewed and offered France the paltry sum of \$15,000,000 for this enormous and wealthy territory. Rather than lose this great possession to Great Britain she gladly accepted the offer. Hence was achieved one of the greatest diplomatic victories known to the civilized world. Through it the United States was more than doubled in area, besides being made the proud possessor of one of the greatest and wealthiest agricultural regions of the world. Again in 1819, American diplomacy was called upon to terminate the trouble brewing between America and Spain through international differences existing with Florida. By the skill and ability of the American diplomatist, the grievances were readily adjusted, and by paying the small sum of \$5,000,000, a new state was added to our union. If we next pass to the Mexican war, the superiority and genius of American diplomacy is again conspicuous in the diplomatic adjustments which followed. By the

treaties which ensued, the area of the United States was increased by over 900,000 square miles at a trifling cost of less than four cents an acre. The country has now become a compact area of nearly 3,000,000 square miles, a three-fold increase within seventy years. Does it rest satisfied here? No, diplomacy, reaching northward and westward places Alaska within the folds of the American republic. Long before the accomplishment of this great diplomatic feat, there was felt the necessity of this great region becoming American territory. In 1860 during the first Lincoln campaign in one of his speeches at St. Paul, Mr. Seward said "Standing here and looking far off into the northwest, I see the Russian as he busily occupies himself in establishing seaports, and towns, and fortifications on the verge of this continent as the outposts of St. Petersburg; and I can say:—'Go on and build up your outposts all along the coast, up even to the Arctic ocean; they will yet become the outposts of my own country—monuments of the civilization of the United States in the northwest.'" In less than seven years from the date on which this speech was uttered by the great American commoner, the hand of the speaker traced the midnight treaty which transferred the immense territory, with all the adjacent islands, from the sovereignty of autocratic Russia to that of our great republic.

Let us now view the achievements of our diplomacy in the late war. But few are there of average American intelligence, who are capable of appreciating the relative value of diplomacy, and so lightly does its greatness appeal to the imagination that few would hesitate to admit that its accomplishments are as great as that done by admirals and generals with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious warfare. Long before there were any serious expectations of hos-

tilities with Spain our diplomacy began in the instructions given to the ambassadors and ministers appointed by President McKinley at the opening of his administration, to impress upon the governments to which they were accredited, at every possible opportunity, the real purpose and desire of the United States respecting Cuba. These instructions were so well carried out that the influence of every important government of the world was being used to induce Spain to discontinue her policy of oppression in the treatment of her American colonies. So clearly had our foreign diplomatists presented the true attitude of the United States toward Cuba, and the real situation therein, that the foreign powers apparently recognized Cuba as being so obviously within our "sphere of influence" as to justify us in putting forth efforts which would terminate the terrible destruction being wrought there, and again place industry on its previous footing. Not alone did our diplomatic fairness gain European influence in our favor, but so well understood were

our relations with Great Britain that there practically existed an unwritten Anglo-Saxon alliance. This was the crowning diplomatic feat of the war. It practically held all European influence at bay. It was the instrument which impelled Spain to accept the great Protocol, thereby bringing the war to a speedy termination and wresting from her the last remnant of her colonial possessions.

What then has American diplomacy accomplished? It has peacefully added to our great country the Louisiana and Alaskan domains, an immense territory of over one and a half million square miles, at a cost of less than three cents an acre. Practically in the van of all our military and naval operations, it has been the means of leading us to signal victory everywhere, and closely following on the heels of triumph it has added over another million square miles of the earth's richest territory. But greatest of all, it has placed the American nation foremost among the world's civilizations.

T. F. M.

THE CHARACTER OF TITO MELEMGIN.

In George Eliot's novel, "Romola," we have placed before us at the outset a young scholar, handsome, talented, wealthy and with an amiable disposition. It is natural to suppose that such a person, starting life in Florence, the home of the noblest arts, would develop into a noble man. But of Tito Melemgin we are to learn that, because he cared for nothing so much as his own safety, and because he tried to slip away from everything that was unpleasant, he came at last to lose his "self-knowledge, self-control, self-reverence" and perform the basest, most traitorous acts.

Tito Melemgin in his boyhood was rescued from want and suffering by a lonely scholar, Boldassore, who with a fath-

er's care and love, reared him and taught him all he knew. At the age of twenty Tito and his foster father were ship-wrecked and separated by a storm. Owing to this storm Tito was left in Florence, in possession of the wealth of Boldassore, while owing to the same cause Boldassore found himself a slave in Antioch. Titus, preferring to believe that his father had been killed in the wreck, instead of searching for and redeeming him if possible, at once used his money and talents to win for himself a high standing in Florentine circles.

The first great epoch in deciding Tito's character was his struggle upon receiving word from a dying monk that

his father was living in slavery in Antioch, waiting for his son to find and ransom him. Pleasure-loving Tito, after a long struggle, took his first step on the way to degradation by continuing the life of ease which his enslaved father had made possible to him by his learning and wealth.

It is natural to expect that a person who is capable of forsaking a loving father, suffering and perishing, is also capable of proving traitor to Romola, the noblest and most perfect being, as companion and wife. Although it took months of anguish on Romola's part before she came to believe Tito's falseness, yet she might have seen that it was the result of the second step in Tito's downward path, which he took by falling in love with Tesso. Later this necessitated his deceiving Romola concerning his absence and whereabouts.

Some one has said: If in doing an act we sow a chain winding itself slowly and closely around us we should be alarmed; yet habit binds us more closely than chains can." It was so with Tito now; he had only two links in the chain that was beginning to wind itself around him, but they were so strong as to hold him firmly till others could follow. He had sold himself to all evil when he chose to fabricate ingenious lies to Romola and others concerning Boldassore's and Tesso's existence. His baseness now showed itself active as a plague spot, eating its way through all the tissues of noble sentiment. Daily now this youth sowed the wind. Yet God is just and sins are seeds that bear harvests of coming punishments.

Tito Melemgin, by means of his scholarly attainments, influence and fox-like cunning and cruelty, mounted to an unusually high position in state politics. Lincoln says: "Give a man power and you will see what he really is." Looking at Tito when his power was such that he could sway both the council and masses at his pleasure, we can see that such a power built upon intrigues, traitorous

acts, ingenious lies, indirect murders, etc., would, when thoroughly understood by an infuriated people, be sure to fall at the hand of justice and truly Tito Melemgin found that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Tito's father having been unexpectedly freed from slavery, returned to devote the few remaining days of his life to vengeance upon Tito, who, under the inspiration of erime, had denounced Boldassore as a madman, and had left him unrecognized and uncared for. Days passed, and at last the people discovered Judas' heart beneath the silken mask of Tito. With frenzied madness they tried to hurl Tito to certain death in the depths of the river, but they missed their prey. Boldassore, the outraged father, spent his last breath while strangling the life out of Tito, who had swum away from the mob to what he thought was a place of safety.

Of a certainty it is true that solely because Tito did not realize when he first met temptation that "because right is right to follow right were wisdom in the scorn of consequence," he passed out of existence leaving—not a people to praise his name, honor him, and mourn his death, but a people who hated and cursed him for his hypocrisy; not the wife of his youth, the affectionate Romola, but a Romola whose affection had turned to hatred and contempt, whose happiness and peace had been ruined forever through his infamy; not an example of life which guileless, trusting Tesso might urge her children to follow, but an image which must ever be hateful to a lover of truth, honesty and purity, not even a memory that might live on, uplifting and ennobling humanity, but rather a memory that comes to one as a hateful nightmare, to be banished from all thought and sink into oblivion.

—Neva Stephens.

The clock in the hall of the main building kept a time all of its own for a couple of days last week.

ATHLETICS.

For good clean foot-ball and gentlemanly conduct the Hamline players are so far the best team we've met.

At a meeting of the Advisory board of the Athletic association held after the St. Paul game, Messrs. Manns, French, Wicks and Greene were awarded stars for excellence in athletics.

Up to the present date the Fargo High school possesses the only local team willing to line up against our team for mid-week games. As a result many mid-week games on the schedule have not been played.

Everyone regrets the accident to Captain Ward, of the Fergus Falls aggregation, during their game with us, and we are pleased to learn that no serious results followed.

The third victory of the season was gained by the A. C. on Oct. 13, in a well-played game with Alexandria, Minn.. The latter's playing was wholly individual, while the victory was gained by the A. C. entirely by effective team work.

Alexandria won the toss and chose east goal. The game was fast from start to finish. The visitors lacked stamina, which was shown early in the game. Alexandria soon lost the ball on downs, but owing to much fumbling on both sides and good kicking when Alexandria got the ball, the first ten minutes of play was of the give and take variety. However, the A. C. settled to work, and by irresistible line rushes took the ball to within 15 yards of the Alexandria goal, when by a clever criss-cross, Olsen was sent around left end for a touchdown, Greene kicked goal—score 6—0.

Alexandria kicked off, A. C. secured ball and advanced for 20 yards. By excellent team work the ball was steadily carried across the field for another touchdown. Goal kicked. Score 12—0.

But a few minutes remained for play,

and shortly after kickoff time was called for first half.

Second half. The Alexandria team braced up and played a much stronger game both offensive and defensive, although the superior team work of the College boys outclassed the Alexandria team. After fifteen minutes of hard playing on both sides with more or less punting, interspersed with occasional fumbling, the A. C. team braced up for a touchdown, and after pushing ball to within 20 yards of goal, Olsen was sent around left end, and by a sensational run carried ball over line. Green kicked goal. Score 18—0.

Alexandria kicked off. Two plays were made when time was called. Ex-Capt. Larson of Minnesota University is coach for Alexandria team, and expressed himself as well pleased with the excellent work of the Agricultural College team.

On Sat. Oct. 20 the A. C. added another well-earned victory to its already glorious record, this time defeating the St. Paul Central High by a score of 12 to 11.

Never before did the A. C. put up such desperate and determined work, only through which victory was secured. Enthusiasm was at its highest pitch, and the Fargo crowd shouted itself hoarse in their jubilation over the splendid work of the home team.

The manner in which the St. Paul boys started out made it look rather dubious for the "Farmers." St. Paul won the toss and choosing the west goal, received the ball on kickoff, and by clever work advanced ball to the A. C.'s 15 yard line, from which by an excellent place kick, the St. Paul's R. G. scored. Time 2 minutes. Score 5—0.

A. C. kicked off, caught by St. Paul and carried to 45 yard line, where it was lost on downs. A. C. advanced it to 15 yard line and lost by fumble. St.

Paul by a clever run carried the ball to A. C.'s 45 yard line and lost it on downs. A. C. punted to 15 yard line and St. Paul after some gains punted to avoid losing it on downs. A. C. received ball and carried it to St. Paul's 40 yard line, from which Olsen advanced ball on a clever criss-cross to St. Paul's 15 yard line. Wicks plunged through R. T. for 10 yards and Manns carried ball over for a touchdown. Greene kicked goal. Score 6—5. Time 17 minutes.

St. Paul kicked off. Ball carried by A. C. to St. Paul's 45 yard line, where A. C. lost ball on downs. St. Paul by alternate line and end playing made excellent gains and scored another touchdown, kicking goal. Score 6—11.

Time up for first half.

With the odds against them the A. C. went after the visitors hard in the second half. The first fifteen minutes play was of the give and take variety, but the better condition and weight of the A. C. was beginning to tell. After 17 minutes of play the ball was constantly in the St. Paul territory. After advancing ball by heavy line rushes to St. Paul's 5 yard line the A. C. lost it on a fumble. St. Paul tried to punt but was blocked, however, they fell on ball. Again they tried the punt, succeeding in kicking it to centre, where it was caught by Greene and advanced to the 45 yard line. By heavy line and end plays the A. C. carried ball to within one foot of goal-line when they were penalized 10 yards for off side play. After two downs without gain they snapped ball back 10 yards more to retain on first down, but accidentally the centre snapped ball high and it rolled back to 45 yard line.

The blood of the A. C. boys was fairly boiling now as it was known there could not be more than two minutes left for play. A. C. rapidly plunged time and again through St. Paul's line and finally Wick's placed ball on St. Paul's one yard line, from which Probstfield carried ball over left end for a touchdown. Greene kicked goal. Score 12—

11. Time up. The last 10 minutes of play was the fastest ever seen in Fargo, and the crowd was never better pleased. The A. C.'s tendered a reception to the St. Paul boys in the evening, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by the visitors.

Through time comes changes. It was just a little over a year ago from Oct. 27 that the A. C. team played the Fergus Falls team a losing game on the latter's grounds. The farmer's have been anxiously waiting for an opportunity to balance accounts with Fergus, but it appeared for a time as if this privilege would not be granted. However the occasion presented itself and Fergus Falls accepted a game with the A. C. team for Oct. 27. Much rivalry existed between the teams and with the aid of a little boasting on the part of the visiting team, much excitement and advertising was given the game.

The crowd was large and enthusiastic for the home team. The visitors evidently came up with blood in their eye, and started the game with striking and rough playing in general, but when they found that the officers meant business they finally subsided and got down to playing straight foot-ball.

A. C. won the toss and defended west goal. Fergus kicked off. For the first eight minutes the playing was uneventful until Fergus punted the ball to A. C.'s 5 yard line. The "Farmers" then realized the situation and woke up. By heavy tackle rushes and end runs they carried the ball clear across the field gaining from 3 to 15 yards at each play. Wicks carried ball over for a touchdown but Greene failed goal. Score 5—0.

Fergus kicked off. A. C. secured ball and advanced to 20 yard line, then by a serious of line plays they steadily advanced ball to centre, from which by a clever criss-cross French carried ball over for a second touchdown on a 50 yard run. Goal kicked Score 11—0.

Fergus kicked off and by a trick play

A. C.'s advanced ball to centre. By line plunges they advanced ball 20 yards further, only to lose it on a fumble. Fergus punted to A. C.'s 30 yard line, A. C. punted back, Fergus losing ball on fumble. Secured by Olsen and carried to Fergus 35 yard line. By end plays A. C. advanced ball to 15 yard line when half-time was called. Score 11—0.

Second half. A. C. kicked off, secured by Fergus Falls and advanced to centre. Punted to A. C.'s 30 yard line, from which it was punted back. Several times the ball was exchanged on punts, when finally Fergus woke up and by a succession of tandem plays through line advanced ball to A. C.'s one yard line, where it was lost on a fumble. The A. C.'s soon advanced it for 65 yards, after which they punted, resulting in a touch-back for Fergus.

Fergus kicked out from 25 yard line, A. C. fumbling badly at the centre. Fergus again used their tandem plays, and soon sent Jensen over for a touch-down. Failed goal. Score 11—5.

A. C. kicked off but did not secure ball again until nearly close of game, when they secured ball on a fumble, and advanced it rapidly until time was called.

The game was exciting throughout. The crowd stood enthusiastically by the home team, and declared it to be as fine a game as they ever witnessed.

Captain, Manager and Coach Ward of the Fergus team was entirely exhausted during the later part of the game, and was carried unconscious from the field. It was with difficulty that he was restored to consciousness.

Fergus was hoodooed by their bald-headed guard, who persistingly played foul by striking, and was only checked in time to save his being red from the field.

Monday Oct. 29, the A. C. football team packed their valises and made a trip to Aberdeen, S. D., to meet on the gridiron for the first time the Dakota University from Mitchell.

The game was called at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday. The South Dakota boys were a trifle heavier than the A. C. team, and were a fast set. Our boys showed in the first half the effects of an all night's ride, as they played a somewhat slow game, but in the second half they began to wake up, and had the best of things all round.

As it was impossible to get officers who understood the game at Aberdeen, the officiating of the game fell to the respective coaches of the teams, hence it was difficult to give any satisfaction.

As long as the game was favoring the one coach his decisions were somewhat fair, but as soon as the game was going slightly against his team, then his decisions were bad, and so rank did this become in the second half when the winning of the game hinged upon one decision, that the South Dakota coach took the ball away from the Fargo team when it was fairly secured from a fumble by the South Dakota team within 9 yards of their goal. This caused a very unpleasant wrangle, which almost ended the game. Another very unpleasant feature of the game was the interest manifested by the South Dakota time-keeper, whose flow of language was more expressive than elegant, and could be equalled only by that of a Billingsgate fish-woman.

In the first half South Dakota scored one touch down and kicked goal. The second half North Dakota tied the score, and when time was called the Fargo team held the ball on South Dakota's 15 yard line.

The South Dakota boys are a gentlemanly set, and the North Dakota boys hope to have the opportunity of again meeting our neighbors to play for the interstate championship. The Fargo boys expressed themselves as having had a very pleasant trip and all say Aberdeen is O. K.

Wicks is said to be the "cracker-jack" of the team.

Saturday, Nov. 3, the A. C. team was defeated for the first time this season, the team from Hamline University having the honor to triumph over them. A fairly large crowd was in attendance, and when the referee's whistle blew the following teams lined up:

A. C.		Hamline
French	L. E.	Tucker
Wicks	L. T.	Drill
Sleight	L. G.	Dredge
Jensen	C	Ide
Bagley	R. G.	McCauley
Schmidt	R. T.	Kingston
Olsen	R. E.	Zimmerman
Greene	Q.	Claire
Wilde	R. H.	Gould
Manns	L. H.	C. H. Wallace
McGuigan	F. B.	Collet

Hamline kicked off and ball was stopped on A. C. 10 yard line. Our team went at the visitors with a will, and in twentytwo downs pushed the ball to the Hamline 5 yard line, where it was unfortunately lost on a fumble. The Hamline boys then began to push a little on their own account, and seemed to be able to penetrate the A. C. line at will. In thirty downs the Hamline men pushed the ball over for a touchdown, after fifteen minutes' playing. After the kickoff Hamline used a revolving wedge play, which netted them two more touchdowns before the end of the first half. Both goals were kicked. Score at end of half Hamline 18, A. C. 0.

Beginning second half A. C. kicked out of bounds twice, and kickoff went to Hamline. Wilde advanced ball 20 yards, and French made a 65 yard run for touchdown for A. C. after 59 seconds play. Greene kicked goal. Score 18—3. The A. C. team were now determined to win, even if the odds were against them, and their playing electrified the spectators. The ball was carried to the Hamline 15 yard line and lost on downs. Hamline, by steady line rushes, carried the ball to A. C. 5 yard line, only to lose

on downs. With 15 seconds left for play the A. C. held the ball on the Hamline 12 yard line and Tot French was called upon for a touchdown, proving himself equal to the occasion by placing the ball over the goal line with six seconds left for play. Greene failed goal. Final score Hamline 18, A. C. 11.

The Hamline men deserve credit for the excellent game they played and if the A. C. had to lose they are pleased that defeat was received from such a gentlemanly team. The A. C. had the following substitutes on the ground: Cronan, Wouters, Probstfield and Fallis.

The game with Macalester on Nov. 13 resulted in a victory for the A. C. Score, 22-5. See next issue for details.

WRAPS AND RAPTURES.

The mocking bird sang soft on the top of the tree,
 Two lovers cooed so softly in the shade so shadowy
 They were sitting—but 'tis useless, for you know how that would be.
 If your love and you have ever been where not a soul could see.
 Of a sudden came a clear voice ringing o'er the moonlit lawn—
 'Twas the mother who loved dearly this, her one sweet, gentle fawn,
 "Daughter mine," she called so sweetly, "you will catch your death of cold!
 Have you any wraps there with you, round your neck and arms to fold?"
 Then the maiden smiled so gaily to the one she loved, close by,
 With her lips (made but for kissing), while she laughed with roguish eye,
 As he pressed her close to him, then she answered, "Mother dear,
 Do not be the least bit anxious, I have lots of wraps out here."

Exchange.

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It seems to us that it would be a great deal more pleasant for everyone if the students who attend chapel exercises could arrange their business so as to arrive a few moments earlier. It is extremely annoying to any person reading or speaking, to be suddenly interrupted by the unceremonious entrance of a file of heavy-footed students, who tramp down the aisle as though that were their main business in life. Still the students themselves are not entirely to blame. Much of their delay is experienced in securing mail and a great deal of time and trouble could be saved by opening

the post-office a few minutes earlier. By so doing much unnecessary crowding at the post-office could be very agreeably dispensed with, to the gratification of all concerned.

It is extremely gratifying to notice the interest which all students take in political events. At the recent election all of our students having the right to vote exercised that right. Different opinions as to the merits of various measures may have been entertained, but such has always been and always will be the case. When a difference of opinion on any subject exists the matter is thoroughly studied by those interested, and as a result we have a settlement that is satisfactory to all. New questions, however, are constantly arising, hence we must have a continual adjustment of means to ends. By making the discussion of these questions as comprehensive as possible we may attain the best results, and educated minds, trained to think and act for themselves, entering into the discussion of any question, political or otherwise, augers well for its proper settlement. When every intelligent voter can be brought to take an interest in affairs pertaining to our national welfare, and to reason clearly for himself, rather than to permit himself to be governed by the opinion of any political autocrat, we may we may hope for a lifting of the clouds of political dishonesty. That time can be brought nearer by each one interesting himself.

A vigorous college paper is a necessary adjunct to any modern school. Only in the largest colleges and universities can such papers be supported entirely by the efforts of the students alone, that is without the aid derived from advertisements. Our advertisers are in fact the main support of our paper. It is presumed that all our students are united in the desire to have a college paper that is beyond criticism. Our students are, as a rule, as patriotic

as those of any institution, and we believe that it is only necessary to request them to patronize our advertisers in order to have them do so. As our advertisers are perfectly reliable in their several lines we would respectfully bring this matter to the notice of our students, and urge them to bestow their patronage on those who so liberally patronize us.

Many of our new students are apparently unaware of the fact that we have an Athletic Association in our college, and that all the apparatus in the gymnasium is controlled by the association, for the use of its members. As there are ample facilities for physical training in our gymnasium it is natural to suppose that every student should be a member of the association. Many of our students, however, think that they have as much right to use the apparatus free of charge as those who are paying for its use. The membership fees are moderate enough to allow all to enjoy the privileges of the gymnasium, and the benefit to be derived will more than doubly repay the expenditure. Without a vigorous physical constitution no one can study with credit to themselves. A few minutes brisk exercise in the gymnasium will stir the most sluggish system to renewed activity. Think of it, ye new students, and be loyal to our association, not forgetting that you are honoring yourselves by so doing.

In the last number of the *Globe*, a quarterly Catholic review, its editor, William Henry Thorne writes a somewhat lengthy article on educators and education. By his virile and often virulent use of English, reminding us somewhat of the style of Elbert Hubbard, he proceeds to "make a hole in the live" of President Eliot of Harvard and President Hyde of Bowdoin. The reason for this seems to be that in its recent Catalog Harvard College has barred all graduates of Catholic colleges, except the graduates of Georgetown University and Notre Dame University, from entering

without examination, the Harvard law school. Many of the barred colleges had until this year the privileges that Georgetown and Notre Dame have now. Without entering into the discussion of the right or wrong course pursued by President Eliot, the controversy, nevertheless, brings into prominence a phase which promises to become more pronounced in the near future. Remembering the sad fate of Professor St. George Mirart, who was excommunicated by the Roman Catholic church less than one year ago for holding too advanced views in science, we have definite knowledge as to what the Catholic desire in education.

The whole tendency of the American College for the past seventy-five years has been to drop classical and adopt scientific methods of training and education. In the first forty years of this century, if science was taught in the American college at all, it was taken up as a side issue, with no laboratory practice or methods and by instructors who knew far more of the *Aeneid* and the *Illiad* than they knew of science. To-day this has all been changed. In all Protestant colleges of this country, scientific education shares equal advantages with classical and literary education. In Catholic colleges it is different. However much a Catholic institution wishes to keep abreast of the times in education, she is effectually prevented from doing so by the relation which the Catholic church holds to science. She knows too well that if modern science and philosophy were commonly taught in her colleges, her graduates would not be Catholics even in name.

If Catholic colleges persist in old fashioned methods of education they must take the inevitable consequence and be satisfied with a lower footing than other colleges have.

We wonder if the boys who took in all the demo-pop. rallies and lunches voted the democratic ticket.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Mr. Fred Jensen voted at Buffalo.

Greene went to Fergus Falls—to vote.

Art Fowler is out practicing foot-ball occasionally.

Prof. to Student:—That inner circle represents what you will get.

Messrs. Greene, Sleight and Billings went driving on Hallow e'en.

Miss Erma Cook of Gardner expects to return to college after Christmas.

Miss Nichol spent Saturday and Sunday of last week with south side friends.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors was held Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Professor Hall is with us again after his illness and every one is glad to see him back.

Mr. Schollander is able to be about again after his long confinement with a broken leg.

Tuesday's game gave a good opportunity for picking out the luke-warm foot-ball enthusiasts.

Mr. Isaiah McBain of Bottineau, N. D., a former student of the A. C. paid us a visit last week.

Misses Jennie Barret and Olive Worst attended the reception at Francis Hall, Oct. 20.

L. R. Waldron entertained a life insurance agent at his office on the afternoon of Oct. 16.

Miss Reynolds went out to Gardner Nov. 9, to spend Saturday and Sunday with Miss Irma Cook.

Miss Mary Hill has joined the Shakespeare class which meets with Dr. Hult on Saturday mornings.

Mrs. Pearman from Champaign, Ill., a sister of Mrs. Keene, attended the faculty reception Oct. 20.

On Monday Nov. 5, the Misses Adams of the Fargo College visited the various departments of our college.

Miss Senn entertained a party of friends and relatives, including Dr. Hall on Friday afternoon, Nov. 9.

One of our new gentleman students has already begun to waste his substance by betting with one of the professors.

One of our foot-ball players left his photograph in front of Professor Bolley's residence on Hallow e'en.

Fowler thinks of changing his politics so he will get a chance to "holler" when the election returns come in.

Prof:—You might just as well become familiar with those rules now as they wil appear on the judgement day.

According to the foot-ball boys who belong to the Chemical Club, Mr. Ladd's cake gets credit for the defeat of the Fergus team.

The class in astronomy met at Professor Waldron's one bright evening last week to take an inventory of the stars, etc.

Miss Morgan of Mandan who attended college here three years ago was married Nov. 8, to a physician of Glen Ullin, N. D.

Dr. Purl Bottenfield of the class of '98 came up from Fergus Falls Oct. 27, to see "Captain Mann's husky farmers" walk away with the Fergus team.

Some of our students are wishing that election day would come oftener than every four years, as there would be more holidays and fewer lessons.

Professor C. B. Waldron went duck hunting last week and as a consequence was not able to meet his astronomy class at eight o'clock Monday morning.

Professor Bolley and Mr. Harrison went to Minneapolis on Saturday, Nov. 3, to see the foot-ball game between the Minnesota and Wisconsin teams.

Thos. Jensen returned to college about the middle of October, and, judging from his appearance his friends think that the Alaskan climate must have agreed with him.

Mr. Thomas C. Day of Indianapolis, and Mr. George W. Wishard of St. Paul paid a visit to the college on Oct. 23. They were investigating the agricultural conditions of the Red River Valley lands.

The chemical laboratory has become the seat of all sorts of horrors. Not content with holding an inquest over a human stomach they have immersed a poor little bow-wow in hydrochloric acid and corked him up in a glass jar to watch his disintegration.

Ask Greene about that grand opening at Aberdeen.

Wick—A package of this Cracker-jack won't hurt a fellow will it?

S.—We were swindled right out of that game at Aberdeen, M., weren't we?

M.—Beat right out of it after we had it won, b'gosh.

Those who heard the singing of some members of the football team on the way home from Aberdeen are inclined to believe that there's lots of work at the A. C. for an instructor in music.

Professor Willard of the Mayville Normal, accompanied by Superintendent Wells of the Casselton High school visited college on Oct. 15, and delivered short addresses in chapel.

Mr. Porter, the college gardener, is the only person unpatriotic enough to bet against our foot-ball team. As he limits his bets to ten cents we can't complain much of his lack of patriotism.

Professor Keene has troubles of his own nowadays, and the look of silent suffering on his genial countenance can be understood only after he has informed you that his pet cat is suffering from an attack of fever.

Some Halloween roysterers overturned a section of the sidewalk leading to the dormitory. It was replaced next day by several of the students, who decided that one fall from a wheel in trying to ride over, it was enough.

Dr. Hinebauch of Tower City spent a few days with Professor and Mrs. Shepperd the latter part of October. While here the Doctor took in the football game between the A. C. and Fergus Falls.

On Oct. 22, the Rev. Dr. Mansel, who has been a professor in one of the christian colleges in Lucknow, India, visited chapel and gave a very interesting talk on the educational conditions in that country.

On Oct. 23, Rev. G. A. Henry visited chapel and incidentally invited the students to buy tickets for a lecture given under the auspices of the Epworth League. After chapel the boys got even by selling him two tickets to the foot-ball game.

Miss Jessie Brittin, a former student of the A. C. is visiting with Miss Olive Worst for a few weeks. The many friends of Miss Brittin are glad to see

her back and hope that she will decide to take up her studies again and fill the place left vacant by her absence.

Mr. McGlynn who was with us last year has returned to resume his studies and get a little foot-ball practice before the season closes.

The other day one of the young ladies in the drawing class remarked as the class in engineering was going downstairs:—I do wish those boys would not make so much noise, I wouldn't mind it if they were where I could see them.

It has been rumored that some of the Athenian Society members are going to join the Philos so they will have company home from Literary meetings. This will never do, and should be stopped one way or another.

Clayton Worst visited the ranch in the early part of the month, shortly after his return from Nome. Some of the students express great interest in the location of Clayton's ranch, as they heard of his being in several different parts of the state at once.

Professor's Hult's class in English Literature had some very interesting work at the beginning of the term. Each member made a study of the life and writings of some famous poet and read a paper on the subject before the class. The research work proved very instructive.

The Saturday morning Shakespeare class continues to grow and attract attention from the student body. Great interest is displayed in the work and it is a noteworthy fact that not a single member has quit the class, although the work is entirely voluntary.

Miss Annie E. Small, '98, was married to Rev Mr. Brearley, of Enderlin, at Fargo, on Oct. 31. Miss Small was a very popular young lady while here, and occupied a position on the Spectrum staff. The Spectrum takes pleasure in extending the best wishes of the student body to Mr. and Mrs. Brearley.

President Worst and Professor Ladd left Nov. 8, for New Haven, Conn. to attend the National Convention of Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations. After the convention they will visit all the large Experiment Stations of the east and will return about Nov. 25.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 3, occurred the marriage of Miss Esther Sam-

uelian to Dr. Mallarian, our professor of languages. The ceremony, at which Dr. Dudley of the First Congregational church officiated was solemnized at the Mallarian residence, 914 Ninth street North, in the presence of a few intimate Mallarian of Detroit, Mich., brother of the groom. The students of the A. C. extend congratulations.

It is surprising how few of the college girls get out to the foot-ball games. When a special rate is made to them it seems as though they should show more appreciation than they do of this favor; and if our own girls won't come out and help to enliven things up we certainly can't expect others to do it for us.

An extremely interesting question came up for discussion in the class in logic on Oct. 18. It was suggested to one of the students that he should write a text book on logic, as he appeared to know more about the subject than the author of the book used by the class. The question was finally arbitrated, and both sides claimed the victory.

The latest addition to the college buildings is an observatory, built upon the roof of the engine-room. Fowler says it was built for the purpose of allowing the fireman to observe the smoke as it comes out of the smoke-stack, while Green holds to the idea that Mr. Peck is going to mount a Gatling gun there in order to protect his horse.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 27, the members of the Athenian Society and the members of the foot-ball team were guests of the Philos at Francis Hall. A joint program was given by the two societies, and a general good time was indulged in to celebrate our victory over the Fergus Falls foot-ball team in the afternoon. Refreshments were served during the evening.

The reception was attended by the faculty, about one hundred of the students and by the members of the St. Paul Central High School foot-ball team, who had played a game with our team in the afternoon. Everybody had a pleasant time and felt like giving a vote of thanks to Professor Waldron who had charge of the affair.

The Chemical club met with Professor Ladd on Friday evening Oct. 25. Three new members were received

At the beginning of the term a reception was given by Miss Senn and Miss Nichol to the young lady students of the college. Miss Shiels of Chicago a representative of Y. W. C. A. work gave a very interesting talk on this phase of a girl's college life, and after refreshments were served, Miss Senn introduced the subject of a girl's club among our students. The idea met with great favor, and a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution, and perfect the organization of the club.

Since the last issue of the Spectrum a new organization has become a part of College life. There is a club called the Edith Hill Girl's club and consists of students of the college. The club met for a social evening on Friday Nov. 3, and each member was privileged to bring her mother or a girl friend. The evening was spent in guessing proverbs, playing games, and discussing the delicious refreshments served by the Domestic Science girls. Judging from its first meeting the club will be a very popular organization.

Several of our upper classmen enjoyed a number of excellent lunches at the democratic meetings held in the city during the late campaign. These shining representatives of our institution would appear at the meetings about five minutes before the close, and wax very enthusiastic over the speeches. It is reported that some of them wished for a little more of the prosperity issue in the sandwiches, as they said that the ham was as thin as the democratic doctrines.

On Saturday evening, Oct. the faculty gave their annual reception to the students at Francis Hall. The guests were received in the reception hall and Miss Senn's lecture room but at nine o'clock they were treated to a surprise when the doors of the sewing room were thrown open and they were invited in. The room was artistically decorated with grasses, grains, and corn with an intermingling of asparagus ferns and red cheeked apples, with here and there the round, smiling face of a jack-o-lantern. Refreshments, consisting of apples, doughnuts, coffee, popcorn and nuts, were served by girls daintily dressed in white and the evening was then given over to dancing and games.

EXCHANGES.

Whatsoever a man seweth, that shall he also rip.—Ex.

The exchange column of the *Come-nian* is exceedingly interesting.

One of the most faithful exchanges on our list is *Aggie Life*, from Amherst, Mass.

The *Cook* (to milkman)—“What makes you come so early of late? You used to be behind before.”—Ex.

Evolution: Freshman asks for work; Sophomore stand and wait for work; Juniors sit down until told to work; Seniors ? ? ? ?—Ex.

The *Clemson College Chronicle* is replete with interesting stories, interspersed with short poetical sketches. “*Aliquis*” seems to have a pronounced liking for love stories, if we accept the two published in the October number as a criterion, but he'll probably outgrow it.

We are pleased to note the arrival of the *Normal Red Letter*, from Moorhead, Minn. The *Red Letter* excels in literary matter, and we consider it one of the best of our exchanges. The exchange column is missing from the October number, but will doubtless be conspicuous in the November issue.

“I do not like the fall” said she,

And blushed so fair,

“For then on every bush and tree

The limbs are bare.

But Nature's rash immodesty

In Spring is gone,

For then the limbs of every tree

Have bloomers on.”

Ex.

The *Industrial Collegian*, describing the work of a member of their football team in a game with an Indian team says he “would have made a touch down the first thing but for the fact that just as he was nearing the end two Indians got him around the

legs and one around the neck.” We had not expected to find so much humor displayed on such a matter, but it was probably unintentional. So far as we've noticed in football games “our friends the enemy” make it a point to prevent touch downs by just such actions as above described.

The article entitled “Another Little Jolt” in the October *Kaimin*, is worthy of perusal, as it explains precisely what interest students should take in their college paper. The *Kaimin* is always welcome to our table, its exchange column being particularly interesting.

Polaris devotes much space to telling just “how it happened” at Fargo, i. e. the defeat of the Fergus Falls team. Sorry to hurt your feelings, Fergus, but we had to do it. If possible to meet you again we'd explain it at a little more length, but there are other games on our schedule.

College Pests, No. 1, in the October issue of the *Phreno-Cosmian*, treats of a subject that is interesting to all students. The *Phreno-Cosmian* local department, however, is badly marred by the insertion of advertisements among the locals. Another offender in this respect is the *Kansas University Weekly*.

He writeth best who stealeth best

Ideas, both great and small;

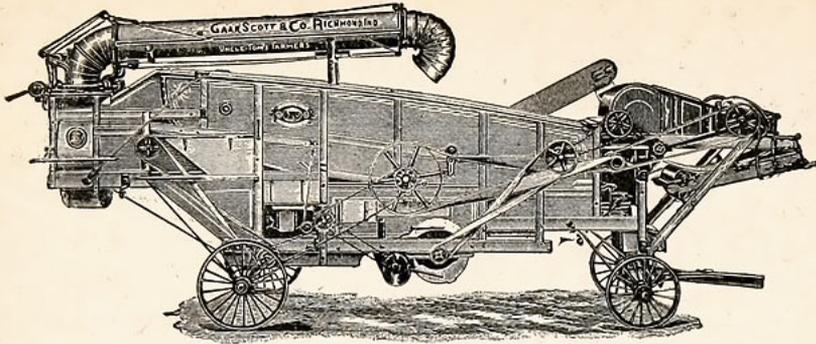
For the great soul who wrote them
first

From nature stole them all!—Ex

Printed especially for the benefit of those students who are behind with orations.

Greene's appearance at chapel one morning with a very red nose caused many questions and many surmises. He said it was a boil.

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