

The Weekly Almanian

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H. M. Crooks Inaugurated President of Alma

BIG EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Nationally Known Educators Held Sessions in Connection With Inauguration.

The big educational conference of college presidents, held here on Tuesday in connection with inauguration of Harry Means Crooks as president of Alma college, was a big success from start to finish.

On Tuesday afternoon a session was held in the Alma college chapel at which time the general theme, "The Contribution of the American College to Society," was discussed by some able leaders of well known American colleges. President W. O. Carrier of Carroll college presided.

"The Contribution in the Field of Scholarship" was taken by President John S. Nollen of Lake Forest college. He brought out the fact that the contribution was a large one, from the fact that the greater portion of the students in the graduate schools were college men, and that theological seminaries were filled from the college ranks, and that the college gave a desire for personal attainment made for professional talents and polite learning.

Rev. E. A. McAlpin, D. D. LL. D., president of The College Board of the Presbyterian church, took the subject from the "Field of Religious Leadership." He said in part, that colleges were started to educate for Christian work, and that it implants religion in the students. He also stated that the universities kept away from teaching religion through a fear of being called sectarian.

The discussion "In the Field of Statesmanship," which was to have been taken by Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris, was left out, as the Governor could not be present owing to state work.

"In Matters of Public Taste" was the standpoint from which the Hon. Charles Moore of Detroit, took up the subject. In his discussion Mr. Moore stated that the college trained the unit to seek the best, and made for a better humanity; that the college students are gathered under a true leadership. One man said he might be able to undersell the world in automobiles, but that one man could not make world peace, leaving in the minds of the audience that college students working towards that end, might be able to do it.

President J. Campbell White of The College of Wooster, took the subject from the standpoint of World Wide Movements. The college students are organized for Christian work he stated. They expect a power in leading to the Christian life, and that they keep their eyes on the world tasks. The student volunteer movement, world wide, for the betterment of humanity, is one proof of this. Thinking in religious contributions the college put forth the mightiest forces in the world.

At the evening session with Dr. Kane, president of Olivet, presiding, the general theme, "What Should the American Public Expect of the Denominational College?" was discussed by President Hutchins of Michigan President McClure of McCormick seminary. President Hutchins took the subject from the expectations in aiding to meet the problems of the commonwealth. He said in part that the college was an essential part of the educational machinery of the commonwealth to the denominational college could not be over estimated; that the college offered opportunities of the first order in general knowledge and culture. The college, he stated, fitted men for public service and citizenship, that it molded forces, and taught its students to make sacrifices for the public good, and that the college professor has the best opportunities for impressing the need of broad views and the need of good character building.

In taking up the subject from the expectations in religious education, President G. J. K. McClure of McCormick seminary, said in part that



Pres H. B. Hutchins
University of Michigan



Pres Crooks - Alma



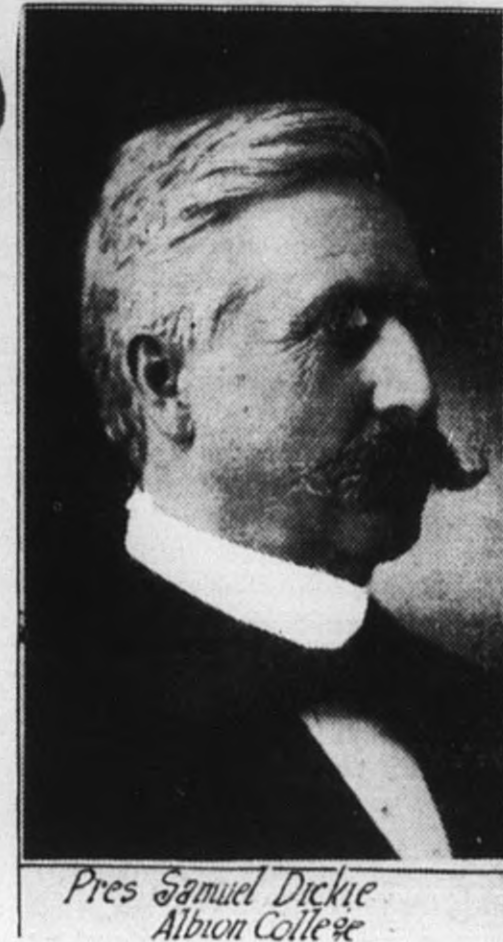
Dean Thomas C. Blaisdell
School of Liberal Arts, State College



Pres J. C. White
College of Wooster



Pres John S. Nollen
Lake Forest



Pres Samuel Dickie
Albion College

of the college did four things: First, Alliance created with Christian life. Second, loyalty to convictions taught. Third, mastership of intellect, taught. Fourth, assistance given to world needs. In summing up these four facts, he called attention to the fact that the first letter from each of these spelled Alma. He also told of the way he had watched Alma and its many students that have taken up religious work.

A general theme, "What Equipment is Necessary for the Work" was discussed by President W. W. Boyd of the Western College for Women, and President Dickie of Albion. Dr. Boyd took the subject from the view of equipment needed in endowments and buildings. He brought forth the fact that it had been estimated that it cost \$217 to educate a student each year, and that a college with one hundred students would need an endowment of \$400,000, if the money invested yielded five per cent. Alma is educating more on this sum of money. Alma needs more endowment that is plain. He took up the building proposition also in a fine way.

President Dickie discussed what the officers and faculty needed, and brought out the view that the instructor needed in the college was a person who was a scholar, a teacher, a wholesome Christian character, and who was loyal to the standards of the denomination, those who could best implant the ideals of Christian men and womanhood in the students.

The theme, "What are the Motives and Means for the Task?" was taken by J. Ross Stevenson, president of Princeton seminary. His address was short and to the point, and then just as pointedly, he said that the church was not aiding the college as it should be aided.

The Men's Glee club and quartette

of the college furnished music during the evening, under the direction of Professor Veatch, and were warmly greeted with each appearance. As the pipe organ was out of order, it was impossible to give the recital.

On Wednesday morning of this week Harry Means Crooks was formally inaugurated as president of Alma college, before a large audience, which packed the college chapel.

At 9:30 the academic procession started from Wright hall and marched in twos down the walks to the campus, to the chapel, where the audience was waiting for the ceremonies to start.

The Honorable L. A. Sharp of this city, representing the board of trustees, gave the address of welcome to the official delegates of the various colleges and universities present. In his address he said that the view of the world had changed that it was no longer considered a man's world, but a man's and a woman's world; that Alma college was a Christian college. In his address he paid a glowing tribute to the late Ammi W. Wright, whose name will always be remembered in connection with Alma college.

Dean James E. Mitchell of Alma college presented the official delegates of the various colleges and universities to Harry Means Crooks and president Barkley, chairman of the board of trustees, and applause greeted each name, which was greatly prolonged with the presentation of president Hutchins of the University of Michigan, ex-president Snyder of M. A. C., and Dean Thomas C. Blaisdell of Penn State college, formerly president of Alma college.

The formal inauguration of Harry Means Crooks as president of Alma college followed, with Dr. James Barkley of Detroit, presiding. With

the transfer of the insignia of office completed, the inaugural prayer was given by President J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton Seminary.

In his inaugural address President Harry Means Crooks said that he did not intend to set down any set of rules for Alma college, which could not hold because of changing conditions. He said that Alma college was a Christian college, and that the best could be brought out through a sympathetic understanding of the instructor and student, and that Alma college welcomed both sexes and all creeds. He hoped for a long term which might be filled with achievements.

In his charge to the president, John H. McCracken, president of Lafayette college charged president Crooks to do three things, to lead Alma, to lead Alma somewhere, and to lead in society, which would bring about the best for Alma college, through training its students rightly, and to go in the right direction.

In his charge to the trustees, Rev. William Hiram Foulkes of Philadelphia, brought out three things also, the trust of wealth to which the trustees were in charge, the trust of truth, and the trust to youth, those attending college, whose keeping was in charge of the board of trustees.

Degrees were conferred at the close of the exercises. A degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Dr. Thomas C. Blaisdell, now Dean of the Department of Liberal Arts at Penn State, and former president of Alma college. President W. O. Carrier of Carroll college, Wisconsin, was also granted an LL. D. degree, which was conferred. Rev. Louis Brooke of Howell, a graduate of Alma college with the class of '96, was granted the degree of D.D. which was conferred. The degree of D. D. was also conferred

VERY INTERESTING SESSIONS

Wonderful Addresses Given by Famous Leaders in Education.

In an eloquent manner Dr. Mason of the Presbyterian church introduced Dr. Joseph W. Cochran, secretary of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian church of America, to the students and friends of Alma college.

Dr. Cochran responded with a pre-inaugural sermon that fulfilled the highest expectation of the large audience that crowded into the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning.

Dr. Mason in his introduction spoke of the wonderful power of Dr. Cochran in calling young men to the Christian ministry.

The following are some of the main thoughts of the sermon:

"I have the honor as a servant of the Board of Education to come to you this morning. This is to be a great week for Alma college, a great week for the church, a great week for the state of Michigan, but it cannot be too great in its tribute to the man whom it is to inaugurate.

"Behold I make all things new." What are the ages that have gone before and are yet to come. Behold he that sitteth on the throne is making all things new.

"We see great, new movements emerging in form like great buildings against the sky. The world does not half comprehend them, but God in them is moulding His kingdom.

"Think of the great economic development of America. Fifty years ago our means of transportation were the canal boats and ox cart. Today we have our grey hounds of the oceans, team trains, aeroplanes, and telegraph service. It is possible to relate ourselves instantly with the world a thousand miles away. The advances of the last fifty years have literally shrunk the world.

"Today America is in danger of becoming soft with prosperity. Eighteen years ago we fought and defeated Spain when we were comparatively a small nation, holding the Monroe Doctrine to our breast fearing we would lose it. Internationally we were not regarded as a great nation. America would have no part in the great Eastern problem; we feared and dreaded the policies of the European nations. Today we are a world empire, with a voice in the Eastern problem, (Continued on Page Two)

upon Dr. E. A. McAlpin, president of The College Board Presbyterian Church, and the same degree was conferred upon Rev. Angus Cameron of Detroit. The degree to Dr. Cameron was granted some time ago, but not conferred until this week.

The inaugural luncheon held immediately after the close of the Wednesday forenoon exercises held the large gathering most of the afternoon. Miss Albertson more than surprised the guests with the magnificence of the luncheon, which she had prepared for them. Everything that could be done, was done by her in a most painstaking manner.

Harry M. Gage, president of Huron college, S. D.; President Nollen of Lake Forest college, Illinois; President Stevenson of Princeton seminary; President McClure of McCormick seminary, Dr. Reed of Auburn seminary, President White of the College of Wooster, and Dean Thomas C. Blaisdell of Penn State, and former president of Alma, were speakers at the luncheon.

A telegram from Ex-President August F. Bruske of Alma college was read at the luncheon, one of congratulations to the college. Following the reading of this message a telegram of felicitation was sent to the former Alma president to his California home.

VERY INTERESTING SESSIONS

(Continued from page one)
and our greater purpose reaching to a parliament of the nations and a common civilization for the world. America last year controlled 29 per cent of the international trade of the world.

"The present time is witnessing a great social and political unrest. For instance Mexico. Mexico is striving, shifting toward the light. Portugal is working for a republic and independence. Turkey, breaking down the bonds of Mohammedism, is looking to a new day. Persia and India are in a state of ferment trying to shake off false rule. When China became a republic it startled the world. What does it all mean? It means the coming of God's new day. The collapse of civilization in Europe is not the failure of Christianity. Europe in its policies and actual life has been sowing the wind, and reaping the whirlwind. Europe claimed to have Christian doctrines, while in reality she repudiated the ideal of Jesus Christ.

"Europe is a lesson for America to maintain a consistent full program, with Jesus ruling the national conscience. This program needs people of conviction, passion, sincerity, sympathy and persistence that will lead out.

This presents the problem of leadership. The problem demands vital Christian leadership that will determine a righteous course of action for the future.

The Christian colleges of today are the laboratories that are producing Christian leadership. Our inauguration this week is to place at the head of these laboratories, a man whose vision and tremendous grasp, we at present can't fully appreciate.

"The problem of Christian leadership is distinctly a problem of the Christian colleges. Since this present war the world has come to realize the power of Christian leadership. Ministers and missionaries in the warring countries, especially in India and Turkey, have been called to do political work such as they never felt equal to do, and have performed their tasks with efficiency and power. But Christian leadership is not confined to ministers and missionaries alone. There are many new avenues which demand men of executive ability and Christian purpose. Journalism, philanthropists, Christian business men, Christian farmers. But the challenge is chiefly to the Christian college.

"There are some parts of the church's program that we are defaulting in. The ministry of today only numbers the same as it did in 1835." Dr. Cochran laid emphasis upon the fact that lots of church people are eager and willing to give their money, but discourage their children from entering the Christian ministry." Dr. Cochran recited the beautiful legend of the mother, who was singing to sleep her baby boy, and there appeared unto her angels. The first said: "Give me the child, I will give him the power of a thousand men, before whom men will bow, but the mother waved him away. The second said: "I am the angel of wealth," and said, "I will give him great wealth, he will have power to turn all things into gold." Then came the third, his head wet with the morning dew, and his feet bleeding from the rough and stony way, "Give me your child, I will lead him in the paths of service and sacrifice; his life will be of service, and he will leave pathways of flowers wherever he goes." The mother put the young child into the arms of Jesus Christ. Consider the claim of Jesus Christ; yield in full surrender to His purpose and be a part of his new age." [Editors' Note.—Written from notes.]

Dr. Pence

Alma college students and friends have been the recipients of many rich treats this past week, but probably no speaker impressed the students as did Dr. Pence. His thought and advice will remain with them for time to come.

In a most interesting manner, Dr. Pence addressed his audience. His deep-rooted wit, which has given him the reputation of being the wittiest man in the Michigan Synod, prevailed thought, the address was not a gem, though, the address was not a gem, but a whole treasury. Dr. Pence has the additional reputation of having the greatest mind in the Michigan Synod. His address sustained this impression. (The editors regret that it is impossible to give the address complete, the following are a few of the main thoughts):

"Maybe as pastor of a down town city church—as a sentinel in the heart of a great city for nearly a quarter of a century—I can tell you of things ahead for you.

"This is a great age, no doubt the expression sounds trite to you, it does to me, but as a realization we can't avoid it. The past two years has seen more of the ingenuity of man, though turned to destruction, than any other two hundred years of the world's history. Living in the great prosperity of today, we are prone to think in term of our prosperity, and establish value only in a material coinage, there is a sore tendency to be carried away in our prosperity. Men are using their imagination (which is the psychological equivalent of faith) to create great enterprises and industries, and it is hard to call men away. There appears to be an indifference to spiritual things, apparently the prophet has gone out of business. But woe to the time that fails to produce the prophet. We need the sentinel on the tower, with his long vision and discerning powers—his tremendous grasp. They say the minister has become obsolete. The time was when the minister was the encyclopedia for all human wants. The young man went to the minister for advice pertaining to his education. Today he seeks his advice from his college president or professor. Many professions have arisen to relieve him of many of his jobs. The preacher can thank God that he has lost some of the jobs that never rightfully belonged to him, for today is left to him the one supreme function of putting the greatest and last value on human life."

Dr. Pence told of his experience on a Board of Commerce trip on the Great Lakes. While in Lake Superior, a dense fog came over the lake, but the ship continued to dash on through the waters at twenty-two knots an hour. A number of men were alarmed at the danger of traveling at such great speed. At first Dr. Pence walked around the lower deck, and as his alarm increased he continued to go up higher on the boat, and on the third deck, meeting the captain, he asked, "Aren't you traveling pretty fast in such a heavy fog?" The captain replied, "It is safe the pilot knows his business." Not being satisfied or comforted with the captain's answers, Dr. Pence went still higher up to the last passenger deck, and the fog up there was thick and blinding. He went up still higher to the pilot's deck; Lo, and behold! he was up above the fog and could see for miles ahead and read the danger signals on all sides.

"Now that's what we need today, men above the fog of life; you need the preacher and his function to see ahead. You men when you get into the world, take some great responsibility, don't be looking for a snap, the man who gets a snap, loses his snap. The world is looking for men who can fill great responsibilities and render unselfish service; if you are looking for a snap, all the world will find for you, is a hole to bury you in."

"A young man joined the church when he was in college, upon returning home he found his family indifferent to religion. The young man finally went to his local minister and told him, that conditions at home were too hard and he wouldn't be able to keep his Christian vows. The wise minister reached and turned on the electric light switch and said, "Electricity has been in the world ever since it began, but until a few years ago it was nothing but a streak of lightning flashing through space. Later men learned how to carry that current of lightning; they found a medium of carbon and tungsten which gives lightning a resistance, something that lightning has to force its way through, thus we have harnessed electricity and it gives us this light, just so should your Christian life through the medium of resistance become luminous. Students of Alma college, don't let your life flow through lazy channels, start out on a great work and keep on striving after the goal.

Dr. Pence also told the story of the training of Axol, one of the world's fastest horses. Axol possessed great speed, but always as he neared the home stretch would break into a gallop. Mr. Williams, the owner of Axol, had engaged different trainers, but none were able to drive Axol to a record. In great exasperation, Mr. Williams, one day determined to break Axol of his habit or kill him in trying. After a number of attempts he failed, Axol continually broke into a gallop as he neared the wire, until

finally, Mr. Williams, in a fit of angry passion drove and lashed Axol until he blistered the skin on the animal's great haunches. Axol turned loose with the fury of a runaway horse, the driver had no control over him, and the horse in his mad, dashes to get away from his driver, learned that he could trot faster than he could gallop." Some chaps have the same bad habit of breaking at the home stretch.

The address of the morning turned to the possibility of woman. Many great things have been accomplished by the complementary minds of men and women. But a woman in failure and disgrace can sink to a level, besides which a man's failure is only an apology.

The speaker then told of a young lawyer in the west. He had been chosen to defend the eight-hour law for workmen in the mines, which the mine owners were trying to determine as unconstitutional. After going through the local courts, the case was finally appealed to the supreme court. At this time Stephen F. Field was on the supreme court. The young lawyer knew that the Honorable Steven Field was probably America's greatest expounder of personal rights over against property rights. The young lawyer studied everything that Judge Field had written, knowing that if he could win Judge Field, he would win his case, for Judge Field influenced the whole court. The young lawyer worked on his brief for eighteen hours a day, for ninety days. Having arrived in Washington where he was to appeal his case, he spent the day previous in refreshing walks and exercise, that he might be ready for the morrow. About six o'clock that night the newspaper conveyed the appalling news (for the lawyer). Judge Field had resigned from the supreme bench, his resignation to take effect immediately. The young lawyer was stunned, but he did not quit; out of his mental fight that night came an idea. The next morning in court he carried out his idea and appealed his case to the empty chair of Judge Field and won his case. The decision rendered by the judges of that court on the case appealed by the lawyer, the Human Right bill of 1897, is regarded as second in importance to the Dartmouth decision. All the laws of personal liberty since that date, rest on that decision. The young lawyer followed his ideal and didn't quit. Learn how to pursue an ideal.

There never was a time when the dreamer was in greater demand than this present time, or received as much money for his services. Imagination is the power to create a thing so you can see it and embody it; success in anything depends on your ability to clearly create and embody the thing you are striving after. Dream hard if you would succeed. There is a dreamer in Detroit with socialistic and democratic ideas toward mankind. In the pursuit of his trade as an automobile mechanic, in the employment of the Packard Motor Car Co., he was fired as an incompetent workman. But every time he was fired on the outside he was fired also on the inside. The dreamer today leads one of the world's greatest industries, the Ford Motor Car Co.

At a recent banquet in Detroit a young captain of industry was asked to attend. John R. Mott was the speaker of the occasion. The young captain cynically asked, "Who is John R. Mott? Dr. Studer of the Y. M. C. A. replied, "wait and you shall see." Mr. Mott talked for forty-five minutes and had to leave because of other engagements, much to the disappointment of the audience. At the end of the speech, the young captain of industry sat limp in his chair with his hands reaching to the floor and said, "Say Studer, who am I?"

The young captain realized the greatness of John R. Mott's task. Dr. Pence's plea followed for the students to pick the office of greatest service. He called for men to man the towers. In his final word he called on Christian manhood to link their lives with Jesus Christ, who is the embodiment of all that is splendid and great—the fullest and greatest combination that man and God could make. Make Jesus Christ your hero and the passion and fuel of your life, that you may forget yourself. May He that met His cross that we might be saved from its bitterness, fire you with doubtless courage for great service.

(Editor's Note.—Written from notes.)

Educational Conference

Dr. Carrier

Dr. Carrier in introducing the speakers taking part in the symposium said in part:

"The idea of this subject of 'The American College' is what we know as the college of liberal arts and sciences that constitutes the four years of study in the young person's life between the school and the so-called university or professional school. It is when the young persons have been trained in the school and they are beginning to branch out, to ask questions, to investigate, not to do research work, but to investigate and to explore and to get the larger information for life; it is somewhere in that period where the child begins to walk and the bird begins to fly, when the freshman comes into the college and begins to ask questions not simply to understand what has been said by teacher or text-book, but rather to attain knowledge and to investigate.

"These four years of study include the subjects of history, making the student at home in all the fields of the world; it involves a broad general knowledge of science, chemistry, biology and physics, geology and astronomy—the correlating of these subjects that one may be familiar with the material physical world. It involves the study of language—the mastery of human expression. It does not include professional work, but looks forward to it. And we believe that the college never had a greater mission in the world than it has today.

"There are about 300 regular colleges in America today. What have they done? What have they contributed to society in its largest and broadest sense?"

[Editors' Note.—Written from notes.]

Dr. Nollen

Dr. Nollen treated with "The Contribution of the American College to Society in the Field of Scholarship."

He said in part:
"The first duty of the conscientious contributor to an academic discussion is the humdrum task of definition. This duty is peculiarly pressing in the present instance because the two key words of the topic assigned to me bear widely varying interpretations. The American College,—what is it? I take it that the American college as an independent institution of higher learning in the liberal arts and sciences is a distinctive and, we hope, a permanent feature of our educational system. Indeed, our welcome during these days to the new president of Alma College can be sincere, only as we have faith in the perpetuity of the college as an institution of just this type.

"But again, what is scholarship? The traditional meaning of the word is bound up with the ancient character and purpose of the historic college, while the newer meaning is the offspring of that very youthful mother, the modern graduate school.

"Is it not clear enough that between these two conceptions of scholarship there is a gulf fixed? Our choice of one or the other will depend upon our estimate of the relative importance of human personality on the one hand, and on the other of the ever increasing store of things known and classified and related to each other by the mind of man. 'Whether is greater, the gift or the giver?' In the one instance, we shall think of the scholar as having a well furnished mind, at home in what Murray calls, 'the sphere of polite learning.' The two characteristics of such scholarship are therefore richly developed personality and high social competence. In the other instance, the scholar will mean for us the really impersonal agent in the doing of a very specific and limited piece of work; he will be in a sense the sharp point of the drill that is making a very definite and closely localized attack upon a single spot in the flinty well of the unknown; or, if you prefer a somewhat more constructive metaphor, he can be likened to the coral polyp giving its life work and itself that the fine structure upon which it has labored amid the gloomy waters may be lifted just a little nearer the light of day. The characteristic of such scholarship is competence for, in the arts and also founded in the complete impersonal devotion to principle of our faith. They have become definite Christian leaders.

"Today there are many men and women who are seeking to found and build up church colleges because they realize that these colleges are going to be the leaders of the future. They realize that the church college is founded on a different theory of education than that of the state uni-

versity and always will be peculiarly qualified to serve. By its very definition as a school of the liberal arts and sciences, the college proclaims its devotion to the somewhat difficult task of bringing the American youth into vital contact with the best historic treasures of the mind and spirit of man. I think it is fair to say that in so far as 'polite learning' exists or is to be perpetuated among us, its fate is virtually bound up with the permanence and the influence of the independent college.

"When we turn to the second type of scholarship, in the sense of productive research, we enter the peculiar domain of the graduate school, a domain which the college as such is not intended to enter. It would be easy to assume that the undergraduate school of the great university, bringing its students into closer contact with the graduate school and subjecting them continually to the influence of the professional appeal, must have overwhelming advantages in recruiting men for a scholarly career. But the facts do not seem to support this assumption. So far as figures can be made to bear upon such a problem, they show that the colleges are doing rather more than their proportionate share of such recruiting. The largest group of graduate students comes from the colleges, a considerably smaller number from other universities, with a still smaller representation of the undergraduate department of the university itself, and a mere scattering of students from technical schools. As for the few men who are the unquestioned leaders in the various domains of American scholarship, such men seem to come just as readily from the colleges as from the universities. But here perhaps we are getting perilously close to the incalculability of genius, which refuses to submit to any law of averages or of probabilities. The surprisingly good relative showing of the college at this point seems to indicate that in general the college instructor is as much interested as is his colleague in the university in encouraging students to graduate work and as successful in inducing them to seek the best possible preparation for a scholarly career.

"But now it is time to say that our surprise at the results just mentioned may be justified, that after all the gulf between our two conceptions of scholarship may be neither so wide nor so deep as we have imagined. In point of fact, this country will never realize the full possibilities of creative scholarship until the gap is successfully bridged. It is a pernicious error to assume that there is any real incompatibility between the possession of 'polite learning' and the power to extend the bounds of knowledge. American productive scholarship is a relatively thin and unfruitful growth because it springs from seed sown in shallow ground, so that the plant has no depth of root. For this the American home and the American school are jointly responsible. In democracy it is peculiarly important that men should possess a common stock of such general ideas.

"The task of the college in the field of scholarship then is to demonstrate the vital continuity of erudition and research, to link the past with the future, to hold up an ideal discipline and achievement that may send its urgent appeal down through the earlier years of the educative process. We cannot dispense with the liberal training for which the college primarily stands. We shall best contribute to the progress of the race by building our specialized effort on the broad foundation of 'polite learning.'"

Dr. E. A. McAlpin

"In the Field of Religious Leadership:"

"At first colleges were founded and started to prepare candidates for the gospel ministry. This gives the college a real religious attitude. I am going to speak particularly of the church college giving to this country an educated minister, it has given diplomats and statesmen. Out of these colleges a great stream of men and women has been pouring, trained in the arts and also founded in the principle of our faith. They have become definite Christian leaders.

"Today there are many men and women who are seeking to found and build up church colleges because they realize that these colleges are going to be the leaders of the future. They realize that the church college is founded on a different theory of education than that of the state uni-

Alma-Olivet Football Game, Davis Field, Saturday, November 11, 1916

versity. The state university educates citizens for the citizenship of this country, trained in the sciences, arts and all the details. It trains leaders in the field of law and medicine, agriculture, and trained scientific men. It looks upon its students as machines or animals, well trained, well oiled. It is absolutely indifferent and dumb to all questions regarding the matter of religion. The church has recognized this need, and supplies the university with student pastors and churches.

"I believe that Christianity is a life and cannot be superimposed upon a theory of education that is absolutely planned. If it is a life, it should pervade the whole atmosphere of the institution.

"The university draws on the taxes. The church college draws on the bank accounts of the Christian people. The church college stands for the gospel of Jesus Christ, and is not sectarian in its point of view. It is very hard today to keep a realizing sense of God's presence in our life. Things tend to dull the sense of reverence. We get the sense of God's close touch in the country; it is hard to see God in an arc light. The church college opens the eyes. The young men and the young women have the privilege of getting close to great souls, to men and women whose souls are on fire for God. The great thing is to teach our young men and our young women to see God. We need a race that sees God. We need to have men that see God in all realms of life.

"The great mission of the Christian college is the implanting in men of the image of God and training men in the spirit of reverence."

[Editors' Note.—Written from notes.]

Mr. Moore

"Some day the sociologist may be led to inquire how far the development of American ideals has been due to examples drawn from Roman history. Let him begin with the legend of Cincinnatus, leaving the plow to save Rome and returning to his bucolic pursuits when his task was accomplished. Perhaps it needed the example of Washington to enforce the lesson. The reluctance of that great American to leave the domestic quiet of Mount Vernon, the promptness with which he delivered up his sword at Annapolis and the unfigured joy with which he retired to home and family are stories still to guide the youth of our country.

"From these examples we have imbibed the idea that the times would disclose the man. And from that postulate we have gone on to the assumption that any American is fitted for any task, and especially that any citizen is capable of holding any office, so long as he is honest. In the world of industry and commerce this theory has been discarded, so that today there is actually no limit to the price paid for exceptional ability. The chief difficulty is to discover such ability. It is only in service to the community that we cling tenaciously to the old, the obsolete theory that any honest citizen is competent to be a mayor, a police commissioner, a congressman or even the president of the United States. We do not stop to reflect that both Cincinnatus and Washington were the acknowledged military experts of their day and country. When Washington entered the realm of statesmanship he contributed to his country two qualities—his character and his ability to select experts to accomplish the tasks of starting this government along the path of power and greatness. He knew how to utilize Hamilton on the finances and L'Enfant in the planning of a city—on unswerving judgement in each case. Moreover he supported their plans with the whole force of his character and influence.

"The civic and social life of today is full of problems. The very fact that the individual has become the concern of society makes the care of the unit of first consequence. The unexampled success of a Carnegie, a Rockefeller or a Ford should mean a proportionate benefit to the community. Otherwise their very prosperity begets anarchy. We are only just beginning to realize the ideal of the community as distinct from and above the individuals, just as a corporation holder, although the interest of the large unit benefits all the units comprising it.

"It is the duty of the college to train the youth to seek the ideal—to hitch his wagon to a star. I recognize fully the benefit of industrial education; I have experienced the strain and stress of competition in the task of making a living for a family and educating children. I have no sympathy with the theory that success is to be gained by forcing a competitor under the water. I believe that every man and woman should constantly have before his or her eyes the vision of a better humanity—even a reduced humanity.

"The college is to keep alive the sacred fire of knowledge not for the sake of knowledge but for the sake of the community. Moreover, it is to teach methods of making that vision a reality. The time is past when the college was able to compare the field of human thought. The utmost that the schools now can do is to train the mind to recognize the problem and the road to its solution. This road in the vast majority of cases will be found to lead to the expert, to his employment and to his support.

"Wilkie Collins once said that every man (and of course he included every woman) is the greatest living something. Be a recognized expert in something if you can; but be modest enough to admit that there are realms you have not conquered. A man may be able to surpass the world at making automobiles without, at the same time, being able to make world peace.

"If the college shall bring home to the hearts and consciences of its students a sense of the problems that burden the community; if it shall enforce the claims of the community on the individual to make the world something better by reason of his having lived in it; if it shall teach him not to think more highly of himself than he ought to think; if it shall impress upon him the necessity of discovering and following true leadership and arraying himself under the banner of truth and of neighborliness, then the college will be doing its duty to its pupils and to the world."

President J. Campbell White.

"In World Wide Movements."

"It has been said that no man ever discovers himself, unless he identifies himself with universal things. If that is true of an individual, how much more true must it be of a great institution, like a college. And the colleges of America have justified themselves, even by this test, for they have not only been fundamentally powerful in the uplift of our own life in this nation, but they have sent out the most powerful streams of influence for the uplift and redemption of other nations of the world, and these world movements emanating from our American colleges are some of them so recent that they are within the memory of a great many of us here today.

"Modern world missions were born in a New England college, in a group of men who in a prayer meeting under a haystack where they took refuge from the storm, they had so impressed upon themselves the need of the world that they banded themselves together to start a movement from this nation in behalf of the world. That was the beginning of a great many streams of influence.

"The organized student work of this past generation, includes the splendid work of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Having banded together the Christian men and women of the colleges in North America, they go out from here to every other one of the progressive nations of the world, organizing similar groups of Christian men and women. Whatever nation you would visit today, clear around the circle of the world, you would find those men and women who are real disciples of Christ banded together.

"Through the World Student Christian Federation they have regular meetings when they share each other's experiences and study each other's main problems, and make plans together for the more complete conquest of the entire student world for Jesus Christ. This institution has grown directly out of American college life. American college men have been given the privilege of leadership in these world-wide student Christian organizations. It is impossible to tabulate the influences of this world-wide movement.

"The outgrowth in the way of the world-wide Christian movement was the Student Volunteer movement. It was organized in 1886, at a Northfield, Mass. conference. Out of the 250 present at the conference, 100 signed the declaration card, signifying their willingness, if God permit, to go to the foreign field. 'The evangelization of the world in this generation' became their slogan. Students all over the world are trying to bring the knowledge of Jesus Christ to every one in this age. It is because of the American college student that the church has been brought to a new conception of its duty, and does not wait until some future generation to spread the gospel to all nations. This is the only generation we can reach, and we are the only people in this generation who can reach them. It is of the utmost importance that we carry to them now the message of light that has been entrusted to us.

"Thirty years later was born the Laymen's Missionary Movement. The students believed that if the layman could see just as the student saw, he (the layman) would put himself behind the student, ready to help. The church of our day ought to fill the world of our day with the only message that can save the world.

"These movements all trace back to undergraduates in our American colleges. We shall never be able to estimate how different the world is, and how different it is going to be in the next generation, because these men and women in the colleges have been meeting Christ face to face and studying His Word, and learning to know His program for the salvation of the world.

In 1910 a World Missionary conference was held in Edinburgh, to plan for the further fulfillment of this world idea. Of all the men and women present, Mr. Mott, a layman and an American, was the man chosen as its chairman.

You are compelled to think in religious terms when you think of the contribution of the American college to world wide movements. After all, that is the deepest contribution that can be made.

"The contribution of the American college life to the world is being challenged at this moment in the presence of this world war as it has never been before. The Christian world must look to the United States to set its standards. Americans are today being called to occupy pulpits where men have gone to war. Canada has sent 440 times as many soldiers across the ocean, as it has sent missionaries. "In the United States the central west is the recruiting ground for missionary and religious leadership. You get very few, comparatively, of our religious leaders from New England or the Pacific coast. Between the Alleghenies and the Rockies is the great recruiting ground for the religious leadership of the world. Perhaps it is because of the freedom from the more highly organized life.

"Judson said: 'Placing colleges and filling them with studious young men and young women gives plenty of seed-corn for the world.'

Public Meeting at the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. McClure.

At the public meeting which was held at the college church on Tuesday evening the general theme, "What Should the American Public Expect From the Denominational College?" was discussed. President Kane of Olivet college was the chairman.

The first speaker was Dr. McClure. He was a most forceful talker, and dealt with his subject in a wonderful manner. In the field of religious education, the denominational college has an important place. The general public expects something from such a college, because of its distinct situation, being governed by the church, where all of the foundations for character building are laid; where men are able to get inspiration and training for the great tasks before them, and at the same time receive a good education. There are four things which I wish to leave on your minds tonight, in connection with the denominational college and its work in the field of religious education.

"First, there is Alliance with God. Now merely now and then, but alliance all the time.

Second, Loyalty. Many of us are strangers to our denominations, but we should be true faithful men and women to our denominations and colleges so that all students may be clear-cut in their convictions. This, of course makes it necessary that the professors be loyal too.

Third, there should be a complete Mastership of the intellect, making wise discriminations between the things that are right and wrong. Members of the faculty must have the power to show the students the difference between the gold and the dross.

And last, there should be Assistance to the world's needs, and this assistance is brought about through four things, heart, conscience, mind and will. Now if you will look at the first letters of the four points, Alliance with God, Loyalty, Mastership of intellect and Assistance to the world's needs, you will find that these letters spell the word A L M A. Let Alma embrace all of these things, and with the Bible at her center, she will turn out, true men of God.

[Editors' Note.—Written from notes.]

President Hutchins

"What Should the American Public Expect From the Denominational College in Helping to Meet the Problems of the Commonwealth?"

"The debt that the country owes to the denominational college for its work in the field of higher education cannot easily be over-estimated. But for the church and the opportunities that it brought for the spreading of knowledge and the truths of Christianity through the instrumentality of its schools and colleges, the intellectual and religious life of the nation, would have been anything but encouraging. I need not say to this audience that before the coming of the state university, the denominational college was the pioneer in higher education. While founded primarily for the purpose of fostering and promulgating the doctrines of a particular denomination and preparing young men for work in the religious field, yet its efforts have always been for the religious and intellectual life in a broad sense and for the training of youth for the responsibilities and duties of citizenship.

"To furnish to the people education of all grades, both general and professional, is a proper function of the State. However, I have no sympathy with the notion, that all intellectual training of every kind should be taken over by the state. It has been well said that 'culture always has been and always will be a function of the church.' There is certainly a place for the denominational college. While the latter cannot compete with the state university in advanced scientific work and in the field of professional training, it can and does offer opportunities of the first order in the field of general education and in that of character building. The question for discussion very properly assumes that the American public has the right to expect something from the denominational college in the way of help in solving the problems of the commonwealth. What is that something? What can the denominational college do?"

"In a general way, all schools and colleges have the same great public problem of making a more effective and better citizen while training the individual intellect. The personal benefit is an incident—an important one, to be sure, the great result is the public good that comes from general, intellectual, moral and religious development through educational opportunities. We do not train for any particular calling simply for the purpose of fitting the persons trained, for the calling. But the larger view embraces more than the individual student, more than the young men and young women who are in attendance at any particular time. It includes results of great significance both to the individual and to our civilization. "As I have already intimated, the public problems of our different colleges and universities are essentially the same. These problems may be grouped under the general head of fitting, the youth who gather at our different centers of learning for the responsibilities of citizenship and for unselfish and gratuitous public service.

"But the situation of the denominational college is peculiarly fitted for

effective work in this general field. In the first place the number of students in attendance is such that a close personal relation between teacher and pupil can always be maintained. Through the personal touch, always so effective when wisely and tactfully used, results of the most far-reaching character can be accomplished. Furthermore, the attitude of the place emphasizes the necessity of a broad general training as a preparation for the duties of life. Again, the fact that the denominational college emphasizes character-building and character-building based upon Christian faith as its foundation, makes it an instrumentality that may be most effective in meeting the problems of the commonwealth. Moreover, in considering this subject, we must not lose sight of the fact, that, while the larger universities, are particularly the state universities, are doing most effective work in the way of impressing upon students the necessity of fitting themselves for the important duties of unselfish and gratuitous public service, the numbers that are not reached by their efforts and that can be reached only through the denominational college, are large. It is a conclusive answer to the suggestion that is sometimes made that there is no place for the denominational college.

"I can suggest only a few of the many ways in which the college can aid the people in the wise solution of public problems. The graduates of our universities and colleges are influential and molding forces in the professional and business world.

"Again, in studying the general situation and the remedies for present evils, we should never lose sight of the fact that this is the day of specialities and the specialist. The tendency is toward extreme specialization and the danger of such specializing is the narrowing of the intellectual horizon and the shutting out of the larger and more general interests in life. And it seems to me that in our college work and associations we should persistently and emphatically emphasize the necessity of one being larger than one's profession or calling,—of one's supplementing one's efforts for self by efforts for the public good. Attention should also be called to the fact, that most effective voluntary service for civic, moral and religious betterment is often rendered by those whose private burdens are the heaviest.

"Unless a young person leaves college with the notion of service for others well developed and a part of a well-thought-out plan of life, the chances are that private interests will soon absorb his entire attention. For this reason it is of the highest importance that during the impressionable period of the college residence, character-molding work be thoroughly done. And that work should consist not simply in suggestions as to future activity. Work for others may well begin at once. It should be made a part of the life of the institution.

"The people, I am sure, have a right to expect from the denominational college as well as the tax-supported university thorough instruction in the fundamental principles of government, and in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. That the college is meeting its obligations in this regard, I am fully persuaded. And that while building character it is also building into the lives of its students the doctrine of loyal, patriotic and unadulterated Americanism, I have not the slightest doubt."

[Editors' Note.—Abridged.]

President Boyd

President Boyd dealt with the equipment that is necessary for the work. "It is a difficult matter to bring this subject down to principles, such as to the matter of locality, ideals, kinds of work and so forth. However, we will do the best that we can with the matter. First, there is the matter of endowment. This has been the most encouraging part of the college history. Many examples were then given to show how endowments had greatly increased with the increased usefulness of the colleges. Again, the needs of the college are to be considered. It takes about two hundred dollars to educate the student. This, I think is a fair average. Then we need a good en-

(Continued on Page Six)

The Weekly Almanian
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Sis, Boom Bah, What's in the air?
Say, have you heard the latest news?
Alma is going to put up a winning
score on Olivet, on Saturday, Novem-
ber 11, on Davis field. No, this is
not something which interests the
folks who are in Alma and Olivet, this
year alone, but it is a thing which is
of intense interest to every man and
woman who has ever attended Alma.

It is worth it. Why it will pay you
to come from any place on the map in
the United States to return for the
great game. It will make victory
sure. It will so entice the men on
the Alma team that every man will
fight to the last ditch.

Make this day a great reunion.
Make it a day of note in the history of
Alma college and of the team. It will
be your privilege to be here. It will
be your duty to return. Show that
you have not forgotten your "Alma
spirit;" show that you remember the
great mass meeting, and come back
to Alma for the big event of the
year—the Alma-Olivet football game.

**STUDENT RECITAL AT
PROFESSOR VEATCH'S**

The problem of the student recital
has long confronted Alma college and
it has never been solved to the satis-
faction of everyone concerned, until
this year when the plan of having the
musical students unite themselves in-
to a sort of impromptu club or society
and give recitals at the various meet-
ings. This will give everyone the
privilege of hearing a quantity of
good music as well as benefiting those
who perform. As the critical atti-
tude so apt to be found in the group
of larger number will be lacking and
he who takes part in the program
need feel nothing but co-operating
from his listeners.

The first meeting of this sort took
place at the home of Professor Veatch
last Wednesday evening, and a very
good program was given as every one
will realize when it is known that
those who took part were Miss Green,
Miss Palmer, Mr. Moon and Mr. Seely.

After the musical part of the eve-
ning was finished the students en-
joyed a very social time and even
more so perhaps because of the fact
that a social cut need not be taken
in order to enjoy it.

It is needless to say that every
one had a delightful time for all
who know Mr. and Mrs. Veatch will
vouch for their ability as host and
hostess.

C. W. BEST'S ARTISTS

The concert-recital given by the C.
W. Best artists at the Wright opera
house last Monday evening was en-
joyed by every one present. The pro-
gram was well chosen and artistical-
ly presented. The work of Miss Lois
Brown at the piano is especially com-
mendable. Her renditions of Chopin's
"Ballade in G Minor," Scriabine's
"Nocturne for the Left Hand" and
"Ballade in G Minor," Scriabine's
were examples of technical ease, finish,
and musicianship. The playing of the
young violinist, Winston Wilkinson, is
also worthy of praise. Cecile Bur-
leigh's "Indian Sketches" and the
Romance and Finale of Wieniawski's
"Concerto in D Minor" were well re-
ceived. The third member, Francis
Allen Wheeler, baritone, delighted the
audience by his songs which included
a number from Verdi's "Un Ballo in
Maschera," Sidney Homer's "Pauper's
Drive" and "Sword of Ferrara" by
Bulard.

Entitled to Something

She—"I can't see why, because a
woman marries a man she should
take his name."

He—"Just so. The poor fellow
ought to be allowed to keep something
he could call his own."

When you have no reason to smile,
keep in practice anyway.

The poorest of all men is one who
has no use for men who are poor.

SCIENCE CLUB

The first meeting of the Science club
was held Saturday, October 28th at
7:30 o'clock. The following officers
were elected for the current year:

President—Efford Beverly
Vice-president—Frank Bittner
Secretary—Arlene McKay
Librarian—Lewis Sarvis
Almanian Reporter—Wilhelmine
Ritter.

A most interesting talk on "Path-
ological Protozoa" was given by Dr.
MacCurdy.

The interest and enthusiasm shown
in this first meeting of the club,
promises great things for the year.
The basis of membership is at pres-
ent under discussion, and it is be-
lieved that the Science club this year
will prove to be an organization from
which those students especially inter-
ested in science will reap great bene-
fits.

ALPHA THETA

At a meeting of the society on last
Monday night, Alpha Theta ad-
mitted the following new girls to
their ranks: LaReine McKinney,
Charlotte Hawes, Gladys Watkins,
Hazel Tuck, Emma Wales, Mary De-
Rousie, Eloise Carey, Grace Gillard,
Ruth Boer, Muriel Netzorg, Helen
Leman, Ellyn Lind, Hazel Grow,
Helen Grunn, Mildred Cash, Cleo
Gill, Fida Thompkins, Dorothy Dun-
ham, Marie Spring and Lulu Stone.

After the service was finished, a
short social hour was enjoyed and al-
so the cider and doughnuts which the
committee had provided.

The society was glad to have Miss
Hunt of the alumnae back with them
for the initiation.

WRIGHT HALL NEWS

Miss Olive Batie accompanied Miss
Bess Brown to her home in Farwell
for over Sunday.

Miss Gladys Watkins and Catherine
Goodwillie motored to Flint with Mr.
and Mrs. McKinney, who came for
their daughter, LaReine last Friday.

Miss Dorothy Case is at her home
in Honor for a few days.

Miss Mary DeRousie spent the week
end at her home in Detroit.

Miss Lillian Hildreth spent Sun-
day at her home in St. Louis.

Misses Ellen Doty and Nellie Mil-
lign were in Breckenridge over Sun-
day.

Miss Muriel Netzorg was home in
Elsie again this week end.

Miss Caroleen Robinson was in Sag-
inaw, Saturday.

PRAYER MEETING

The Wednesday evening prayer
meeting was led by Emma Wales.
The attendance was good. The topic
for the evening was, "Making Every-
day Count." Getting God's plans for
the day, finding truth, getting out of
ruts, getting experiences, and glorify-
ing God, were some of the things con-
sidered as making our lives and the
day worth while. Several took part
in the meeting. Don't miss the next
prayer meeting.

PHILOMATHEAN

The Philomathean Literary society
held its regular meeting Monday, Oct.
the twenty-third. The meeting
was called to order by the vice-presi-
dent in the absence of the president.
Roll call was responded to with cur-
rent events. After a short business
meeting, the programs for the year
were discussed; the meeting ad-
journed early, on account of the con-
cert at the opera house.

ZETA SIGMA

The society held a short meeting
on account of the concert at the opera
house. The following freshmen gave
excellent talks on the impromptu:
Loney, "The War Comes to Our
Shores," Creaser, "Prosperity."

The rest of the program was held
over until next week.

Wanted to Buy

A young gentleman of the colored
persuasion had promised his girl a
pair of white gloves for a New Year's
gift. Entering a large department
store, he at last found the counter
where these goods were displayed, and
approaching rather hesitatingly, re-
marked: "Ah want a pair of gloves."
"How long do you want them?" en-
quired the business-like clerk?

"Ah doesn't want fo' to rent 'em;
ah wants for to buy 'em." replied the
other, indignantly.

Have you paid your dollar?

FROEBEL

Plans for the annual entertainment
and bazaar of the Froebel society
were decided upon at the regular
weekly meeting of the society, Mon-
day night, in the society room.

Committees to look after arrange-
ments were appointed by the presi-
dent, Miss Gene Ramsdell. Miss
Nina Ressiguie was appointed to ar-
range for the refreshments, Miss Ray
Stein for the music, and Miss Emma
Kellar to have charge of publicity.

The date for the annual bazaar was
set for November 10th.

Among the interesting numbers on
the program for Monday evening,
were a story by Miss Nina Ressiguie,
and a short talk on "What Froebel
Means to the Old Girls," by Miss
Josephine Reiser.

The resignations of Miss Emma
Wales, Miss Mary DeRousie, Miss
Hazel Tuck and Miss Gladys Watkins
were passed upon.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Nov. 4—M. A. C. at Alma.
Nov. 11—Olivet at Alma.
Nov. 18—Kazoo at Alma.
Nov. 25—Notre Dame university at
South Bend, Ind.

Students in Anti-Liquor Campaigns.

With the opening of the year the
middle of September college students
throughout the United States are pre-
pared to take part in far greater num-
bers and in a far greater variety of
ways than ever before, in the biggest
civic conflict of their own generation
—the nation-wide fight against the
liquor traffic.

They will work impartially in the
many stirring prohibition campaigns
of the fall—in the local anti-saloon
fights, in the critical state-wide pro-
hibition campaigns, in the congress-
ional campaigns for the election or
re-election of candidates who stand for
a national amendment bill and other
prohibition measures in Congress, and
and in the big political "drive" to elect
the prohibition issue, party and can-
didates to first place in American poli-
tics. With the preparation afforded
by study of the liquor problem during
the past few years in 250 to 300 col-
leges, under the Intercollegiate Pro-
hibition Association, large numbers of
students are well equipped for such
practical work. They will go out in
co-operation with the Anti-Saloon
League, under State Federations of all
anti-liquor in certain states where
amendment campaigns are going on,
with the Women's Christian Temper-
ance Union wherever college women
can be used, and in the Hanly-Land-
rith campaign by the Prohibition Par-
ty now playing its once-in-four-years
national innings. "Wherever a serious
conflict with the liquor traffic is going
on, there in the midst of it will be
found I. P. A. men."

Heretofore the work by students has
been largely educational—study of the
question, debates, discussions, public
speaking contests, and investigations.
Now, the students themselves are de-
manding a share in practical work—
and they are ready for it. The empha-
sis is being placed on actual first-hand
experience in the liquor conflicts now
going on. "Service—militant actual
experience in the struggle against the
saloon and the age-old drink custom,"
is the policy of the I. P. A. for the
college year 1916-17. With an organ-
ization extending into 266 leading col-
leges and universities in almost every
state and reaching 90,000 students
each year it is well equipped to make
effective such a program among the
colleges of America.

In the year-and-a-half since the To-
peka student Prohibition Convention
closing Jan. 1, 1915, at which "the
Challenge of the Prohibition Move-
ment to the Present Student Genera-
tion" was first issued, the response
has been marvelous. Already more
than 3,000 students have given time
and personal service, almost always
without financial compensation, to an-
ti-liquor field work under various
agencies, or are pledged to do so im-
mediately. In Ohio last fall 650 stu-
dents, 55 of them young women, went
from 18 colleges into small towns,
country districts and on city streets,
singing and speaking, distributing lit-
erature, giving stereopticon talks,
polling voters and aiding the local
committees. In Minnesota from 25 to
75 have been engaged in prohibition
work every summer for ten years.
This past summer was no exception.
In many other states similar work has
been and is going on.

Better pay up NOW!



The Best Shoes are
Walk-Over-Shoes
\$4.00 to \$6.00
MESSINGER'S
The Man's Store.

**Button & Hamilton's
BARBER SHOP**

for Courtesy and Cleanliness
Haircuts that are Right.
THE COLLEGE SHOP

**GENESTA
VAUDETTE**

GILBERT GENESTA, Prop.

Friday, Nov. 3rd.—Mary Pickford in her masterpiece, "Tess of the Storm Country;" also the second episode of "The Secret of the Submarine."

Saturday, Nov. 4th.—A high-class five-reel feature, and a comedy that will make you laugh.

Monday, Nov. 6th.—"The Grasp of Greed," a Blue Bird feature, starring Louise Lovely, from Rider Haggard's popular novel.

Tuesday, Nov. 7th.—Helen Holmes in a Mutual masterpiece, "Whispering Smith."

Wednesday, Nov. 8th.—A five-reel Kleine-Edison featuring Maude Fealy in "The Bond Woman;" also "Peg O' the Ring," 12th episode.

Thursday, Nov. 9th.—"Paying the Price," a Brady made world feature; also "The Iron Claw," 18th episode.

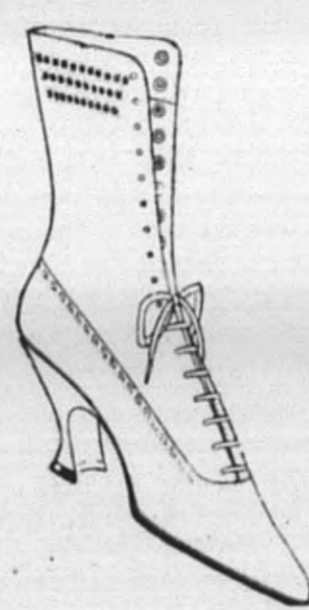
Friday, Nov. 10th.—Charlie Chaplin in "One A. M.," one of the Mutual \$170,000 "Chaplin's;" also "Secret Submarine," 3rd episode.

After the game or any affair stop in
where gas prepares the lunch.
They are "distinctly better".

Gratiot County Gas Co.

**ALMA
STATE SAVINGS
BANK**

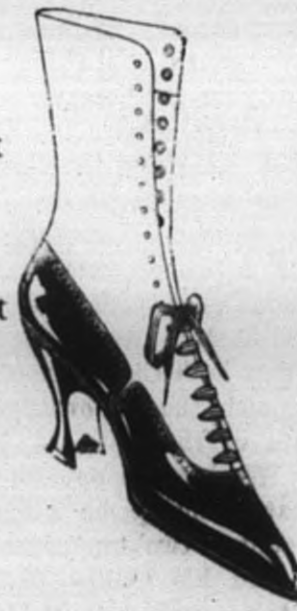
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We will have to stop your paper if your subscription is not paid by December 1st. Please see to this at once and mail your subscription if not paid to
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Dr. Beshgetoor

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Alumni and Others

Show your "pep" and be back in Alma Sat., Nov. 11.

Pyongyang, Korea, Sept. 1916
Dear Y. W. C. A. Girls;

It is over three years since the Alma girls sent me to Geneva and I have not been able to send back my loan till now. I am glad that at last I can give it back. I wish I could add interest to it and help lots of girls to Geneva, for that place and all its associations stand out above nearly every other experience. I never hear, "Day is Dying in the West" without having a thrill as I remember the lovely, happy evenings when we sang it together just as the sun went down over the lake. But there are girls with you now who can talk Geneva better than I can.

I wrote Wilhelmine last year about my first glimpse of Pinguille, my first view of work in Korea, a heathen Sunday school which met on a hillslope or in the road. We have grown so and for nearly a year have used the little home of a poor man for prayer meetings. Many of our children come into a church Sunday school, Sunday morning, and then rush home to our Sunday school. The men and women, many of them are going to church and we hope that the little village which has been such an ugly, heathen place will be one of our strong Christian places. Pinguille is just over the hill from our camp and little and big thieves from it have taken off our apples, grapes, and nuts for several years, so this is a testing time for our little Sunday school and I believe that so far our fruit has been safer than ever before.

Last Christmas a man in Chicago sent us money enough to give them a Christmas. Did you ever see anyone have a first Christmas? It is such a happy sight it hurts. Later on my Aid Society at home sent money for making jackets and trousers and aprons for the children. They are all made and waiting for cold weather. So this year some ladies who come wrapped in a piece of rag will have clothes and others who froze all winter will be comfortable.

I wish you could visit our girls school. We have about two hundred girls in it. They have a small dormitory and two ugly, little Korean houses for them to live in and some are in our wing of the hospital. There are from three to five or six in one room about the size of the reception room in Wright hall. They have pretty things and have tried to fix up, "college girl style" by putting post cards on the wall and pictures cut from fashion magazines. They have all the college girl activities, carried out according to their custom, except calling rooms. Of course no oriental girls associate with men though they are learning western ideas and you may be sure they wouldn't object to calling hours. They are allowed to go and look on at field day at the boy's academy. The learning of new freedom is pretty hard and it means lots of mistakes. Some of them funny and some of them tragic. You don't have to live out there in the Orient long before you begin to realize how thankful you are to have been born in a Christian land and to have such parents as we have. What reason is there that we should not have been born in a dirty Korean hut and married off to an ugly Korean heathen before we were sixteen to be a slave to his family? I think it is because God has something for us to do, and He certainly has given us a bigger opportunity for working than millions of other girls have.

I wish the Alma Y. W. C. A. had a scholarship in the girls school here. It would cost \$13.50 for a year.

I wish also that sometime you would collect some post cards, any pictures except comic. We use thousands for Sunday school work and we surely would appreciate it if you would send some. Mail them as used post cards and the postage is very low.

I am to get the order to put in this so I must start for town.

Love and best wishes to the Y. W. C. A.

Marian E. Hartness

Newark, N. J., Oct. 18, 1916

The Almanian,

Alma, Mich.

Gentlemen:—

I presume it may come to your attention that Rev. John Y. Broek, of the class of '03, and the pastor of the Dutch Reformed church of Plainfield, N. J., was married today to Miss Florence Brewster Tubbs, the marriage taking place at the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church, West End avenue, and Seventy-seventh street, New York City.

Miss Catherine Wanninger, K. G. '16, is assisting Mrs. Winton in the care of our two children for a few months.

I wish to congratulate you on the excellent paper you are publishing this year; it is superior to anything we have yet had.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Winton.

Vassar, Mich., Oct. 18, 1916

Editor of Almanian,

Alma, Mich.

Dear Editor:—

I enclose post office order for one dollar (\$1.00) and ask you to send me the Almanian and I thank you a thousand times for the past numbers which you have sent to me.

Yours very truly,

Ermah Colling

PHI PHI ALPHA

Phi Phi Alpha met in regular session last Monday evening. The meeting was called to order by President MacCauley. The meeting which was a short one was made up of impromptus by M. C. Davies, Melvin R. Vender and Homer Grimes.

The Phi Phi Alpha literary society listened to the following program on Monday evening last. Rev. King of Lima, Ohio, one of the three original founders of the society, spoke for some time on the old Phi spirit.

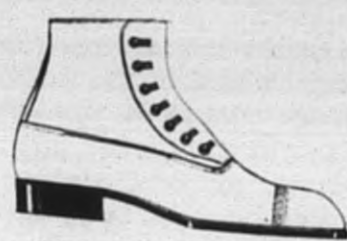
A debate on the question, "Resolved that with respect to immigration the same privileges should be extended by the U. S. to the Chinese and Japanese as is extended to the other European nations," was supported by Vender, Millard and Kennedy on the affirmative and by Bacon, Burtch and Vender on the negative. The decision of the judges was rendered in favor of the negative.

Clayton Moon was taken into the society.

The following men signified their intention to compete in the society oratorical contest: Beshgetoor, Perigo, Sanchez, Findlayson, Grimes, Martin, Bacon, Cole, Payne, Davies, Bryce, Bay, and Case.

Y. W. C. A.

Two of our Y. W. C. A. girls, Wilhelmine Ritter and Adelaide Ballou had the privilege of attending the Lake Geneva conference this summer. The meeting of Sunday afternoon was a "Geneva Echoes" meeting, both girls giving reports of a few of the good things they heard while there. Miss Margaret Burton spoke of the conference as a journey on the road of friendliness, and according to Miss Ballou's report the spirit of friendliness was the keynote of the conference. After giving us choice bits from the addresses of several speakers, Miss Ballou said: "Girls, I can't begin to give you even a small part of the many valuable and inspiring addresses and conferences, but I hope I have given you enough so that you will want to go yourself, next year, and my wish is that every girl in Alma college may sometime have the privilege of going to Lake Geneva."



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Alma City Laundry

GORDEN FRENCH, College Agent

VERY INTERESTING SESSIONS

(Continued from Page Three)

dowment for the purpose of giving a good education to the students, so that the more endowment we have the greater good we shall be able to accomplish.

"Buildings are also very necessary for the college. Now, it is not for me to say, that you ought to have this or that kind of buildings, for you must build your own house. A dormitory ought to have at least three hundred square feet to each boy. Recitation rooms should have thirty square feet. Laboratories fifty square feet, gymnasium fifty square feet, and above all there should be the most space for each student in the library. There should be above all, the material for the building of spiritual material, and one of the greatest aids for creating this building, is to have beautiful structures."

(Editors' Note.—Written from notes.)

President Dickie

President Dickie spoke on the needs in faculty and officers.

"There should be a good president, with the capabilities of a Czar. Then a dean and a dean of women if necessary, and a registrar. These are all very necessary for a college. The faculty should be composed of men filled with scholarship but above that they must have the personal essence that makes them helpful by making their students see that the Christian life is the big thing in life after all. The faculty should be loyal to the denomination which it represents.

"The great business of the college is not to turn out presidents and such men but to turn out men who are conscientious, capable Christians.

(Editors' Note.—Written from notes.)

President Stevenson

The last speaker of the evening was president Stevenson. The hour was late when Dr. Stevenson started, but he held the attention of his audience splendidly, and he made his address brief.

"Some people have the means without the motives; others have the motives and not the means. However, the great thing in life is to be a Christian with a Christian motive. Our motives must be Christian, then our lives will be Christian. The supreme motive is to be in direct line with Jesus Christ.

"Many of our young people leave the activities of the Church when they go to College, and during their college course they lose much of the zeal which they formerly had. Then the college must awaken to the fact that it needs to keep the fire alive which is already burning in the hearts of their young men and women. The Presbyterian church needs an awakening in the Christian life. We have the means to do it, so let us get at it. With us the Board of Education marks a new era in the Presbyterian church, and through this means, we hope to obtain the ends for which we pray."

[Editors' Note.—Written from notes.]

Hon. L. A. Sharp.

"Address of Welcome:"

"A little more than sixty years ago the lion and the bear, just now prowling together, met on the banks of the river, Alma in the Crimea, much to the discomfort of the bear, who had sinister designs on a certain sick man who still persists in a world long since reconciled to his passing. About the same time Surveyor Hastings came to the banks of Pine river where we are now assembled and marked out highways and by-ways, and pronounced the work good; and recalling the good work Lord Raglan had done on the far away banks of the Alma, said: 'This place shall be called Alma,' and Alma it remains to this day.

"Though our city carries in its name an echo of Mar's red field, it is a city of peace, prosperity and progress; a city of churches, schools and factories, where religion is honored, education and culture valued, and honest labor respected and adequately rewarded. A city of homes, a 'safety first' city where the thirst parlor is extinct, where Providence has provided first aid to the thirsty in numerous wholesome fountains. A city conscious of its present but living in its future.

"Many moons ago our streets use to ring with the cry, 'What's the matter with Alma?' 'She's all (W)right'; and we spelled it with a

W. How we miss his large vision and open hand!

"Alma counts this a large day in her history because of the honor of your presence; and as the representative of her citizens it is my privilege and pleasure to acknowledge the honor, and welcome you to our city.

"Much more does your presence on this occasion mark a red letter day for Alma College, the junior college of Michigan. You are reminded that David was the youngest son of Jesse, and we make the reference with all that it implies,—in your judgement. Beautiful for situation, with the width of the city between it and the factories from which flow the city's material prosperity, the college presents a community within a community, not hibernating high-brows; a scholastic life indeed but not apart from the life of the work-a-day world, its faculty and students interpreting life in terms of service, taking an active interest in movements for civic betterment and the uplift of humanity. Here are gathered those who live above the collar but remember that their feet are on the earth, whose motto might be 'Mens sana in sano corpore,' with life adjusted to its requirements; a college conscious of an honorable past but inspired by a vision of larger things to be.

"It used to be that 'This is a man's world' but now the old order is changing and we say, 'This is a man's and a woman's world.' Accordingly Alma college extends to the female of the species the rights and privileges so long the prerogative of the male. To them she responds with honor and hesitates not to match her intellect against his, often in generous rivalry and occasionally in the beatific harmony of two heads with but a single thought, the stuff of which matches are made,—not lucifer matches.

"Faith, hope, knowledge, energy, courage, efficiency; what words to conjure with! They are possessions earnestly sought, highly prized; and justly so; progress waits on them. But even now on a vast scale it is being demonstrated in Europe that they are a menace to the welfare of the world unless dominated by one thing needful. So with individuals; a sound mind in a sound body is not enough, for the more able, energetic and mentally disciplined, the more dangerous to society one may be unless these powers are subject to a higher law than ends in self and present. Therefore, this is a Christian college resting on the tripod of brains, brawn and the Bible, from which we endeavor to send into the world for leadership young men and women who hold to one rule to conduct—to do the right regardless of immediate cost, being persuaded that not to do it costs more in priceless coin, who value the rectitude of the Puritan above the luxury of the Cavalier, who will not sell their soul's content, nor for a timely gain barter the infinities.

"Time was when the West looked for the East to finance its enterprises and furnish the leading lights and chief executives for its institutions of learning, but here also the old order is changing; the West is its own banker, and Michigan has called on the far West to pay an installment on its great debt by furnishing a president for Alma College in the person of Harry Means Crooks. In responding to our call he undertakes a man's job.

"As with the town so with the gown,—the campus used to ring with, 'What's the matter with Alma?' 'She's all (W)right' still spelled with a large W. How we miss him only large 'W.' How we miss him, only an adequate service with inadequate facilities! To the daily burden of administration there is laid on President Crooks in large measure the realization of our dream of an endowment commensurate with our opportunities. And so from time to time, like a predatory knight of old scenting treasure, he sallies forth from his stronghold with hope in his breast, a flower in his buttonhole, but with grand larceny in his heart. He has come to the kingdom for such a time as this.

"In the name of the trustees of Alma College, with gratitude and appreciation, we bid you welcome to this occasion made memorable by your presence, because of what you are to the institutions which you represent and the commonwealths from which you come; for the encouragement and counsel which you bring, and heartening which your words and hands are to him who has come to give to Alma College the strength of his manhood and the best years of his life. For him and his work we earnestly crave

your recognition, sympathy and welcome to the goodly fellowship of college presidents. Again we welcome you."

[Editors' Note.—Written from notes.]

President Crooks

"The literary world is fond of deriding poems written for great occasions. Few of the poets laureate have done their great work on order. The golden jubilee of Queen Victoria elicited laureate efforts; Kipling's Recessional, altogether unofficial, remains to remind us of, 'the captains and the kings departing.' The wonderful formal address at Gettysburg is overshadowed by those few immortal words of Lincoln. Chance remarks of the greatest informality remain in the minds of graduates long gone from college walls; in the same minds are few recollections of the president's stated addresses. One great American college president, famed as a speaker, probably had his greatest praise spoken in a poem of a few lines of appreciation and awe entitled not, 'When Our President Speaks,' but, 'When Prexy Prays.'

And so I find myself coming to my first inaugural address after eleven years of modest small-college leadership with diffidence. I had rather tell what can be done through and by means of a college in Utopia than by one located in Alma, Michigan. Every statement of ideals will be measured by each hearer's conception of the possibility of their realization. To declare a policy for years to come is to claim foresight regarding changing needs and prophetic insight into rapidly changing world-conditions.

"The American college has been scrutinized by a public fond of examining its institutions almost before they are completely built. When the shame of the cities had been revealed by a horde of trained inquisitors; when the seas of watered corporations had been explored and sounded in hitherto uncharted depths, what was more natural than that attention should be given to education—education being, according to Plato, 'the chief business of a republic.'

"Not alone from without have colleges been investigated. College men entrusted with millions of money and—more important, with tens of thousands of young lives, have asked of themselves more questions than the public knew how to ask, have conducted more surveys (witness the thousands—or is it millions? of questionnaires) than the public surveyors know the lines of. Battles a-many have been fought, well-buttressed citadels have been stormed. Forces have drawn up against each other: science against classics; electives against requirements; lectures against tutorial systems; compulsion against freedom; inspirational teaching against laboratory exactness; intercollegiate contests against intramural; professional aloofness against participation in world affairs; vocational studies against cultural courses; supervised living conditions against freedom of choice in the matter of homes; formal religious instruction and compulsory chapel against a plan of disclaiming responsibility for religion. Let no one not acquainted with our colleges believe that these battles, though somewhat noiseless, have been bloodless. Light has been thrown on every phase of college life, upon every collegiate practice, frequently by calcium manipulators who hoped to show dark, abysmal failure rather than radiant, towering success.

"These controversies are listed, by no means fully, for the self-consciousness of higher education will continue these researches and these arguments till the crack of doom, only that your appreciation may be solicited for the steadfast avoidance of controversy and the modest disclaimer of all attempt to settle forever any still unsettled question in higher education.

"I request, further, that you observe that no attempt is made to have you overwhelmed with a sense of the importance of a college presidency or its perils. One of our number recently wrote an article in which he proved beyond controversy that most of us are failures. Nor was the sting of his impeachment entirely drawn, nor the red swelling of the wound salved into quiet, when he assured us that our failures come because of the American public asks of us the manifestly impossible. Says President Thwing, himself surely a success, 'The biography therefore, of American college presidents, has on the whole been a history of burdened hearts, often breaking, of noble

plans, nobly conceived, rudely and suddenly nipped, or slowly withering.' Said one retiring college president to another resigning his high office, 'You, too, have joined the noble army of martyrs.'

"May we pass rapidly another field of possible discussion? Alma is a Christian college. Alma is not a Christian college because of its unusual band of Christian founders. Her Christianity is not assured because of the so-early use, and the constant subsequent use on her seal, of those fine words 'In the name of God, Amen.' She is not Christian because of her daily chapel service, nor because of her required Bible study, nor because of her Synodical control. Judged by her fruits unquestioned she is Christian; measured by the heights of her aims and the completeness of her dependence on the favor of God Almighty, and by her humble desire to bless the world with sane, unshamed servants of Christ, Alma is Christian. May we say simply that the present faculty feels that Alma shall be recreated to her trust and the obtainer of money under false pretenses if she does not accept full responsibility for the conversion to Christ of every student and his life's enlargement to the full measure of Christian scholarship and service.

"Colleges are difficult to appraise. Local or denominational or state pride, student or graduate sentiment on the one hand, and the various standardizing agencies, divest of pride and sentiment, and without universally accepted or infallible measuring rods for educational values on the other, are both liable to error. To some of us Daniel Webster's 'a small college, sirs, but there are those who love it,' seems careless English, for many will insist on saying 'therefore there are those who love it.' Be it ever so humble or even be it ever so palatial, home should be inexplicably dear, not because it is humble or palatial; but because it is home. So the values of a college must come from other considerations than size. No college can claim special place because of its smallness. Nor does the number of its teaching staff signify everything. Its variety of courses may even be a mistake.

"A college is a nursery. This definition is not introduced with desire to discuss the immaturity of matriculants nor to discuss Freshman mortality as a special phase of infantile paralysis. (Who was it who averred that Cambridge was surely the greatest repository of wisdom in the world because the Freshmen brought to it such copious wisdom while the Seniors took so little away?) The physiologists inform us, however, that we are new creatures every seven years and the psychologists have long made their livings out of lectures and books on that critical third seven-year period called adolescence. It is for the college to help each adolescent in successful nurture of each new power of mind and spirit. New created purposes and half-born ambitions need warmth of sympathy during incubation and proper dieting during growth. Every real teacher must have something of the mother quality. The reverent instructor needs reverently to crave that brooding of the Holy Spirit—by someone called the mother person of the Trinity—to influence longed-for results.

"The college is a home. The achievements of the college that make such an assertion possible are not at all likely to be equalled by ever so efficient a university. An intimacy of life is here, with its peril of discipline relaxed because of too great affection, but with its many advantages of sympathetic counsel and friendly association. A true community of ideals is possible—be it admitted in danger of narrowness. A real college spirit—much abused phrase—works in all the family. A family type may be the result.

"The college is a workshop. It is a place where individuals learn to use the tools of the mind. Perception is practiced; observation is at work in the considering and the weighing of evidence and the estimating of values. Judgement in choosing the true from the false, the bad from the good, and the best from the good, is brought into play. Patience is developed; courage is instilled or somehow caught in the daily processes. Enthusiasm for the best and highest is enkindled. Duty is enthroned. The lament of Guenevere ought not to be possible. 'It was my duty to have loved the highest had I known' for the college trained man should know the highest and should choose to love it. The tools

of the mind should become the accustomed implements of an enlightened will.

"The college is a factory. There are factories into which only raw material enters and from which only finished products emerge. But ours is not raw, submissive, inert material. Ours is human soul-stuff and mind-stuff not yet fully equipped and attuned. Is the figure suggestive: ours is an assembling plan—a place of assembling and readjustment. The final product is a self-controlled, self-propelling unit, complete and serviceable. But now the workmen are the faculty working with scores of human parts according to somewhat definite blueprints. Still the figure fails if we count the product completely finished, for the glory of humanity is not in static perfection but in dynamic advancement toward a constantly enlarging end. Says Dr. Jcsett 'Christianity must have a flying goal.'

"This were an appropriate day in which to discuss material equipment. There is need of buildings of dignity and beauty and serviceableness; of laboratories of modern range; of libraries of completeness for research and for inspiration; of museums of art; of proper homes for music; and for oratory to seek the 'acceptable words.' A new president, charged at his coming, with responsibility for more funds for enlarged conceptions might be pardoned if he were to discuss the demands of the present age.

"But to me a college is peculiarly a place for the realization and development of personality. Where else may the spirits of the great of earth who slumber in its bosom be hoped to dwell? Where but here shall their kindly presence be so truly felt? Here is to be appreciated the ordinariness of extraordinary men; here sensed, if never defined in words, the essence of greatness and of the soul of humanity. Here may be visualized the visions of the visionaries and the poets' dreams

"He whom a dream hath possessed
treads the impalpable marches,
From the dust of the day's long
road he leaps a laughing star,
And the ruin of worlds he views from
eternal arches,
And rides God's battlefield in a
flashing and golden car."

Here, too, may be understood the stern heart of earth's reformers who have dared to set them down 'one man against a stone-walled city of sin.'

"Prime in one of the first and most authoritative definitions of a standard college are these words: 'An institution to be ranked as a college must have at least six professors giving their full time to college or university work.' Here is the place of the teacher. Wherever may be the home of the drillmaster (and he may have room in college) or whatever the habit of the research specialist, the professor is in a college to be the discoverer and the developer of personality.

"I am not forgetful of the influence of student on fellow-student. I rejoice that Alma's student societies are not far from the old-fashioned literary society. I count it significant that Alma student spirit has driven many a team perhaps physically inferior, chosen from a comparatively smaller student body, to many a notable victory, and that Alma-trained teachers are capable leaders of youth affeld in many a college and high school. Student morality is a reality, student loyalty a constant inspiration.

"Still the faculty of a college must not be exactly as described in Hovey's lines:

"Spectacled, comic, unrelated beings,
With book in hand,
Who amid all stir of life, all
whirl of rhythms,
All strivings, longings, kissings,
dreamings, seeings,
Still live apart in some strange
land
Of aorists and ohms and logarithms."

If student activities are worth perpetuation, are they not worth faculty members' interest—not as the whole of college life, but as a legitimate part of it? The business of a college professor may well concern itself with every phase of student life. This is not a request that he imperil stiffening joints on the baseball diamond, and surely not that he demonstrate football tackles or invite heart disease on the running track. Surely logic compels, nevertheless, either a discontinuance of much student activity as trivial and non-contributory to educational results, or such participation and show of interest as will evidence genuine human sympathy and prove at least that the teacher is still posses-

sed of an occasional enthusiasm and red flare of youth.

"The dominance of the professor's personality must be apparent in the class room. Though in many an exercise student thinking may run its course, and in many an exercise control may seem to be surrendered for the sake of definite results, his power to radiate force must be constant.

"Text books are cheerless, at best. No one has said it better than Dr. Burton: 'A text book is an opaque object between a noted person and a crushed object called a student.' If art be nature seen through a temperament, and if literature be the artist's view of the world, then a teacher is a sort of filter for the stream of knowledge. Too frequently with their gradings and records teachers seem to consider themselves meters for the stream. The university method may be to discuss from every angle and leave the taught ones free to distinguish the one correct theory from forty impossible hypotheses. It may be tactful to say 'There are nine and sixty ways of inditing tribal lays and every single one of them is right' but the college expects its philosophy to be tinged with the color of the teacher, its sociology to have a personal flavor.

"In an age of machinery we have plenty of mechanical appliances. The real teacher must not be an additional machine. The machinery of the college must have daily regard for that which is as vital as the professor's mental equipment—the essence of his nature even to his peculiarities.

"But if the professor's mind is to be a filter for the best of all learning and thinking his mental pores must not be clogged with schemes of marketing to save on eggs, milk and oleomargarine or the gasolining of last year's clothes. If his soul is to be a focusing glass for sweetness and light, his mind and heart must not be dark with worry over daily needs; he must not be incapable of pleasure in outdoor games, in ordinary human relationships and the best of recreations. He must not be too tired to take joy in living. The buoyancy necessary to association with youth, to a proper interpretation of the life that is and a sane outlook on the life to come is not possible to the professor who is robbed of energy, inspiration and hope by a smaller financial return than that assured the man who puts bolt number eighty-three into a Ford car.

"The small college may survive if it fails to command the highest technical skill but large natures are supremely essential. In a small college every professor gives time to administrative details, his life in class room and out undergoes severest scrutiny, his every ability is called for sooner or later in each separate year. Such draining of personal force, such an outgoing of virtue, such sharing of his most personal self are here that I have no hesitation in saying that mental reservoirs have not store enough; spiritual deeps must supply the Christian teacher.

"And so the task of college management is to provide such conditions as will allow mind and heart and soul to go out from teacher to student in uninterrupted, undiminished flow. All equipment is secondary. To lead out into the life abundant the college professor must have abundance of physical strength, of mental equipment and of spiritual force.

"This to the end, as President Hyde has it, that the offer of the college may truly be: 'To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count nature a familiar acquaintance, and art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of your own; to carry the keys of the world's library in your pocket, and feel its resources behind you in whatever task you undertake; to make hosts of friends among the men of your own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life; to lose yourself in generous enthusiasms and co-operate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen, and form character under professors who are Christians,—this is the offer of the college for the best four years of your life.

"For the thirtieth September the doors of Alma college have been gladly swinging open to admit joyous, ambitious youth of both sexes and all all creeds. For the twenty-sixth time classes have gone forth to serve in state and nation under the banner of the Great King—in whose service we pray they may remain constant.

In Grand Rapids Westminster church was the decision formed to establish the college; in Bay City Dr. J. Ambrose Wight preached an evening sermon after which Mr. Alexander Folsom offered fifty thousand dollars for such a college. In Alma a normal school had failed and Mr. Ammi W. Wright, forever to be revered in Alma, led in the movement of citizens to locate the college here. Great names are here precious: Bradley, Merrill, Wells, Davis, Cooper, Hood, Longyear, Heartt, Brownell, Alger, Whitney, Brooks, Ewing, Davis, Gelston, Allen, among the teachers. In twenty-eight years three presidents have serced. Dr. Geo. H. Hunting's great heartedness is still an inspiring memory. Dr. Aug. F. Bruske wrought for twenty-one years as president and was one of the first trustees. Five of the seven buildings came in his day, as did the greatest portion of the four hundred thousand endowment. May his living monument be joy to him yet living for many years to come! With us today is Dr. Thomas C. Blaisdell, whose authorship, scholarship, great energy and organizing power were at the command of the college and gave great impetus yet felt. Each contributed much that will endure as long as the college lasts. Each man wrought according to his ability. Each contributed much that will endure as long as the college lasts. Each used all the accomplishment of his predecessor, each built on foundations laid before his time, changing only as his particular talent required. Today a fourth president, with large appreciation of his predecessors and with small assurance of his own right to be successor to such men greets you. He has been cordially received by an able faculty whose friendship and confidence he craves. He has been admitted generously to the fraternity of an unusually strong board of trustees, to whom he makes assurance that not all his mistakes have been made in that far western state from which he has come. He has been royally accepted by a spirited group of students, worthy the best effort of any man. Viewing the need of continuity of administration and the joys of service with such a company of friends and fellow-workers he looks forward with hope to a long term in which he prays may be granted achievement of real value. He asks, because he needs, appreciation of his efforts, cooperation in the bearing of the many burdens, and toleration for his shortcomings and possible whimsicalities.

When that term has come to an end he hopes that whatever he may have accomplished may serve another generation who may be able to build more largely. Working in his own way he knows that another shall come to use part and to discard part of his finished work or uncompleted plans and that this other one shall look upon his work, and with a wiser generation serving with him, shall improve on his accomplishment and shall utter, before he shall in turn relinquish his task, something as the builder in those Kipling verses said:

"When I was a king and a mason, a master proven and skilled, I planned to build me a palace such as a king should build. I decreed and dug down to my levels; and, buried under the silt, I came on the wreck of a palace such as a king had built.

There was no wit in the fashion, there was no worth in the plan; Hither and thither, aimless, the ruined footings ran; Masonry brute, mishandled, yet graven on every stone 'After me cometh a builder; tell him, I too have known.'

Swift to my use in the trenches where my well-planned ground-works grew I tumbled his quoins and his ashlar. I cut and reset them anew; Lime I had from his marbles, burned it, slaked it, and spread, Taking or leaving at pleasure the gifts of the humble dead.

Yet I despised not or gloried; yet as we wrenched them apart I read in the razed foundations the heart of that builder's heart. As he had risen and pleaded, so did I understand The form of the dream he had followed by the face of the thing he had planned.

When I was a king and a mason, in the open noon of my pride They sent me a word from the darkness; they whispered and called me aside. They said, 'The end is forbidden; they said, 'Thy use is fulfilled; Thy work shall be as the other's, the spoil of a king that shall build.'

I called my men from my trenches; my wharves, and my sheers; All I had wrought I abandoned to the faith of the faithless years; Only I carved on the timber, only I wrought in the stone 'After me cometh a builder. Tell him, I too have known!'

Inaugural Prayer

"Oh Thou who art the beginning and the end of the whole creation, of whom, through whom, and to whom are all things in this Inaugural service, we adore, Thy great and Thy Holy name.

"We thank Thee for that revelation of Thyself and of Thy purposes for mankind which Thou hast given in Christ Jesus who is the Way, the Truth and the Light. We thank Thee for that most excellent knowledge which is destined to cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. We thank Thee, oh God, for the peace and comfort and strength and hope which this knowledge has everywhere brought and we pray Thee to hasten the time when all men shall know Thee, the true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent that they may possess and enjoy the light which is life, indeed abundant and everlasting. We thank Thee for institutions modeled after the knowledge of the Apostles and under the tutelage of Jesus Christ and for that service they have rendered in the interests of truth, righteousness and goodwill. We thank Thee for the history of this institution, for those who founded it, for those who have wrought their life and service in its very texture, and for those who have gone out, in time to be leaders in worthy causes and occupations.

"Grant, oh God, that this agency of truth and righteousness, of knowledge, brotherhood, pure morality, and true religion may make persons a success in entering where others have labored. Grant that they may enlarge the service according to world wide opportunities ever remembering that knowledge is weak. Grant, Oh God, that this institution, too, may be what it was originally planned; sound in learning; vital in piety; true in righteousness; the planting of the Lord that he may be glorified.

"Let a double portion of Thy spirit rest upon Thy servant, who has thus been inducted into office, that he may be provided with apostolic grace and courage to meet the responsibility of his high office; to magnify all his privileges; undergo cares, and perform the duties of his work with humble dependence upon Thine enabling grace. Give him we pray Thee, the guidance, comfort and strength of the abiding presence of Him who gave the commission, 'Lo, I am with you always.' Grant, oh God, that he may find in trustees and faculty wise counselors, faithful co-work-

ers and loyal friends. May he have the joy of seeing generation to generation, under his molding influence become sanctified and meet for the Master's use; prepared unto every good work. Here, oh God, in this institution may Christ ever be exalted, may his words be honored, be well known and faithfully followed. And grant, Heavenly Father, that this institution may have an increasing part in the coming of Thy kingdom; in the betterment of the community; in the large life of the nation; in world emancipation, in unity and peace.

"Bless all the institutions here represented. We thank Thee for the interests they serve. We thank Thee for the men and women who have been set apart for this important work. Strengthen their hands, encourage their hearts and may they know that their labor is not in vain in the Lord. And grant, Oh God, that from these armories of intelligence there may go forth one generation after another of those who shall be equipped with the resources of the divine kingdom; those who shall bear the shield of faith, the breast plate of righteousness, the helmet of salvation; stand for truth and honor; justice and companionship; righteousness and mercy; especially in the day of hatred, strife and desolation.

"Hasten the time when all men shall recognize the fact that they belong to one great family of God, and thus through the agencies which Thou dost ordain, may; 'Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven, the power and the glory forever. Amen'

President J. Ross Stevenson, D. D. LL. D., Princeton Theological Seminary.

What about Olivet?
We must beat Olivet.

STUDENTS OLIVET'S COMING

The annual game with Olivet will be played here next Saturday, November 11. It is a game with Alma's oldest rival in the M. I. A. A., and a team that Alma is always out to beat, when she can. The Crimson plays her strongest game against the Maroon and Cream. The following scores since 1900 show how the games have gone:

	Olivet	Alma
1900	11	6
1901	0	6
1902	0	10
1903	11	0
1904	5	0
1905	10	0
1906	4	0
1907	14	0
1908	No game	
1909	30	0
1910	3	14
1911	9	6
1912	0	58
1913	13	0
1914	7	3
1915	7	7

94 110

In the fifteen encounters Alma has won just four times and Olivet ten. Only one game has resulted in a tie, this being last year's contest. Olivet has been able to score, in fifteen games, ten of which were Olivet victories, just 94 points, while Alma winning only four games out of the fifteen has scored 110 points. Olivet has won six more than Alma. Everyone out and aid the Maroon and Cream gain a game in this count. Turn out make a noise and aid in Alma's victory.

Owing to lack of space, it is impossible for the complete Inaugural program to be printed. The remainder will be completed next week.

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**ALMA COLLEGE FELL
BEFORE ALBION ELEVEN**

College Team Played Poor Game and Methodists Managed to Double Score on Alma.

All hope of a Michigan inter-collegiate championship for this year for coach Helmer's Alma college eleven was rudely dashed to the rocks last Saturday, when the Maroon and Cream bumped up against a two man football team, in Pasco and Cole, who took the long end of a 20 to 10 score.

Helmer's team started in good shape and in less than four minutes had a dropkick over the Methodist's goal, which Hoolihan booted from the twenty-five yard mark. The Maroon and Cream seemingly thought that they had the game won, and eased up for the rest of the half. During the balance of the first quarter the Alma team and the Methodists battled even.

In the second quarter Mr. Cole of Cole and Pasco, did not seem to rely greatly on his teammate and so he tried dropkicks. He sent one spinning over the crossbar from the 25-yard line and a short time after pulled the feature play of the day. He called for a punt on the 50 yard line, and then realized that a good dropkick would go across the goal if it didn't make, so he booted a drop. It went high above the crossbar, clearing by fifteen feet, and right in the center of the uprights. This put the team of Pasco and Cole in the lead 6 to 3 at the end of the half.

Helmer gave his men a good talking to before the second half started and with Smith on the sidelines, they went in the game and played hard in the third quarter. Alma kicked, Albion punted. Alma punted back, and Richards recovered the ball. By smashing off the tackles Alma carried the ball almost to the ten yard line. Quarterback Hebert was advised to call a smash through the line and did so, but the Alma team was held for a gain on the fourth down and lost the ball to Albion, together with a fine scoring chance. Albion punted and held Alma for downs. Cole and Pascoe got in some deadly work at this stage. A pass Cole to Pasco for fifty yards placed the ball on Alma's ten yard line. Alma held Albion without a gain twice and then the Methodists were penalized fifteen yards for holding. Mr. Cole noticed Pasco down by the goal line and sent a pass in his direction and Albion had a touchdown. Cole kicked goal.

Soon after the kick, time was called for a quarter, and with the coming of the final quarter Smith went into the game again and Alma awoke to the need of points to head off Albion, who started with a rush. Smith dashed through the center of the line time and again for from five to fifteen yards and finally placed the ball on the Albion 12 yard line. On the third down Smith passed to Richards for a touchdown. Hoolihan goaled. Score, Albion 13, Alma 10

Alma received and carried the ball down the field after another touchdown, with which to win the game. On the Albion 30 yard line and Maroon and Cream was held for downs. Albion playing safe, punted, far into Alma's territory. After a couple of plays Hoolihan attempted a pass to Art. Foote, which was intercepted by one of Mr. Cole, who went twenty-five yards for a touchdown and then added the extra point with his toe.

Albion kicked to Alma with only a few minutes left to play and Smith opened with forward passes in an attempt to score. Six passes were made before time was called. All of

them were short passes however, and Alma had only reached midfield with the close of the game.

The Maroon and Cream were told to watch Pasco and Cole and during the first half did, and Pasco did not have much opportunity to take passes but in the second half the team did not watch him so closely, it is evident, and with Cole working at his best, these two men, both of whom are M. I. A. A. honor men by the looks of things, scored every Albion point.

Not until late in the game did the Alma team realize that it had to play football to defeat Albion. It seemed as though Alma would win, until Cole intercepted the pass of Hoolihan's which gave Albion her last touchdown. With time nearly up, Alma worked hard, but to much time had been given for the Albion team of Cole and Pasco to get in its work.

Just one chance remains for Alma to get into the pennant scrap yet, and that is to win every game played and had either Hillsdale or Kalamazoo college dump Albion. If Alma does not defeat Kalamazoo in the game here November 18th, they will take the championship.

Lineup and Summary:

Albion	Alma
Kanaga	L. E.
Hulse	L. T.
Phillips	L. G.
Riggs	C.
Merritt	R. G.
Baldwin	R. T.
Pasco	R. E.
Cole	Q. B.
Campbell	L. H.
Benish	R. H.
Holtz	F. B.

Score by periods: 1 2 3 4
Albion 0 3 10 7-20
Alma 3 0 0 7-10

Touchdowns—Pasco, Cole, Richards. Goals from touchdown—Cole 2, Hoolihan. Goals from field—Cole 2, Hoolihan. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes. Referee—Stocking, Detroit. Umpire—Sampson, Springfield. Head linesman—Riker, Olivet.

Substitutions—Albion: Hills for Kanaga, Bartwell for Holtz, Holtz for Kanaga, Eckert for Campbell, Sparling fo Holtz, Smith for Riggs. Alma: Hebert for Smith, Smith for Hebert. E. Foote for Fitch.

EXCHANGES

The Reverend W. A. Sunday and several of his party had one of the most rousing receptions ever given to a man by the students of Ypsilanti State Normal last week. The popular chorister, Homer Rodheaver, was one who helped to make the event memorable.

Its hard luck at Hillsdale, for any man who is unfortunate enough to become the partner of some fair woman, by the solemn ceremony of matrimony, will be requested by the authorities of the college to pack up and go.

Ohio State University has a new song book which it is going to publish on Ohio State Day, December 1st. The book contains all of the leading college songs in this and other countries.

Carlton college celebrated its fifteenth anniversary last week. There were several new buildings dedicated and the leading educators of the country were present.

At Albion college the Student Senate has decreed that all members of the Freshmen and Sophomore classes are to appear in the headgear passed upon by that body.

Kavli, a Freshman at Macalester college refused to wear a green cap, and the result is that he has returned to his home, a poor ill treated boy. He was given the "warmest" send off in the history of the college.

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