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STUDENT LIFE

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Volume XXV. Friday, July 1, 1927. Number 31.

AID THE ALUMNI DRIVE

The majority of the alumni of the U. A. C. waxed enthusiastic when it was made known that a drive was planned which would result in the building of a library at the Institution which would be a credit to the College that has done so much for the development of the west.

In order to carry on a successful campaign for library funds it is necessary to have the assurance that the "long green" will be directed to the proper channels. It is also necessary to have the "long green" to build the fund. It has been proved beyond a doubt that the campaign is for a worthy cause, now it is time for the friends of the Institution to say it with checks.

The students who are here for the summer have been impressed with the lack of library facilities. They have been converted to the fact that the growth of the Institution has far surpassed the amount of funds available for the purchasing of books.

It is hoped that all of the students enrolled will call on Mr. Barber, chairman of the library fund committee, and present him with a statement that a fair amount will be forth coming to be applied to the library fund.

SHALL WE CONTINUE TO BLUFF?

Most of us have been bluffed during our educative process. Away down in the grades we were lead to believe that the statesmen of the United States never made a mistake or ever broke the laws of political etiquette. When we grew up and learned the truth concerning some of the wrong steps our nation builders took we wonder why our teachers were so careful to clamp the hood on so tight.

Truly, it would be a much better plan to follow the lines of thought that Dr. McLaughlin has used in his lectures before the students of the summer session. A native son should be shown clearly what steps were being taken by the government and where they were leading.

We can pat ourselves on the back today because we have been bluffed but tomorrow some of our neighbors might confront us with their interpretation of the situation as they see it and then it's trouble comes.

We should teach our pupils that there are two sides to a story and that we are not always on the side of the right.

STADIUM PLANTED

An important milestone was reached Wednesday in the progress of the U. A. C. stadium when the field was planted to grass. Emil Hansen, landscape gardener, assures us that the first game of the football season next fall will be played in the stadium. "I'm willing to bet anybody," said Mr. Hansen Wednesday, "that we can make a lawn in three months that will withstand the ravings of any football team."

For many years the College has been in need of an athletic field that would be worthy of the teams which Coach Dick Romney has whipped into trim. More and more the state and the intermountain country is looking to the U. A. C. as a center of high class athletic teams. The new stadium, which has a seating capacity of 25,000, will, no doubt, attract athletic fans and athletes from all over the west and prove to be one of the greatest assets the College has.

KEEP THAT YOUTHFUL FIGURE

Someone has said "that some people are just naturally beautiful but dumb." No better way to overcome this dumbness is provided than by the hikes and strolls of the summer school.

If you have never known the thrill of victory after a grueling contest, take a chance at one of these majestic mountain peaks. The thrill of victory surged through the veins of every stalwart Aggie that reached the summit of Mt. Wellsview.

What does a blister or a fatigued muscle amount to? Be proud of a "Charlie Horse." The college is what you make it, so dust off those old hiking toes, and partake of the most thrilling, interesting, and educative pastime of the season; under the able guidance of Professor Bailey.

There is plenty of snow left in the hills for winter sports; plenty of water in the lakes; and plenty of sunshine to back in. What more do you want unless it be plenty of "grub" to satiate a real "he man's" appetite, that inevitably accompanies such pleasure.

One glance at the pictures posted in the main hall is enough to convince any lover of the great-out-of-doors that the hike to the Glacial lakes July 9 will be all that it is bragged as being.

Begin now to prepare for this one big hike, and others that are to follow. Learn and see all there is around you, make yourself a real Aggie by joining the hikes, and don't blame anyone but yourself if you don't have a good time at the summer school.

There seems to be a growing spirit among modern youth that to get back to nature to base and lowly and below the dignity of a professional being. Not so, my friends, not so. Only when we feel the touch of mother nature are we true human beings.

—An Aggie Enthusiast.

A Student From Abroad

(By Abbas Khan)

The life of a foreign student consists of three parts. First the thoughts before he comes to this country; the second, his impression upon arrival; third, his self-reckoning before he leaves.

Whether a man from far off China or the interior of the West Indies or from the land of the peacock's throne, the picture is much the same. Somehow he gets information about the land of liberty and the golden opportunities that await him; somehow he feels the urge and then desires to come.

He is young; he is ambitious; he is steeped in the traditions of his land; he has seen so much injustice done to his nation by his powerful and aggressive neighbors that he is determined to dedicate his life to the emancipation of his people.

He has heard that the civilization has shifted to America, the greatest country of the world. The missionaries and those who know of it have been telling him of the progress and the advances of America. He has been informed that this land is the melting pot of the best nations. He has read the story of George Washington and of how Abraham Lincoln rose from the lot of a slave to the White House. He dreamed of all that's best; he pictured the Indians crowded the streets, mixing indifferently with the Christians who treat everyone alike. He thinks how easy it would be to come to this cosmopolitan nation where all are considered equal. He decides definitely to come.

He had it was for him to leave all that was near and dear to him and enter a strange country as a stranger. The last Good-bye kisses and tears and the last word of admonition from Dad and the best wishes from all around him. He is on the ocean coming nearer and nearer to the fascinating land; he forgets this spirit against these discouraging thoughts at the thoughts of the adventure that awaits him. A sigh of relief, and a mad joy overwhelm him as he looks at the shimmering statue of liberty and awaits patiently the arrival of his boat to be promised land. At this time he enters the second stage of his life.

He's herded pell-mell, with the rest of the passengers on Ellis Island. Knowing he is from a better class of people, he does not understand why he has to rub shoulders with people so much far inferior to him. He is pushed, jammed and maltreated. He is received with the suspicious looks of the inspecting officer; he is examined as if he were a traitor or a thief. The unfriendly faces, the rough voices the ungentle manner treat him as a man who gets the first mental jab about his previous impressions. He is inclined to believe that he has landed in a hell-hole. But soon the sight of Manhattan Island makes him realize the material side of America that fascinates him to such an extent that he forgets he is paralyzed and lost.

From the brilliant show windows, the life like ladies are almost shouting welcome to him; revolving barbers, noisy, towering skyscrapers, whirling automobiles and people, people and people everywhere. These grip his interest and neutralize his first impression. He moves on through the sea of materialism, wrapped in its grandeur and drowned in its wonders.

He arrives at the campus, along the way he looks for the Indians, meeting none, not even in the second college town, wondering where these Indians are that he has read so much about. He makes inquiries and by deduction learns that the white man came and shooed them away, cleared the land and almost exterminated them.

He wonders, as he stands before some epic of American materialism push or listens to some speaker expound the virtue of the continent or talks with some student impressed with his country's superiority complex and the picture of the vanquished Indian looms before his mind.

Once compelled to be on his own resources, he tries to work, handicapped by language and marked by the tanness of his skin, he receives the unfriendly welcome of the employer and wonders how he ever came to be prejudiced America as the land of cosmopolitanism. He notes that many are narrow, prejudiced and uneducated.

Dire need compels him to invade an institution in Chicago of which he has heard so much about, and applies for a job. He is told that he is not properly introduced. It can

Dr. Samuel M. Crothers Begins Series of Lectures Monday

Popular Clergyman and Author Scheduled To Deliver Nine Lectures On Education And Sociology

Dr. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., will deliver a series of eight lectures, beginning Tuesday, July 5, at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Crothers is a noted preacher and an outstanding Essayist who has been prominent in educational and sociological work in the universities of both California and Nevada. He is also an authority on Child Literature.

He received his early education at Wittenberg College and later studied at Princeton University, Union Theological Seminary, Harvard Divinity School, St. Lawrence University, Western Reserve University, and then again returned to Princeton.

Dr. S. M. Crothers He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1877 and the same year became Pastor at Eureka, Nevada. Two years later he entered the Unitarian ministry and following the year 1882, served as Pastor in a great many eastern cities, as well as accepting an appointment to be Preacher to Harvard University.

Dr. Crothers made frequent contributions to popular magazines in addition to writing several volumes of books in which he prints a great many of his own theories. The following is a partial list of his books: Members of One Body; Miss Muffet's Christmas Party; The Gentle Reader; By the Christmas Fire; The Understanding Heart; Three Lords of Destiny; Meditations on Votes For Women; The Dame School of Experience; The Cheerful Giver; How To Know Emerson; and The Endless Life.

Dr. Crothers will probably speak on subjects related to sociology and education. A later announcement will be made concerning the subject matter of his lectures.

not help him. He thought such places were for the firebrands.

He is unlike the majority of the rest of the foreign students whose sole interest is in their books and their landlady. He wishes to mix and learn better about America, but he finds the sign "Keep Off" hedges him on all sides. It takes real nerve to break this barrier. He desires to room at decent homes. He rings the bell to inquire about rooms and is told politely that there is no room for him in that house, while the suspicious landlady takes the umbrella stand from the porch into the house. He is mortified and decides to play a joke by reminding the landlady that she has forgotten to take the doorman inside also.

His classmates do not desire his association. Perhaps because his skin is tanned by the Persian sun. They pass him unnoticed. He gets acquainted with a girl who seeks his aid in her lessons; he buckles all his courage and asks her for better acquaintance, she admits that people do not understand and so she decides to meet him away from some part of the city. He is forced to associate with people far below his standing. He is made to live in a second or third class home. He has heard of the American democracy, but he cannot help to see the class distinction in its worst way.

He is nearly ready to leave. Four or more years of narrow college life has passed; he is completely disillusioned; he lives in a world of questions. He has reached the stage of self-reckoning. What have I placed on the asset side of my life and what are my liabilities? He thinks of a few pains and many losses. Spiritually, morally and physically. He has acquired many habits. He smokes, swears and drinks. He has learned to curse; he has lost all respect for women. His chivalry, once a habit, now is an exception. Loneliness and lack of true friends has made him disillusioned and, once an excellent student, acquires such a state of mind that he is careless and concentration becomes painful. He learns the gentle art of loafing and he has become the lover of superficial things and is extravagant. He has lost faith in men. He is called friends cheated and worked him and then called him easy.

He has deteriorated physically. His ancestors were good athletes but when he tries for the track, he is so discouraged by selfish concern and unfriendly eyes that he decides that there is little sport in the college athletics.

His greatest loss, however, is the development of snobishness. To have himself, he has to be snobish. So many students with whom he came in contact pretended superiority that he has lost faith in men. He has deteriorated physically. He is called friends cheated and worked him and then called him easy.

He has declined spiritually since he has lost the spiritual touch of a real home.

He, however, has added something to his asset side of life. He has gained respectability, push and initiative. With easy life at home and multitudes of servants at his beck and call, he would never have developed this manly quality. He had to fight for his rights; he had to struggle for his life and show his stuff without sympathetic guidance. So the foreign student says after all, that his stay was a great experience. He does not altogether regret it.

The writer intends to add, in order to be just, that these impressions are correct as far as several large universities that he has attended. He has noticed, however, things are much different in Logan, not that he only says so but it is nationally known that Logan is the best place for the foreign student and he proved it by his return for the third time here.

Plans For Farm Relief Explained By Noted Economist

Dr. Hibbard Shows Remedies Advocated Are Faulty—Gives Hints to Farmers.

Dr. R. H. Hibbard discussed Thursday morning in a special lecture the agricultural situation in the United States and the difficulties to which the farmers have found themselves.

"The farmers were prosperous from 1900 to 1920," said Dr. Hibbard. "They had caught up with the economic procession. They were usually prosperous during the war; not due to their shrewdness but because prices went up above expenses. In the middle of 1920 came the great fall of prices. The people who had been imperished by the war could not buy at war prices. The farmers were unable to reduce their output quickly and as a result there was an over supply of farm products. The farmer is not like the manufacturer who usually shuts down his establishment during bad periods but the farmer produced as much during bad prices as he did during good prices. The farmer has been producing for bankrupt countries. The foreign countries won't bid for our goods if they can possibly get along without."

Dr. Hibbard then discussed the many remedies that were suggested for the relief of the farm situation. They included, a high tariff; second allow the government to issue more money; third, the farmers should not produce an excess of what can be consumed; fourth, if an excess of the demand is made the excess should be stored. This would be alright in except if we had a Joseph to handle it for us," said Dr.

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Hibbard in commenting of remedy agriculture; that the farmer was facing about as good a future as the past has been. He also said that the farmers must learn the economic value of land; grow more trees and less grains. "When the farmer has learned what life is and refuses to work without a profit, when he learns to leave an unprofitable business; when he learns to look upon those who come with a single remedy for a complex problem as quacks; when he gets into the political game and looks out for himself then he will realize greater prosperity than he has ever realized before," concluded Dr. Hibbard.

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to have them here.
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DR. GEO. THOMAS DRAWS ITALIAN SITUATION

President of University
Traces History of Mus-
solini, Italy's Dictator.

Dr. George Thomas, president of the University of Utah opened the second week of special lectures at the College Monday morning by discussing "Benito Mussolini, Italy's Dictator."

"Every man, to a greater or less degree, is a creator of his physical and social conditions," began Dr. Thomas. "Great men are born in all ages of the world but the particular expression of their talents depends upon the opportunities and problems in their particular age. For us to understand them it is necessary to know something about the physical conditions of the country in which they are reared and also the social and economic environment surrounding their growth and development. There for in beginning a discussion of Mussolini, it is desirable to give a little more insight into the physical conditions of Italy and the social and economic environment surrounding him which present the opportunity for his particular type of mind and his labor ability. Dr. Thomas then told of the geography of Italy, her natural resources and touched briefly the economic conditions existing at the present time. According to Dr. Thomas, Italy, with a population of 40 million people, is not able to supply the necessary wants of life within her shores but must import food, fuel, petroleum and many other articles that are used in the daily walks of life.

Dr. Thomas said that it is spite of the economic conditions and the naturally attendant social conditions Italy after a debate among its people of considerable vehemence entered the war in full force on the side of the Allies. She had belonged to the Triple Alliance, which Germany, Austria, and Italy were bound together in a treaty. Italy felt, however, that as Germany and Austria had been the aggressors, she was not bound according to the terms of the treaty and therefore broke away from them. Then again the Allies had promised her much desired territory at the head and on the east coast of the Adriatic. All this however was not accomplished without a great internal struggle and a very strong division of opinion.

The socialists were bitterly opposed to Italy's entering the World War. The party had grown rather rapidly during the twenty

years following its organization, until by the time the war broke out, it constituted a considerable percentage of the voting population, and the members of this party took every occasion to denounce the theory of Italy into the war.

"Benito Mussolini had been one of the socialist party for some time. He was the editor of the socialist paper known as the 'Avanti,' or the 'Forward,' but like a large number of Italians, Mussolini was bitterly opposed to Austria, and contrary to the course of the majority of his party he took an active part in arming Italy to join the Allies, so active, in fact, that the socialists compelled him to withdraw from their party. 'Benito Mussolini' was born in 1858 at Predappio, Forlì. His father was a blacksmith and a socialist of the international persuasion. Mussolini's mother looked forward to a career for her son. He was like her in his ambition, the tradition of a great many Italian mothers, she looked hopefully toward the church for his career and desired to have her son become a priest. Mussolini, however, did not share his mother's aspirations. He helped his father in the blacksmith shop as an apprentice and there he learned the trade of blacksmithing. He was like his father in the trade of a man and some years later in Switzerland he worked at his father's trade.

"From the day of his birth, Mussolini was a restless individual, full of energy, and a rebel by nature. He spent some time in Switzerland at the University of Lausanne, but the government forced him to leave the country because of his aspirations."

"In 1918 at the close of the war the world recognized that Italy had fought with heroism, bravery, and devotion in the cause of the Allies. Six hundred thousand of her sons had been killed and one and one-half million wounded. The financial loss to the poor country was left in the depths of poverty. Mussolini, in connection with his country, favored a strong peace for Italy, but this was not obtainable.

"Through the experience of the war and conditions which followed it, Mussolini changed his point of view, and now became a strong nationalist, preaching through the papers he had established, partition to the country and stability of government. He had become bitterly opposed to revolution, with its attendant excesses. He caused the middle class to rally around him. The upper class, however, still mistrusted him. His revolt broke out in Bologna, headed by the communists, and Senator Giordano, a great war hero was murdered in the church chamber of the City Hall. Mussolini strongly opposed such procedure and gathered around him a band of young men. With these men he suppressed a strike in 1922. To the more stable class, this began to show some hope, although the methods used were so rough, and a large section of the people only justified them as a means of securing order.

"The Fascist movement grew very rapidly until millions joined the movement, and finally they obtained such strength that they demanded the control of the government. Mussolini related the history in connection with the making of Mussolini dictator of Italy.

"Mussolini is really the dictator of Italy," said Dr. Thomas. "The king and parliament have submitted to his wishes, and also the country. In the last election, 65 per cent of the voters endorsed his party and his policy."

Dr. Thomas did not give his views in regard to the conditions as they exist today. He assumed an unbiased attitude and gave only the history of the situation as it has been made in the last few years. He told of some of Mussolini's ambitions, one of which is to increase the population of Italy from its million to 60 million people within a few years and maintain a standing army of more than five million men. The speaker then pointed out many of the difficulties Mussolini would encounter before his program is completed.

In conclusion Dr. Thomas said, "We Americans, we are on a continent by ourselves, with our lines of demarcation well fixed, with our determination to Americanize the foreigners as they come to this country, understood and slightly different problems which confront the European nations, made up as they are from a great variety of races, overlapping each other through a series of historic migrations, in their desire to obtain maritime advantages and the necessity of possessing or controlling important natural resources and the routes of trade."

Here lies the body of Helen McArthur. Broke her neck on a petting party.

Cosmopolitans Hear Lecture On China

F. S. Louie of China, Discusses
Life of His People.

F. S. Louie, a native of Canton, China spoke to the members of the Cosmopolitan Club Thursday afternoon on the subject, "The Changing Face of China." He explained that it is difficult to understand the life of the Chinese without first knowing something about Confucius, the great philosopher and statesman of about 2,400 years ago. His four books have been used until recent years, when their use was limited to the high schools and colleges, the chief texts for students. Upon these books is based their philosophy, religion, their conceptions of literature and beauty. The three principles which form the creed of Confucius are truth and righteousness have governed the Chinese people and held them in a homogeneous mass for 2,400 years, although their population is four million.

Mr. Louie mentioned that the young people of America and China are very much alike at heart. Although in this country the boys take their cars and give their girls a ride they do not enjoy themselves any more than the young people in China who boat ride on the river and can really see the moon like the sea.

At the old tradition of ancestor worship has done much to handicap the development of natural resources, according to the speaker, because no project could be carried but if it would disturb the souls of the dead. An oil well could not be installed nor a mine shaft driven if it was within a certain distance of the tombs of the ancestors. These ideas are destined to break down as are the ones prohibiting the girls and boys to choose their own husbands and wives.

Mr. Louie came to United States at the age of seventeen years after completing high school in Canton. He went to high school in this country for the purpose of learning the language and with the exception of two years in the United States he has attended school here since that time. He will receive his degree from the University of Nevada next spring. He is specializing in chemistry and hopes to utilize his knowledge when he returns to China in making use of much of the waste products which at present is being lost.

Mr. Louie will speak on "The Youth of China" Friday, July 8, at five o'clock in the Ladies' Rest room. All Summer School students, faculty members and townspeople are invited to attend the lecture.

WRESTLING-SWIMMING FEATURED AT COACHING SCHOOL

(Continued From Page One)
coaches most of whom knew nothing about the science of swimming to begin with. After an hour's lecture the men took to the pool for demonstration and instruction. Coach Leaf has gone over the various kinds of swimming carefully, pointing out the correct position and the proper stroke for the various strokes.

Speaking of the coaching of swimmers Coach Leaf indicated that the same general principles hold for all swimmers as with other sports. Every athlete is to be individual and all of them vary in the amount of work they can do. Leaf warned the coaches not to overdo their men and to remember that they turn up much more quickly while swimming than while running. It takes almost as much energy for the 50 yard dash in the water as for the quarter mile on land. In the coaching of swimmers Leaf pointed out that the principle thing desired was leg drive and that a man will never by a fast swimmer unless he has a powerful leg drive. The men must be trained for long periods of time to develop this power and when they get it they will be fast swimmers ordinarily. The less are much more important than the dash according to Coach Leaf.

At the conclusion of the swimming school on Saturday Coach Leaf will give each coach a list of the fundamentals of his system of swimming. A list of the do's and don'ts will be the most common faults among swimmers of this section and of the coaches themselves and another list indicated the corrective measures to take for these faults. Both Nelson and Leaf will conclude their work Saturday and Coach Knute Rockne will begin his work in football, which will continue for two weeks, at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Prof. Hutton—if clothes make the woman, there are some who halt down.

MONROE'S PLAN CHANGED SAYS MC LAUGHLIN

Statesmen of America
Place Wide Interpretation
on Monroe Doctrine.

Dr. Andrew C. McLaughlin continued his discussion of the Monroe Doctrine before the students on Wednesday morning. The first discussion on this subject was given last week.

"A feeling grew in the United States that there was a vast difference between Europe and America," said Dr. McLaughlin. "This spirit grew more after the war of 1812. It was a desire to be free so that we might be independent from Europe."

"After the Napoleonic wars the monarch of Europe entered into the Holy Alliance for the purpose of crushing out all movements for popular control of government. This continued until 1823. The South American states broke away from Spain and the United States recognized them as independent countries. Russia made claims to territory on the Pacific coast until in December of 1823 President Monroe issued that famous message, arranged by John Quincy Adams, which was the secretary of state, warning Russia that the period of colonization had passed and that she could not take up territory on the Pacific coast as other countries had done a century before. Other portions of this message contains the following distinct parts: First, 'We've never interfered with you, you must not interfere with us. Second, Our political system is different from Europe. If the political system of Europe be extended to America it would endanger our peace and safety. Third, We have acknowledged the South American republics, and we are about to be protectors of the young and unprotected republics of South America.'

"A few years after 1823 we found that we did not want Europe to come over. When France became a republic in 1871 we did not want her to extend her territory in America. We were opposed to the intervention of Europe. 'The present doctrine is different from Monroe Doctrine which was designed and put forth as a protective measure. The makers of the Doctrine aimed to make the nations run their own affairs. They thought that each nation should be left alone to live its own life. 'Within the next thirty years there was a growth of universal imperialism. The people of Japan and South America think that we are imperialistic because of the methods we used in acquiring some of our territory.'

Here Dr. McLaughlin recounted the manner in which Louisiana, East Florida, California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, the Philippines and other portions of the United States of the United States and added that some of our European and South American friends might read the

history with a bit of suspicion. "Before 1800," continued Dr. McLaughlin, "America was defending a system of slavery as bad as any that had ever been done before. In 1861 with Lincoln came a more wholesome atmosphere. His party believed that the slave trade and the operation of the plantations should be abolished.

"In 1875 America began taking interest in the Panama canal. We were growing strong and rich." Dr. McLaughlin pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine of 1895 meant that what America said was final. The remainder of his discussion dealt with strokes of state that went to show that American statesmen had set up a label or a phrase known as the Monroe Doctrine and worshipped the label and would die for it even though they did not agree with the doctrine involved.

"I am not here to say that it is wrong to foster a spirit of imperialism," said Dr. McLaughlin. "It is not wrong, but I don't like to see old America with old American principles fade away with the spirit of imperialism." The lecture was well received by the speaker referring to the dream of Wilson who advocated a Monroe Doctrine for the world. He said that the League of Nations was the first to give the Monroe Doctrine international recognition and when the League recognized it then America would not recognize the League.

**SPEAKER MAKES
PEA FOR HIGHER
CLASS OF CITIZEN**
(Continued From Page One)
desires present approval. Things for these are individual value, dress, cars, houses etc. This value is not genuine, people are not thinking themselves but are doing things merely because everyone else does them. A democracy cannot run on superficial things. There is danger in emotionality.

"Our courts though they administer justice," said Dr. Peterson, "are a great extent by precedent." We no longer regard the criminal as one to be down trodden, but rather he is the object of pity and sorrow. Looked at intelligently, people minded individuals are almost invariably born into large families and where there is least opportunity. The time will come when crime will not be looked upon as necessary. The individual will be kept in his proper place in regard to his mental age rather than his chronological age. He will be under proper supervision and crime will be prevented. In the words of the lecturer, "If we would invest money in adjustment work and freedom according to intelligence, we would perhaps do away with crime."

"There is a rapid elimination of children between the first and second grades in school, which should not be done. The weak minded child should be kept under supervision according to his mental age and let the elimination come later on in high schools and colleges.

"We are not teaching enough scientific methods and scientific discrimination of what is taught," said Dr. Peterson. The speaker then outlined several possible remedies which would tend to strengthen our democracy: (1) Birth control, "The rate of reproduction is very high in case of feeble minded, and the subject merits careful study." (2) The need of real education. "An education," suggests the lecturer, "which puts a premium on individuality and creativeness. (3) A study of our lawmaking. (4) A study of adaptation. 'Too many people throw their lives away in a mere struggle for existence. (5) A general, forward look for the good of the race. In conclusion he said, "Nothing is more important than education and the scientific study of man. We must breed into the world, a better class of people, and convert them to higher ideals."

MONROE'S PLAN CHANGED SAYS MC LAUGHLIN

Statesmen of America
Place Wide Interpretation
on Monroe Doctrine.

Dr. Andrew C. McLaughlin continued his discussion of the Monroe Doctrine before the students on Wednesday morning. The first discussion on this subject was given last week.

"A feeling grew in the United States that there was a vast difference between Europe and America," said Dr. McLaughlin. "This spirit grew more after the war of 1812. It was a desire to be free so that we might be independent from Europe."

"After the Napoleonic wars the monarch of Europe entered into the Holy Alliance for the purpose of crushing out all movements for popular control of government. This continued until 1823. The South American states broke away from Spain and the United States recognized them as independent countries. Russia made claims to territory on the Pacific coast until in December of 1823 President Monroe issued that famous message, arranged by John Quincy Adams, which was the secretary of state, warning Russia that the period of colonization had passed and that she could not take up territory on the Pacific coast as other countries had done a century before. Other portions of this message contains the following distinct parts: First, 'We've never interfered with you, you must not interfere with us. Second, Our political system is different from Europe. If the political system of Europe be extended to America it would endanger our peace and safety. Third, We have acknowledged the South American republics, and we are about to be protectors of the young and unprotected republics of South America.'

"A few years after 1823 we found that we did not want Europe to come over. When France became a republic in 1871 we did not want her to extend her territory in America. We were opposed to the intervention of Europe. 'The present doctrine is different from Monroe Doctrine which was designed and put forth as a protective measure. The makers of the Doctrine aimed to make the nations run their own affairs. They thought that each nation should be left alone to live its own life. 'Within the next thirty years there was a growth of universal imperialism. The people of Japan and South America think that we are imperialistic because of the methods we used in acquiring some of our territory.'

Here Dr. McLaughlin recounted the manner in which Louisiana, East Florida, California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, the Philippines and other portions of the United States of the United States and added that some of our European and South American friends might read the

history with a bit of suspicion. "Before 1800," continued Dr. McLaughlin, "America was defending a system of slavery as bad as any that had ever been done before. In 1861 with Lincoln came a more wholesome atmosphere. His party believed that the slave trade and the operation of the plantations should be abolished.

"In 1875 America began taking interest in the Panama canal. We were growing strong and rich." Dr. McLaughlin pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine of 1895 meant that what America said was final. The remainder of his discussion dealt with strokes of state that went to show that American statesmen had set up a label or a phrase known as the Monroe Doctrine and worshipped the label and would die for it even though they did not agree with the doctrine involved.

"I am not here to say that it is wrong to foster a spirit of imperialism," said Dr. McLaughlin. "It is not wrong, but I don't like to see old America with old American principles fade away with the spirit of imperialism." The lecture was well received by the speaker referring to the dream of Wilson who advocated a Monroe Doctrine for the world. He said that the League of Nations was the first to give the Monroe Doctrine international recognition and when the League recognized it then America would not recognize the League.

**SPEAKER MAKES
PEA FOR HIGHER
CLASS OF CITIZEN**
(Continued From Page One)
desires present approval. Things for these are individual value, dress, cars, houses etc. This value is not genuine, people are not thinking themselves but are doing things merely because everyone else does them. A democracy cannot run on superficial things. There is danger in emotionality.

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during which everybody—instructors, lecturers, farmers, their wives and children—everybody plays and or the direction of trained leaders. Then, the sun down, parents go to their rest, the children go to their rest, and the children again go to the movies. At 9 o'clock, a dance for all campers is given in the gymnasium. And then to bed—in the tent city, where army tents provided with the straw-stuffed mattresses afford a welcome retreat, until College Chinese announce another day.

Tents this year will be available to campers at \$2.00 a piece. Mattresses will be rented at \$1.00 a piece, with a refund of 75 cents if the camper is returned. Campers are urged to bring their own tents if practicable. Campers should come provided with their own bathing suits, also if they can. Food supplies will be available on the campus, and as many food stores as can be obtained will be placed at the Tent City for the use of the campers.

Of unusual interest to the summer students will be the play hour programs which will be carried out each evening at 7 o'clock on the quadrangle. All students are invited to attend and participate in the games and dancing.

Last year the U. S. department of Agriculture sent a representative here to take motion pictures of the play hour. So successful was the film that the Pathe News and The Fox News companies bid high for the most brilliant bits of play taken in the country in years. It is thought that the government will release the film to commercial

companies within a short time to be shown with the regular movies.

**Trojans Honored
On American Team**
Los Angeles, June 30.—Southern California athletes are given seven positions on the All-American football team selected this week by the Los Angeles Times. The team is composed of the following: Charles Borah is ranked first in both the 100 and 220 with Ed. Howe fifth in the 100. Lee Darnes is named for second place and Jack Williams for fourth position in the pole vault. Henry Cogswell is given third in the high jump and Jesse Hill sixth in the broad jump.

Others named on the honor team are: Harold Smith and Johnny Parsons, 220; Cliff Reynolds and Charles Webber, high hurdles; Martin Kaur, Alex Graham and Charles Webber, low hurdles; Charles Sax and Willie Lewis, 140; Harold Lovelace, 550; Chester Tarab, mile; Joe Alesi, shot and discs; Spencer Butler, javelin; Mori Kaur and Ed Wilson, broad jump; and Al Bowen and Mel Orstad, high jump.

**FAMOUS MENTOR
GIVE WORK NEXT WEEK**
(Continued From Page One)
a wonderful personality. He understands the cause, is well informed along training schedules, and has had wide experience as a director of coaching schools. He will undoubtedly prove popular from the start."