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## Wanderings in the Orient.

## (Extracts from Letters.)

Mrs. J. A. McKee, '96.

WE started on our first houseboat journey one evening late in May. Our boatmen had packed our provisions in the boat cupboards and we spread our mosquito curtains and made our beds before starting. We went up the river with the tide. Our five boatmen rowed standing, and their long smooth stroke combined with the strong current, carried us rapidly along. When we awoke the next morning we found our boatmen waiting for the tide, and cooking their rice on the native stove in the back part of the boat. We had our breakfast, too, and soon the water rushing through the canal told us it was time to go on our way.

How strange and new this tropical country was to us! For miles we passed through the lowlands where the immense tree ferns seemed to be the only vegetation, and strange water birds the only life; then stretches of
rice fields and Siamese farms where the huge water buffalo waded in the stream, and brown Siamese babies floated about serenely, fastened between two cocoanuts; then, again, the beautiful palm groves with numbers of monkeys peering down from the branches. We stopped our boat at one time and tossed them mangoes and bananas, and all seemed friendly, from the stern old father of the family to the wee babies clinging to their mother's backs. The next morning we felt the cool, salt air and saw the sun rise over the gulf of Siam. How beautiful it was! The East was glowing and all the sky was covered with rosy clouds. White water birds hovered around us, and the gulf was dotted with tiny fishing boats and larger Chinese junks.

We were three hours in crossing the gulf and just too late in reaching the channel at the mouth of our next
river. Our boat grounded a few feet from the channel and for hours we lay on the hot mud flats watching other craft sail past us, and tried to relieve the monotony by firing at young crocodiles. We found our next canal obstructed by a long line of Chinese barges. Most of the barges were loaded with cocoanuts. We bought some and were much refreshed by the milk.

We reached Petchaburee at midnight and slept in our boat until morning. I must tell you something of Petchaburee itself. Petchaburee is on the Petchaburee river and all about it are the beautiful mountains. These mountains are of volcanic origin and some of them are so rough and craggy that it is easy to believe they came from the bowels of the earth.

On one mountain is the summer palace of the former king. On the other mountain peaks are spires and temples of dazzling whiteness. The palm trees outlined against the sky and the dark blue of the distant mountains combine to make a picture not easily forgotten.

On Monday afternoon we started out to visit palace mountain. The ladies went with the ponies and spring wagon, the children in the ox cart, while the men went on bicycles or walked. At the foot of the mountain are two marble salas, and an immense marble serpent twines among the arches of a conduit in use years ago. I was surprised to find a broad road, hewed from the solid rock and well bricked over. There is a high stone railing on each side of the road and every little way a marble sala or temple. This work was all done by Laos who were brought here as cap-
tives of war years ago. The slaves were thirty-five years in doing the work on this mountain.
The trees are magnificent, many were in full blossom and the flowers were as fragrant as gorgeous.

It was a long, hard climb but as we neared the summit we were recompensed for all our exertion. The scene was glorious. We could see miles of rice fields of the most vivid green, then look away to the gulf or to the mountains in the distance.

The first buildings were rows of elephant stables built of stone. On hlgh points were the four forts, then the great old rambling palace itself. We had permission from the governor to go through the palace and a guide was waiting for us. We went up flights of stone steps past the marble landing where the king mounted his elephant, and entered the palace. The rooms are large and lofty with fine wall decorations, but seemed bare as most of the furnishings were packed away. The ancient royal dinner services and other rare china was still in the dining room. How I longed for a tea cup!

On our way down the mountain we visited the temple of the sleeping Buddha. This Buddha is 140 ft . long and each toe measures 18 inches. The other parts are correspondingly large. The next day we visited Royal Cave mountain. This royal temple is in a spacious cave. In some chambers the crystal stalactites and stalagmites meet. There must be hundreds of idols of all kinds and sizes in the different niches and numbers of yellow-robed priests were kneeling before them.

## II.

When we reached Hong Kong we anchored some distance from land and went to shore in a little boat that tipped to the water's edge with every wave. On reaching shore we took sedan chairs and went through the Chinese quarter up to the English part of the citv.

Hong Kong is laid out in terraces cut from the rocks, and all Chinese buildings are confined to the first level. These terraces extend about halfway up the mountain.

The excavated stone is used in walling up the terraces. The streets are broad, built of macadam and shaded by fine old banyans. These main streets are connected by side streets so numerous that they form almost a labyrinth.

Hong Kong seems to me the land of flowers: Lilies grow beside the roads, the walls are covered with honey. suckles or other flowering vines and flowers grow everywhere with a luxuriance that is strange to us. ,

The villas are built of stone and are as large as public school or library buildlng in America. Many of them are of artistic designs and nearly all have deep verandas.

We never tire of the harbor. It is always crowded with ships and full of interest to us. Do not be anxious for us. There are thirty-one war ships in the harbor, the Oregon and six others belonging to U . S . squadron. We watch the different mail steamers come and go and have already learned to recognize many of them. How I wish you could come out on the veranda with me at night and look down on the thousands of lights twinkling and glowing in the harbors, then across
to Kowlow and where the mountains show dimly in the starlight; or in the morning you could look out at the neighboring villas, and up the mountain to other villas then far up to the peak, or off to the harbor and far out to sea.
III.

We spent a day in going up the river from Hong Kong to Canton. The narrow, crowded streets, the noise and confusion are all as I have often heard them described. We visited several of the famous temples and pagodas, saw the old water docks and climbed the city wall. The examination stalls were very interesting to me. There were rows and rows of brick structures divided into tiny cells where the man examined is supposed to stay. We counted the rows of buildings, then the number of cells in each row and decided that there must be eleven thousand in all. It has been several years since an examination has been held here and the stalls and grounds are overgrown with grass and weeds.

Shop-keepers dealing in the same goods congregate in the same vicinity so that we found a row of silk stores, then a row of fan stores, then shoes or some other commodity. The black wood furniture inlaid with mother of pearl, and the silk embroidery would delight your hearts.

## IV.

Shanghai has a large foreign population and the foreign part of the city seems home-like. The Chinese section is much like cities in south China, except that here we saw the Chinese wheel-barrow. Just after leaving Shanghai we met the German squadron of five vessels returning home.
V.

We shall never forget our first visit to Japan. It looked so beautiful as we drew closer-mountains, hills and all clothed in the freshest shades of green. Through the trees we could catch glimpses of white temples or pagodas and picturesque dwellings. Japan should be called the Emerald Isle. High above all towers snowcapped Fujiyama, Japan's sacred mountain. The bay was so calm and blue, with dozens of little sampans darting about, and many large vessels at anchor. I can not tell you how good it seemed to see our own red, white and blue.

We took the company's launch for the shore. When we reached the street it seemed that we were in "Midway" or some place equally strange. We first noticed a crowd of men with jinrickishas and each one clamoring for a passenger. The jinrickishas are like old fashioned baby cabs with shafts in front for the man who draws. We laughed to see first one and then another of our dignified friends ride off in this way. As soon as we had our money changed we started too, seven of us, to visit the china shops. The people look as if they had just walked off of Japanese fans or napkins. The women are so pretty. Their clear, cream complexions and black hair contrast so well, and their brilliant dresses, umbrellas and fans are very picturesque. Many of the little women have babies at their backs, and the babies, with their gorgeous dress and bright faces, are as attractive as their mothers.

## VI.

It is a ride of but fifty minutes from Yokohoma to Tokyo. In Tokyo we
can observe Japanese customs and characteristics as it is impossible to do in the coast cities. The tiny, neat houses with their paper windows and fences of split bamboo are as quaint as the native shops. The ancient palaces with their moats and draw. bridges, the Mikado's palace and grounds, the government buildings, the parks, are all full of interest to us. VII.

We were eight hours in going from Tokyo to Karnizama. The distance, however, is not so great as you may think, for we were an hour going the last seven miles of our journey and passed through twenty-eight tunnels. It was the season for gathering mulberry leaves, and we passed miles of mulberry fields, full of busy workers. Karnizama is a plateau away up among the mountains, $4,000 \mathrm{ft}$. above the level of the sea. The air is like wine and the scenery so lovely. Green mountains are all around us but off to the west rises the great gray cone of Asamayama, an active volcano. It is only eighteen miles distant and when the wind is in our direction the ashes fall so rapidly that it is not pleasant out of doors. A cloud of smoke hangs over it by day and at night the western sky is dark and lurid.
We are living in a Japanese house in a beautiful pine grove. I wish you could see our wild flowers. Pinks, asters, roses and many of our cultivated flowers grow wild. Great clumps of hyderanga grow in the fields, and in the springtime the mountains are pink with azaleas.

Nagasaki is noted for the manufacture of tortoise shell. We went out to find the shops but lost our way and
walked for blocks vainly attempting to find some one who.could speak English and direct us. At last we took jinrickishas again and in the course of time they brought us near the harbor. We came to an open gate where there seemed to be much confusion. Inside they were drilling a well. No horse going round and round but thirty or forty women all holding ropes and throwing themselves back at regular intervals. They kept time with a rude song and chant and seemed to enjoy it all immensely, laughing and making as much noise as American girls on a field day.
VIII.

We had heard so much of the diving and surf riding at Honolulu. It is truly wonderful. A dozen or more will dive at once and they seldom come up without coins in their mouths. The passengers were liberal and the boys must have reaped a harvest. We went for a trolley ride up Pacific Heights and had a fine view of the islands and harbor.

Our flag flying from the old palace and government buildings made us feel at home in spite of the motherhubbard dress of the natives and the tropical vegetation.


# Strength of American Democracy. 

(A Criticism.)

Herbert A. Wilcox, '04.

[review Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" is far beyond the purpose of this essaynor is it my desire to attempt an exhaustive criticism of the work as a whole,-to du this would be to write a book as voluminous as "The American Commonwealth" itself. Rather it is my wish to call attention to the fact that this, the most popular and widely read book ever written on American government, contains, not-with-standing its popularity, many fallacies, many inconsistencies. This purpose may best be accomplished by selecting a single chapter of the book and confining the attention to it; and since the chapter on the "Strength of American Democracy" is representative of the whole book, and,
since it treats of the essentials of the American Commonwealth, I have chosen this chapter for special consideration..

In a review of this same chapter, read before the Sophomore class in English, the reviewer made a statement to the effect that the same unbiased and analytical spirit, which characterized Mr. Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire" was present with him in America while seeking material for his "American Commonwealth". This may have been true in collecting material, but if so, much of this unbiased analytical spirit was forgotten in compiling the material into the book. "The Holy Roman Empire" treats of that which has fulfilled its mission, and is of the past;-more-
over, it is a work written for scholars, and as such appeals only to the intellect. The "American Commonwealth treats of the present-of the living. It was not written for the advanced student of political science, but rather to meet the demand for a popular book on American government. While it appeals to reason very largely, at the same time it, unconsciously no doubt, appeals to American patriotism, and in so doing it appeals to prejudice.

In no part of the work is this so evident as in the chapter on "The Strength of American Democracy." In a parenthetical paragraph, written in 1894, and which modifies the preceding comments regarding the felicitous relations between capital and labor in America, the author says: "It is, however, to be remembered that those riots were mainly the work of recent immigrants, whom American institutions have not had time to educate. "This is, manifestly, not true, The moving spirits and leaders in strikes for advancement in wages are almost invariably Americans; in any case they are not foreigners whom American institutions have not had time to educate. The leaders in the national labor organizations are men of great ability, having extensive knowledge of the social, economic and political status of the country. Eugene Debbs, the promotor of the strike of the Pullman company's employees, to which Mr. Bryce refers, was the united laborer's candidate for the presidency in 1896. In America foreigners alone submit themselves to work for low wages; and they are implicated in the riots mainly in that the strikers prevent them from working. So in laying the responsibility for the
strikes at the door of the foreigner, the author fails to distinguish between the aggressors and the victims;-the more does he fail to discriminate between the agitators and the followers.

And this is far from being the only example of a want of discrimination to be found in the chapter. Almost at the outset, Mr. Bryce states as a cause of the stability of American institutions that "The Federal Constitution is to their eyes (those of the American people) an almost sacred thing, an Ark of the Covenant whereon no man may lay rash hands." But later in accounting for the strikes he says: "It must also be noted that the opinion of the native Americans with little distinction of class approved the boldness with which the Federal executive went to the extreme limit of his constitutional powers." And a little further on he tells us, that "a spirited executive can in critical times go forward with a courage and confidence possible only to those who know that they have a whole nation behind them. The people fall into rank at once. With that surprising gift for organization which they possess, they concentrate themselves on the immediate object; they dispense with the ordinary constitution restrictions;" The first statement is given as a cause of the stability of federal institutions; the last two as indications of the political sagacity of the people. As inconsistent as the last two may seem to be with the first, the conditions they are intended to represent are consistent and real. But as the author represents them, they do not seem so because he does not qualify the first statement; that the "Federal Constitution is to their eyes an almost
sacred thing, an Ark of the Covenant." He makes the stability of the government depend upon reverence; an unquestioning subservience to an idola state of mind quite inconsistent with political sagacity. In reality the stability of the government is dependent upgn the political sagacity of the people; and the constitution is a guide post. If the government becomes so arbitrary as to attempt to exceed the power which the constitution gives it, public opinion may appeal to the constitution; but if, in overstepping constitutional limitatlons, the government carries public opinion with it, as has happened time and again, the constitution is practically disregarded;public opinion and the government combined cannot be restrained by the constitution.

Mr. Bryce also states as proof and cause of the solidity of our system of government the fact that the American people consider many political questions which do not demand immediate attention as purely speculative. This truly is a characteristic of the American people. But, to me, it is anything but a proof or assurance of the solidity of political institutions; for while something may be gained by leaving difficult questions to be solved by changing conditions, this spirit has a striking similarity to indifference; indifference to the tendency of the times; indifference to political equity which, when persisted, in has always has as its ultimate result either revolution or decay. It is the same spirit which causes the American people to dislike to pry into difficult questions; the same nonchalant spirit which allows politics to be dominated by rings, corruption, and spoils sys-
tems, public opinion looking on with curious apathy, or at the most with ineffectual disgust.

This tendency to indifference has been strikingly illustrated during the last decade. The American people laugh, when warned that they are entering upon the way of the Greek and Roman republics; and yet they vote a colonial policy and the maintenance of a war of conquest, subjugation and extermination. Mr. Bryce says of the American people, when confronted by great crises: "They make personal sacrifices which remind one of the self-devotion of Roman citizens." But here, as in many other instances, Bryce bases his induction upon too few incidents, thinking chiefly, as he himself admits, of the spirit evolved by the Civil War, and although he give a few minor instances of selfsacrifice, they are irrelevant to the the subject under immediate discussion, as the fact that young society men come back from the summer placesto take their places in the militia in order to prevent a riot between the Orangemen and Catholics, shows rather the American's hatred of anarchy and his disgust for intolerance, rather than any spirit of self-sacrifice such as the Civil War brought to light. In revising his book in 1894, Bryce fails to recognize that the new commercialism which has bred strikes has affected the sacrificing spirit-shall I say patriotism? -of the nation. No one can deny that during the greater portion of the past decade political questions have been decided not upon principle, by the standard of right and wrong, but from the standpoint of commercial advantage; and this in spite of the fact
that both great political parties have, during this period, each in its turn, been in possession of full power.

In my opinion, the stability of our institutions and the political sagacity as well as the patriotism of Americans will in the future depend very largely upon the kind of political training which the youth will receive in the public schools. More of the true patriotism and less of the cheaper sort should be taught. As it now is, all the great and glorious exploits and mighty grandeur of our country are pictured in shining splendor to the youth. But nothing is said of the dangers continually assailing us every day and but little mention is made to the youth of the responsibilities which devolve upon him in defending his country against her many assail-ants-assailants not from without; but from within. The result is that when the young man leaves school he is apt to be so filled with the sense of the bigness, might and grandeur of his country that he feels sure it will give him position and wealth; yet he has not the remotest notion that he owes anything to his country. Is it
any wonder, then, that only too often men prey upon society;-and that too, while posing as benefactors in commercial progress? Tell me, do we not need to have less love of pageantry and more patriotism-patriotism of the old fashioned sort?

I cannot but feel that, whether consciously or unconsciously, Bryce is at times a little inclined to play upon the American's love of pageantry and praise. However, his ideas, even those which we are most apt to criticise, are in the main not far from right. The trouble lies, as we have seen, in that he does not discriminate carefully enough. Moreover, as we have had occasion to note, he is too much inclined to base his general conclusions upon too few particulars. This may, in part, be attributed to his being a foreigner. But while foreigners, as a rule, are prone to depreciate our government, Bryce, apparently, at times, goes to great inconvience in order to praise it. However, it is easy to see how, in the effort to overcome all bias against our government, he might have inadyertently expressed a too favorable opinion.


## Alumni Notes.

The idea of an alumni base ball game has been so favorably received that the principle should be carried further and applied to other branches of athletics, especially foot ball. For a game next fall, early in the season, nearly all of the members of the championship team of two years ago could be brought together and give the regulars much valuable practice, as well as giving the "has beens" an opportunity to renew old acquaintances. Of the old players, Sidebotham, Robinson, Beechler, Brown, Brock and and C. Long could undoubtedly be present. Then it should not take much effort to get Fulton and Normandin, who played the same year, Foote of '99, Wells of '98, Gargett, Tubbs, Olmsted, Scott and Holmes of '97, while if they only heard of the event it is safe to say "Big Boy" Mc. Donald, "Davy". Magaw, "Frankie" Knox, "Doc" Kinne, "Bill" Young, "Prof." Fullerton, "Johnny" Stevens and others would be on hand. Eastman would certainly turn his darkskinned pets over to a "sub" and take the first steamer to the U. S. There will probably: be time enough to arrange details after Commencement but the matter could be.talked over by those interested.

We are pleased to note the agitation and discussion in a recent issue of the Almanian in regard to athletics and debate or oratory,-two entirely distinct departments of college life. We are pleased, not at the idea of stirring up animosity or ill-feeling of
any kind among the student body, nor do we believe that the two defeats sustained by Alma will cause a damper to come upon those interested in literary work, for the spirit of determination to overcome obstacles has ever been prevalent at Alma, but, rather, we believe that the free, honest and unbiased discussion and consideration of any subject will but be to the advancement of the college's interests in that direction. We agree with those who believe athletics have done more toward upbuilding Alma than any other thing engaged in by the students; in fact, it was athletics almost entirely that forced recognition from the other colleges. But we also contend that athletics constitute but one branch of a collegiate education outside of the regular courses of study; we believe all interests of a college should be developed to the fullest possible extent; and we think even in a small college like Alma there are men to work with a will in several different directions, and prove their ability by good results. The literary societies have ranked with those of other colleges in general work; in fact, in a regular "public" such as given at Alma, we maintain the quality of the work would be at least equal, and probably be superior to that of its rival. That two attempts in debate against an opponent that has made a specialty in that line of work for several years, and that is now acknowledged to be a leader therein, have met with defeat should not prevent the Alma students
from working the harder to adopt a system of public debates and strive for victory.

We believe that the close of the present year will be the fifteenth in the life of Alma College. Is there another institution in the country, established under similar circumstances, which can equal the record made by Alma? What a change since the opening in ' 87 ! In. crease in buildings, in faculty, in students, a large endowment, an honorable name known throughout the state and with graduates in all parts of the world, and all this without once knowing the taste of indebtedness, Alma stands without a rival. A volume alone would do justice to this subject. There are many young men and women now students at Alma, who will leave college in June, not to return. The majority have passed a pleasant life while under the influences at Alma, and we dare say will in the future look back upon the days spent there with happiness as well as regret at inability to return and take up some of the old duties. To these we would say, make the most of your opportunities at present for they will soon be gone, and in the years to come, when engrossed in the cares of business or professional life the one thing to cause you to forget your troubles will be the thoughts of the days spent at Alma, and you might involuntarily exclaim: "Would I were back again."

That the Alumni at large have taken more interest in their Alma Mater and have desired to renew their acquaintance with former students through the establishment of an alum. ni department in the Almanian, is
evident from the amount of annual dues already sent to the treasurer. This fact is also evident from the support given by members of the alumni in the favorable replies received in answer to requests for articles. We believe the opinion which prevailed last commencement that news of interest to the former students would be beneficial both to them and to the ALMANIAN has been proved a correct one. In this way students of years ago can feel interested in the passing events of the college and at the same time learn the whereabouts of former comrades, and we trust that one result may be the attendance at this year's commencement exercises of a much larger number of alumni and former students than ever before.
C. W. Sidebotham, '01, will preach at Stony Creek, near Ypsilanti, during the summer months.
Rev. W.T. Johnson, '99, who has just been graduated from Princeton Seminary, and ordained to the ministry by the Detroit Presbytery, was married June 4 to Miss Sadie McLeod, who entered Alma with '02, at Miss McLeod's home in Marquette. "Johnny" and his bride will probably spend the summer in Detroit and leave in the fall for Japan to engage in missionary work.

Miss Zoe Spencer, at Alma during ' 98 -' 99 , entered the State Normal at Yypsilanti last fall, but was obliged to give up her work there on account of the illness of her mother. She is now at her home in Linden.
D. S. Carmichael, ' 01 , will spend the summer in the Upper Peninsula, having taken charge of the church at Newberry for that length of time.

Harry E. Porter, '99. has another assistant in his household. Harry now lives in Cincinnati but has taken up work in a West Virginia church.

Edmund P. Kinne, who was prominent in athletic circles at Alma for two or three years, is a member of the ' 02 engineering class at the University of Michigan and will be among the graduates this year.

Luis M. Perez who came from Cuba to take up work at Alma, is taking work at the U. of M.

Ambrose Wight, '95, is still teaching in the Chicago schools.

Miss Winifred E. Heston, '99, will complete her course in the Women's Medical College at Cincinnati this year, and will then be ready to take up her work as a medical missionary.

Paul Kellogg, who attended Alma last year, is now clerking in a clothing store at Mt. Pleasant. He may return to college next year.
Roy Beechler, a prominent athlete of last year, is teaching school near Ithaca. He is contemplating taking a course of study at the State Mining School.
C. E. Scott, '98, will preach in the Saginaw Presbytery during his vacation.

Miss Florence Plum, K. G. '96, has been teaching in the Cleveland schools since graduation.

Miss Lura Kelsey, who was obliged to give up her work in kindergarten a few years ago on account of illhealth, is now at her home in Ithaca.

Miss Beulah Thompson, a graduate of the Commercial Department, is now Mrs. Harry Parrish of Ithaca.

Alma is indirectly interested in the State Board of Education, Mrs. J. H. Thompson of Evart having been a student at Alma as Miss Minnie Ardis.
H. R. Beatty, at Alma during '95-96 is now a successful Methodist minister,

Miss Julia McCullum 'has made her home in Chicago since her departure from Alma a few years ago.

Miss Blanche Jenks, K. G. '98, is now at hea home in Harbor Beach.

Miss Elizabeth Merrill, at Alma during '95-'96, is at home in Saginaw.
L. C. McMannis, who entered with '01, is retoucher in Siedler's photograph gallery at Alma.
B. S. Bates, '98, has been ordained to the ministry and has accepted a charge at Hebron, III.
G. A. Hill, '99, has moved his family to Homewood, Ill., where he will preach duriug the summer.
E. W. Waldron, who entered with '04, is now at the $U$. of $M$.

Miss L. Bernice Burns, one of the few graduates to receive the M. A. degree at Alma, is still teaching in the Brooklyn, N. Y., schools.

Miss Winifred F. Carl, '01, has been re-engaged to teach in the Wyandotte schools with an increase in salary.
R. Hamilton, with '04, has been working in the office of the Gratiot County Herald at his home in Ithaca during the past year.


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## Board of Control




Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, at Alma, Míchigan.

JUNE, 1902.

IT is a widely recognized fact that the college curriculum does not embrace everything by which the student is benefited. In every college
there are several side departments, several avocations, as it were, maintained by the voluntary action of the students and the faculty or the students alone. It is entirely right that this should be so, for student life would indeed be a gloomy period if there were no means of relaxation from the tasks of the classroom and the study hours. But this idea, like many others, can be, and often is, carried to such an extreme that it becomes positively injurious. With the possible exception of regularly organized fraternities, we have here at Alma side organizations of almost every conceivable variety, each one clamoring for recognition and blatantly urging its claims upon the time, energy and above all the pocket-books of the harassed student. Let us enumerate: To begin with the largest and most clamorous of all, athletics, in all its varied modes and phrases; athletics in the fall, winter and spring, now and all the time. Football, "gym," and basketball, baseball, trackwork and tennis. Then there are two flourishing musical organizations besides the church choir. Next come the religious associations, prayer meetings and mission and bible classes: Besides these there are five literary societies and a classical and a science club which claim a share of the attention of the majority of the students. Then, of course, there are the social obligations which no one should neglect if he would attain "a full-orbed manhood or womanhood" and which demand nearly every spare minute of quite a large number. Now, in the face of these facts, who will say that we have not about as many of these "extras" as we need? There are, of course,
those in whom the fires of genius burn and they can easily attend to all these things and their studies and be a seven day's wonder in them all but the most of us are very ordinary mortals and when we attempt to "do it all", or even a part of it, our studies suffer as a certain result. A spirit of dissatisfaction exists among the students as it never has before. We believe that the work of the college as a whole has never been so poor and we further believe that a large share of the difficulty lies in the fact that our energies are too widely distributed. The college is too small to maintain so many different activities. They impose too much upon the time and attention of the students, for nearly all of us are interested in three or four different things aside from our regular work. Something ought to be dispensed with. It may seem a sacrifice to do it and there will probably be a disagreement as to which will be the first to go but the matter should be considered and we hope that next year some decisive action will be taken.

IN this the last number of the college year it seems fitting to say a few words in retrospect. With this issue the ALMANIAN closes the third year of its existence. We think we can say with some measure of truth that the past year has been fairly successful. Eight editions have been issued in all, one more than last year. Financially
our expectations have been exceeded and in this respect the magazine offers fine prospects for next year. The Alumni department has been the best feature and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. McCabe, the alumni editor. The Almanian has passed out of the experimental stage and now one of the recognized departments of the college, but it must have stronger support from the student body if it is to be truly success. ful. There are various ideas in regard to conducting a college publication and various methods are pursued. It has been the aim of the present management to make the ALManian a medium for the true expression of the views of the students in regard to the government of the college and all matters that vitally affect their interests. In doing this we have not been actuated by the spirit of the chronic kicker and fault finder but we have tried to arouse interest and provoke discussion of the matters that needed discussion. It is possible that this policy has not always had the intended effect and that sometimes the only result has been to create more dissatisfaction with the existing order of things but we think that on the whole something has been accomplished and students' rights and students' opinions are now respected and have some weight. We resign the control of the Almanian to our successors with the injunction to fight for and defend the largest possible freedom for the student body.

## .... ATHLETICS...

$\pi$HE patrons and friends of Alma College, desire-at the end of each year-to know just how much has been achieved by us during that year. It is our purpose in this report to note the advancement which has been made in the department of Physical Culture. Judging from the reports of former years, which have been made to us, we have no hesitancy in saying that this has been the most prosperous year in this department in the history of the college. We are aware of the fact that there are those who are interested in the affairs of Alma College who do not place the proper estimate upon the work of this department. In order to give this work its proper rating in college life-for the good of both students and college-permit the testimony of men who have been leaders in thought and activity in different periods of the world's history, to be submitted. Plato well says, "A good education is that which assures to the body all the beauty, all the perfection of which it is capable." Democritus assures us that, "The force of the understanding increases with the health of the body. When the body labors under disease, the mind is incapacitated for thinking." Pliny believed that the mind received stimulation from the movements of the body. Gladstone would have us appreciate the financial value of a sound body, for he said, "All time and money spent in training the body pays a
larger interest than any other investment." "Health," says Carlyle, "is a thing to be attended to continually. There is no achievement in the world equal to perfect health." It was Hall, I believe who said, "When I see about me in the field of intellectual attainment and culture, in the walks of business, and in the family life, so many disasters and tragedies long drawn out; of failing health and collapse of nerve, brain and muscle; I feel that health is the only bulwark upon which everything we prize can ever be reared." Rev. Munger of Yale University, makes this statement, "When we think, it is not the mind alone that thinks, it is the whole man and the process begins with the body. The bodily fibre or quality reaches to the thought. You will never get fine thought out of a coarse body. Nor less will you get sound thought out of an unsound body. The bodily condition strikes through and shows itself in the quality of the thought. A vast amount of the poor, illogical, insipid, morbid, extravagant, pessimistic thought that finds its way into books and sermons and conversation has its origin in poor bodies and bad health. The body lies at the basis of success in all respects. A poor body means a poor life, all the way up, even to the highest stage of spiritual life. Great minds are often shut up in poor bodies-as Pascal, Cowper, Carlyle, and Amiel, but in each case we make allowance for what is called
the personal equation; their opinions are examined in the light of their physical weakness of disease before they are trusted." President Eliot of Harvard speaks thus, "To attain sucess and length of service in any of the professions, a vigorous body is essential." A child can be no more than its body will permit, neither can an adult; and there is absolutely nothing which can idemnify the young man or woman for the loss of youthful vig. or and health-neither honor, learning nor wisdom.

Listen to Charles Kingsley who says, "Games conduce not merely to physical but to moral health-in the ball fields boys acquire virtues that no books can give them-control of temper, self-restraint, fairness, honor, envious approbation of another's success, and all that give-and-take life which stands a man in such good stead when he goes forth into the world, and without which indeed success is always maimed and partial." A healthy body is not only an end in itself, but is also a means by which other invaluable ends are to be attained. Marion, to emphasize the importance of physical culture as a means of developing a strong and noble character, puts it thus: "Physical perfection serves to assure moral perfection. There is nothing more tyrannical than an enfeebled organism. Nothing sooner paralyzes the free activity of the reason, the flight of the imagination and the exercise of reflection; nothing sooner dries up all the source of thought than a sickly body whose functions languish and for which every effort is a cause of suffering. Then have no scruples if you would form a soul which is to
have ample development, a man of generous and intrepid will, a work. man capable of great undertakings and arduous labors, first and above all secure a vigorous organism of powerful resistance and mucles of steel."
What we have been saying applies with equal force to both men and women. "The duty of physical health and the duty of spiritual purity and loftiness are not two duties: they are two parts of one duty which is the living of the completest life which it is possible for man to live," says Phillips Brooks. Women are beginning to understand that grace and symmetry can be obtained in no other way than by systematic exercise: the idea which regarded physical training as unfeminine is today a thing of the past. Life, activity, quickness and a cheerful disposition go far with women; the color in the cheeks, the sparkling eyes, and the merry laugh are found oftener in the perfectly healthy woman than in her who depends on the various arti ficial "knacks" to make her lovely No cosmetic ever known can beautify a skin deadened by the inactivity of the vital functions of the system. Nature demands activity; those who disobey shall suffer. Nature has no favorites, but will shower her blessings upon those who will obey her dictates. Herbert Spencer claims that the superior mental and physical condition of men are due to their methods of living more than to any natural aptitude which they possess, and adds, "Being in a great measure debarred from those vigorous and enjoyable exercises of the body by which boys mitigate the evils of excessive study, girls feel these evils in their fullest $i^{\text {ntensity, }}$, hence the much smaller
proportion of them who grow up wellmade and healthy." These are the ideas that have been kept in mind constantly at Alma College this year.

We often hear the complaint that too much time and emphasis is given to the training of the body and not enough to the mind and heart. This is in part true and we are grateful for the warning cry that has been raised.

With this danger ever before us, we have attempted to equalize the physical training among the students by encouraging others to take part, and thereby lessen the amount of work, to be done by the few, by this means of distribution. The ladies of
the college have taken a very actíve part in physical culture this year, and he reports that they bring of improved health and an increased de-sire-as well as capability-for works are very gratifying indeed. We trust that the ladies as well as the young men of the college may be permitted to engage in inter-collegiate athletics in the near future, because this is the best means of stimulating them to those bodily activities which shall result in their permanent good. The new athletic grounds-"Davis Field" -is nearing completion, and in the future shall furnish a suitable place for the football, track, base ball and tennis teams of Alma College.


## e e Base Ball. e e

The base ball season just closed has been by far the most pleasant in the history of the college. Players, manager and coach have worked together with eagnerness and the result has been a very successful season, and barring one game, the showing made all through has been much in advance of any previous year.

Too much credit for the success of the team cannot be given to Elton Brock, who secured "by far the best schedule Alma ever had and one that proved adequate to the ability of the team. He was always on hand as well, to encourage the men and put life into their work both in games and at practice.

The team was fortunate in securing the services of E. L. Hodkins as coach,
who, without a cent of remuneration, coached the team for a month and worked up a quality of batting and team work that showed up strongly against all opponents.

The team had a large percentage of old men back this year. Swift, the new pitcher, showed up well at times, his greatest fault being wildness. McBride was only used in the box one game, at Lansing, but he pitched good ball and another year he should rank with the best of them. B. Dunning covered first in good style. The remainder of the infield was the same as last year with the exception of Walker at short. Helmer, Whitney, Shephard and C. Baker did good work in the outfield although the latter were somewhat weak in batting. The

The catcher's position was filled by Williams and Dunning. The former in the one game he caught showed that he had the making of a good catcher.

The second game of the season was played at Alma with Mt. Pleasant and proved an easy victory for Alma although in the earlier innings the normalites gave us quite a scare. The score by innings:


The game scheduled for the follow. ing Saturday with M. A. C. was cancelled on account of rain, but Alma took her first trip the next week and met the Ferris School at Big Rapids, shutting them out 8 to 0 . The Ferris men only had one chance of scoring. That came in the first when a man was caught at the plate by a long throw from the outfield by McBride. Swift was invincible on this day and only three hits were secured off him while he was backed up by perfect fielding:

| $\quad$ Innings - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | $R$ | $H$ | E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ALMA, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| FERRIS, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 |

On May 26 and 27 the team played two games, at Albion on the 26th and M. A. C. the 27 th. In the first game the team went completeiy to pieces and piled up 14 errors. Albion took advantage of this and hit the ball mercilessly, securing 21 hits in all. Alma should have played a close game but the fast field rattled the men and the game was lost by a one-sided score:


At M. A. C. the next day there was a complete reversal of form and every
man played to win. McBride pitched well and had good support. Alma fell on Miller and in one inning pounded out enough runs to win the game. The score:

*In the fourth inning Case changed from right fielder to pitcher.
$\dagger$ In the fourth inning Haftencamp went to right field and J. Frazer to left field.


Bases on balls, Millar 1, Case 3, McBride 2; hit by pitched ball, McBride 2; struck out, Millar 3, Case 2, McBride 5. Out by being hit by batted ball, Alma 2. Umpire, Fitzgibbons. Time of game, 1 hr .30 min .

The last game with Detroit College will long be remembered. Detroit had played Albion to a standstill and defeated M. A. C., Hillsdale and Adrian, and little more than a victory was hoped for. The game was played at Bennett Park and was witnessed by a good crowd. From the start Alma had everything her own way and completely shut out the Detroiters, only two of her men reaching third. The Detroit Free Press had the following to say of the game:

The locals were outplayed at every stage of the game, and outside of the first inning, never had a chance to
score. Alma put up the fastest game played at Bennett Park this year by any college aggregation. There was plenty of team work in evidence and the snappy work of the visitors showed up most prominently in marked contrast with the slow work of Detroit College. The locals indulged in many errors and Swift pitched so well that Detroit College could touch his delivery for but four hits, three of them coming in one inning."

The trip was a most pleasant one and one of its most delightful features was a banquet given to the players at Hotel Normandie by P. H. Bruske, an Alma Alumnus, who was Alma's only rooter at the game. The score:

| DETROIT | $A B$ | H | 0 | A | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moynihan, s | -2 | - | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Lynch, 1-3-p | --4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| E'M'D, m. | -3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sullivan, 2 b | - 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| M'D, 3-1-p | - 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| O'K'e, 1-1 | -4 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Miller, r-3 | - 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Kron'r, r. | - 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Linsk'y, c | I | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Klick, p-i | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 31 | - 4 | 27 | 19 | 9 |
| ALMA | AB | H | 0 | A | E |
| Robinson, 3 -Walker, s | . 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | - |
|  | . 6 | - | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| McBride, | - 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | - 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Baker, $2 \ldots . .$. | . 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
|  | -5 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Dunning, r Helmer, m | - 5 | 3 | - | 0 | 0 |
| Whitney, 1 | - 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| WW. Dunnin | -. 4 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 46 | 19 | 27 | 12 | 1 |

$\begin{array}{lrllllllll} & \text { Innings } & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9\end{array} \quad 0 \begin{array}{lllll}0 \\ \text { DeTROIT, } & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0-0 \\ \text { ALMA, } & 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2-12\end{array}$
Runs-Robinson, McBride, Swift 2. R. Baker 2, B. Dunning 2, Helmer 2, Whitney, W. Dunning-12. Innings pitched-By Klick 4, by Lynch 5. Base hits-Off Klick 5, off Lynch 13. Two-base hits-Swift, R. Baker. Three-base hit-Robinson. Sacrifice hit-E. McDonnell. Stolen basesMoynihan, Lynch 2, J. Sullivan, O'Keefe, Robinson, 2, McBride 2, Swift, R. Baker, Helmer, Whitney. Bases on balls-Off Klick 1, off Lynch 1, off Swift 2. Hit by pitcher-By L'ynch 1. First base on errors-Detroit College 1, Alma 8. Struck out-by Klick 2, by Lynch 1, by Swift 7. Passed ball-Linskey. Wild pitch Lynch. Time-2:15. Umpire--McAllister. At-tendance- 300 .

J. Wirt Dunning.



## * Boatin ${ }^{2}$ Jons. $* * *$

Dimples the lake in a million flashes, Lightly kissed by the suns bright rays; Oars dip and feather, and onward dashes Our little boat, on this day of days.

For Polly and I are alone together-
The white clouds sleep in the azure shyGo ask the gods in Olympus whether

They're ever so happy as now am I!

The blue of the skies dwells in Polly's eyes, The sunbeams burn in her crown of curls, The fairest vision of scene Elysian, The loveliest far of all lovely girls!

And after the day has slipped away, When sunk the sun in the crimson west, We homeward glide o'er the silent tide, Then is the hour I love the best.

The moon is filling the night with glory,
The oars drip silver, soft breezes blow; My soul is singing the old story,

For Polly is sweetest and fairest now.

O'er the waters far tinkles her guitar,
Before us stretches a vista grand
Where the bright moon gleams o'er this sea of dreams, And builds us a highway to Fairyland.

The pathway fair lies beckoning then:
What mortal could ever its spell withstand?
A soft reply to my whispered prayer,
And lo! we are dwelling in Fairyland.

## * Rews Ttems. 2

As it is nearing Commencement time the juniors are noticing with great care the conduct of the seniors. This watchfulness, however, is not carried on with any designs of criticism but as a guard against any departure from precedent next year at this time. The moods of the watchers vary greatly. Whenever a senior is observed to be absent from class, or chapel, then their spirits rise in anticipation of future privileges. But when a senior, with his most knowing expression, is seen stalking into J. W. Ewing's room about time for Algebra class, with a flock of preps. at his heels, then their hearts fail at the thought of dignity that will be required of them. But the spirits of the watchers are restored when next day, happening to be up the river, they noticed a senior whose social privileges have been taken away, enjoying, in fair and congenial company, the beautiful, balmy May afternoon. There is one act of the senior class, however, that ought to be commended by the junior and all succeeding classes. It is their success in resisting the establishment of a precedent by which seniors would be forced to appear in public in chapel at stated times.

At this time of the year when visitors are present at the college in great numbers and when exhortations are heard on all sides for the student body to do themselves credit and thus exhalt the institution there is one thing that comes to the mind of a great many as a detriment to the appearance of the college. It is, metaphor-
ically speaking, an eye sore, literally speaking, an offense to the olefactory nerve. It being nearly the close of a year's work, the chemistry classes are consequently engaged in their annual hurry to secure the required number of unknowns and the manufacture of certain gases is consequently increased. It would seem that a slight improvement in the ventilation of the chemical laboratories was almost imperative if the college is to commend itself to the minds of those who visit us.

One of the institutions of the college which has received the loyal support of the student body during the past year is the Glee Club. We believe that the Glee Club fills a place of usefulness in the college life. It not only gives the members valuable training in chorus singing but furnishes a basis for the amusement of athletic teams when they leave town. The trips of the football, baseball and track teams have been greatly enlivened this year by the singing of Glee Club songs, as boys from the Glee Club are always found in goodly numbers on these teams. The Club has been a success financially this year. It has been enabled to make one trip lasting a week, and besides has given concerts in lthaca, St. Louis and Alma. The one given at Alma was a joint concert with the orchestra. This is the second concert of its kind in Alma and promises to become an annual feature in the college. At Ithaca and St. Louis, the Club was ably assisted by the Ladies Quartette and Lester Sharp, violinist.

On its trip during the Easter vacation the Club was assisted by Miss Maybelle Howard, who was received with great applause at every appearance. But to whatever degree of success the club have attained this year we feel that it is in a great measure due to the splendid and untiring efforts of the director, Prof. J. T. Ewing, and to the efficient management of the business manager, H. N. Ronald. The Club is especially fortunate in having an accompanist whose equal as a pianist can rarely be found. Miss Sadie Messinger has for two years acted as accompanist of the Club. The Club is planning to carry on its work next year and from the beginning that has been made in the past two years we believe that it has become a permanent organization of the college.

In the field day meet with M. A. C., Mr. Fuller, '03, won the largest number of points for A!ma. He won first in the hammer, second in the shot put, and running hop step and jump, and third in the 220 yd . dash, broad jump, and high jump, making a total of 15 points.

The track team returned from the inter-collegiate meet Saturday evening, June 7. Although several disappointments were in store for the men, the results were not discourag. ing. When we stop to consider that this is our first year in the M. I. A. A., that some eight records were broken, that we had but a small team in point of numbers, and that we labored under great disadvantages by having no place to train, we should rather be surprised that we did so well. With the cinder track in the future, Alma will certainly be heard from in track work hereafter. Schenck was some-
what out of condition, but lost the half mile by beginning his sprint too soon and on the heavy part of the track. He would have won the quarter mile by a good margin if he had not permitted himself to be pocketed on the start. Davis promises to be a good man in the distance runs next year. At present he is too young and lacks endurance. Glass vaulted up to his best form, and with a reasonable amount of practice could do over 10 ft . Alma's one first was won by Phillips in club swinging. He had practically no competition, but his work showed that he is superior to any student in the colleges of Michigan. Wolfe in middle-weight and Phillips in light weight were disappointments. They should each have won in point of skill and real knowledge of wrestling. Davis was im. properly thrown out of the featherweight class and another first thereby lost to Alma. Hurst has decided to wrestle as a middle-weight hereafter. Fuller failed to win a place in the hammer on account of fouls but threw the ball 130 ft . He sprung a surprise by taking second in the run-hop-step and jump, covering a distance of 41 ft . $111 / 2 \mathrm{in}$. The crowning event for Alma was Capt. Fuller's beautiful run in the relay race, when he took it up from Schenck with a handicap of 10 yds. and gave Monteith a lead of 20 yds. on his man. The result of the meet in points was as follows:
M. A. C., 80; Hillsdale, 65; Olivet, 19; Kalamazoo 6; Ypsilanti, 1; Albion 69; Alma 20; Kalamazoo, 6.

Notwithstanding the fact that we did not win the baseball championship of Mich., this year, Alma never before in her history has had such an
aggregation of proficient baseball players as represented her interests upon the diamond this year.
Prof. Mortimer has not decided as yet where he will be next year. He will probably select State Univ. of Texas or Washington Univ. of St. Louis, Mo. He will finish his law course and coach the teams also.
Alma is progressing in athletics much more rapidly than many are aware of. Our football team of last fall showed a very marked improvement during the last week of practice. Could we only have played our schedule of games, we would have demonstrated to all the truth of Capt. Fuller's statement when he said that it was the best football team Alma ever had.
Prof. Mortimer has recently purchased a very fine camera and is using it to good advantage these last days of his stay at Alma.
Miss Della Sigsby, Commercial, '01, was entertained with the ' 02 , Commercials, May 29, at the home of Prof. Conner.
Miss Clara Pringle, Commercial, ' 02 , has accepted a position as stenographer to the manager of the Belvedere Hotel, Charlevoix, Mich.

Miss. Bertha B. Spicer, Commercial, ' 02 , is employed in the manager's office of the Bell Telephone Co.
The senior class of the Commercial Department was very pleasantly entertained Thursday evening, May 29, by Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Conner at their home, assisted by Miss Miller.

According to all reports the decorations of the chapel for commencement this year will be the finest of the kind that ever happened. The faculty have secured the valuable services of

Miller and Helmer and have appropriated a large sum of money to defray their expenses, thus assuring the class of ' 02 a finish that is in keeping with their character.
George Waller of Saginaw, was the guest of Harold Gaunt, Sunday, June 1st.
The students are requested not to spread the report concerning the ghost whose presence was discovered in the boys' dorm a syort time ago, as. it might prevent some prep. from rooming there next year. There are no fears, however, that Ford will publish the particulars.
Mr. M.:-(at table) "I would not want to be a girl and have to change my name when I got married."
Miss S-r-n-h-m:-"I would not mind that in case I could get a good one (Goodwin).
Miller has proclaimed the fact that he intends to play golf. He has procured the necessary utensils and lacks. only a caddie. Any prep. who wants the job should apply to Wm. Geo. Somerville at once.
If students were in any doubt as to the reception they would receive on returning to their Alma Mater after an absence of a year or more, that feeling should certainly be dispelled by the greeting that was extended to the various theologs. who visited the college during the past month. Sidebotham and Carmichael found more friends and a heartier welcome because more of the students remembered them than the others, but their Alma Mater was to all a place of pleasant recollections of the dear old college days forever past.
There will be several changes in the faculty next year. Coach Mor-
timer, Mr. Henry, Miss Wagner, Mrs. Plum and Miss Miller have resigned their positions. Mr. Mortimer expects to pursue his law studies in connection with his work as an athletic coach. He has had several flattering offers but has not yet accepted a position. Mr. Henry will go to Honolulu to fit himself for his work as a foreign missionary. Mr. Cook, superintendent of the Ithaca schools, will have a position in the office and will teach some of the mathematics classes. None of the vacancies have been filled at yet.
Several devoted couples disregarded the indications of rain and went up the river last Saturday afternoon, and about dinner time several wet and miserable looking individuals strag. gled home very much disgusted with the weather.

Edwin Fauver, athletic corch here during '98-'99, has been associate athletic director at Oberlin for the past three years.

On the evening of May 29th the class of ' 02 was royally entertained at Wright Hall by the class of '03.

The senior class was very pleasantly entertained on Tuesday night, June 10th at the home of President and Mrs. Bruske; and on Thursday night, June 12th, Miss Gelston and Miss Allen entertained them at Miss Gelston's rooms.
W. E. Brebner, a commercial student of last year, is in the employ of the First National Bank of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The freshman exhibition was pulled off on the appointed date, but it failed to fulfill all that the advanced notices of the performance had led the waiting public to anticipate. The children's
day portion of the program was omitted for some unaccountable reason. However, Gaunt, King and Chapman each proved their consummate ability as orators, and Misses Hafer and Cuvrell left nothing to be desired in the manner in which they dispensed the accumulated wisdom of several weeks.

All members of the class of ' 02 who desire positions for next year have already secured them, and the others take advanced work. Mr. Long will spend the summer in Northern Michigan, and next fall he will enter the Medical School of the University of Michigan. Mr. Bradfield expects to study theology, and will probably go to Auburn Theological Seminary. Mr. Ewing will preach in the Presbyterian church of Lafayette during the summer, and will enter McCormick Theological Seminary in the fall. Mr. Brock will go to Detroit after college closes, where he will begin his career as a newspaper man. He has a position on Today. Miss Agnes Hope nas been engaged to teach science and mathematics in the Alma public schools next year. Miss Alice Marsh will be principal of the high school in East Tawas. Mr. Fell will go to East Tawas as superintendent of schools. Mr. Booth is undecided as to his work for next year.

Joe Fulton, the great right guard of the ' 00 football team, is a freshman in the dental department of Lake Forest University at Chicago. According to all reports received from him he is enjoying such a time as only Chicago can furnish.

The Detroit game provided the occasion for the best celebration that has occurred this year. The novelty of it seemed to impress the people of the
town rather unfavorably,judging from their unsympathetic comments. The town's people don't know what college spirit is because they see so little of it, and what they do see they regard as mere ruffianism or worse. Some means should be found for bringing the students and the people of the town closer together and to a better understanding.

The following would have appeared in the editorial column if the wishes of the writer who contributed it had been fulfilled, but for sundry reasons we refrained from putting it there:

On page 77 of our late catalogue we read-"In the College the regular expenses for the year are $\$ 130$ to $\$ 145$;" thus the belief is prevalent that it costs but little to gain an education at Alma. But is this true? Nothing is said about the numerous fees and subscription papers that are expected from every student. If the Athletic Association is behind, a mass meeting is held and the students are asked to "contribute". They feel that they must. Or if the expenses of the track team are not forthcoming from some "rich" student the boarders at Wright Hall are requested to remain "after breakfast" to consider the advisability of withdrawing the team from the M. I. A. A. That would be a disgrace. Who pays for the trip? The poor students--for they are compelled by College pride, if nothing else, to give equally with the "rich." So it goes throughout the College year. This year a new feature is added. The Commencement Dinner that has heretofore been free, at least to those boarding at the Ladies' Hall, has been put on the list of "extras" that are not advertised in the catalogue. The
price is 50 cents but allowed to students at the Hall for 25 cents; providing however, that if the student can not afford to pay 25 cents for this much coveted opportunity they may pay their 15 cents and be served in the Men's Dorm. 10 cents difference in favor of a lunch that on one would be satisfied to attend when only the 10 cents additional would admit them to the banquet. Will everybody go? Yes, unless they have gone home before Commencement week.

To sum it all up, it is as a prominent young lady said (in Wright Hall), "By the advertisement in the catalogue I thought an education here would be cheap, but I find it is a cheat instead" (referring to the expense).

So we plead for a Commencement Banquet free at least to the patrons of Wright Hall.

John Shiner will travel for the Genesee Pure Food Co., during the summer. His territory will cover Indiana.

Ping Pong has succeeded bowling as a popular amusement among the boys and from early morn till dewy eve., and later, the "ping pong" sound is heard on the third floor of the old dorm.

Quite a number of the students expect to work at the northern resorts during the summer.

The Classical and Science clubs have both closed very successful years in their work. The Classical club devoted the greater part of their attention to a study of the development of the Greek and Roman states. The last meeting was held in the gymnasium and a very interesting stereopti- ${ }^{-}$ can lecture was delivered by Mr. C. E. Scott, of '98.

George B. Randels, ' 00 , is back visiting his Alma Mater. Mr. Randels has been taking graduate work in psychology and philosophy at the University of Penn., during the past year and has accepted a position of professor of psychology and pedagogy in Bellevue College, Neb., for next year. Mr. Randels was valedictorian of his class and one of the best students who ever attended Alma College.

Dr. C. H. Irving, a medical missionary from Korea, gave a very interesting talk in the chapel Wednesday evening on the medical work in Korea. He is a co-worker of Rev. R. H. Sidebotham, '96, and he spoke of him in terms of highest praise, saying that his success in mastering the language in winning the affection and respect of the natives and in general missionary work had been phenomenal, and unparalled in the history of the Korean mission. In fact Mr. Sidebotham is one of the strongest men that the Presbyterian board has on the foreign field.

The following is part of the records of the class of '02:
April 19, 1901-Prof. Mitchell's class-room (spread). Meeting of class called to order by Pres. Discussion of plans for Arbor Day. Moved and seconded that committee be appointed to ascertain the cause of Mr. Booth's unseemly mirth: Carried. Chair appointed Mr. Booth committee of one.

Mr. Brock made chairman of Arbor Day committee.

Informal adjournment to table where Mr. Brown's spread was set forth and hugely enjoyed.

Closed at 12:30 a. m.
A. R. M. SEC'Y.

June 3, 1901.-Moved and seconded that committee secure names of all in the class who want pins and order them (i.e. the pins). Carried.

Moved and seconded that committee consisting of Messrs. Booth and Bag. ley add Misses Hope and Marsh make arrangements for a spread for the seniors. Carried.

## Adjourned. A. R. M. SEC'Y.

June 12, 1901.-Reception room, 8:00 p. m. Meeting called to order by Pres.

Moved and seconded that visitors [the Misses Carl and Chisholm] be forcibly ejected. Carried-as were also the visitors.
[Miss Carl:-"Mr.Brock was awfully nice about it, Annabelle. He didn't hurt me a bit."]
Moved and seconded that Mr. McKee give his suggestions. Carried.

Mr. McKee:-"I move the first thing that Mr. Brock be first one, and then that Miss Carl be introduced". Carried.

Baptism through the window screens followed.

Moved that seniors be considered pirates and allowed no quarter.

Mr. Brock:-"I carry that motion."
President:-"Any remarks?"
[Interruption through necessity to again put the seniors out of the window. They were then brought in to be tied.

Miss Chisholm (to Mr. Bagley):"Aren't you ashamed of myself?"

Seniors are gagged and handcuffed]
Moved and seconded that Mr. Bradfield be made chairman of committee for Commencement decorations. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Bradfield choose his own assistants. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Brock be made chairman for a Commencement Jollification Meetin.g Carried.

Moved and seconded we have a spread for ourselves, and let the seniors go withỏut. Lost.

Moved and seconded that Misses Hope and Marsh and Messrs. Booth and Ewing be committee to arrange
a spread for the seniors. Carried.
Moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to inform the seniors that owing to reasons unknown except in the cocoanut of Prof. Notestein it would be necessary to give up the spread. Carried.

Meeting adjourned.
A. R. M. SEC'Y.


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