

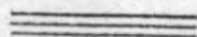
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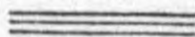
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..Almanian..



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DETROIT



The Utility of Art in the Home.

Ada Means, '07.

TO speak of the uses of art in the home would be an exhaustive subject indeed, but at the same time narrow, for the ideas set forth by one person on such a theme would not be accepted very generally—ideals differing so greatly. One may have excellent suggestions to offer about the artistic arrangement of the interior household articles, but it is simply one ideal out of thousands. However, we may make a general statement, with which all must agree: that art, in our homes, fills an indescribable vacancy, tends to transform a mere eating and sleeping quarter into a beautiful, welcoming retreat, where all our love, thought and fellowship finds comfort—creates a little earthly paradise to which every member of the family is bound by the tender chords of sympathy and devotion, and from which one can be drawn by nothing but life's immediate duties. As soon as our homes are made beautiful, not only with mere painting and sculpture, but with those little artistic touches

also, which change every room into an enticing place of comfort and enjoyment, what a vast difference there is! What a great change is at once noticeable!

There are many qualities which go to make up ideal home life—love, loyalty, religion, respectfulness, comforts—but with all these existing there must be **something** to maintain interest, **something** that will draw the thought and attention to the home, instead of allowing them to wander to other resorts of pleasure and entertainment, in which the world abounds, and from which so much shame, wickedness and disgrace result.

We see examples every day of families broken up—children fallen into the clutches of vice, simply **because the interest of their home is not great enough to keep them there.** It is invariably the case with children of a certain age that they want always to be away from home, generally doing something which finally causes their parents to lament and wonder

why, after such good example and training, their children should be so unrefined—falling so far below their cherished hopes and aspirations. Why is it? Simply because interest in their homes has not been kept up to so high a standard that the children would rather be there than any other place they know of. Give the boy or girl a room, cover the wall with pleasing pictures, arrange the furniture and fixtures in a fascinating way, place a dainty spread on the table, toss a few cushions on the window, seat and chairs, and soon an interest is aroused; the child will begin to help in beautifying the home, and, with proper encouragement and advice, will at last realize the delightfulness and charm of the home, will drop evil companions, thereby bringing happiness and sunshine to those who shoulder their cares and responsibilities. Finally new and better associates will be formed, an interest in good books is aroused, and the result is they have a happy Christian child to be proud of instead of a rough, impolite one, like so many we see everyday.

It is only human nature that we go where we can find the most enjoyment and entertainment. Thus large profits are made in the show business, in saloons and billiard halls, and it is a sad, but nevertheless true fact, that the majority of people who go to church, go primarily to find entertainment. So people should strive to make their homes so fascinating that the members will not seek places of pleasure anywhere else. And the free and proper use

of art in its broader conception will create the necessary interest.

This fact is not only true of children, but may be applied to older members of the family as well. Many young wives and older ones, too, wonder why it is that their husbands remain at home so little, always finding some excuse to get away to the club—lodge—any place—it matters not where? Is not love, sympathy, devotion strong enough to keep a man at home? Why is it they frequent the billiard halls, saloons, lodges—instead of staying at home where they are really wanted? I do not hold my answer as conclusive, but look about you—see in one instance the husband is in the house just long enough to eat and sleep a little, while in another family he will always be found there (except when duty calls him away,) enjoying the pleasure and comforts of home; and you will find in the latter case the members of the family are pleasant and sociable, the home is beautiful, while in the first instance, other conditions being apparently the same, the home lacks all signs of pleasantness, comfort, beauty, the walls are bare, the surroundings unwelcome and every part of the house uninteresting.

Often, too, the wife deserts her higher duties, stays at home very little, spending most of her time in lodges and clubs, causing her husband to long for the real true soul that, without which, no home can be complete. Such a case is very sad indeed, for if a woman lacks that divine interest she should never pos-

sess a home. But where this is the case, it certainly is the duty of the more refined and educated women to encourage art and its usefulness in the home to such an extent that these less fortunate women may profit thereby.

These are some of the direct results of art in the home; it intensifies interest and pride; creates peace, happiness and concord; it raises our standard of entertainment, encouraging reading and better living. Perhaps some will argue that such advantages can only be enjoyed by the wealthy classes; that the great masses cannot purchase charming pictures and the numerous things which help to make a home beautiful. But, really, such a privilege may be enjoyed by everyone. Art, as I understand it, includes everything in this world that is beautiful, whether of divine or human origin, and in the home art means simply the results of all those forces which help to make it entertaining, pleasing and beautiful. And our taste for the beautiful will vary with our position in society. The ideal home of the farmer, merchant, blacksmith and common laborer will differ greatly. But we are all satisfied with our ideals, and thus the application of

the general statement is universally true.

And think of the countless indirect results which follow the immediate benefit of artistic homes. Communities are made up of a few homes, and our nation is a great collection of communities, so you can see the relation ideal home-life bears to the nation and the world.

The best of all advantages, highest of all usefulness, the pleasing, artistic home prepares for us the better home waiting above, and for this reason should be all the more pleasant and beautiful in order that we may better appreciate the wonderful sights which are promised—gold, silver and precious stones, pictures so far surpassing any human achievement that there is no comparison; music so soft and tender it melts the very heart; beauty in such abundance and so far beyond human conception that the choicest words of the most poetic poet fail to draw a picture near perfect! Art put to its fullest utility by the one consummate artist. And so it is our privilege and duty to enjoy the beauties of life and use art to the very best of our ability in making our homes as nearly ideal as possible.



PERPETUAL MOTION.

Rags make paper,
 Paper makes money,
 Money makes loans,
 Loans make poverty,
 Poverty makes rags,
 Rags make (repeat the above.)

—Ex.

The Spanish-Americans.

Laura B. Soule, '03.

WE call these people Mexicans, but have they not as good a right to the name American as we have? If this right can be gained by long residence, they surely have. Their ancestors were among the first to come to this country. Ours landed in Virginia, Massachusetts, or some other eastern locality, and we speak the English language, so we term ourselves Americans. I think it is the spirit and not the language that should be the test, and I find this people loyal to and proud of their country.

The Spanish-American people are the two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand people of Spanish origin, living within our western boundaries, at least one hundred and seventy-five thousand of whom are residents of New Mexico.

The tourist passing through New Mexico sees many sights that surprise him, and he is apt to form incorrect and uncharitable opinions of the natives. He forgets that for more than three centuries they have been far from the busy world, and that it is only a comparatively short time since the railroad came, bringing with it new civilization.

A traveler from the north or east is ready to think that the people lack ambition; that they are fond of putting off any task as long as possible. This has led to the saying that "the Mexican lives in the land of tomorrow." This may be applied

with truth to a few, yet there are many among them who are industrious, making a fair living from their small ranches and flocks of sheep and goats. The debilitating effect of climate and their extreme poverty may be pleaded as an excuse for the others.

There is much in their manner of living and social customs to sadden use. There is also much from which we can all learn lessons.

They live mostly in houses made of adobe, which is a mixture of mud and straw, made into blocks about two feet long, eight inches wide and four inches thick. These are dried in the sun and are laid in a mortar of their own mud. The floors are usually of native earth. The roof is covered with poles, crossed with branches, which in turn are covered with clay and gravel. These houses are small, as a rule consisting of only one or two rooms, into which a whole family is crowded. There they live, eat and sleep.

In the family "the hombre" is supreme; wife and children serve their master; the reverence of child for parent reminds one of Hebrew and Chinese customs.

Notwithstanding his humble home, the Mexican is hospitality personified. He is kindly, polite and ever ready to share with the stranger his brown beans, his tortillas and quensiless chile.

Living as they do, away from the

busy world, on ranches, in lonely mountain huts, or in small villages, their lives are at the best narrow and dwarfed. Almost the only events that serve to break the monotony are the dances, the marriages and the funerals.

They are most careful of their daughters, the mothers always accompanying them to the dance. The dance hall is a long, bare room with benches along the sides. On one side sit the men, and on the other the women. If a gentleman wishes to dance with a young lady he asks the mother, and when the set is over he brings her back to her mother.

It often happens that the young man meets the young lady who is destined to be his future bride at a dance. He is not, however, permitted to call upon her in her home. Upon making up his mind that she is the woman of his choice, he writes a letter to the father, asking him for his daughter's hand in marriage. Then getting a friend to go with him he delivers the letter in person. The friend gives the letter to the father, and all three stand while he reads it. The reading finished, the friend says a few words in which he sets forth the good qualities of the suitor. The father then very quietly informs them that the matter will be considered, and if decided in the affirmative will be answered by mail within eight days. The young man thus understands that if he does not receive a letter within the stated time, the answer is no. Should he receive an answer in the affirmative, he, with his mother, and the young lady with

her mother, go as soon as can be conveniently arranged to the nearest town, where he buys a trunk. Then with the assistance of his betrothed and the two mothers, he proceeds to purchase his trousseau. The entire outfit is provided by him, even to the bridal veil and the wreath of orange blossoms.

The trunk fitted, they go to their separate homes and do not see each other again until about a week before the wedding, when all relatives and friends of both parties are invited to the home of the bride for a fiesta. At this time the gown is displayed and gifts are presented to the bride to be.

The wedding takes place at six o'clock in the morning, at the Catholic church, and, like all Catholic services, is very long and impressive.

After the ceremony, the bride and groom, with the older relatives, go to the home of the bride, where a wedding feast, which has been provided by the groom, awaits them.

On the evening of the same day a dance is given by the groom, to the younger relatives and friends. This continues till the small hours of the morning. The bride and groom then go to their future home, with probably not much money left with which to start housekeeping, but content to do with little, for they have never known anything better.

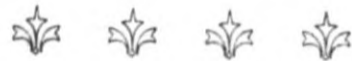
That which saddens us most, however, is the funeral. Here is revealed the depth of ignorance and superstition, in which the people are still living. At the house of mourning

gather all the female relatives of the family, and until the time set for the funeral they keep up a most dreadful moaning and wailing, which can be heard long before one reaches the home. This becomes louder every time any one enters the room, so that for a time it is most distracting. It then subsides somewhat until the next arrival. The women sit on mats on the floor around the wall, their faces covered with black shawls, and as they moan, sway their bodies back and forth. One is not likely soon to forget this spectacle. It is at such a time that the priest has greatest hold on the people. They firmly believe that unless masses are said over the remains of the departed one, the soul will remain in purgatory. The priest will not hold these services unless he is paid a sufficient sum to atone for all the sins of the deceased. He knows the financial condition of all the people and makes his demands accordingly. The distressed friends will part with all they have to meet this demand. The writer knows personally of one poor family who paid five hundred dollars for the funeral services held over the dead body of

the husband and father. The widow was left almost destitute, with the care of five small children, but what did the priest care?

But while it is true these people retain so many of their old customs and notions, yet they are gradually changing. This has come about largely through the introduction of the Protestant mission schools. This is a critical time in the history of New Mexico. More can probably be accomplished in the next five years than in many years later on. In spite of the threats and anathemas of the priests, the Protestant schools are being crowded, they are desirous of bettering their conditions, they are ready to give up their prejudices and superstitions if only something better is offered them. Whatever the distant and final solution of the problem may be, under God's providence the present duty is plain—we must offer to them better opportunities of education, and, above all, must give them the pure gospel of Jesus Christ, which alone can mould and fashion and fit for true citizenship here and happiness beyond.

—Manual School, Albuquerque, N. M.



Making the Best of Things; Utilizing Materials in the Home.

THE real meaning of economy is not the use of material on hand to fulfill any office, without regard for appropriateness or attractiveness, but its use in the office for

which it is the most suitable.

The necessity of utilizing materials at hand is very apt to create taste, and to cultivate originality and even genius.

An article is certain to be far more enjoyed and appreciated because of the planning and energy spent in its making. More satisfaction is received from the use of an object which has required thought and ingenuity to create than from one selected at random from the stores.

In the same way a long careful search for the full value of a limited sum to be expended for some piece of furniture, a garment, or even an article of food, is in the end far more satisfactory than the often careless choice prompted by a larger supply of money.

We have heard how our homes are often spoiled by the crowding of furniture in them, often only for display. This fault is immediately found missing in a home where each article must be selected to meet as many needs as possible.

Our meals are far more enjoyable when they are carefully planned, even though the choice of dishes is not large and the meal therefore rather simple. Under these circumstances more care is taken to make everything as pleasing to the eye and taste as possible.

The garment which has required the most careful planning and saving in purchasing, or the greatest ingenuity in cutting, is, I think, very often the favorite one. Perhaps Mrs. Wiggs can illustrate this point. She may have been somewhat influenced and possibly prejudiced by the feelings of her son, but her sat-

isfaction over the trousers she made for him was undoubtedly great. The front of these trousers was of light cloth, while the back was of dark, but as she says, "they couldn't see but one side at once, anyhow."

The following out of this principle cultivates economy, not stinginess. When we can afford a good deal this habit enables us not only to obtain the best for our money, but also to procure the best we can afford.

When applied to house furnishing, this idea advances the simplest methods, therefore the most tasteful and artistic ones. To clothing the family, it also encourages simplicity, which is here, too, the best of good taste; to the food problem, the plainer things which are most healthful, and, therefore, the most desirable.

This shows us the great aid that the "making the best of things," is in home management. Is it not sufficient to show those to whom economy is a necessity, that their position is after all a blessing in disguise? It should prove to those not obliged to economize that taste, unless natural, can be cultivated in no better way than in economy.

The great truth to be learned here is that in making the best of things, circumstances and environments, contentment in some degree is a sure result. It makes each of us feel that we are as fortunate as our neighbor.

Inez Pollard, '08.

A Dialogue Between Socrates and Xantippe.

It was about the year four hundred and twenty,
The time for Olympian games was coming,
And Socrates' wife, the famous Xantippe,
Was kindling a fire while a tune she was humming.

Her husband, Socrates, soon arrived,
His head filled with divine hallucinations;
"Now, Socrates," she said, "a plan I've contrived,
So away with your wild fascinations!"

"On four days but one the games will begin,
With contests in dancing and music;
And I, for one, whether you or not,
Will not be one who shall miss it."

"So you with my sons at home shall stay,
And live on your own daily cooking,
And thus you may see while I am away
What liberty you have been taking."

"No wood have you brought me the fire to make,
And but little grain have you ground me,
And Lamprocles has gone down to the lake
For a time with his friends to make merry."

"So to me, I think, you may pay a just debt,
And make your own cakes and wine,
And you will find out when alone you are left
What desperate hardships are mine."

"Xantippe, my wife," said Socrates, "No,
I've just had a sacred commission;
And I to the games now also must go,
To lessen the state of confusion."

"If I this divine voice should not at once heed,
A great mistake I'd be making;
And trouble would come from this great misdeed,
Oh, trouble would always be brewing."

"None of that, now. At home you shall stay,
No matter such sacred convictions;
This is the last time I'll hear you say 'Nay,'
So just listen to my directions."

Thus she spoke and directions were given,
Staunch Socrates stood with bowed head;
She thought that his tender heart she had riven,
But she was mistaken instead.

The days approached and she was gone,
But Socrates a plan had been making;
"I'll do my duty," said he when alone,
"She'll be paid for her liberty taking."

He at once prepared for his journey thither,
And soon was on his way;
His wife knew not he had gone thither,
And so resumed her stay.

They chanced to meet one day at the games,
When the contests were then at their height;
"Well, well," said she, "I knew not that you came;
You'll go back with no spirits the brightest."

So back they both went at the end of the contest,
Socrates and Xantippe, his wife;
It was a long time 'fore his mind was at rest,
But that is the end of this strife.
Edith Cook, '08.

BLUE DIMITY.

Elizabeth Hunt, '06.

ALL Thornville disapproved of Rose cottage and its occupants, and Thornville, with the proverbial loquacity of a country village, was not at all backward about expressing its adverse criticisms. "Mark me," old Granny Babcock was accustomed to begin, after she had cornered Caleb Strong's wife, and the poor creature had prepared herself for the inevitable. "Mark me," with an ominous shake of the head, "those Payton gals will be reformed old maids, Sofy. More's the pity, too. Now there's your Hiram—beggin' your pardon for mentioning a painful subject. There ain't a likelier lad than Hiram in the country-side—I don't care if he be your boy and you a' standing there listenin' to me. Now anybody can see with half an eye that he's dead sot on Jessie Peyton, and she won't have nothin' to say to him 'cept to speak pleasant-like when she passes by. It sarves them right, if they are old maids, and they will be unless it's Marget. It's all nonsense—her going to college. She'll likely up and marry soon as she's through, and meybe before—that's the way they gennally go at them colleges I've heard—and then what good'll her eddication do her?"

Old Granny Babcock's most emphatic expression of Thornville's august disapproval seemed not to effect the equanimity of Rose cottage in the least. Jessie Peyton heard all

the remarks about herself with indifference, the prophetic observations concerning her younger sister Margaret, brought an amused smile to her serious face and provoked peals of laughter from Ted, "the long laddie," as his sisters called him to his supreme disgust, for he said a fellow didn't always like to be reminded of the resemblance between himself and a telephone pole, and for his part he'd rather be called Sambo. But "the long laddie" he was to the end of the chapter.

Margaret Peyton was home for Easter holidays, and Thornville was on the qui vive of excitement. Jake Rhodes had seen it first when he went to borrow Ted's gun, and he told Granny Babcock and she imparted it to Caleb Strong's wife, who announced at the quilting the overwhelming bit of news that Jessie Peyton was making Margaret a new silk party gown. "Party gown, indeed!" exclaimed Granny Babcock; "as if the little minx could pull wool over our eyes that way. She ought to be ashamed of herself, and all the while Jessie working her fingers to the very bones. Much thanks she'll git for her pains."

Rose Cottage had just heard Thornville's verdict. Jessie's smile broadened, but Margaret's face grew serious, as she lifted the shining folds over which her sister was busily working. "Perhaps they're right, Jess, dear. It is selfish of me to let

you do this. If I had seen the slightest possibility of a new gown, I should never have written in that way about my poor little dimity. It was your sympathy I wanted, Jess, don't you know, and I never dreamed of you sacrificing Tony."

"Yes, dear, I understand, but you have worn the dimity quite long enough, and I have always intended that Tony should bring you a new gown. He was getting too old to drive anyway. You see, Jess," the younger girl continued, "I had just steeled myself to wear my old gown—had pressed it and was carrying it along the hall when I heard Martha Plover's voice. Martha is Richard Fulton's cousin, and Richard is—well, he's a nice, interesting sort of a boy who knows Uncle Andrew and—and Uncle Andrew's neice. You may smile, Jess,; I'm glad Ted isn't here. Martha had seen me coming, I'm sure, for just as I passed her door she said quite loudly, 'Dick just hates blue dimity. Once when we were going to a concert I came down in blue dimity and Dick asked me if I wouldn't please dress differently. He didn't see how girls could wear anything so ugly as blue dimity.' That night Richard Fulton gave me an invitation to the Delta annual. Of course, I declined. I couldn't think of subjecting him to the blue dimity. Was it wrong, Jess? Well, never mind, I'm glad I'm at home, sweet home, if it isn't a palace—and have a dear, sweet sister to hug," crumpling the precious silk in her wild attempt to suit the action to the word, "and there's something more

than gold," she finished breathlessly. "Ted, you villain, why didn't you let us know you were there?" as that incorrigible drew his lazy length from the sofa which had been half hidden by screens.

"Didn't think it necessary, but I couldn't stand your profound philosophy any longer. I say, Meg, here's something which I forgot to give you before."

Margaret took a post card from his outstretched hand and read it at a glance.

"Jess, oh Jess!" she exclaimed another earthquake for Thornville! Richard Fulton expects to spend some time in the village today and will call at ten o'clock."

"And if I'm not mistaken," interrupted Ted, "he intends to be prompt, for it is five minutes of the hour, and there is your caller crossing the meadow. Shall I ask him if he prefers to climb over the stile or walk through the gate, sis?"

But the two girls had sprung to their feet in dismay.

"Oh, Jess, do get that stupid gown out of sight, while I make the room more tidy. Ted!"

"Yes, I'll do all I can, Meg. Here are a few black cats which Jake gave me. I'll put them here in case the conversation should turn to light literature," and with a wicked twinkle in his eye the long laddie snatched his violin and departed.

Richard Fulton's face was a study as he approached the home of Andrew Bard's neice.

"It can't be possible that she lives here. I must have mistaken the

place," he thought.

A moment later Andrew Bard, his wealth and social position left his mind entirely when at the niece's invitation he stepped into the prettiest room that he had ever entered, as he afterward declared.

"What was it," he mused, "that made that room so attractive? It must have been the color scheme. Interesting family! Charming girl—that mother-sister. Wish the boy had put in his appearance—'the long laddie,' they called him in their apologies for the screeching violin. None too musical a voice, I'll admit—and that little ditty—it just rings through my head:

There lived a little man in Israel's
land,
Whose name was Zaccheus bold;
He climbed into a sycamore tree
For something more than gold,
For something more than go-old,
For something more than gold;
O yes, O yes, there's something more
than gold.

"You're right, old chap. I won-

der why Martha, with her gypsy face, will persist in desecrating blue dimity when a girl like Margaret Peyton can wear it so well."

The next morning at the breakfast table Ted handed Margaret a letter.

"Jess, listen," she said. "Mr. Richard Fulton hereby invites Miss Margaret Peyton, but never mind, Miss Margaret Peyton will not go."

"Miss Margaret Peyton must go," spoke up the mother-sister firmly. "You know, dear, you have your new gown."

"I think Miss Margaret Peyton will go, but," quite decidedly, "she will wear her blue dimity—the new gown will keep beautifully until commencement."

"There lived a little man in Israel's land," but somehow the "long laddie" couldn't finish. "Meg, you're a brick," he said, and vanished.



Some Leading Phases of the Saloon Question.

Extracts from the lecture of Mr. Brewbaker, by Lillian Crandell, '06.

MR. BREWBAKER is neither a minister nor a reformed drunkard, but a great worker for a needed reform, who is presenting some plain truths in a plain way, some of which will be found in the following article:

The government should be so ad-

ministered as to give the greatest good to the greatest number of people. The question now arises as to whether the saloon, which is established by the government, does this or not. For the sake of argument, although this is not the case, we will grant that the saloon benefits all of

those who receive their support from it. From various statistics we know that there are 500,000 saloon keepers in the United States. They have about 2,500,000 wives and children, making in all 3,000,000 people who are benefited.

Let us now see who are injured by this traffic. We at once think of the thousands of drunkards. But besides these there are others. Every merchant or grocery dealer of this town, or of any town, are injured. For the the money which ought to go to them goes to the saloon keeper. He demands cash, but the merchants get the bad debts. A shoe dealer once told Mr. Brewbaker that, although he never went inside of the saloon which was opposite his store, still he was helping support it. Upon being asked to explain, he said that one day a woman with two little girls came to his place and she asked him to fit them with shoes. He did so, and then she asked him if he could wait a few days for his pay. He knew that she was the wife of a drinking man, and if he let the shoes go from his shop unpaid for, he would never receive his pay. Then he looked at the old shoes which the little girls had worn, and he thought of his own children at home, and what they would do if they had to wear such shoes, and he could not refuse her, and the debt remains to the present time. So that is how he is supporting the saloon, and there are many more doing the same. But if every merchant is harmed, so also is every wholesale house and every manufacturer. For, the less that the

merchant sells, the less he will buy from the wholesale house, and that means fewer orders from the manufacturer. In addition to these, every laboring man in the country is injured. For, less orders from the manufacturer means less work, and less work means fewer laborers, and reduced prices. The number of these laborers with their families far exceeds that of the persons who are benefited. Then, too, every farmer is harmed by the saloon. "Ah, well," you will say, "you are mistaken there, for do not the breweries use 25 per cent. of all the corn raised by the farmers? If we close the saloons, how will the farmers find a market for that corn?" But statistics show that 25 per cent. of the corn raised is not used in this way, nor 10 per cent., nor even 1 per cent., and if there were no saloons this surplus of corn could be fed out, and the result would be better stock. To this great number who are not benefited we can add still more. Every taxpayer is injured. But many will say we could not get along without the revenues which come from the saloon, and yet every year the people pay out in taxes more than this revenue amounts to, on account of the consequences arising from the sale of intoxicating drinks. For throughout the country there are state institutions which have to be supported by the people, and 75 per cent. of the criminals in the prisons are there through the influence of strong drink, and not only these, but 25 per cent. of the inmates of the insane asylum and 7 per cent. of the people

in the alms houses, and the United States is obliged to pay for the support of these persons. Does this benefit the taxpayer any? Considering the 3,000,000 who are benefited and the large number that are injured, the drunkards, the merchants, the manufacturers, the laborers and the taxpayers, can we say that the government is so administered as to give the greatest good to the greatest number of people?

So far this question has been considered on a very low basis, that is, from that of a financial standpoint, for as Mr. Brewbaker said, in order to get men interested in this question we had to enlist their selfish motives. Now, considering the question from a different view, besides those who have been mentioned as being injured, there is also American motherhood. Should we ask the question to whom should the greatest good be given, to the saloon or to the American mothers, or who should be the best protected, you would answer at once the mothers of America, and yet when they come pleading for their sons who have been destroyed, nothing is done and they are helpless. The saloon keeper is upheld in all that he does; he is protected by law, and he goes on destroying the people day after day and year after year. We keep praising our government and calling the United States a Christian nation, and yet we allow this work to be carried on in our midst.

If the saloon is ever to be destroyed it must be done by the people. For it is the people who make the

laws and who pass the laws for the licensed saloon.

One who is beloved and honored by all has said that whoever votes for the license law is responsible for the saloon and its consequences. This is not a saying of Neil Dow, nor of John B. Gough, nor even of Francis E. Willard, but of William McKinlay. No matter what a person may believe in regard to politics, nor to what party he may belong, if he votes for the license law then he is responsible for the saloon and its consequences. Mr. Brewbaker illustrated this by the following incident which occurred in his own state: A young man, on returning home one evening intoxicated, became angry because his wife was rocking their child and did not have supper prepared, and when she told him that the baby had been ill, he started up and said, "give me the baby; I'll care for her," and as his wife turned to leave the room he dashed the child to the floor and killed her. Who was responsible for the murder of this child? Some will say at once the man who killed her. But was he not intoxicated when he did it? Did he not obtain his drink from the saloon keeper, and did not the persons who voted for the license law authorize the saloon keeper to sell his liquors? There were then three persons responsible for this murder—the drunken father, the saloon keeper and the voter for the licensed saloon. But of these three, which was the most responsible? The father would not have killed his only child if he had not been under the influence of

liquor obtained from the saloon, and the saloon keeper would not have sold the drink to the father if he had not had a license, which the voters gave to him. So, then, the one most responsible was the one who voted

for the license law. This, then, is the meaning of the words that "whoever votes for the license law is responsible for the saloon and its consequences," and may we soon all realize this fact and act accordingly.



A CHRISTMAS PRAYER.

(Written for the Christmas Program of
the Alpha Theta Society.)

While a thousand bells are pealing
Out upon the frosty air,
Messages of joy and gladness
To this weary world of care;
While a thousand, thousand voices
Grateful hearts in love upraise,
May my heart and voice, dear Saviour,
Offer faltering notes of praise.

While thy weary, toiling children
Pause amid the strife and din,
And a peace that passeth knowledge
Steals away the pain of sin;
While they listen half enraptured
As the angels sing thy love,
Lord, may e'en one faint tone reach me
While my face is turned above.

While the happy, joyful Yule-tide
Turns our thoughts in love to thee,
Brings the manger cradle near us,
Clothes anew the mystery;
Father, this one prayer I offer:
At thy feet my life I lay;
May I be stronger, purer, better
On each new Christmas day.

—E. A. H.



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APRIL, 1905.

THE management beg to make an
announcement which may be a
surprise to some. It is true,
nevertheless: Subscriptions are
most willingly received by the busi-
ness manager!

THE present issue of The Alman-
ian was delayed because of the
fact that we do not publish a
May number. As has been the cus-

tom for several years the May and
June numbers will be combined in
order that we make commencement
number larger and better. It will
contain the pictures of the literary
societies, track team, base ball team,
coach, manager, etc. It will have a
record of the games of the season.

WE are especially pleased to pub-
lish this number in the honor
of our ladies' literary society
—Alpha Theta. At the request of
the management the society very
kindly consented to contribute the
literary productions for this issue.
We are certain that this arrangement
will meet the hearty approval of all.
Alpha Theta has this year presented
no public program, and so this will
serve as a presentation of a part of
their regular work. We take this
opportunity of thanking them for
the favor shown to us and to our
readers.

WE have a happy prospect. And
here's to the loyal alumni that
are making it possible! It
seems now that we really are going
to have a "big alumni day at Alma."
Since the spring vacation the grads.
at Princeton have been communicat-
ing with some of the present students
and faculty regarding this special
day. It is the intention that there
shall be a base ball game between
the regular team and the old stars.
But this will not be all of the day's
program. The sports will start with
a parade of the teams, students, col-
ors, banners and horns with one con-
fused intermingling of cheers, yells,

songs and noise in general. In other words, there will be a "good old time." It is planned that this parade shall "do" the town and get the people excited and interested enough to realize that something is going to happen on Davis field. If this plan can materialize, and no doubt it will, there will very likely be other field sports. It is possible that a tennis tournament can be brought off with Hyney, Baker and Bruske to lead it. This part of the program is as yet an uncertainty, but by no means an impossibility. We hope it will be a special feature of the day. The date for these events will be some time in May, probably on the eleventh. The promoters of this affair are desirous of making it an annual one. Let us help to make it a success. It will be a good tradition to hand down to future generations.

FAIN'T echoes and re-echoes are still heard from the state oratorical contest. In the past few weeks each college paper has tried to do justice to the representative of its own college, making very clear the ability of that particular orator, whether he had the good fortune to get a high rank or not. In case he did succeed the judges were highly complimented on their very wise judgment. In case he did not succeed, the judges reaped the fruits of their carelessness or poor judgment, whichever it happened to be. They would have been made to understand, could they have read some of the criticisms, that they had committed an unexcusable and non-understand-

able blunder. The bit of talk and back-talk between Olivet and Albion was the subject of conversation in more than one college, no doubt. The former's very wholesome advice to the latter to look, learn and be wise was accepted by Albion, who promised very faithfully in the "Pleiad" to follow the victor's plan of campaign, which leadeth unto victory, adding that with the "effulgent glare of the Echoe's genius to light the pathway, possibly even Albion might eventually evolve a record in oratory only equalled by that of the Echo in literature." There appeared several hundred words in both papers equally "loaded." Had Zeus been looking in this direction, he surely would have shaken old Olympus and cried, "When will these mortals cease to scrap?"

AN editorial DON'T! Please don't drop an article, story or poem into the item box without signing your name to it. If in some exceptional case it seems best to have no name printed with the article, at least allow the editor to know whose paper he is publishing. This will avoid several difficulties. We will not agree to print anonymous articles.

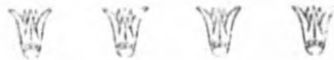
THE senior class have been making plans to present a class play before the students in the near future. The play, written by David Johnson, is based upon some incidents and legends of Grecian mythology. The adventures of Agamemnon have a part in the plot. The

presentation of this will take the place of the "County Fair," which the seniors managed last year. We are pleased to hear that this year's class are following the precedent of last year's in bringing about an annual "doing." We are pleased that they are giving us something new in class life—an original play.

—•—

THE article on the last page of this issue, written by Prof. E. D. Pennell, of our commercial school, will be of interest to all stu-

dents and friends of Alma, and to any who are thinking of entering upon a business career and are planning upon a business education. In the past three years the commercial school has made excellent progress in efficiency. Under Prof. Pennell's management it has grown to a place among the best schools for business training in the state. We are glad to give Prof. Pennell an opportunity to speak for the line of work in which he instructs.



ALUMNI.

THIS is the last number of The Almanian before we read those suggestive and welcome words, "Commencement Number." There is time for a little meditation on our part. Some of us are scarcely without the college walls, others have now placed a decade between them and the old day of graduation. But all of us have been out long enough to delight in the days of reunion, and let our meditation be along this line, and let us come back '91's, '92's, '93's, as well as '01's, '02's and '03's. Commencement 1905—let it be the banner year for old "grads."

—•—

The Interior for March 2nd, 1905, contains the photo of Geo. A. Hill, "00," pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Rochester, Indiana. An interesting account of Mr. Hill's successful pastorate was appended.

The relations of Alma College and the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton have been pleasant, owing to the large number of students who have taken their preparatory work for that institution in Alma. It is with pleasure that we chronicle the following:

Anton L. Winckler, ex-'03, and two years at Houghton, has been made Assistant Mining Engineer for the Atlantic mine. The Atlantic mine is one of the best managed of the Upper Peninsula, and to be on their staff of "first" workmen is an honor to any man.

Glenn Robinson, ex-'04, and three years at Houghton, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Mining Engineer with the Tamarack Mining Company, at Calumet, Mich., which position was formerly held by Mr. Eugene Tinker, ex-'03. Mr. Tinker

has a position in Alma for the present.

Cameron Hartness, ex-'05, and two years at Houghton, is making an excellent record in class marks, and is spoken of by some of Houghton's "old timers" as a coming man for mining engineering.

There are mines and minors and miners, and the above notes from Houghton are anticipatory of others from Minnesota. Pearl Fuller, '03, who has furnished the Almanian recently with a mining article, has been joined by his classmate T. G. Timby, '03, who, with Claude Baker, ex-'05, will work in the plant of the Stevenson Iron Mining Company at Hibbing, Minnesota.

Next to mines we prefer a typewriter, and "The Fox," manufactured at Grand Rapids, is a standard machine. F. W. McCabe, '98, has charge of the Saginaw agency, covering the territory of 13 counties. You will find "Mc" on floor 5 in the Beringer at East Saginaw. Give him a call, but don't get "Foxy."

The preachers must have another chance now. Sherman L. Divine, '98, assistant pastor of the Third Presbyterian church in Chicago, preached in the First Church at Bay City in March, and made a brief visit at the college.

H. R. Beatty, ex-'96, is now pastor of the M. E. Church at Romulus, Michigan, and reports a pleasant field.

Next to the pulpit comes the press, both daily and otherwise.

W. F. Knox, ex-'98, is president

of the Michigan Press Association. The Detroit Free Press of March 23, 1905, contains the picture of Mr. Knox and other officials of the Press Association. The association have planned to have their annual trip this year include Halifax, and "Go to Halifax" has now become a living reality.

Raymond H. Bangs, ex-'04, Coffeyville, Kansas, and Mrs. Raymond H. Bangs, both of the same city. The event occurred February 22nd at the home of the bride, near Ithaca. Congratulations, long life and a cup of coffee.

The Alma Journal, of March 30, 1905, contains an interesting notice of the Caple-Soule hardware firm, capitalized at \$20,000, which means that W. W. Caple, the old academy and commercial man, and H. H. Soule, '03, are in partnership. They have a hard line, but one which will "ware" well and are worthy of the success which everyone is confident they will achieve.

A letter from David H. Magaw, '99, states that he spent last year as government guard at St. Louis. After the exposition closed he became a traveler, toured the southern states, crossed the Atlantic and arrived in Belfast, Ireland, on February 10, where he has since been visiting relatives. He plans to visit England and Scotland before returning to this country.

For the past two months the name of Paul Bruske, '98, has appeared at the top of the sporting page of the Detroit Times. Bruske has become

one of the best sporting editors on Michigan papers.

Rev. S. P. Todd, field secretary of the college, conducted evangelistic services at the Flushing Presbyterian church during March. We are pleased to learn that H. N. Ronald, '03, will supply that church this coming summer.

Ray Swigart, '04, principal of the Clare high school, spent vacation at

his home in Alma.

We learn that Caven Ronald, ex-'06, is busily engaged in a wholesale hardware house in Portland, Oregon. A. W. Wright, of Alma, called upon him when in Portland recently. It seems that Mr. Wright is one of the stockholders of the company.

Lucius Bagley, '03, spent the last week of March in Chicago enjoying a musical feast.



ABOUT THE CAMPUS.

OPENING LECTURE.

THE term opened on April 4 with a full attendance. At the chapel exercises, Prof. Rockwell, of Alma high school, delivered the customary lecture. He chose as his subject "The Scientific Literature of the Bible," a line of discussion never before treated in a chapel lecture; yet the address was very appropriate for the occasion, especially as a supplement to the address delivered earlier in the year by Rev. Hoag of the city upon "The Poetry of the Bible." The speaker stated that his discussion would be by no means an exhaustive one, because of the short time allotted him; however, he gave many valuable suggestions for further thought and considerations, and in several cases conclusively proved that modern science does not conflict with old testament teaching, especially that of Genesis regarding

the formation of the earth and its relation to the universe, and that Job and Solomon regarding the nature of the earth. He made a careful distinction between scientific literature with a scientific purpose, and poetry and historical records with simply scientific suggestions and illustrations, the latter being the realm of the old testament books which he quoted. He attributed to Moses, Job and Solomon a scientific knowledge not wholly unlike that of present times, and offered as his view that the illustrations regarding the universe, so common in Job and Solomon's writing, were there as the most natural illustrations that would occur to men with a scientific learning. The lecture was highly interesting to all the college, and Mr. Rockwell received a hearty applause.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Miss Essie Hooper, accompanied

by Miss Bushnell, gave a musical recital at Northport during vacation.

Several of the students remained in Alma over vacation. Some of the fellows enjoyed housekeeping so well that they were sorry college opened again (?).

The college catalogue for the year 1905 is now at the printers and soon will be ready for distribution.

A. J. Funnel, formerly of Fenton, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Alma Presbyterian church. His work begins May 1st. He has supplied the pulpit here, however, when it was possible during the past month.

The Science club began early in April to make plans for Arbor Day. It seemed best, on account of the numerous trees that have been planted in the past few years, to plant shrubs of various kinds to add floral beauty to the campus as well as the beauty of the foliage. The plan is an excellent one. Alma will soon be unsurpassed for blooming plants, and blooming manhood and womanhood, too.

Our esteemed political professor was given cheer after cheer on the morning of April 4, when he made his appearance at chapel. A. P. Cook is alderman of the third ward of the city of Alma, elected on the Republican ticket by an overwhelming majority!

Officers of the Science club for the ensuing year are: Wm. Cooper, president; Paul Allured, vice-president; Miss Emma Butler, secretary; Geo. Sutton, treasurer.

The bible classes of the Y. M. C. A. now number about fifty, the number being divided into eight classes.

Prof. Troop's series of lectures on Shakespeare closed this month with his address on the "Tempest." The course has proved very entertaining and instructive. We are glad that the college can have the advantages of such a course, given by a university professor. Not only are the benefits of the lecture itself to be considered in such a case. The opportunity given for college and university credit is important. Several this year have taken the examinations and will not only be given credit here, but at Chicago also, should they desire to continue study there at some future time. To any prospective student at the university this entrance upon the Chicago extension course, which is not at all expensive, will save one just that much valuable time there. A student here, taking two, three or four of these courses, would be greatly benefited. We hope this course may be made an annual affair, with lectures on various branches of work.

ZETA SIGMA.

Election for third term resulted as follows: President, Chas. Chapman, '05; vice-president, Fred Soule, '06; secretary, Ernest Rohlf, '07; treasurer, Harry Helmer, '08; first critic, Erle Casterlin, '07; second critic, Earl Webber, '05; janitor, Israel Himmelhoch. In accordance with custom the president took the society to Frank's. A new custom re-

cently established makes it necessary for the janitor to set 'em up, too.

A committee has been secured, whose work it is to beautify the society room. New pictures and supplies will be procured.

PHI PHI ALPHA.

The Phi Phi Alpha gave their annual public in the college chapel Monday evening of March 20.

It has heretofore been the custom of the society in giving their public to give a regular literary program, but this year they endeavored to entertain the public by representing the United States senate. The officers of the senate were: President, Harold P. Wilson; secretary, Herman N. Morse. The various senators were represented by the following men:

Senator Beveridge, Indiana—Clair Cratzenburgh.

Senator Dolliver, Iowa—C. F. Angell.

Senator Aldrich, Maryland—D. A. Johnson.

Senator Burrows, Michigan—M. L. Marshall.

Senator Alger, Michigan—I. A. Purdy.

Senator Clark, Montana—J. N. King.

Senator Gallinger, New Hampshire—A. R. Moon.

Senator Platt, New York—Norman Angell.

Senator Cockran, New York—P. J. Allured.

Senator Frye, Pennsylvania—L. E. Anderson.

Senator Bailey, Texas—Stanley

Johnson.

Senator Spooner, Wisconsin—L. J. Butler.

Senator La Follette, Wisconsin—F. N. Cobb.

The program began at 8 o'clock by prayer by Dr. Bruske. A committee was held for the purpose of examining Senator Reed Smoot of Utah to decide whether or not he should be unseated in the U. S. senate.

The Smoot committee were:

Senator Burrows, chairman; Senators Clark, Spooner, Aldrich, Cockran, Beveridge and Frye, members.

Reed Smoot was represented by I. A. Purdy. Mr. W. F. Taylor (witness for defense) by A. R. Moon. After a careful examination of Mr. Taylor and then of Mr. Smoot, and after a discussion by the committee, it was decided that Senator Cockran should give a favorable report at the next meeting. The committee was dismissed and the senate was assembled for the consideration of executive business. Important questions were discussed, such as the southern representation bill, and a well delivered speech was given by Senator Dolliver in favor of the arbitration treaty. The discussion of the southern representation bill, by Senators Beveridge, Aldrich, Spooner and Clark, was hot and interesting. The breakfast food petition was read by the secretary, and a motion made to refer it to the committee on Wright hall hash foundry and biscuit forge, the motion was carried.

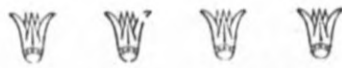
The interstate commerce bill was also discussed thoroughly by Sena-

tor La Follette.

The society worked hard for this public and feel that it was a success and improvement over their previous publics. Every man has "the feeling" and is working hard, and a bright future can be seen for the society. Now the society will turn its attention to a debate, which it is to have with the Zeta Sigma society on

May 8. The question is: Resolved, That the best interests of society and labor demand the open shop.

Probably those who will take part in the debate that night are Mr. D. A. Johnson, L. J. Butler, J. N. King, F. W. Cobb and C. Cratzenburgh. The Zeta Sigma society has a strong team and it means work for every man.



ATHLETICS.

BASEBALL.

The first game of baseball of the season was played April 20 with a picked team from the city. In the four innings played the college scored seven to the opponents one. The game with Mt. Pleasant Indians for April 22 was cancelled on account of storm. The schedule for season: April 26, Mt. Pleasant Indian School, Alma; April 28, Hillsdale College, Hillsdale; April 29, M. A. C., Lausing; May 5, Olivet, Olivet; May 6, Mt. Pleasant Normal School, Mt. Pleasant; May 11, Alma College Alumni, Alma; May 13, Greenville High School, Alma; May 19, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo; May 20, Ferris Institute, Big Rapids; May 23, Shepherd, Alma; May 27, Albion College, Alma; May 30, Shepherd, (Two Games), Shepherd; June 10, Mt. Pleasant Normal School, Alma.

INTERCOLLEGIATE.

Albion rejoices over the defeat their debating team "inflicted" upon the Washington-Jefferson college team. It seems the judges gave Albion the unanimous decision.

Just before vacation M. A. C. defeated Albion in a dual indoor meet by a score of 63 to 29.

In a track team meet at Olivet last month, Hyney of Albion came within one inch of equalling the world's record in the high dive, clearing the bar at 5 feet 11 inches.

The Albion pleiad says: "Since Alma is minus the services of Ralph Hyney, a three times M. I. A. A. tennis champion, some of the other schools will stand a reasonable chance of winning first place."

The "Anchor" of Hope college remarks regarding their orator's rank in the state contest: "It was his (Mr. Bush) misfortune that he did not draw the lucky number in this year's lottery."

The new system of marking at the state contest, like the old system, has proven unsatisfactory, and a committee from Hope, Olivet and M. A. C. are discussing new methods preparatory to a change.

The walls of Wells hall at M. A. C. have been leveled to the ground and the debris is being cleared away for the new hall.

Hillsdale now offers to the strongest girl in college a handsome gold medal, bearing the motto "Strength Delights To Be Tested." The contest will be held in June.

Jay L. Barker, of Hillsdale, has been honored by re-election as editor-in-chief of the Collegian for next year.

The seniors at Albion will give a class play as a part of the commencement exercises.

The students of Illinois university have formed a co-operative association, and will sell books, stationery and novelties at a low rate. An employment bureau is in connection with the concern.

We learn in the first bulletin of Albion college, recently published, that "among the colleges of Michigan, Albion college unquestionably has held for many years the highest rank."

Betts, of Olivet, beat the intercollegiate record in the shot put by almost a foot. Distance, 38 feet 4 inches. It is too bad that it was not an intercollegiate contest.

SPRING'S USHERING IN.

Very dark and drear and cold the night,
Feeling then the last of winter's might,
I sat at my desk drearily dreaming,
From my text then wearily gleaning,
Till it had an insane mien.

And changing then with a quill in hand,
Wishing winter's might would lose its
band,
I dreaming sung in poet's rhythmic
tongue,
Of all that's so dear to myraid tongue,
When their loves they tell in songs.

I sung of times not then in season,
When the village folk bid to reason,
Then around about the village store,
The venerable sires to talk of lore,
Sires from grand old Ireland's shore.

I sung of all that lone lovers love,
Beneath the tree and lone moaning dove,
Of the maiden's blushing summer bliss,
When he gently steals a silent kiss,
Ah, 'tis then a stolen bliss.

I sung of what to be and will be,
When the leaves cover the almond tree,
Of the sower's soon high sprouting grain
Beneath the showers of April rain,
The wintry pain is then gain.

But as I sung, a low moan rumble
Rolled from the clouds with many a
grumble;
A great black mass came in a tumble,
Filled us with awe, the very earth
trembled,
Nature's power was in flower.
And then the mass was rent asunder,
And the season's first rumbling thunder
Came on and on with a rumbling roar,
On till winter's power was no more;
It had passed the northern shores.

And all night long in a mighty splash
Came Heaven's torrents with lightening
flash;
Now with a rumble, now with a crash,
It trembled the earth and shook the
sash,
Free was earth from winter's dearth.

At morn the red sun rose up in the east,
To wake the earth from its nightly feast;
But o'er the earth the tempest had cast
A different hue, left as it passed;
It had ushered in the spring.

—A Student.

A SONG OF PRAISE AND PRAYER.

Oh, God, the father of all thou art,
Thy goodness we proclaim,
And spread the tidings to every heart,
All glory to thy name.

We know how thou hast brought us forth
From sin and misery,
We thank thee now, dear Lord, in love,
All glory be to thee.

Now, Lord, we look to thee for help;
Let aid and comfort be
Our stay in every trial of life,
And crown us, Lord, with thee.

If in our hearts one sin you note,
To us, dear Lord, reveal;
And cleanse us, Lord, as thou art clean,
And we will do thy will.

Oh, Lord, to thee we give all praise,
And in adoration hold,
And with thy spirit ever grow
In righteousness more bold.
—Claude Watson, '09.

HORSE ON "UNCLE JOE."

Speaker Cannon is a great lover of green corn. He boards at the Arlington and one day took one of his Illinois farmer constituents to dinner with him. Cannon made his dinner on green corn, eating seven ears. The farmer asked him how much he paid for board at the Arlington, and Cannon replied: "Six dollars a day." "Well," said the farmer constituent, "Joe, don't you think it would be cheaper for you to board at a livery stable?"

One day Willie came home from Sunday school and when asked by his mother to repeat the golden text, he replied: "Don't get scared, you'll get the quilts." His mother was horrified, and upon inquiring what it was, found that he meant, "Fear not, I will send a comforter unto you."

Said the shoe to the stocking,
"I'll wear a hole in you."
Said the stocking to the shoe,
"I'll be darned if you do."—Ex.

A lecturer at a big meeting gave utterance to the following: "All along the untrodden paths of the future we seen the hidden footprints of an unseen hand."

What Does the Commercial School do for the Young Man Entering Into Business.

Prof. E. D. Pennell.

Among the many educational movements of the nineteenth century none has been more marked than the development of professional training. At the beginning of that century professional training was restricted almost entirely to the schools of theology, law and medicine. But during the last hundred years there have been established in our midst schools of engineering in its various forms—military, civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical; colleges of mining, forestry and scientific agriculture; colleges of the fine arts—architecture, painting and music. There have also been founded trade schools which enable the mechanic or operative in almost every line to become instructed in the theory as well as the practice of his calling. Not alone has there been an increase in the number and variety of these schools, but there has been a remarkable improvement in their courses of study. They have become more and more theoretical in that they have given the pupil a more profound understanding of the subject with which he deals, and at the same time they have become more practical in that they have enabled him to use that understanding better for his own service and that of his fellow men.

The work of commercial training has witnessed a similar broadening and a similar improvement. At the beginning of the nineteenth century we had practically no schools of business training at all. At the middle of the century such schools were few in number, and for the most part superficial in their aim. Today they claim a place in the educational system of every state, and make good that claim by a progressive widening of scope and improvement of method. The commercial school enjoys the distinction of being one of the first technical schools of this country, and however crude or imperfect in its origin, it has developed a

course of training that meets acceptably business wants and conditions. By keeping in close touch and sympathy with the needs and approved methods of modern business, and by incorporating into its curriculum subjects of educative value, it has so popularized this training that it is almost as essential now to educate for business as to educate for law, theology or medicine.

What, then, does the modern commercial school do for the young man entering into business? In the first place it gives him the special training required to make him useful and of service in the business world. It stimulates him by modern subjects and practical methods to right thinking, noble endeavor and correct conduct. First of all it trains him to take his place in the business world; but, more than this, it aims to develop power, business insight and skill. It acquaints him with the technique and meaning of business, its usages, customs and laws; in short, it prepares him to begin his business career and helps him to win success.

The commercial and industrial activity interlacing all classes and conditions of society have grown so complex, to such magnitude and proportions, that a knowledge of its operating principles and its mechanical structure is absolutely necessary for a business career. Men who grow up with the change could, by association and daily intercourse, readily adapt themselves to the new conditions, but the young men of today who shall be called upon to carry on the business of the merchant, banker or trader of tomorrow, must be educated in the functions and duties of that work.

The recent and wonderful development of electricity, the common use of the telephone and telegraph, the overcoming of the natural forces of water, and the achievements along the line of rapid

transit have revolutionized the commerce of the country. These agencies have multiplied trade and systematized business. They have resulted in laws, both general and special, for the conduct of business that must be studied and obeyed; and the day when business could be learned as an ordinary trade is a thing of the past.

Learning business by apprenticeship is no longer tolerated in the modern business office. The merchant of today has neither the time nor inclination to be a schoolmaster in his own office. He demands employes that are trained to do the duties that are required in the modern counting room.

In the second place the commercial school places the young man in the association of successful business men. Think for a moment what it means to associate with tactful and resourceful business men, to take their dictation, to write their thoughts, to think as they think, to work, to invent, to plan, to execute, in complete accord with that which is brightest and best in business life. The ability to do stenographic work so places young men that they are able to obtain information in connection with the business of their employer, which in turn enables them to secure advancement therein. This association gives young men strength and confidence and a desire to excel. They develop fixed habits and customs, they become thinkers and workers, and ultimately are the men who take the places of those with whom they are associated.

There is one thing that the commercial schools of the country have not been able to overcome, or have not overcome, and that is the deficient English education of many of those who come to them for instruction. It has been deemed best to admit any who applied for admission, the only requirement being a sufficient knowledge of English to carry on the work. This has placed the school in an

improper perspective, and has subjected it to a great deal of scorn and derision. At the present time, however, the better class of commercial schools are requiring a higher standard of preparation from those who apply to them for admission, and the result is much more satisfactory to the student, the teacher and the employer. There is grave danger in widening the sphere of professional training and carrying it down to too early a period in the school life. It interferes with that substratum of general education which it is necessary for every man and every woman to have. The young man should be made to understand that in these days to train for business requires the same broad general education as does a preparation for the law, medicine or theology. It must be made plain to him that our school training in business, like our college training in engineering or law, is a serious preparation for a specific work rather than an attempt to introduce a wholesale smattering of knowledge about that work into a general curriculum. A good high school education, together with special training in business, is sufficient for a young man entering into business; a college education, however, with the same special education, is infinitely better. Those who are acquainted with the facts will not deny that today special opportunities of the highest rank, in business, are opening to the college man who is trained for business. They are being sought out in practically every kind of business for the positions of responsibility. The college man, by virtue of his college training, has developed systematic habits, has complete control of his intellectual powers, and is fitted in such a manner that he may be able to direct those powers successfully in any special direction. In addition to all of this, he is fitted to enjoy that higher life which every man is entitled to enjoy to the utmost.

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