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STUDENT LIFE

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Volume XXVI, Friday, June 29, 1928, Number 30

NEW HONORS

When the call is made for the distance men at the Olympic tryouts in Boston, Saturday, July 11, Mel Burke, Aggie track man, will wear the White and Blue in the lineup.

From all reports Burke has a good chance of winning his event as he recently beat the Olympic time in the 1500 meter race save for the one set four years ago by Nurmi of Finland.

It is extremely gratifying to have the support of the Logan Chamber of Commerce in raising funds to send the local idol to the final workout.

Should Burke win at Boston he will have the honor of being the first Aggie to become a member of the American Olympic team. This achievement will bring distinctive honors to Burke, Honeyville, the Utah Agricultural College, Utah and to those who have acted as his mentors.

Burke should be made to realize through a message from the Institution that "The eyes of Utah are upon him" and that he has the good wishes of every friend of the College.

Sharing with Burke in the honors is Owen Rowe, B.Y.U. track star. It is expected that the gods of fortune will smile on these standard bearers and permit them to carry the colors of the two schools to Europe when the team sets sail July 11.

MUSEUM BUILDING

Now that the success of the library drive is assured it is time for the friends of the College to look into other fields in which aid might be given.

Throughout the world there are hundreds of former students who could assist in obtaining hundreds of fossils, rare specimens or what not, that would be of inestimable value to the geology and the zoology departments.

Often in our experiences we find that Mother Earth has revealed a treasure that has been hidden for centuries. If a campaign were launched urging the finder of a useful study to send it to the College the labor of building interesting museums would be greatly reduced.

Professors Pack, Bailey, together with their aids and friends, are doing a commendable work in making the U.A.C. museums the best among the Rocky Mountain educational institutions.

GREATNESS AND SIMPLICITY

Following the lectures of Walter Prichard Eaton, members of his audience were heard to say, "Wasn't that interesting?" How scholarly. How appealing. Other remarks were to the effect that the lecturer couched his messages in words of simplicity sans the difficult terms that many educators are wont to use. Dr. Eaton proves, by his choice of words and his delightful manner, that there is simplicity in greatness and greatness in simplicity.

Calling - Card Notes on The Eminent Group of Lecturers

DR. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS New York City is returning to the Utah Agricultural College for his fourth year as lecturer during the summer school session. The date of his lecture will be Thursday, July 12th, at 7:30 p. m.

Dr. Griggs, noted lecturer and author, was born in Owatonna, Minn., Jan. 9, 1868. He was instructor of English Literature at the Indianapolis University 1892-93 professor of ethics, 1893-97, head of combined departments of ethics and education, 1897-98, Stanford University. Since January 1899 he has been a public lecturer.

Dr. Griggs is the author of the following: The new Humanism, 1900; A Book of Meditations, 1902; Moral Education, 1904; The Use of the Margin, 1907; Human Equipment, 1909; The Philosophy of Art, 1913; Self-Culture Through the Vocation, 1914; Friendship, Love and Marriage, 1915; The Soul of Democracy, 1918; For What Do We Live? 1921; Blossoming Hours, 1922; 50 13 handbooks to courses of lectures. He is president of the department of Philosophy, Brooklyn Institution of Arts and Sciences, and is a member of the American Academy of Politics and Social Science.

PRESIDENT FRANCIS DAVID FARRELL—Manhattan, Kansas, will lecture during the fifth week of summer school on Tuesday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. President Farrell, agriculturist, was born in Smithfield, Utah on March 13, 1883, and is a graduate of the Utah Agricultural College. He was a scientific assistant in cereal investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington; associate professor of irrigation and drainage, University of Idaho, 1910-11; assistant agriculturist in western irrigation-agricultural investigations, 1912-14; agriculturist in charge of agriculture development on government reclamation

projects, 1914-18, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the division of agriculture, and director Agricultural Experiment Station, 1918-25. He now is fellow of the A. A. A. S., member of the American Agricultural History Society, American Society of Agronomy, American Farm Economics Association, American Society of Animal Production, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta, and Sigma Xi. He is also the author of numerous bulletins and papers on agricultural subjects. Since 1925 he has been president of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

PROFESSOR LEVI EDGAR YOUNG—Salt Lake City, Utah, is scheduled to lecture Tuesday and Wednesday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. during the sixth week of this school session.

Professor Young was born in Salt Lake City, Feb. 2, 1874. He obtained his B. S. at the University of Utah in 1895, was a student at Harvard, 1898-99; attended lectures at the University of Strassburg, 1904; M. A., Columbia University, 1910. Since 1900 he has been professor and head of western history, University of Utah, and has lectured widely at American universities on the history of Utah. He is a trustee of the State Industrial School, Utah a delegate from Utah to International Educational Association, Kuremberg, Germany, 1904. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Ethnological Society, American Historical Association, president of the Pacific Coast branch, 1919-20; S. A. R. (educational), Utah Society S. A. R. (historian). He is also a member of the First Council of Seventies of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Prof. Young is author of the following: American Economic and Social Development of Utah under Brigham Young's Leadership, 1910; History of the Mormon Tabernacle, and the Founding of Utah, 1923.

W. P. Eaton Loves Rockies Gives Views On Dramatic Field

"I LOVE the Rocky Mountains," said Walter Prichard Eaton to the writer following a recent lecture. "I get homesick for them every few years and have to come out west and climb around awhile before I am satisfied. How long will it take me to reach the top of Mt. Logan there? I'm going to climb for a few hours—high enough at least to say when I go back east that I was above the floor of the valley."

When asked what is the trend of the modern drama Mr. Eaton replied: "I should say a trend toward realism and sectionalism. Of course we have always been more interested in sectionalism but the modern drama is inclining more that way. I am not so sure that the great world will not be written around the author's home town. A good sectional play appeals anywhere."

"Some of the most unusual contributions to the dramatic field in the last few years have come from the south. It is surprising to follow the re-awakening of the southern literary figures in the field of drama."

In commenting on the secret of Eugene O'Neill's success, Mr. Eaton said, "O'Neill has an unusual technique combined with a wonderful power to maintain a strong emotional feeling throughout his plays. When I was down in New York recently I learned that the theatre which is producing his 'Strange Interlude' had an advanced ticket sale of \$100,000. The play begins at 5:30 p. m. and runs until 7:30 then the audience of one thousand returning about 9 o'clock and the play goes on until about 11:30. The play is an attempt regular lines and then, in a difficult to dramatize Freudian psychology. The players speak their own voice, speak what is going on in the subconscious mind."

"It is a difficult thing in New York to tell why a play is successful because the majority of the people are governed by the fashion. If someone asks you if you have seen 'Strange Interlude' and you have not; and then someone else asks you the same question, you begin to feel uncomfortable until you have seen 'Strange Interlude'. I have seen plays attract the public all winter and then return the next season to fail because it was not the fashion of the public to go to this play. New York, however, is the drama center of the world at the present time. Because of the failure of the road companies because of the excess railroad rates and the cheap movies, the actors flock to New York if they want to stay on the stage."

In speaking of the movie, Mr. Eaton said that he never would forget his trip to Hollywood. "That trip haunted me for days," he said. "Everything seemed to be in a chaotic condition. Perhaps the third scene of a play would be a play and then the second scene and the actors did not know what the story was all about. Many of them did not know the story until they saw it on the screen."

No wonder the majority of the pictures have no real artistic acting. The new inventions have the Hollywood producers worried. They are looking forward to the time when the radio will bring the movies into the home. On a small screen in the home the pictures will be flashed and the loud speaker will report the spoken word. That might seem a long way off but you must realize that there was no radio ten years ago. The movie houses have brought about the closing of the good vaudeville shows. There are only three vaudeville houses running in this country. The great movie palaces with a few acts sandwiched in between have ruined the vaudeville; and it's a pity I think, because vaudeville is the best test of an actor's ability. He doesn't have time to make entrances and exits, he must be on the stage in an instant. He must be a technician, a trained actor or he is a failure."

"I think one of the biggest fields open today for one who is interested in the production of dramas is in the Little Theatre movement of the country. So many play houses are being built and there are not enough producers to go around. The communities of the country have taken new interest in plays and the amateur companies usually produce them. There is an amateur theatre at Pasadena that is a beautiful thing."

Only amateur actors are allowed on the stage, but there is a waiting list of 1500.

"Of course, there is always a demand for a good playwright. God determines the number. There will always be so many playwrights no matter how many colleges we have teaching the art. There are millions of people studying music but how many Chopins and Beethovens are there?"

The conversation then drifted to the field of journalism, the profession nearest the heart of Mr. Eaton. "I have always dreamed of owning a country newspaper," he said, and added with a sigh, "but I guess I'll never have one. Look at William Allen White—what a name he has made for himself on the little Emporia Gazette because of his good common sense and because he is a damned good newspaper man. The journalistic field is rather barren now since the merger of so many papers. Little is offered the student in journalism because the editors would rather train a reporter than leave it to some college professor. I taught journalism at Columbia University for five years and I could not see that we could give the students anything they couldn't get by working on the papers."

"Every person who is interested in journalism has had a desire to get on the staff of a great metropolitan daily. It is fine for him to have his fling and the summer he has it and learns the truth the better it is for him. If he didn't have a try at it he might go through life unhappy but when he has it and then gets back on the job among the lesser lights he is much better off. There is a fascination about journalism that holds one to it. When once you have become wrapped in the work it is difficult to sever your connections with the printed page."

Mr. Eaton will leave tomorrow for Sheffield, Mass., his home town.

Trojan Athletes Train For Olympic Games

Los Angeles, June 29.—Two University of Southern California track athletes are now in the east training for the final Olympic team tryouts, and by train, flivver and what have you numerous Trojan team managers are on their way to join them.

Lee Barnes, Southern California track captain and world's champion pole vaulter, and Charley Borah, were the first to head east. Franklin Field, Philadelphia Charles Webber, Trojan hurdler and Chesley Urrah and J. Wakefield Burke, a pair of Trojan long-jumpers who ran the 3000 and 400 meters, Webber failed to place but has hopes for his chances in 110-meter high hurdles in the east.

Other Trojan trackmen will leave by Union Pacific Monday June 25, at 11 a. m. when Coach Dean Cromwell leads a crew of Southern California eastward. Among Cromwell's charges will be Jim Stewart and Jess Mortensen Trojan decathlon stars, and Alex Graham, 400-meter hurdler. Jack Williams, S. C. pole vaulter, will leave on Wednesday with a gang of athletes directed by Coach Boye Comstock of the L. M. A. C. and Assistant Coach Tommy Davis of the University of Southern California. The University of Pennsylvania will be the scene of training for nearly all of the Trojan and ex-Trojans. The 400 meters dash, 400-meters athletes in the rest of the events will have to make the trip to Philadelphia.

Radio is still in its infancy when accounts of its bad behavior in company.

Noted Critic Traces History of Drama In England

Development of plays in Church Is Theme of Opening Lecture By W. P. Eaton.

In his lecture Monday morning Walter Prichard Eaton, dramatic critic, began a series of discussions on the development of the English classic drama; the high spots in the history of the English theatre leading to the modern drama and how it came about.

"The student of English drama has a complete record of the art from the time of its beginning," said Mr. Eaton. "The movement started in the cathedrals at the Easter service about the tenth century. The little dramas originated by adding bits of dialogue to the church service. The additions brought about a dramatic effect which stirred the emotions of the audience. If the emotions of the audience are not aroused then the drama is a failure. The drama is one here play on the emotions of the people as in no other art."

As illustrations of emotional bits in the play Mr. Eaton pointed out here that the scenario of the play instructed the boys who were taking the parts of the three Marys. The Easter story and the hold a beautiful cloth up before a audience; one of the actors was instructed to talk in a dulcet voice and an aid in the belfry was told to ring the bells at a certain moment in the process of the play, all of which helped to build the play toward a climax.

Mr. Eaton pointed out here that the early dramas were produced by monks or priests with the idea of teaching a religious class and the working of dramatic effects which were not religious in nature. "All during the dark ages the art impulses were from the church," concurred Mr. Eaton. During the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries manifestations of art were made in cups, cloth and manuscripts. For instance, the working of an illustration in which a picture of medieval life was drawn showed that all the impulses were not purely religious."

"It is not altogether certain why the plays moved out of the church. Some said that there was not room in the cathedrals when the crowds came to see the performances. Some said that the staff of the clergy was not large enough while others hold the view that because the play was not entirely religious it was forced out into the court and finally out of the churchyard altogether."

"The first play, perhaps an Adam and Eve play, was first produced on the steps of some church in Europe. A non-religious element entered in the play when Eve asked the serpent how the apple tasted. That was a decidedly human element. This was the beginning of the human character in the plays. After Adam and Eve were driven out of the garden, then the devil came and there is the beginning of the element of humor in the plays. The devil sailed out into the audience, and perhaps he aimed a girl, and cried out in pain an act which amused the audience. It was then that another non-religious element entered into the drama, that of amusement."

"The plays moved from the cathedrals into the town squares. A platform was built on a cart with a Heaven seat and Hell's mouth. The cities vied with each other in giving a cycle of six plays, perhaps until the taxes were a burden to the people. In England a different method was adopted. After the plays moved from the churches they were turned over to the guilds. The play of Noah and the Ark was given over to the shipwrights with the shipbuilders bearing the expense. The other guilds had on pageant wagons mounted on wheels. There were two compartments: a lower room and an upper stage where the acting took place."

Mr. Eaton then told of the cycle of plays where the wagons moved from place to place while the audience stood stationary. The crowds were small; consequently, the players were more intimate with the audience.

The speaker traced the further development of the drama showing that with the introduction of each new element the religious art had been further into the background. As an illustration Mr. Eaton told briefly the story of the "Second Shepherd's Play" which is supposed to be about the coming of Christ but which deals, in the main, with a shepherd who steals a sheep and tries to hide it from his fellow shepherds. In the end, however, the shepherds are transferred to Egypt in a flying of an eye and give presents to the Christ.

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Reuben Has Been Thinking Why Eddie and Rudyard Don't Ask Him In On The Applause

SHOWS GENIUS EQUAL TO U. S. MINION

Gentle Readers:

Americans love simple and homely things, in spite of the fact that H. L. Mencken is constantly bathing them in red-hot vitriol for it. But then, not everyone reads The American Mercury, thank God. Now, it is a fact that Eddie Guest's books, of course, with the Bible, the position of honor on the reading tables of more than a million American homes. Harvard students, so I am told, place Eddie next to Kipling among their favorite poets.

For many years I have pondered why it is that Eddie is so popular, while I am still in comparative obscurity. Our styles are almost identically similar. The themes of my effusions are fully as exalted; my idealism is equally lofty. It must be that my readers are jealous of me, or else that they cannot appreciate the new style in poetry here in the uncultured West.

Mr. Porter, your editor, and an old friend of mine, stepped into the office this morning, and after clearing his throat and glancing surreptitiously about, said, "Reuben, old man, I'm at a complete loss how to fill 'Student Life' this week. We have written up every bit of news on the Campus. I have thought of some using a few clippings from 'Whiz Bang' but rather than do that I almost prefer using a few of your rhymes. How about letting us have a few columns?"

Now that shows a proper appreciation of my genius. Under the circumstances I couldn't refuse. The pleasure is all yours.

ODE TO SALLY MURPHY

Oh, I know a young lady named Sally
She lives in the village of Newton;
A burg in the lovely Cache Valley
Not far from the city of Clarkston.

Oh, Sally beguiles the murphies
To grow in the warm Newton loam;
She garners the prizes and trophies
In fairs far abroad and at home.

Oh, a farmerette comely is Sally
She rakes the lucern in the morn;
I've never, nor do I see Sally daily
She's the busiest gal ever born!

—From Reuben's Rhymes.

A poem with a setting scarcely as agriculturally picturesque, but with as equally faultless meter and with the writer's genius as clearly revealed, is the following:

SUSIE: JUST A SCHOOL MARRM

Just a wizened schoolmarm—a rural one at that,
Wearing black ground grippers, and last year's winter hat;
With fifteen winters on the job, and fifteen more to go,
She trod the path to Central school through many winter's snow.

She had a chance to marry a farmer with six kids,
He said he'd make life easy, and a lot of other fibs;
Though Susie's eyes were wistful, she told the farmer no,
For she was wedded to her art—with fifteen more to go!

"Perhaps I've made an error," thought Susie to herself,
"Proposals don't come often," thought Susie to herself;
"But my duty to my calling just cannot be forsown
For I'm a teacher—first and last—a teacher born."

Oh, in the Board room there is joy, for Susie has struck down
The farmer's marriage offer; the super's lost his frown;
For who would teach at Central, far from Civilization's mart
Save Susie, schoolmarm Susie, who is wedded to her art?

Moral: Susie was too good for the farmer, anyway.

—From Reuben's Rhymes.

The above touching picture of the typical teacher's loyalty to her profession is not surpassed in any of Eddie's 101,000 poems. And yet Reilly and Lee have given him a fancy contest, while I almost have to pay the Cache Valley Herald to run one of my poems in their columns.

I shall conclude with the old favorite—

HOME, SWEET HOME

I've lived in Council, Idaho,
And I've lived in Touchet, Wash.;
For six long years I lived in Cal.—
And lonesome—oh my gosh!

I'm a product of Cache Valley,
I call this place my home;
I thought one time I'd move away
I set me out to roam.

But now I'm cured of wanderlust,
From itching feet I'm free,
For Logan, the Athens of Utah
Is home, sweet home, to me.

—From Reuben's Rhymes.

I do not tremble when I meet
The stoutest of my foes
But heaven defend me from the
friend
Who comes, but never, never
goes! —Radcliffe Daily.

She's Getting Her Neck Shaved
What became of the old-fashioned mother who told her daughter it was not nice to look in a barber shop as she passed? —Buffalo Evening News.

Don't Forget

That Good

Place to
Eat

B. & B. Cafe

The Inspector
Eats Here.....

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Get Your Hair Cut at the
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Methods Insures this.

S. Wendenes

145 North Main Logan

"Every Child A Singer" Is Motto of Musical Director-- Music Needed In America

MUSIC for every child—every child singing child may well be stressed at present as a motto for schools," declared Hilda Dang, Musical Director, New York University. "Given the chance for early training, practically every child may be a singing adult who is a music lover and a music patron. By actual statistics ninety-eight per cent of children, given this chance to sing with proper guidance to progress through these stages of musical growth. If children are not given this opportunity at an early impressionable age, they tend to become non-singing adults misunderstood as 'monotones'."

"Singing and the love of singing," continued Dr. Dang, "must be developed. 'During the war, as song leader at Camp Taylor, Louisville, I found whole regiments recruited from the mountain districts of the South who sing but had no musical training in their homes or social life. Music runs out of such families, and adults are produced in many cases who have never felt musical tone or rhythm and are therefore unable to sing. Conductors last Monday, Miss Nelson argued that we give little children the early chance to grow musically and develop their talents, meagre or great."

"Music may be powerful in community development. A certain community in which I happened to live for more than thirty years had no music in schools, none in its churches, and fostered no interest in concerts. Schumann-Heink herself then was accorded the cost of the concert hall. Due to the rise of capable well-trained leaders that community had towards the close of my residence there nine church choirs, and out of the one high school more than fifty supervisors have been sent forth. That city, Ithaca, N. Y., is now noted as a city of music lovers, widely recognized as a patron city for numerous musical arts concerts. This development has been chieftly due to the fact that it was under capable supervisors throughout the long period of time." Dr. Dang is a choral director of note, having most recently received high praise in The Etude and The Music Bulletin for his conducting of the National High School Chorus Concert given in Chicago last April. These critics stressed the remarkable tone and interpretive qualities of the great chorus of thirty-four young voices. It is their opinion that this chorus is the best of choral work. "Every really musical nation is in love with group singing."

He goes on to describe an amazing demonstration by seventy-five foreign-born children from 8 to 16 years of age, from 9 nationalities gathered in a public school auditorium, after less than a year in this country. These children studied the flag, sang America and proceeded to demonstrate perfect memory of words and music by the different groups of their native songs. We have no songs which all children know and which they might sing together wherever they go. It is an amazing demonstration of words no music. A list of choice songs, to be taught from year to year to every child in the public schools, should be agreed upon by the Supervisors' National Conference and every child in the land given a chance to know them. Then the songs would carry over into adult life, as they do in Europe."

Dr. Dang continued stress the need of better trained supervisors in Utah and throughout the country, to make possible a greater musical development. Tone quality, rhythm and diction are paramount elements of music. The achievement of these calls for leaders trained to a definite knowledge of the capacity and limitations of child and adolescent voices, and grounded in all the basic elements of music technique. Although the greatest educating element in music is music itself—that heard in class or concert—music is an art that requires expert guidance. Inadequately trained leaders mean a poor chance for communities everywhere. The first step of musical growth in communities everywhere must import trained leaders, to make their best native leaders to music centers to become better professionals."

Alumni Whereabouts

Thatcher, Alfred, 22, former superintendent of the Utah Parks, Montana, was a recent visitor. Thatcher has resigned his position at Lake Fork and contemplates either accepting a position in Utah or attending school next year. He is engaged to a native National Park for the summer.

Morrell Powell, 17, is county agricultural agent at Presho, Idaho.

In winning a cash subscription of \$100 to the Library Fund recently, J. Quinney, 16, of Des Moines, Iowa, was convinced that next to a properly trained library, a college can possess no greater asset than a library wherein can be found records of the past, the present and the future of the ages. Good books, well kept, are indispensable to the educated cultured person and it is a pleasure to assist in strengthening the library of our college. Mr. Quinney is a Salt Lake lawyer, with office in the Boston Building. His wife was formerly Jessie Eccles.

William Lindsay, 20, who is an accountant at a bank in Utah, is a recent subscriber to the Library Fund.

Leroy Funk, 21, is teaching agriculture at the University of Idaho. Leroy will be remembered as a debater of note at the College.

Alfred H. Bateman, 22, is an agricultural agent at Astoria, Oregon.

Edson B. Beston, 23, is superintendent of schools at Sugar City, Idaho.

Under The "A"

Miss Perle McGee of Oklahoma is a member of our Summer School Student Body.

Miss Stella Scoville, teacher at the Park City School, is here completing her work for her A. B. degree.

Miss Belva Hart of Preston, Idaho, has just completed her studies. Miss Hart is one of the teachers at Presho, Idaho during the summer.

Vance H. Timney, Engineer of Box Elder County, is taking work at Summer School. Mr. Timney will assist in the Mathematics Department at this school next year.

John Young, Instructor in Physical Education at the Branch Agricultural College, is back on the campus. Mr. Young intends to register for some work in Chemistry.

Mr. Marimon received his secondary education at Westminster College. During his senior year at that institution he served as student body president of the High School Division.

Miss Ellen Nielsen, a member of the Music Department at the University of Utah, was a campus worker last Monday. Miss Nielsen returned from Washington, D. C., where she spent the past year studying.

Trip to Bear Lake for Fourth. Bill Geesee, Eva Johnson, Dode Johnson, Eugene Jensen, John Green, Dr. Davis, Doug, Bergeron, Pearce Ballinger, Beta Sigma Beta, enjoyed last week out at Bear Lake. They report that the water is cool but enjoyable.

Robert L. Marimon Jr. of White rocks, Utah, who is registered at Summer School, has been elected to the Music Department at the University of Utah. He will receive his B. S. degree from the University of Utah in the coming year. Mr. Marimon will serve as Chairman of the Music Committee.

Trevor Clarke of Newton, here for the music school, Mr. Clarke is the song leader at the Logan Senior High School next year. Other students from Newton who are registered are Floyd Clarke, who taught at Laketown during the past winter, Lucretia Parsons, teacher at Richwood, Archie Jenkins and Hazel Ruby, both teachers in the Newton district school.

Bill Linford, 1944, Ensign will return tomorrow from a day trip to Ames, Iowa, where he was sent to represent the local Phil Upson Omicron honor society. Home Economics fraternity at his national convention. Meetings were held on June 20-21. The girls were guests at the national convention. Mr. Linford went from Ames to Des Moines where he represented the local club.

Home Economics 23-24, Miss Linford is the president elect of the Phil Upson Omicron, and was accompanied on her trip by Everett Crockett, who was present during the past year.

Emma Jean King, a student at the Summer School session and an Aggie graduate of 1928 is being married today (Friday) to Kenneth Maughan, also a former Aggie. Miss King, whose home is in Kansas, is a member of the Beta Delta sorority and of the Phil Upson Omicron honor society. Home Economics fraternity. She specialized in textiles and clothing and has taught school in Seattle and Kansas.

President E. G. Peterson of the Brigham Young College, a student of the Utah Agricultural College, returned from his recent spring quarter at the Brigham Young University at Provo. He has also spent two years in the mission field in Canada. Mr. Maughan will continue his schooling during the coming year.

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Mr. and Mrs. Chester V. Davis of Ruth Nevada are enjoying their third summer at the U. A. C.

Peter A. C. Pedersen, a teacher from the Logan High, is number of among students registered this summer.

Vera North of Salt Lake City is registered for the special work in Foods. Miss North is a member of the faculty at the Sandy Junior High.

Come in, have your Suit Pressed while you wait. Squires Cleaners, Hosiery, Tailoring, Dyeing or Dyeing to be done. Adv.

Miss Ethelene Burns is at present this summer completing requirements for Certification. Miss Burns will teach in the Art Department of the Logan Junior High next year.

Nathan Tolson, a graduate of this institution, is registered for the Coaching School. Mr. Tolson teaches Physical Education at Price Junior High at Oakham, California.

Miss Bertha Stoker, a member of the class of 1927, is back at Summer School to take a second year in Foods. Miss Stoker was teaching in the Education Department at the Nephi High School last year.

Miss Hazel Brockbank of Spanish Fork, Utah, is registered for the Summer School. Miss Brockbank is a graduate of the Brigham Young University and spent her time during the regular school year in the Education Department of the Branch Agricultural College.

Miss Frie Enstien, music teacher at the Lewis Junior high school of Salt Lake City, Miss Ethel M. Law, music teacher at one of the smaller high schools in Salt Lake City, and Mr. Irwin Jensen head of the music department of Paris High School, Paris, Idaho, are registered for the music school.

Among the students who are here especially for the Music Department are: Fred J. Flecksted, head of the Music Department at Boone College, Mrs. Ethel S. Jones, Active Music Supervisor of Salt Lake City Schools, Joseph Williams, head of the music department of the University of Idaho, and Abraham Anderson, who is in charge of the Music Department in the Utah District.

Magazine Features Landscape Gardener In July Issue

In the July issue of Sunset among "Interesting Westerners" appears an article by Lamont Johnson giving a sketch about Emil Hansen, U. A. C. landscape gardener.

The caption with Mr. Hansen's picture says "All of Utah is this man's beauty parlor. He started a 'permanent wave' of activity with such tools as rakes, hoes and flower-sticks. Result, the landscaping of community grounds—eighteen of Utah's twenty-nine counties—the work is rapidly spreading. This splendid progressive program originated with its author, Emil Hansen of Utah Agricultural College."

The article follows: HE BEAUTIFIES A STATE About eight years ago Emil Hansen, instructor in landscape gardening at the Utah Agricultural College, decided to be a beauty specialist, his "parlor" an entire state, his tools such potent beautifiers as shovels and rakes.

Thus he started a "permanent wave" of activity throughout Utah, the purpose of which was to landscape home grounds and communities.

President E. G. Peterson of the College approved this philanthropic yearning and arranged for his colleagues to plant up church grounds as a stimulant to trade.

But for several years home-owners ignored his free and generous offer. Then came the war, and the college home and church grounds upon which Hansen had at first worked began to display their new charm and dignity, and other home-owners requested his services, requesting becoming so numerous that the work was taken over by the extension service of the college, later advancing to include entire communities.

In 1928-27, plantings were completed for eighty-two public places such as park school, church, factory, playground, cemetery. More than four hundred home grounds were planted, improving sixty-four of all the home grounds in Utah's twenty-nine counties.

County agricultural agents conducted stimulating courses in the work. Chambers of commerce put on one-day tree-planting drives. Hansen is now working to call that he cannot find time to tell.

Twelve towns are listed for a five-year improvement program.

right mounded this spring. Utah is the leading state in the nation in carrying on such a broad beautification program, all under Hansen's leadership. Plans and specifications have been approved by the people concerned in Utah's towns and cities. Visitors as good places in which to live. All because a landscape gardener so loved his work that he wanted the entire state to benefit by it.

Lamont Johnson,

CAPITOL Theatre

Today and Tomorrow



Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
"WILD GESE"

An Unforgettable Picture made from Martha Ostenso's Unforgettable Novel
Wed., Thurs., Special 4th of July Program
Pantages Vaudeville—6 Acts
and Marion Davies in "THE PARTY"

Green Strap Watch \$37.50

Convenient and Dependable!

One alone, appreciate the convenience of a strap watch and they have learned, too, of the dependability and quality of Green Gold Watches.

Our selection is unusually complete and we urge your inspection now. Design from \$27.50 to \$45.

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For The Following Vacancies

Domestic Art and Physical Education, Public Speaking and Physical Education, Science and Mathematics, Home Economics.

Also Vacancies in Agriculture, Music, English and Athletics.

Experienced teachers from first to eighth grades, inclusive, two-year normal graduates.

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Personal interview preferable.

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Logan Utah

the citizens giving full cooperation. Money for saving trees, shrubs, etc., is raised by local enterprise, women's clubs begin to plant trees. Plans and specifications have been approved by the people concerned in Utah's towns and cities. Visitors as good places in which to live. All because a landscape gardener so loved his work that he wanted the entire state to benefit by it.

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Professor Lee Randolph Sees Wonderful Opportunities For Landscape Artists In Utah

THE Utah Agricultural College ranks very high among colleges in the field of art," is the encouraging statement of Lee F. Randolph, distinguished painter and art director. Professor Randolph speaks with the authority of one who has been director of the California School of Fine Arts, since 1917. He spent fourteen years in France and Italy, studying the masterpieces of the world and displaying some of his own works in Paris and Rome, others in America about museums in Cincinnati and San Francisco. For his excellent work he was presented with a medal for painting at the San Francisco exposition of 1915.

Professor Randolph is very much amazed by the splendid work being done by the art students of the College. An excellent field of work is being covered and the art is highly commendable.

"Many of the larger institutions of fine arts have seen the necessity of an art department, but it is both surprising and noteworthy that this institution founded for agricultural and economic purposes should be displaying such outstanding talent."

Professor Randolph suggested further that here is an unusual chance for those primarily interested in the science of the soil and agriculture to portray to others some of the beauty of agricultural landscape studies.

"The U.A.C. has a very good place to develop art through the marvelous inspiration accorded its art students from its scenic setting. Landscape painting, especially, has a vast field for development here, with the great possibility of knowing nature in a deeper, profounder way through this art study."

Professor Randolph believes in the modern art, which at present has attracted a great deal of attention. He does not, however, quarrel with the old school. New art is merely an expression of the times.

Science is opening many fields, and there is a turmoil of experiments. Art is merely expressing this new spirit. Today we are reaffirming our own form of art as we see it. Being in a pioneer country rapid strides are taken toward the new art. Spirit of the West breathes its abandon into its new art, which is after all the old academic forms presented with a spirit of the modern times. Art is the keynote to the history of each period.

As his final statement to Student Life, Professor Randolph expressed most graciously his appreciation of the reception accorded him by students and faculty, during his summer work at the College.

The Shop Where the Students—Like to Go—

Eccles Hotel Barber Shop
Harry Wilson - - - Prop.

Have Your Hair Cut
by one of our four First Class Artists

Main Barber Shop
55 South Main

The Pioneer Drug Company
of Cache Valley welcomes you to visit our store.

Riter Bros. Drug Company
in business for your health

Steps in Progress of Drama Shown By Special Lecturer

Discussion Shows Significance of Morality Plays and Interludes in Stage Art.

A lecture on the morality plays was given Tuesday morning by Walter Prichard Eaton in his series of discussions on the development of the English classic drama.

"In the beginning," said Mr. Eaton, "the dramatists had one story to follow from which they could not deviate much from the original because they were using a religious story. The work was greatly done, therefore, for the dramatist. When it came to the production of the morality plays in the fifteenth century abstract ideas of right and wrong were personified with vice getting the worst of it."

He marked an advance in the dramatic field because the dramatists did not have to be bound out for them. They had to create the situations. They were thrown on their own resources. They had to invent their own plots, and rely on their players to create an effect on the audience. These things marked the advancement of the drama.

"The best of the morality plays is 'Everyman.' You will not find it dull. It was very influential in England and is about the only play that has been produced in the United States that is living today. It was acted in this country in New York in 1892 and is not appreciated at first but later it is appreciated."

The second performance came last winter and was produced at the Century Theatre by Rhinehardt. Here Mr. Eaton gave illustrations of devices used by the producer to get effect and make his audiences sit in amazement at the spectacle.

"The dramas of the medieval period were concerned with death and the play of the day was 'The Last Days of Pompeii.'"

"The next type in the advancement of the English drama was the interludes. They were introduced about the time of the discovery of America and continued to be popular throughout the sixteenth century. They were devoted to entertain the crowd. The setting up to the time of the interludes was done by amateurs. Now a number of players from the guilds who loved acting decided to produce more plays and they found an audience also who wished to see more productions. The interludes were a great success. It is similar to the act that is performed before the curtain rises. The interludes did not teach lessons but they entertained. They were popular; go about England to give plays often and they also allowed the audience to get away from the church."

Mr. Eaton then read from the story of the coming of Arthur to the court of King Arthur and hosts and winning the hand of Leodogran's daughter, which was said by Dr. Bassett to be a story of the downfall of King Arthur and his round table knights. For the remainder of the period the story of King Arthur and his round table knights was the subject of many plays. With his impressive interpretation of excerpts from "Guinevere" and "The Passing of Arthur."

P. V. CARDON TO TAKE UP NEW PAST MONDAY

(Continued From Page One)

country as an investigator and specialist Professor Cardon has had an unusual record as a farm journalist. He has published a number of bulletins and contributed many articles to farm journals in all parts of the country.

Asked concerning the policy he will follow in his new position Professor Cardon made the following statement: "During the last forty years the Utah Experiment Station has contributed largely to the advancement of agriculture and rural living in this state. Among those who are interested in the development of this station are such outstanding men in the field of science as the first president of the college, Dr. John A. Wadsworth, Dr. P. P. A. Yoder, Dr. E. D. Ball, Dr. F. S. Harris, and my immediate predecessor, Prof. William Peterson. The staff of capable staff members, who have been able to keep the experiment station abreast of the ever increasing number of agricultural problems that have demanded solution."

In assuming the directorship of the Utah Experiment Station, I am not unmindful of the tremendous responsibility involved; and I am grateful for the confidence of those who are willing to place this responsibility on my shoulders. It shall be my aim to justify that confidence."

Cordial, effective cooperation with other agencies interested in promoting the welfare of Utah's farms and rural homes will be affected wherever such cooperation is practicable. The problems confronting us are numerous, most of them large, and all of them many sided. Only through a common understanding of these problems, and concerted effort, intelligently directed, are permanent solutions likely to be found."

Just The Thing
Boy: Please, sir, I've called to see if you can give me a job.
To the man who said: "But I don't have the work myself."
Boy: That suits me, sir.

To the tennis fan—On hot days like these, serve with plenty of ice.
Marie—What do you do for sunburn?
Mary—Stay in the sun.

"Idylls of King" Read In Closing Lecture Of First Series

Beauty and Melody of Tennyson Shown By Eminent Reader.

In his closing lecture Friday Dr. Bassett read from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." He began by telling of the beauty and melody of the great literary figure's poetry. "Tennyson was very serious because he was a poet," said Dr. Bassett. "One who loves music loves Tennyson. It is said that he tested all of his lines with his voice; consequently, he has produced a concord of sweet sounds."

"He was prophet of the nineteenth century. He took his art very seriously because he was spiritual minded. He believed that the significance of life is not what we have but what we are. Our spiritual concerns of life are the important ones for all."

"The 'Idylls of the King' is one of the highest spiritual visions of the century. It is a story of King Arthur and his knights in a realm of beauty. He symbolizes sense and war with the soul. His character is King Arthur. He is an ideal man and a great sword. He is the spirit which was brought to him by the Lady of the Lake. He is the spirit of the church. The idylls are filled with symbols."

Dr. Bassett then read from the story of the coming of Arthur to the court of King Arthur and hosts and winning the hand of Leodogran's daughter, which was said by Dr. Bassett to be a story of the downfall of King Arthur and his round table knights. For the remainder of the period the story of King Arthur and his round table knights was the subject of many plays. With his impressive interpretation of excerpts from "Guinevere" and "The Passing of Arthur."

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Drama of Restoration Is Theme of Lecture Thursday Morning

Changes Made in Theatre Following Shakespeare Traced By Dr. Eaton.

The development of the English drama was traced by Dr. Eaton in his lecture on the Restoration drama. The lecture was given Thursday morning at the theatre following Shakespeare traced by Dr. Eaton.

"It is dangerous to say that one man or date marks the end of a period," he began. "One starts with the other in going on. Knew over-lap. Shakespeare, however, is considered to be the climax of a period. The Restoration drama began with the simple little stories and reached its highest peak with Shakespeare in the drawing of subtle characters. He had unusual skill in poetic dramatization depicting the subtleties and beauties of characters. He was content to work with a rough stage to form a body of little scenes without much scenery."

"He hit upon modern technique in 'Othello' by writing the last act in two scenes. However, the modern writer would begin the play with the Othello scene and be aroused. But Shakespeare shows a touch of modernism in holding his characters on the stage to form a body to the play which you cannot get if the play is made into small scenes."

"Jonson represented the formalism of the renaissance," said Dr. Eaton. "Shakespeare followed the romantic mode of telling a story. Jonson thought that the play should have unity of time, place and action. The work of Shakespeare's battle scenes and said that he would write a play that would be a success; consequently, he wrote the drama 'Every Man in His Humor.'"

Humor was not used as a force in today. The word came from the idea that man is moved by certain ideas to do things which he would not do otherwise. The surface aspects of the play were contemporary but the heart was in the Latin stories. He fastened something to the English stage, however, that has been a success. When he said that every man is affected by certain vices making him angry and that every man is a different type of actor, he produced type-actors. An angry man is always angry; a choleric man is always choleric. The play had a 200 years successful run. Dickens traveled over the country with it. 'Every Man in His Humor' has held on to the audience for two reasons: first, it has a modern appearance; second, it is a comedy of humors in 'Abie's Irish Rose.' The characters in 'Abie's Irish Rose' are all characters and any one with any degree of intelligence and ability can act any of the parts. The great comedy of Falstaff by Shakespeare in 'Henry the Fourth,' however, a type character is made to be distinctive individual that you can recognize anywhere."

Following the death of Shakespeare, Elizabethan drama was changed. James I. changed the theatre from a democratic place to one that was aristocratic. The royalty bought boxes for which they held the keys. Later the court, many developed the masques they were not willing to go back to the bare stage; thus, the advent of scenery was brought about.

The speaker then told of the contributions to the drama that Beaumont and Fletcher made including their introduction of conversational poetry which later grew into prose drama. The great contribution of the Restoration period, Dr. Eaton suggested that Beaumont and Fletcher be read to obtain the background of English court life of that time. He drew a satirical picture of his day and fore-shadowed the plays of the Restoration. He wrote for the sophisticated groups while Shakespeare wrote for the masses.

The speaker then turned his attention to the plays of the Restoration. "This period," he began, "was very different from ours. There are many common resemblances to the plays of the Restoration. The people were not intellectually in previous periods. This was a period when the style was the thing. The people were not immoral; they simply had no morals. This led to a life of amoral intrigue which was their favorite indoor and outdoor sport. If a man could not make epigrams he would make poetry of the running. Now we are content to repeat a striking saying over and over. In that time the man who said 'Applause' was considered to be something of a wit but no one else could be the expression."

In drawing a contrast between the woman of the time of Charles and the modern woman, Dr. Eaton said, "The modern woman is like a torpedo boat while the woman of the time of Charles I. looked like a three-decker sailing vessel. The women were elegantly dressed as were the men also."

The lecture was closed with the reading of a letter by Sir, George Etherege who wrote the first English comedy of manners, 'Love in a Tub.' The letter clearly showed the temper of the tone of the life of the Restoration.

Work of Elizabethans Is Basis of Lecture By Literary Figure

Dr. Eaton Points Out Strength of Marlowe as a Dramatist—Shakespeare Overpraised.

Christopher Marlowe was a man of imagination, a man of renaissance, according to Dr. Walter Prichard Eaton who lectured in the chapel Wednesday morning. Marlowe was one of the most interesting figures in the development of the English drama. Like Edgar Allen Poe he had time break literary genius and like Poe he suffered much. He was killed in a brawl.

Dr. Eaton discussed the dramatic "Dr. Faustus," stating that though Marlowe was very skillful in building there is something greater which he has contributed. With the exception of Marlowe and Shakespeare most of the Elizabethan work is over-estimated. But Marlowe has contributed through his characters. He did not discover blank verse but he took this newly developed form and put it into poetry that conveyed emotions of character to the audience."

Dr. Faustus, progresses with serious interpretation. He has comic episodes put in to please the audience. Marlowe developed a new type of dramatic dialogue, beautiful flexible and expressive. He resorted to effective spoken language."

To illustrate this statement Dr. Eaton read the conversation of Helen and Dr. Faustus, "Marlowe," he stated gets away from the blood and thunder of other plays and gives the finest picture of a man. In his development he was ahead of his time."

"Artists realize that scenes and plays must be closed artistically. Both Marlowe and Shakespeare were masters and could accomplish this great thing. It was a necessity of the stage at that time because of the lack of curtain for the closing of scenes."

Dr. Eaton also briefly discussed the talent of Shakespeare, saying that Shakespeare, to be appreciated must be connected with the stage. He is childish in his plots. We are prone to exalt him rather blindly. His story furnished stories for him ready made. His stories were found everywhere. It is in his character that he shows his genius. He was the greatest delineator of character that the world has ever known. Perhaps he didn't even realize the power to make his characters great. The greatness of his characters give greatness to his plays through his power."

pathologist for extension service, he added. The specialist in agronomy has been reinstated, and other phases of the work have been rehabilitated, the director continued.

Director Peterson pointed out that a portion of the funds will be used to advance the work of 4-H clubs for boys and girls throughout the state.

A vehicle for children painted by a Michigan man can be pedaled on either wheels or runners.

When the two wrestlers weighed in Nelson tipped the scales at 160 pounds while Larsen fell short some ten pounds of reaching the weight of the local favorite.

UTAH PROFITS BY NEW BILL JUST PASSED
(Continued From Page One)

Toole, in Davis and in either Sanpete or Sevier or in Uintah and Duchesne counties.

The funds from the bill also will make possible the employment of a specialist and a part time plant

What is More Refreshing than a Cold Stein of W. F. Jensen's famous Root Beer.

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