

# The Jayhawk

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MAIN DRIVEWAY



SOUTH-EAST ENTRANCE



LOVERS LANE

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### *An Open Letter to the Alumni.*

DEAR ALUMNUS:

Whether or not we have met you, we feel acquainted with you, and feel also, since you are a graduate of the same College in which the JAYHAWKER is a junior this year, that there exists not merely a passing acquaintance, but a lasting friendship based on a common object or established merit—the College.

To many of the alumni the JAYHAWKER is well known, and we do not feel bold in saying that to most, if not to all of these, it comes as a welcome visitor, telling them of people and places of personal interest. Dozens of them have told us so and we believe what they say.

We are going to make the JAYHAWKER even more interesting than it has been; we want to make it the best alumni paper in the United States, and this is the way we expect to do it. We are going to get you to help us. You know and we all know that each of the thousand and one alumni of this College is capable of writing an interesting letter, telling of some piece of work he has done, or describing a bit of scenery, or a hunting expedition, or a vacation trip, or a hundred other things every wide-awake man and woman sees or does. That means a thousand and one interesting letters. Will you do your part? We believe you will; but in order to make sure, the JAYHAWKER will give to the alumnus writing the most interesting letter a cash prize of ten dollars. We give the particulars on another page. Now don't say you can't, because you know you can, even if you are busy, for only busy people do things. Remember that with your help this magazine can be made one of the brightest and newsiest periodicals in the country; without your help it will be a failure. Remember also that the paper is not a money-making scheme, but it is published solely to benefit and interest you and the College on the hill.—EDITOR.

*Letter from Berlin, Germany.*

By Ivy F. Harner, '93.

THEY tell the story of a foreigner who came to Heidelberg one night at twelve o'clock and left the next morning at six, seeing only one man—the porter in the hotel. It chanced that this porter had red hair. The foreigner wrote up his trip and included in it the statement that all the men of Heidelberg have red hair. At the risk of making as rash statements after three months' sojourn in the capital city of Germany, I shall attempt to tell of some of the interesting customs in the social and home life of the German, together with a few things in the national life which have been of special interest to me.

The first struggle for the foreigner is with the language. Every one seems to be talking as rapidly as possible, in an excited manner, and one wonders what has happened, or is about to happen. Soon the sounds become familiar, and you give your attention to things of more interest to you. The multiplicity of words used to convey an idea is appalling, and upon my arrival and for the first few weeks, when I understood very little, whenever in need of assistance or information, I passed the explanation by, of necessity, and watched the gestures, and as a rule found out what I wanted.

It may be well to say that I entered Germany without being able to speak or understand one word of the German language—a rather inconvenient but a perfectly safe thing to do. Experienced travelers say that English will take you around the world; at any rate it will take you through Germany, with the aid of the little German one soon picks up. The language is comparatively easy to understand, but to speak it is quite another thing. Since the schools require four years study of English, many Germans speak a little English, and the

well educated speak it very well. Fortunately for the English speaking travelers, the Germans are always anxious to practice their English, be it little or much. When in the schools, the teachers' speaking acquaintance with my mother tongue, together with my ability (in a somewhat limited way) to understand their language in the class room and laboratory, and their unfailing courtesy, all taken together have made it possible for me to study their school work very effectively. Since the exceptions prove the rule; as I have heard, so here I found one man who could speak English but didn't want to. He said when in German schools, one should speak German. I did, but noticed I had said only a few words when he began speaking English. I didn't ask him why he changed his mind—it wasn't necessary.

As I was walking down the street one day, my second or third day in Berlin, I saw the sign "American Drug Store." Needing some of the wares commonly found in such stores, I went in and asked the young man in charge if he spoke English. He said "Yes" but when he had said that, he had said all of it. Now I had learned one word of German and that was "*nein*" (no). I leave you to imagine the animated discussion which followed—he with his German, together with his English "yes," and I with my English and my German "*nein*," and the subject "*Hair tonics*."

One does not enter a city in Germany, even if it has a population of two and one-half millions, and settle down all unbeknown to the powers-that-be. The law requires that within six days of the time one enters a family or boarding-house, the fact must be reported to the nearest police station, together with answers to a set of questions as to your age, home, business, how long you are to stay, etc. I supposed that would be sufficient, but later a policeman called and

asked for my passport. I had none, but they can be obtained from the American Embassy. The secretary of the Embassy suggested that for the short time I would be here, I might "bluff" the police, but I thought my command of the language insufficient to try a bluff, so got the passport. And surely now I had satisfied all concerned that I was not an anarchist, had no designs against the government, was, in fact, peaceably inclined, and so I settled down with a sigh of mingled relief and pleasure to enjoy life. Two weeks passed by and I received a written communication—in German, of course. So sure was I that I had met all the demands, I glanced at it—didn't read it for obvious reasons—and decided that it was permission to breathe the air of Berlin freely and without being molested. So I laid it carefully away as a keepsake to remind me how much trouble the German government took to establish my identity and purposes. But my landlady inquired if I had answered those questions and sent them to the police, and then I realized that the end was not yet. This was the first question: "Where were you November 1, 1902?" That was easily disposed of. The second was "What is your income?" That was embarrassing. The third, "From where is it derived?" and so on, for ten or more questions. The purpose was to see if I am a taxable subject. I am not. At present I am in a state of expectancy and am constantly wondering what more there is to tell.

Curiosity is both a national and an individual trait of the Germans. The "pointed" questions one is asked in the private families and boarding-houses is shocking to the American with his innate love of privacy. You may as well give your life history at once and save them the trouble of asking for it piece by piece, and above all, start with your age.

Social customs are very stringent

and quite unlike our own. The freedom which is ours by right is unknown to them. Coeducation, except in the Universities, where it has been very reluctantly put on trial, is unknown. A young man and a young woman are never seen together in public unless they are betrothed, in which case custom, the bug bear of Germany, requires that each wear a plain band ring on the third finger of the left hand. Among all classes, as soon as betrothed, these rings make their appearance, then the couples are seen arm in arm on the streets, everywhere, making up for lost time, it seems.

When the marriage ceremony is performed, (this ceremony, by the way, is always a civil one first, and afterwards, if you desire, a religious one) these rings are removed to the third finger of the right hand. A widow or widower usually wears two plain rings on the right hand. So each, in his turn, is labeled as single, betrothed, married, or widowed, and all shown by a glance at the hands.

A German-American woman who lives in the same apartment-house in which I board was homesick. On learning that there were two American women in the house, she sent up her card. It bore the inscription "Mrs. Smithson Wwe." We read it carefully and decided that the husband of the lady must be a Chinaman, as the word "Wwe" looked more Chinese-like than anything else to us. Judge our surprise when later we discovered that the lady was a widow and that the calling cards of widows always have the three letters "Wwe" after the surname.

As a result of some of these customs, an American experiences a few shocks. At four o'clock in winter it is dusk, at five, dark, and yet to be on the streets, one would think the day's work just begun. Women go about alone with absolute safety until ten o'clock, and with comparative safety until twelve. It is no uncommon

thing to see the streets of Berlin thronged with people at midnight, the cars full, all going home at last from theater, opera, concert, or party. Think of a girl in America going home from any place alone at that time of night, especially from places where young men are present. But custom says, "Thou shalt not have his protection temporarily—for life or not at all." But it is safe, ordinarily, to go and come at will and alone.

The German man is truly monarch of all he surveys—the lord of creation because of his scarcity, perhaps, as the feminine contingency is largely in the majority, and here the majority does not rule. This general dearth of men is still further increased by the large number of young men and boys who go to America to escape the two-years' compulsory military service.

Another strong trait of German character is adaptability. A young German woman of marked intelligence said to me, "I can't understand why Germans, after a few years residence in America, regard Germany as they do. To be sure, we know many conditions are better in America, but there must be something good in Germany and you Americans *never* lose your admiration and love of country. Why should the Germans?" I felt like singing all four verses of America, then and there. That, together with the adaptability of the German, is a fitting answer to the question. Because he instinctively adapts himself to the conditions which surround him, and makes the most of them, he readily becomes a good citizen of America. This trait is said to show itself in the readiness with which he adopts methods and inventions of other countries, and often makes more of them than do the nations in which they have their origin, thus making up in adaptability what he lacks in originality.

We are constantly told that the German nation is poor. This is prob-

ably true; but never was a little made to go so far. Marian Crawford says "The Germans have elevated thrift to a fine art" and my observation leads me to believe that their way of concealing poverty is at least artistic. With the great standing army of non-producers to be supported, it is not to be wondered at that the taxes are oppressive. Salaries everywhere are comparatively small. The pay of an army officer of lower rank is too small to permit him to marry and support a family, yet to see them in their spotless uniforms of beautiful cloth, one would think them the favored of earth—and *they* think so too, as a lady may find when she meets them and they hold their ground unflinchingly while she trudges around them, even if it be necessary for her to go into the street to do it.

If salaries are small, living, too, is cheaper than with us. I do not know, however, that it is proportionately cheaper. Food and clothing are not so expensive, and many of our necessities are, to them, luxuries that are practically unknown.

Perhaps one phase of university life among the young men will be of interest to College students—duelling. The word "honor" has a meaning peculiar to their students, and that "honor" must be satisfied. Of course, there are certain rules that must be complied with and due precautions taken (such as putting a mask over the eyes, a cloth around the neck to protect veins and arteries, etc.). In the end, the one least skillful with the sword comes out with a slash across the left cheek, and honor is satisfied, and that is all until the next time he gets offended. To have five or six scars on the face is considered a mark of bravery, rather than a defect, and the prevalence of the custom is readily seen in the many scarred faces one meets daily. Beards are rarely seen on German men, partly, perhaps, for this reason. American students are

not challenged often, as the Germans have no liking for the American method of fighting with pistols.

I paid my respect to Royalty a few days after my arrival, by standing for three hours in the rain on the sidewalk, to see the Emperor and Empress pass by in their carriage. Later, while riding on the front end of a street car, I noticed the policeman gesticulating wildly to motormen and cabmen, and so like was it to the general appearance of things at a first class American fire, that I expected to see the flames burst forth at any minute from the nearby buildings. But it was only to clear the way for the Royal carriage, which was approaching, in which was the crown prince, a young man of twenty-one or two, who had lately created considerable notice by becoming engaged to a German princess. The Germans are much pleased with the fact that she is a German. The mother of the present Emperor was the oldest daughter of Queen Victoria, and I doubt if any other woman was ever so generally and so cordially hated, although she was Empress only the eighty days of the reign of her husband, Emperor Frederick, the idol of the German people. One German woman expressed it thus: "She came an English princess, and English she remained until the day of her death."

December 21, 1904.

(Concluded in March issue.)

### *At the Auditorium Monday Evening.*

Monday evening, January twenty-third, Rabbi Leon Harrison, of St Louis, delivered an excellent lecture upon "Popular Fallacies Concerning the Jews." Although in one or two places in the course of his address Rabbi Harrison lost control of some of his audience by entering too much into detail, yet he soon regained his hold upon them. We all admire a man who is sincere, and Rabbi Harrison certainly is that. He threw himself

into his subject in such a way as to leave no doubt as to the deep conviction of the man.

Rabbi Harrison realized that in so short a time he could not hope to remove all prejudice against the Jew, yet he did aim to set his audience to thinking and to arouse their spirit of fair play. "The Jew," said he, "is the only nation that is condemned without a hearing. Other nations are held innocent until they are proved guilty; the Jew is held guilty until proved innocent. No other nation is judged by its worst product, but by its best. Why charge the Jew with the murder of the Christ? Why not rather praise that nation which could alone produce that same Christ, the redeemer of mankind?"

The Rabbi maintained that the popular fancy which supposed all Jews to be rich, is wrong. The great majority of the Jews are in poverty and actual suffering for the necessities of life. Instead of looking upon the Jew as preëminent in the world of finance, we should rather consider him as preëminent in the world of art, of literature, and music.

Our attention was next called to Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Rabbi Harrison paid tribute to the genius of the author, but not to the mistaken interpretation usually put upon the play by the general public. He maintained that the character of Shylock was not nearly so infamous or avaricious as that of Bassanio, whose chief purpose in seeking the hand of Portia was to build up his fortune, sadly depleted by a profligate life. He held that Shylock would not have insisted so strongly, if at all, upon the payment of the forfeit had he not been goaded to desperation and hatred by the base conduct of the supposed Christian people who robbed him of his joy and light in the person of his only daughter, Jessica, and who snatched from him his worldly possessions, to which he practically owed

his right to existence and without which his life would be insecure. And what of Portia's eloquent plea for mercy in the case of Antonio? How much of mercy was there in the sentence passed upon the Jew? And what of that justice which would deny to Shylock the right to his pound of flesh because it contained the blood of Antonio, and yet gave to Antonio the right to have his blood in Shylock's pound of flesh?

We may not all agree with Rabbi Harrison in his interpretation of the characters in the play, but we certainly shall look upon them in a different light, and his lecture was not delivered in vain could it obtain for the Jew the right to fair play.

#### *Local Notes.*

The JAYHAWKER extends sincerest sympathy to Miss Marcia Turner in her bereavement at the loss of her father. Mr. Turner died Saturday, January 21, at his home in Rock Creek, Kan.

Previous to laying the new carpet and putting in the new chairs the Hamiltons and Ionians allowed their good spirits to overflow by entertaining each other at a six-o'clock luncheon served, oriental style, from the new floor.

The JAYHAWKER will pay \$10.00 in cash to the alumnus writing the most interesting alumnal letter, such letter to contain not more than ten hundred or less than five hundred words. All paid-up subscribers are eligible to the contest. This offer holds good until April 1, 1905.

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The following is the official count of the enrolment for the winter term: Seniors, 109; juniors, 134; sophomores, 178; freshmen, 448; preparatory, 161; special, 18; graduate, 15; apprentices, 4; domestic science short course, second term, 25; dairy short course, 18; farm dairy short course, 5; farmers' short course, first year, 74; second year, 25; total, 1254.

Saturday afternoon, January 14, a fair-sized crowd of students and instructors listened to an address in the Auditorium by Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin. He spoke briefly of the principles of true education and urged the necessity of that education which teaches us to "put fact with fact, to produce something." All who heard the address were well pleased with it.

The Board of Regents was in session last Thursday to transact the routine business of the winter term and to elect a professor of veterinary science and State Veterinarian. The chair, which has been vacant for several months, was offered to Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College, and the Chicago Veterinary College, and at present the dean of the McKillip Veterinary College in Chicago. Dr. Schoenleber has accepted the responsible position and will be in Manhattan in a few days.

Some time last term a few senior girls met with a view of organizing a new literary society for girls. At the present time the society is well under headway and bids fair to prosper. It has been named Eurodelphian, and is composed of about twenty-five charter members. The society meets Saturday afternoons in the west, or Franklin, society hall. The new society is a welcome accessory to College life, offering a society home to the many girls the Ionians were unable to accommodate. The following are the officers: President, Ethel Clemons; vice-president, Elva Akin; recording

secretary, Arthie Edworthy; corresponding secretary, Grace Smith; treasurer, Lulu Rannels; critic, Lora Perry; marshal, Irma Davies; board of directors, Crete Spencer, Winifred Dalton, and Hallie Smith; program committee, Helen Huse, Jessie Marty, and Verna Holloway.

The Music Department has moved to its new office in the Auditorium. Doubtless the classes in the immediate vicinity of the old music room feel somewhat relieved. Since no classes meet in the Auditorium but the music classes, they are all akin, and so are getting along beautifully in their commodious quarters. The old music room is now used as a recitation room for ancient history.

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 "Whatsoever a man seweth, that will he easily rip."

Harry.—"My sister got a pearl out of an oyster." Lolly.—"That's nothing, my sister got a diamond ring out of a lobster."

Umpire (at basket-ball game).—"Foul." Small boy.—"Where are the feathers?" Umpire.—"You goose, this is a picked team."

At the New Mexico Agricultural College, over one hundred varieties of cacti from the southwest are being tested by the chemical department in order to determine their nutritive value for cattle.

#### ~~~~~ *Fifth Oratorical Contest.*

Saturday night, January 28, the Auditorium was initiated by one of the largest audiences ever gathered in Manhattan, into the mysteries of the annual inter-society oratorical contest. Early in the evening the building was filled with a medley of society yells which increased in volume with the rapidly growing crowd until, as eight o'clock drew near, nothing but a roar of indistinguishable sounds could be heard.

The Eurodelphians and Websters

occupied the sections on the west side. The former society, having been organized so recently, was without a contestant, but they waved their brown and orange banners and during yells announced:

"We'll let you fight it out this year,  
 But just you wait till we appear!"

The Websters waved their green banners and shouted the familiar "Wahaw" varied by "We've got a man. He is our pard. That man will win. It's Jens Nygard!"

The musical Ionians marched in together and occupied the north section, and the Franklin yell, led by a gorgeously costumed Franklin, issued from the east side of the house. In the west central section of the parquet were the Alpha Betas, and the east center was occupied by the Hamiltons, who easily out-did the other societies in the matter of advertisement. Their taste on this occasion seemed to run to birds; pigeons, decorated with Hamilton colors, flew to the balcony from their midst, and a large white rooster, resting on a staff, flapped his wings over their heads.

At the beginning of the exercises, the invocation was given by President Nichols, after which Professor Kammeyer announced the program. This was opened by the Ionian octette, followed by their contestant, Miss Bertha Cowles, with the oration "Our Heritage From the Past."

Next came the Alpha Betas with a piano solo by Mr. DeWyke, and the oration "The Crime of All the Ages," by Mr. W. R. Ballard.

The Webster music, a vocal solo by Mr. Earl Evans, preceeded the oration, "A Plea For Organized Labor," by Mr. Jens Nygard.

Mr. W. R. Yerkes, of the Franklin Society, then gave a vocal solo, followed by Miss Nora Hayes, who spoke on "The Relation of Education to Morality."

The Hamilton quartette sang very effectively "The Star Spangled Ban-

| Contestants       | Thought and Composition |                |             |                  |           | Delivery  |             |            |                  |           | Final             |           |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
|                   | Porter.....             | McEachron..... | Gerard..... | A. V. Grade..... | Rank..... | Pugh..... | Kimble..... | Ewing..... | A. V. Grade..... | Rank..... | Average . . . . . | Rank..... |
| Cowles. ....      | 70                      | 92             | 91          | 84½              | 4         | 91        | 75          | 85         | 83½              | 4         | 84                | 5         |
| Ballard . . . . . | 90                      | 92.5           | 96          | 92.8             | 1         | 92        | 80          | 92         | 88               | 3         | 90.4              | 2         |
| Nygard . . . . .  | 83                      | 90             | 95          | 89½              | 2         | 93        | 70          | 87         | 83½              | 5         | 86½               | 3         |
| Hayes.....        | 75                      | 80             | 88          | 81               | 5         | 89        | 90          | 88         | 89               | 2         | 85                | 4         |
| Balmer.....       | 88                      | 85             | 94          | 89               | 3         | 96        | 95          | 91         | 94               | 1         | 91.5              | 1         |

ner," while a tattered American flag was lowered over their heads. Mr. Frank Balmer closed the program with his oration, "Political Conservatism."

The noise which followed was lulled only when Professor Kammeier announced the decision in favor of Mr. Balmer of the Hamilton society, after which it came with renewed force, all societies joining in the Hamilton "Role, Bole-O!"

The orations this year, as a whole, are generally acknowledged to be far better than any previously given at K. S. A. C.

The societies are benefitted by this annual flood of enthusiasm, and win or no, every year finds each one with redoubled energy and determination. And this year—victory to the Hamiltons!

Oyster stews and a bonfire by the winners fitly closed the exciting events of the evening.

POLITICAL CONSERVATISM.

(The Winning Oration.)

A permanent structure requires gradual development. Growth, rather than sudden transition, is a law of nature which man, as an individual, obeys. Likewise he must obey this law in society and government to attain all that is possible for him as a community. The history of our own nation proves the fact.

The American constitution is the outgrowth of historical process—the political evolution of eighteen centur-

ies. Many people think that our pioneer statesmen created this document, which so effectually organized a conglomerate people into a unified nation. But it is not a creation, it is a growth. Professor Bryce says, "The American constitution is no exception to the rule that everything that has power to win the obedience and respect of men must have its roots deep in the past; and that the more slowly every institution has grown so much the more enduring it is likely to prove." Not only has our constitution been a product of time, but its gradual evolution insured stability. For our nation, with all its changing conditions, has now been under this same instrument for more than a century, and in all that time there have been made but five amendments that were not, practically, parts of the original document. It is a striking fact that our government has experienced fewer constitutional changes than has any great European nation within the same period, with the possible exception of Russia.

Surely this fact shows that it is a characteristic of the American people to be conservative—to resist change, to maintain that which is established. By conservatism we do not mean that a power, determined, remorseless, irresistible should move through the centuries with unchanged purpose, disregarding all that is modern, rational, or just. Conservatism is not opposed to progress, rather it is the handmaid of progress. In resist-

ing change, conservatism checks extravagance, insures economy, and promotes construction. The conservative policy is cosmopolitan, it is expedient, and above all it characterizes the purposes of the Nation throughout an extended time. Conservatism a foe to progress? Without it there can be no stable progress. He who ignores it, is building his house upon the sand.

This, then, is my theme: the value and need of political conservatism.

Ours is a democratic government. It is a government that exists for the benefit of the governed, not for the benefit of those who govern. Consequently, it must be conservative in its very basic principles.

The fact that our people were made up of Puritan, Cavalier and Quaker, of gentleman and serf, of English, Dutch, French, German, Scandinavian and Russian made conservatism a necessity. Made up of every nationality on the globe; different not only in breed, blood, and religion, but in habits, customs, traits, homes, education, and industry, they were able to bring what was best and safest from their respective countries. The impetuousness of one element was held in check by the restraint of others. The question of government was not simply what was good for one, but what was good for all; not simply what was good for the present, but what was good for the future.

Not only was it an advantage to our nation to have conservative founders, it has also been an advantage to have been controlled by broad and enduring policies.

One feature that distinguishes our nation from all others is found in the fact that the people themselves govern, and the people are always conservatively progressive.

Our maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is a general advantage. Our position is: we have assumed and are to perpetuate our free and indepen-

dent conditions. Established foreign interests in America are not interfered with, rather they are protected. In so far as the Monroe Doctrine has been involved, it has proclaimed the terms of settlement of every European



FRANK BALMER.

controversy in America since it was formulated. It is an enduring measure that has fixed one firm international relation, and instead of involving the nations in entanglements, it tends to lessen international complications.

As implied before, by conservatism we do not mean that a power should move through the centuries with unchanged purpose, for there must be changes, there must be reforms, there will be conditions that call for immediate action. The Declaration of Independence truly says, "Prudence will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes. But when a long train of abuses and usurpa-

tions evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such governments, and to provide new guards for their future security." But these conditions are not ordinary.

corruption in southern politics, there is still the "solid South."

But we profit by our mistakes; for compare our policy with the Philippines. It is the purpose of the American people to keep the Filipinos sub-



W. R. BALLARD.

Some one has well said, "A political organism may be easily changed but the life of a nation is not easily changed." Our nation, however conservative it has been, has not always been free from radicalism. Who questions that it was right to abolish slavery? And yet, who does not question the wisdom of having granted the freed men unrestricted franchise? It was extremely radical to "suppose that a people who had never learned how to govern themselves could, by a simple act of Congress, be empowered with capacity to govern a great Republic." Who will say that this experiment, prompted by unwise zeal, has not resulted disastrously? To-day there is still the degraded negro, there is still



JENS NYGARD.

ject, until they are fit to govern themselves.

And we have made other mistakes that are purely political in their nature.

Experience has proved that sudden changes, even in political administration, are to be avoided. The danger lies in the antagonism of parties; the disaster results from sudden attempts at so-called reform. But what is needed at all times is formation rather than reformation. The party that controls the Nation must be creative and constructive to maintain established politics and traditions, and also meet the constant needs of our great commonwealth.

Look to the pages of history to see

the results of revolution and radicalism. The fall of the once great all-embracing Roman Empire may be largely explained by the extravagance of its rulers, by the existence of slavery which kept the conditions of man

and prosperous nation, must, by forethought, adopt conservative measures and make permanent improvements. The life of our nation is not of, nor solely for to-day. It is the outgrowth of generations, and is, we hope, to be per-



MISS NORA HAYES.

unequal, and by the great infiltration of foreign people that destroyed the balance of Roman law. Ascendency, then decline, has been the story of France. Why? With every sentiment came revolution; with every ruler, radical changes. Back of the fluctuation of the French people there was no system to hold radicalism in check. And not until France became a republic, in principle like ours, has she had promise of growth. What a striking contrast is mighty England whose splendid history has been marked by steady and conservative progress, until she now towers, with unwavering stability, foremost among nations!

Likewise we, to maintain a stable



MISS BERTHA COWLES.

petuated for generations. The great needs are such as our nation is fulfilling to-day in constructing the Isthmian Canal—a permanent improvement, one to be maintained, one the “American people for a century, have dreamed of and striven for.” No one questions the wisdom of such constructive legislation. For this undertaking is more than national; it is international.

The international relation is one of importance to mankind everywhere. In the world's life one part is dependent on another, an injury to one people affects all. Injury has come, for civilization has for centuries been isolated. There can be no great advance until unequal conditions shall have

passed, until there is but one civilization, until the purposes of men harmonize, until the elements of antagonism are eliminated. Conservatism proclaims the unification of the race, then there may be universal and international achievement, then may all humanity maintain the good that has been established.

The period of exclusiveness is passed. Invention and commerce have destroyed our isolation. But closer still do bonds of kinship knit us to the Old World. Love binds the New World to the Old. We are in the world, and cannot separate ourselves from the destinies, the interests, and life of all humanity. Our nation is involved in foreign affairs, and the American people must realize the principle, that the world is for the all, that "every opportunity belongs to the masses." The duty of American civilization is not "splendid isolation, but splendid sacrifice, splendid service. Civilization will advance not by revolutionary leveling down but by the evolutionary leveling up of unequal conditions." When the equality of man shall have been established, then shall nations endure, governments shall "conform to the eternal laws of justice." Then shall the nations working together, through conservatism, effect and maintain as enduring as time itself, "one civilization, one humanity."

#### *An Evening With Home Talent.*

On the night of January 21 the largest crowd that a pay concert, given by local talent, ever drew gathered at the Auditorium. The program, consisting of twelve numbers, was very smoothly rendered and in a manner creditable to all. Although each number was roundly applauded, not one responded to an encore, much to the disappointment of the audience. This is especially true of Miss Barbour, the physical director, whose ex-

hibition of Indian club swinging proved to be a star event of the evening. All musical numbers were high class and deserve special mention. The mandolin club music and R. H. Brown's violin solo were thoroughly enjoyed and heartily encored. Miss Blachly, always a favorite, sang in her usually pleasing manner. Miss Ward gave further proof of being the modest possessor of a splendid contralto voice which, under Professor Valley's instruction, is rapidly gaining in power and purity of tone. Miss Florence Sweet never fails to please her audiences, whether large or small, and her rendition of "I Love and the World is Mine," was well received. Both the Glee Club and Miss Ugs-purger did well and deserve praise. No part of a program is harder to fill than that of reader. But to Miss Dodge the task seems quite easy. The oftener one hears Miss Dodge read the better pleased one is with her manner and clear, smooth tones. The members of the committee are to be congratulated for getting up so good a program. No doubt the Athletic Association, for whose benefit the concert was given, feel better and entertain a pleasant feeling for all those who participated.

#### *Local Notes.*

Rev. Daniel McGurk, who was to have given his lecture, "Tom and Mary," in the Auditorium January 13, missed the train at Salina. Being unable to get a special, we failed to get the lecture and so are still in the dark regarding Tom and Mary.

The Webster-Alpha Beta and the Hamilton-Ionian society halls have both been much improved recently in comfort and appearance. The former by newly frescoed walls, new chairs and a new carpet at a total cost of \$328.00. The latter by a new floor and one hundred opera-chairs at \$1.45 each. New pianos are next in order.

*A Country Sleigh Ride.*

1.  
The wind did blow,  
Down came the snow;  
Out for a sleigh ride John did go.

3.  
And with the same  
He went for Jane,  
A girl too homely to be vain.

5.  
Adown the road,  
All humped and bowed,  
The rustic couple gaily rode.

7.  
What does it mean  
When young folks seem  
To love the pale moon's silvery gleam?

9.  
The night was cold,  
And John was bold,  
What further words need here be told?

11.  
And with a bound  
A large black hound  
Jumped in the road and looked around.

13.  
John shouted "Whoa!"  
But Ned would go [snow.  
Headstrong and heedless through the

15.  
And John did scoot  
With upward shoot  
Out of the sleigh. She followed suit.

17.  
With aching face  
And nervous pace  
He rose and gave the bob-sled chase.

19.  
Up hill, down hill,  
Past farm and mill,  
Nor paused, nor hesitated, till

21.  
When John returned  
He soon discerned  
Jane had, despairingly, adjourned.

23.  
And at the door  
They stood once more  
And said good night as off' before.

2.  
An old bob-sled,  
A horse named Ned,  
A regular country thoroughbred.

4.  
Wrapped in a lot  
Of blankets hot,  
They started Ned off in a trot.

6.  
Without a care,  
First here, then there, [fair.  
They jogged along. The night was

8.  
When sleigh bell chimes  
And silly rhymes  
Fit in so nicely with the times?

10.  
But in the hush  
They heard a rush,  
A crackling of the underbrush,

12.  
At such a sight  
The horse took fright  
And started off with all his might.

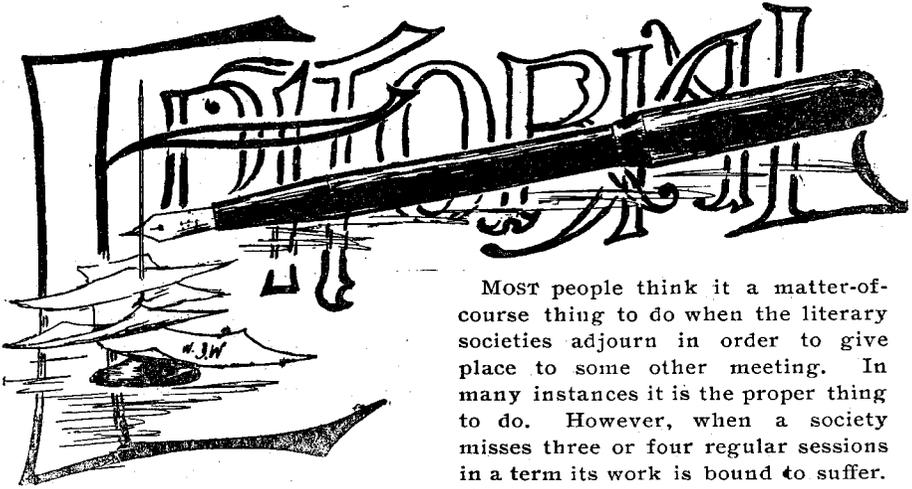
14.  
At the first jump  
With awful thump  
The old bob-sled did hit a stump,

16.  
He stove his chin  
And nose half in;  
She landed safe on top of him.

18.  
In single file  
They ran a mile,  
John gaining on old Ned awhile;

20.  
Said John discried  
He was defied.  
Ned certainly his looks belied.

22.  
Oh cruel fate  
To be too late.  
But he o'ertook her at the gate.



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- W. J. WILKINSON, '04 ..... Artist

FEBRUARY 1905.

BECAUSE of the pending combination of the two papers, as mentioned elsewhere, we did not publish a January number. We regret that a number had to be omitted, but since our time for paper work is necessarily limited, which time was taken up by the other matter in hand, we felt justified in omitting the number.

Most people think it a matter-of-course thing to do when the literary societies adjourn in order to give place to some other meeting. In many instances it is the proper thing to do. However, when a society misses three or four regular sessions in a term its work is bound to suffer. The literary societies have a place and have a purpose not otherwise filled or done. And they have need to guard zealously the time set aside for them.

MENTION was made in the December number of an immediate possibility of merging the *Herald* and the JAYHAWKER into one publication. As was to be expected, different ideas and consequent disagreements were rife at the stockholders' meetings. Each party felt that in order to effect a fair combination neither party should dominate. So far so good, but just what constituted a fair proposition for each proved to be a much debated and, in the end, an uncompromisable difficulty. Finally after much discussion, all the chief points but one, that of a name for the new paper, were settled. But naming the baby proved to be the Charybdis that swamped the whole affair. Previous motions were rescinded and the papers are to continue as before.

THE following changes have been made in the JAYHAWKER staff: Business manager, A. F. Turner; associate business manager, G. L. Wright; subscription manager, M. R. Shuler. J. G. Worswick, the former business

manager, was compelled to resign as he is desirous of completing his College work this term. We lose a capable man, but we consider ourselves fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Turner. He has had valuable experience as treasurer of the Y. M. C. A., and in that capacity has done effective work. Mr. Wright was with the JAYHAWKER last year as subscription manager. Knowing his capabilities, we gladly welcome him back, feeling assured that his end of the work will not lag. M. R. Shuler, former associate business manager, needs no introduction. He is fully demonstrating his ability. With these men to hold down the business end of the paper, we fully expect to finish the year in a manner creditable to all concerned.

A PHAMPHLET headed, "An Appeal for a Kansas University Hall," reached our exchange table not long ago. From it we are glad to learn that plans have been made to erect a Bible study hall on grounds adjoining the university campus, the work to begin April 5, 1905. Four years ago, through the agency of the Christain Women's Board of Missions of the Christian Church, a Bible chair was established at the university. Since that time the work has so increased, under the able management of Dr. Wallace C. Payne, that a hall devoted entirely to that purpose is needed. Some \$12,000 have been donated by three interested persons, one having previously given \$6,000 to purchase a site. Several of the states, including Missouri, California, Oregon, and Georgia, have also established Bible chairs. The citizens of Kansas, especially those whose sons and daughters attend the State University, could do no nobler or more lasting deed than to help erect a hall dedicated to a systematic instruction of the Bible. The work is free to all students and, as taught, perfectly non-sectarian.

Send THE JAYHAWKER to a friend.

### *For the Y. M. C. A. Building.*

A canvass of the alumni for funds for the erection of a building for the Young Men's Christian Association was begun July 12. So far the canvass has been carried on only among the nonresident alumni. With a few exceptions the alumni were reached by mail as it was not possible to make a personal canvass. As a result of nearly six months correspondence, \$3180 have been subscribed by 132 alumni—an average of a little over \$24 each. Although letters have been sent out to nearly every alumnus, one hundred seventy have, as yet, failed to answer. A number of these have not had time to do so. It is safe to count on several subscriptions from this source. Many alumni have written that they did not care to pledge a definite amount at that time, but that later they would subscribe.

The whole amount now pledged is about \$16,000. When the canvass now being made is completed it is thought that \$2,000 more will be realized. This will leave \$7,000 of the original \$25,000 to be raised. An effort will be made to interest friends of the College and of the Young Men's Christian Association to give this amount.

Enough money has been paid in to more than pay the \$765 necessary to purchase the lots and put in a brick sidewalk. The lots are diagonally across from the present Y. M. C. A. headquarters, at the corner of ninth and Fremont, and are 150 by 150 feet.

As yet no plans have been formally accepted, but steps have been taken to secure such plans as will insure a modern and up-to-date association building.

On Tuesday evening, December 20, the stock and grain-judging teams which represented the College in the international contest were given a reception and banquet in the Gymnasium.

# ALUMNI NOTES

B. Buchli, '84, came from Alma to visit friends, recently.

Lorena E. Clemons, '94, and sister Ethel spent December 29 in Topeka.

Josephine Finley, '00, of Manhattan, spent the holidays at Fairbury, Neb., with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dean, '95 and '00, spent part of the Christmas vacation visiting relatives near Topeka.

Harry Brown, '98, assistant in music, is occupying a new office room in the southeast corner of the Auditorium.

Glick Fockele, '02, has become a benedict. He was wedded on December 18, to Miss Mary E. Finley, of LeRoy, Kan.

Mrs. May Moore-Dakin, '98, returned to her home in Wichita, January 3, after visiting her mother here for several weeks.

A. J. Plowman, sophomore in '95, and wife, (Etta Ridenour, '96), of Jewell, Kan., spent Christmas week here with her parents.

Ella Criss, '04, came from her home in Grigsby, Kan., to attend the wedding of Miss Retta Johnson and Mr. Nathan Davis, on December 29.

Pearl Holderman, '03, came up from Chetopa to see that the ceremonies attending the marriage of Nathan Davis and Retta Johnson were conducted properly.

H. C. Rushmore, '79, on his round of duties as traveling salesman, gets into Manhattan once in three weeks. He took time on January 5, to inspect the improvements of his Alma Mater.

W. R. Correll, '99, and daughter, of Overbrook, visited relatives and College friends about the middle of January.

Mrs. Emma Denison-Miller (a student thirty years ago), of DeSoto, Kan., visited Miss Hattie Parkerson during the holidays.

Jennie Ridenour, '04, who is teaching at the Indian School of Rosebud, S. D., has been quarantined on account of scarlet fever.

Prof. J. D. Walter's home was the scene of a delightful reunion at holiday time, when Prof. and Mrs. Arnold Emch, of Boulder, Colo., and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Umbar, of Alma, visited him. The two ladies are daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Otis, ('92 and '94) and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Criswell ('89 and '94), of Oswego, Kan., were warmly greeted by many old friends in Manhattan, when they came for a visit of several days about the middle of January. Mr. Otis and Mr. Criswell left L. S. Edwards, '03, monarch of all he surveyed on the Deming ranch while they attended a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in Topeka, before coming here.

Alice Ross, '03, entertained in a novel way at "Bonniehurst" on January 7. A spelling match, boys *vs.* girls, resulted in a victory for the girls. The boys were then required to furnish amusement the remainder of the evening. Refreshments were served in the dining-room to these guests: Alice Perry-Hill, '03, Clara Pancake, '03, Reba Wolf, Bessie Mudge, '03, Mamie Cunningham, '05, Sarah Hougham, '03, Jeanette Perry, '98, Ben F. Hill, J. C. Cunningham, '05, Geo. Wolf, '05, Cap. P. M. Shaffer, Max Wolf, W. W. McLean, and Jay Ross.

Laura Day, '93, of Menomonie, Wis., spent the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. Foster, in this city.

T. E. Dial, '04, of Leavenworth, Kan., entertained M. A. Pierce, senior, during Christmas vacation.

Emil C. Pfuetze, '90, one of our prosperous lumbermen, attended the lumbermen's convention in Kansas City last week.

A. E. Blair, '99, an architectural draftsman of Sacramento, Cal., has returned to College to take graduate work under Professor Walters.

A. L. Halstead, '03, left his farming interests at Havana, Kan., in the hands of others long enough to visit for a week, recently, with Manhattan friends.

Alice Melton, '98, entertained the TS<sup>2</sup> Club on January 25, in honor of the Misses Hofer, '02, who go to Chicago in a short time. Making taffy was the amusement of the evening.

The beautiful new residence built by the parents of Lorena E. Clemons, '94, at the corner of Juliette and Houston, is completed and the family have been occupying it for several weeks.

W. D. Davis (Skelly), '04, who has been making his fortune in the mining town of Zeigler, Ill., has just had a short vacation, during which he visited friends in Arkansas City and Manhattan.

The parents of Ruth and Bess Mudge, '01 and '03, have returned from the Robinson farm to their own home in Manhattan. Ben Mudge and wife (Elsie Robinscn), who were married on January 25, will make the farm their home in the future.

J. H. Oestarhaus, '01, left the canine hospital, of which he has charge, at the Kansas City Veterinary College, to the tender mercies of some other "Dr." while he spent several days in Manhattan and at his home in Junction City, the last of December.

On and near the farms in Franklin county owned by Regent J. O. Tulloss, '99, and relatives there are already ten good oil wells in operation.

Thos. W. Buell, '04, found it necessary for his health (?) to come from his southern home in Roanoke, Texas, to spend the last part of December in this climate, to which he has been accustomed during the winter months of the last four years.

Who would ever have imagined that the name of Fred F. Fockele, '01, would ever be floating around the United States on paper money. It is really so! A five-dollar note issued by the First National Bank of Waverly, Kan., and signed by Fred as cashier, was traded for hard silver at the College postoffice not long ago.

C. G. Elling, '04, surprised his College friends by appearing in their midst on January 13. He is almost entirely recovered from his severe attack of pneumonia, and thinks he will be able to start from Kansas City for Cuba about the last of January with the cattle he has bought for Doctor Mayo. Mr. Elling's new address will be Satiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

J. G. Haney, '99, has accepted a position in the department of field crops at the Iowa Agricultural College Experiment Station. Mr. Haney wound up his work at the Hays Branch station early in January and left with Mrs. Haney, '99, for Ames, via Manhattan, where they visited Mrs. Haney's brother and sister, Lyman and Grace Streeter, a few days.

On December 28 to 29, the Maryland State Horticultural Society held its seventh annual meeting at the Agricultural College, College Park, Maryland. On the executive board we noticed the name of J. B. S. Norton, '96, as secretary-treasurer. As state pathologist, Mr. Norton gave in his official report at this state gathering. He was reelected to the office of secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mrs. K. C. Davis, '91, has been here recently from Menomonie, Wis., visiting her parents, Doctor and Mrs. Waugh.

Mr. Earl C. Butterfield, '98, and wife are nicely settled in their new home at 206 Fifth street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Mamie Alexander, '02, came back on Christmas Day from her Colorado trip. She again occupies her place at the farm office.

F. A. Champlin, '02, and wife (Grace Hill, '99), of Phillipsburg, mourn the death of a son, born December 30 who lived only until January 3.

Congratulations are due E. C. Joss, '96, of Troutdale, Ore., for his promotion to chief inspector at the Union meat plant of Tacoma, Wash.

Howard F. Butterfield, '01, and wife (Florence Vail), '01, will be at home to their friends after February first at 604 West Second Street, Pittsburg, Kan.

"Was pleased to learn that the *Herald* and JAYHAWKER were not to be combined, for it seems to me that the JAYHAWKER fills the long-felt want of a good alumni paper.—H. F. Butterfield, '01.

From V. M. Emmert, '01: The coming of the JAYHAWKER is almost like a visit from an old College friend and I enjoy it very much. I am still at Blue Rapids, raising cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

The Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association, of Oklahoma, at their meeting Wednesday night, chose F. C. Burtis ['91] as vice-president for the coming year. This gives him a place on the executive council.—*Republic*.

C. P. Hartley, '92, of Washington, D. C., visited his relatives on College Hill last week. He has just come from Champaign, Ill., where he gave an illustrated talk on corn breeding before the Illinois Corn Growers' Association.

E. H. Webster, '96, has assumed his duties as chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C. Another K. S. A. C. man who believes in pushing up until he reaches the top.

Pontus H. Ross, '02, who is here taking graduate work this term, has been promoted from his position as assistant to that of superintendent of the Alaskan Experiment Station at Kenai. Mr. Ross will return to Alaska in March.

Lieut. Ned Green, '97, visited his sister, Mrs. J. E. Edgerton, on January 25. He had been transferred from the Twenty-fifth to the Fifteenth Infantry, and when here was on his way from Fort Niobraro, Neb., to Fort Monterey, Cal.

Mrs. Nellie Little-Dobbs, '90, of Seattle, Wash., is the author of a Christmas booklet, "Aesop's Fables Arranged for Children." The illustrations were made by Florence Grant, a former assistant in the Drawing Department here.

C. O. Duehn, '04, of Clements, expects to come back to College this spring to study German and mathematics before he goes to West Point in June. Claude Thummel, '05, also has an appointment to West Point, and will go with Mr. Duehn.

W. G. Tulloss, '99, is making a new business venture. He is to be the cashier of a State Bank just organized at Rantoul, with a capital of \$10,000. A bank building is being constructed and as soon as it is completed Mr. Tulloss will move to his property nearer town and farm by proxy while he handles the "coin of the realm."

John O. Morse, '91, attorney of Linn county, finds his official duties urgent. His lack of experience in domestic affairs does not disqualify him, it seems, for giving good advice to quarrelsome households. He expects to attend the triennial reunion and banquet here next spring.

Jennie Cottrell, '04, of Wabaunsee, attended the oratorical contest Saturday evening.

W. N. Birch, '04, has returned from Lolo, Mont., and located in the dairy business at Topeka.

Maud Currie, '00, was up from Topeka last week to visit Mrs. Laura Trumbull-Correll, '00.

Olive Voiles, '97, a nurse from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, made her parents an extended visit in December.

Mary Davis, '04, is kept quite busy this term teaching several classes in the Preparatory Department.

Chris. D. Lechner, '99, must have had his fame as a contractor spread abroad. When he visited College last Saturday he was on his way to Excelsior Springs, Mo., to put up a large residence there.

Gloria Lillian Kimball, the four months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kimball, of Courtland, passed away on December 31. To this little girl her mother, Matie Toothaker-Kimball, has dedicated a beautiful booklet of verse, entitled "Leaves," which has just been printed.

Ross Long, '98, and Miss Amy Hoover, of Longford, were married on December 21. Mrs. Long was in charge of the Western Union telegraph station here for several months and still continues her duties there. Mr. Long is a traveling salesman for the Knakel wholesale grocery firm here.

Mrs. Mary E. Cripps, who was buried Wednesday, was identified with the early business life of Canal street for more than twenty years, where she conducted a millinery business. In later years, going west, she was identified with the early temperance movement in Kansas, and for six years held the chair of hygiene and household economy at the State College at Manhattan, Kan.—*New York Herald*, Nov. 6.

The children of General McDowell came to Manhattan on a sad mission from Elkton, Colo., when they brought his body for burial on December 24. Sam, '95, Edith, '93, Collins, '91, and Percy were all present. Unfortunately, George, '98, was so far distant when he received the news that he couldn't arrive until the day following the funeral.

According to Nick Schmitz, '04:

"Most Cornell students take fifteen hours work a week besides laboratories. They have school six days a week, with classes from 8 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Some days a student will have only one class. I have seen classes with eighty-five in them, and in them were only three or four "co-eds.

"I like Cornell so well that I am thinking of staying another year after I get my M. S., to register for a Ph. D. I can get a Ph. D. in three years, two of which must be spent here. My minor is all finished but type-writing, but have not started on my major.

"We have had skating for a month now, (December 27). Say! its fun! I room near the lake and skate for an hour or so nearly every evening. The weather is pleasant—cool, but not cold; just ideal."

Mr. Schmitz must be studying some to show the Faculty at Cornell that they made no mistake in enrolling him as a graduate student, for he says his eyes have compelled him to wear glasses whenever at work.

R. W. DeArmond, in a letter to a College friend, gives an interesting account of things as they exist in Rampart, Alaska. Extracts from the letter are as follows:

Since Mr. Rader [Fred E. '95,] left last July, I've been alone, except for native help, which isn't satisfactory. A small greenhouse has been added to the equipment, so altogether I'm kept moving more than the specified time of government employees.

Have had several trips this season with the steam launch. In fact, am getting to be quite a sailor. Had the pleasure on one trip of catching a large buck deer. He was swimming in the bay and we gave chase with the launch. He gave us a good chase, and although we could go the faster, he had the advantage of turning quickly. I finally got in a small boat and caught him by the horns, so claimed the victory and spoils of the chase. It was exciting and interesting indeed.

This has been a very poor crop season in S. E. Alaska. It has been very wet and cold. Thus far we have had an open winter, it being as warm now as it was in July. As a usual thing, we have skating here by the middle of November.

The natives are now holding a great feast and pottach. This consists of feasting (eating contests), dancing in costumes, (there being a prize to the best dancers and best singers in these dances), and the giving away of presents. It is very demoralizing to the Indians, and the missionaries are doing all they can against it. Many of the old people have given up the custom and but few of those from the mission schools go back to it. I've more respect for missionaries since coming to Alaska than I ever had before, simply because I know more of their work and what they must contend with. One teacher here in the mission, has under her charge, seventy-one small native children and an old native man sixty years old. The desire of this old man is that he may learn to read the Bible.

#### KANSAS CITY ECHOES.

By J. W. Fields, '03.

Eiba Todd, sophomore in 1903-'04, is draftsman for the Armour Packing Company.

J. W. Joss, senior in 1902-'03, is a junior student at the Kansas City Veterinary College.

Florence Ritchie, '04, is living at 1656 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Prof. F. A. Metcalf is teaching elocution at the Westport High School.

Melvia Avery, '99, is student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Kansas City, Kans.

Bertha Bacheller, '88, is still director of domestic science in the Manual Training High School.

W. O. Gray, '04, is a sophomore, as well as assistant in chemistry, at the University Medical College.

C. N. Allison, '01, is a senior in the Western Dental College. Leonora Eggen-Allison is also there.

W. A. Hendershot, '04, is relief conductor on the Metropolitan Street Railway. His address is 220 W. Tenth street.

John Osterhaus '01, who will graduate at the veterinary college next spring, is demonstrator in anatomy and has charge of the canine hospital.

E. L. Morgan, '01, is a junior in the University Medical College, which is located between Campbell and Harrison streets on East Tenth, K. C., Mo.

L. F. Paull, a former assistant in botany at K. S. A. C., is teaching physiology and botany in the Manual Training School, on Fifteenth and Tracy streets.

There are quite a number of K. S. A. C.-ites here of whom I can not tell you, as I do not know their names or addresses, but among these few you may find some news.

D. M. Campbell, special student at K. S. A. C. in 1903-'04, is a junior student and assistant in chemistry at the Kansas City Veterinary College, which is located at the corner of Fifteenth and Lydia streets.

E. H. Dearborn, who was an apprentice in the machine-shops in 1902-'03, is now employed in an automobile factory. His address is 1327 Central street, Kansas City, Mo. Chas. Dearborn, '04, is a brother.

Last of all, and in this case least, is myself, Jas. W. Fields, '03, a freshman student in the Western Dental College. I have charge of the chemistry laboratory and am assistant in chemistry. I am selling books and dental instruments at the college. The work here is very nice, and they don't forget to give a fellow a chance to study if he has an inclination in that direction. I am enjoying my work here very well and hope that in about another year or two I may be allowed the privilege of causing as many people as little pain as possible and collecting for their trouble.

"UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES."

[From C. F. Kinman's pen at different dates and printed without his knowledge or consent.]

After I left Manhattan I spent a delightful(?) night in McFarland, reached Kansas City the next noon, and St. Louis at eleven that night. I met an old friend on the train who was acquainted in St. Louis, so I got along fine. Saw one-tenth of the Fair in six days. Every building was interesting, but the Fine Art building was the finest place I ever saw. I expected to stay until noon, but when I first thought of dinner it was four o'clock. I finished up the day there. A person can live on what he gets with his eyes in a place like that. I saw a few wonders of the Pike, and the part of it I enjoyed the most was—getting away.

They had two football games while I was there. Haskell and Washington University played on Thanksgiving Day—but Haskell had easy money, 48 to 0. But when Haskell played Carlyle they were up against it. Carlyle ran up a good score, and it was a swift and furious game—every second of play. Twice Haskell held Carlyle within six inches of the goal line. The East and West took sides in cheering, which made it very interesting.

Among other exciting things that happened was a street car wreck. It threw me against a tree at the side of

the street and I stopped right quickly. One man was killed.

The ride from St. Louis this way was first class and the country very interesting. The large trees and stony hills look good to a "Kansas Product." I stopped one-half day in Nashville and nearly a day in Montgomery, which is the prettiest place I ever saw. While there I visited the first capital of the confederacy—but not a single "Old Glory."

Auburn is a small, modest town, and to a stranger there is no particular entertainment. However, there is a fine class of fellows here who seem to be in for a good time. Professor Mackintosh is surely a fine fellow—large, jolly, and industrious. He showed me around some and tries to make me satisfied and wants me to like the place. He went away on institute work yesterday, so I have seen him only one day. He will be gone a week, so I am getting broken in rather swiftly. Every one is as cordial as can be, and I know I shall like the people fine. There are no classes in this department until after Christmas; most of my work is in the office and greenhouse at present.

The soil here is simply bum—clay and sand mostly, but it seems to produce all right.

I keep myself busy studying these new ways, etc., and as there are some fine people here, I don't get lonesome—except for some of the old associations, cider, and the Hort. squad.

The weather here is superb. I have a fire in my fire-place only about twice a week, and that is mostly through force of habit. Some cloudy, windy days, however, I nearly freeze to death. Yesterday (Christmas) I ate the dinner of my life, at Professor Wilcox's (professor of botany). He and his wife are northerners and are first-class people.

I thought at times that I would like to stay in Kansas and take postgraduate work, but think I am getting "P.

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G" here every day in the year. F. N. Rew, of Iowa, is in the Animal Husbandry Department, and he and I have good times together. We are both anxious to see it all, and so are already planning trips.

This is the finest place to eat and sleep imaginable, and I am putting in all the time the law allows at each.

It isn't the thing you do or say,  
It's all in the way you do or say it;  
Fer what would the egg amount to, pray  
If the hen got up on the perch to lay it.  
—*Jayhawker, Kansas City, Kan.*

Mike (to Pat who is painting his barn).—"Hey, Pat, what are ye paintin' so fast fer?" Pat.—"Aw, I want to get through before me paint gives out."—*Ex.*

A man's character is not determined by a single step, but by his general course in the race of the world as viewed from the grand stand of everyday life.—*College Life.*

A new bulletin upon the "Union of Scion and Stock," containing many excellent photographs illustrating the various points, has been written by Professor Waugh. It is the result of thorough investigation upon the subject and should be of much value to horticulturists.—*College Signal.*

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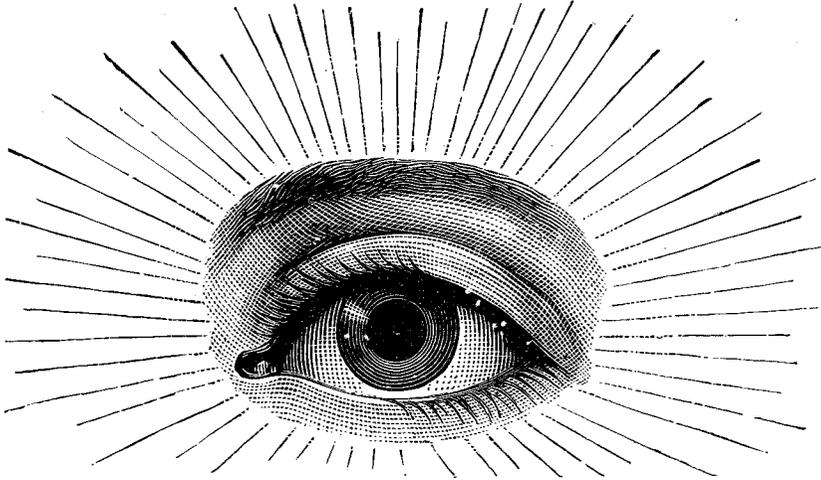
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