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Student Life, May 1908, Commencement

Utah State University

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Student Life

Utah Agricultural College

Commencement 1908
Thatcher Opera House

LOGAN, UTAH

Lessees
Denver Theatre Co.

Direction
Pelton & Smutzer
Pre-eminent among the statesmen and diplomats of the present day stands the Hon. Joseph H. Choate. His judicial mind and clear sight into complicated political problems, his perfect mastery of the law, coupled with genuine patriotism and unusual power in argumentation, have made it possible for Mr. Choate to render a service to his country that could hardly have been accomplished by any other man.

Choate is too well known to need an extended introduction to students. For more than thirty years he has been engaged, as a constitutional lawyer, in the most important issues that have come before the Supreme Court of New York, and in many of the cases that have confronted the Supreme Court of the United States. He was our ambassador to England from 1899 to 1905. He was our chief representative at the Second Hague Conference which was in session last summer.

He recently reported his work in the interests of peace at a public meeting held in Boston. Thinking that a brief review of the proceedings of the meeting might be of interest to the readers of Student Life I offer the following summary:

President Eliot of Harvard University introduced the speaker as follows: "He has been a great lawyer, a great advocate, all his life. But he never pleaded in a better cause than he did at the Hague Conference, and he never had a better client than Peace. I introduce to you the Hon. Joseph Choate, a graduate of Harvard who has shed great luster upon the institution." A thousand sons of Harvard spontaneously arose and cheered their venerable alumnus who more than half a century ago came up for graduation honors—at Harvard. An abridgment of his discussion follows:

The general impression has been disseminated by the press that the second Hague Conference was a failure. Many people expected the conference to result in the immediate disarmament of the nations. Others, who realized that such a measure could not be carried through scoffed at the idea of the representative's ability to do anything more than to engage in idle
debate. But a few constructive measures were advanced, thoroughly discussed, and favorably acted upon.

Our representatives favored the principle of protection to commerce or the immunity of private merchant property during times of war. It has long been advocated by our country that we should not interfere with the commercial relationship of the nations. Merchant vessels should be allowed to operate normally and under the protection of an international law, even between the hostile nations. At the opening of the conference, Great Britain refused to enter into such an agreement as did also all the other great nations except Germany. It was argued that interference with commerce constitutes one of the most potent and effectual methods of warfare, and does, perhaps, more than any other thing toward bringing war to an immediate close. After three months of careful consideration a vote was taken and nearly two-thirds of all the nations were ready to enter into the agreement that commerce should be protected for the welfare of the great mass of humanity whose means of support is cut off when commerce is checked and the great industries of the country brought to a standstill.

The majority of the powers were willing to pledge themselves to a policy that would make vessels engaged in the transportation of merchandise as safe in times of war as in times of peace.

It is probable that the next conference will convert every nation to this idea and it will become a binding rule of conduct between all nations. The last conference sowed seeds that will bring forth good fruit in the near future.

A related measure that passed by the consent of all, is that all mail captured in transit shall be forwarded at once and unopened, to its destination.

An important measure, providing for a prize court of appeals, was adopted by the forty-five countries. Heretofore all vessels captured in war have been disposed of at the pleasure of the nation that captured the prize, as it is called. The new regulation makes it possible for the owner of the captured property to appeal to a court made up of representatives of the different nations. This constitutes the first court ever established for the administration of justice in international law, and it was established by the unanimous consent of all the nations of the earth. The method of selecting the judges or members of this court was likewise unani-
mously settled.

An effort was made to secure agreement on the policy that a nation should not use force in the collection of debts between one nation and the citizens of another until an attempt, at least, had been made to settle the difficulty by arbitration. Money considerations do not justify war between two nations any more than personal debts justify the imprisonment or execution of the debtor.

Thirty two nations voted in favor of this proposition. So large a majority being in sympathy with the movement is a hopeful indication that in the near future the common consent of all will be secured and we will see no more examples of the Venezuela type. In nearly every case, during the past century, where such methods have been employed for the collection of debts, the cost of collection has been greater than the original indebtedness, and in every case the claims of the creditor nation have been exaggerated.

Often subsequent auditing of accounts has shown the actual indebtedness to be only fifty or sixty percent of the claim, and in some cases less than one per cent. Obviously these matters should be investigated by a disinterested commission before drastic measures are employed in the collection. The same principle was extended and given a much wider application in a plan to have all questions of international dispute—except those involving the nation’s honor or public safety—submitted to arbitration for adjustment before war is declared. The board of arbitration would undoubtedly be able to effect a settlement and restore harmonious relationships in a majority of cases. It is not surprising that the world is unwilling to pledge itself to such a policy at the present time, but it is gratifying to note that the trend of modern thought is in this direction, and the Hague Conference has exerted a powerful influence in the development of the plan.

It would be unfair to report the proceedings of the meetings without mentioning the speech of General Horace Porter. Gen. Porter was our ambassador to France for ten years and was associated with Mr. Choate in the Hague Peace Conference. During the course of his remarks he became periodically serious and in the sober intervals said some very sensible things. But his chief function was to furnish fun. In this calling he “made good.” He declared the audience to be the most enthusiastic body ever assembled except once in a
church "out west" where the congregation arose and vociferously cheered the opening prayer. The fact that the hall was crowded an hour before the time appointed for the lecture, caused him to think we had received advice similar to that given by a doctor to a lady who met him as he was leaving a hospital in Salt Lake City, and anxiously asked: "Is our husband very ill?" The doctor replied that the man could not live much longer. Then she said she would take her place by his bed side and the doctor advised her to hurry, for" said he, "the best places are already taken."

In conclusion, it must be said that although some are dissatisfied with what has been accomplished by the Hague Conference, the results have fully satisfied those who are willing to see peace come as the result of gradual developments. Enough has been done in the way of reconstructing the modes of warfare and encouraging settlements by arbitration to justify the claim that the second Hague Conference was a success.—C. W. P.,'05.
Ada May Cosette was born "on the road." While yet young, her father died suddenly and her mother, through grief, gradually wore away until finally she left the stage and returned to her old home where she was coldly received by her sister who because of her Puritan disposition objected to stage life. Sorrow gained the upper hand and sickness overcame Mrs. Cosette and one year later she was buried in an out-of-the-way place in the family lot of the churchyard. The child was taken by Mary Ann who, through caring for her had learned to love her, and no wonder for such a beautiful intelligent child was worthy of sincere love.

As soon as Ada could talk she often amused "company" at the house by reciting so well that people marvelled at her ability. Later she was called on to recite in public, and then once she was appointed as "star" in a small play given by the children in the city hall. For a long time Mary Ann objected but the demand was too great, and finally she was compelled to give in.

It was here that Ada met, for the first time, Hugh Ashton. He was taking the part of James, her butler. She used to take delight in ordering him around, in rehearsals, and would often go beyond her lines in doing so. This used to provoke Hugh considerably and he would turn madly upon her but she always met his gaze so squarely that his courage failed him and he would go about his work obediently. Her merry and taunting laughter at his discomfiture only made him work the harder in order to please her. Soon he learned to take her playfulness in good part and they were the best of friends from then on. They made a great "hit" the night of the performance and were the leaders in many little plays which followed.

Ada knew little of her parents and was never allowed the privilege of visiting a theatre. But Hugh used to tell her the plots of the plays he had seen and ask which character she liked best. Sometimes she chose that of the western girl who was saved from the Indians by her daring cowboy lover. Other times comedians were more attractive, and often court characters were her
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favorites. Never did she choose a part for herself without having chosen one for Hugh. He was always her hero. Many a time after being severely reprimanded by her aunt for her conduct she sought the companionship of Hugh and pitifully confided in him while he played the part of the real hero, comforted her and dried her tears. Then he would suggest something which caused her to forget her troubles and cares and they would seek some secluded spot and rehearse a new part. Often he tried to defend her against Mary Ann but was silenced and sent home and Ada was deprived of his company for days.

Thus the chances for development of Ada’s talents were not very great and it seemed that they were being misused and wasted. But a change soon made its appearance.

Her aunt died when Ada arrived at the age of sixteen and for Hugh’s sake she was taken into the Ashton family, where she was allowed so many privileges that it seemed Heaven-like to her.

Hugh was two years her senior in age but they left the high school in the same class and entered college together. They were soon recognized as “A Team” in the college dramatics and they carried leading parts in every dramatic affair undertaken by the institution. The last year the play was such a success that the authorities deemed it advisable for the cast to take a trip. Since her first admittance to a theatre Ada had longed to travel. How the desire to wear “swell” costumes, to perform for large audiences, to be a “star,” had preyed upon her, and now that a chance had presented itself she was wild with joy. Hugh also was delighted and that night it was late before either could sleep.

A few days later Ada was rummaging around for some means of carrying her costumes and other necessaries. Mr. Ashton absent-mindedly, directed her to the attic where a few things her aunt had left were stored away. There she found an old satchel, rather worn but still strong, and as it was filled she went to her room to empty it and to “pack” her things. ***

She did not hear Hugh enter the room two hours later. She was sitting in a large chair, drawn up before the fireplace, with her head buried in her arms which were resting upon her knees. On the floor, scattered around her were numerous programs, dodgers,” photographs, etc. Upon the mantel were several old letters, some opened and some not, as if she had been read-
ing them. Half hidden among them was a box labeled “make up” and on its top lay some half used sticks of grease paints and a powder puff. At Ada’s feet lay the old valise containing still other articles.

Upon the hearth an open letter lay dangerously close to the fire and Hugh quietly picked it up. To him this all seemed a strange dream. Where these peculiar articles of the stage came from and how they happened to be here in her room, puzzled him. He was completely bewildered by the silence which prevailed for, except an occasional sob, not a sound was heard.

He looked long into the fire and then at her. He pitied her but why he did not know. He shrank back at the thought of arousing her for fear of some dread consequence. Curiously he began reading the letter in his hand. Anxiously he continued. When he had finished he looked at her with eyes full of surprise, wonder and excitement, for now he understood. Her mother had been a real actress.

He must have made some noise for she raised her head, rubbed her eyes, stared at him and then in an instant she was weeping on his shoulder. With her arms around his neck, she stood for some time without saying a word, and he was still speechless.

“Oh Hugh!” she finally sobbed without raising her head. “what does it all mean? Who am I? Where did I come from? Oh Hugh, tell me, tell me or I’ll die!”

Hugh smoothed her hair and tried to speak, but words failed him so he only shook his head while tears shone in his eyes. At his hesitancy she raised her swollen and tear-stained face, grasped him by the shoulders, and cried wildly, “Tell me! Tell me! or you’ll drive me mad!”

For explanation he was only able to say that he had merely read the letter and knew nothing more. Sobbing bitterly she sank back into the chair before the fireplace. Placing her arms upon one of the large side-cushions of the chair she rested her head upon them and the long black hair which had fallen loosely about her shoulders stood strongly out upon the background her white dress formed in the shadows cast by the dying fire.

One week later she sat in the same room, before the fireplace, listening to Mrs. Ashton tell an interesting story. Especially was it interesting to Ada for it was the story of her life connected with that of her mother. This was the first time since her finding of the old valise that she was feeling well
enough to hear the story. Often she had pleaded for it but careful Mrs. Ashton held her off until she was completely over her excitement and nervousness. So well was the story told by Mrs. Ashton that Ada really enjoyed it and almost envied her mother who had been so charming on the stage. But when she heard of the way her mother died and of the way she had been treated by her aunt, anger rose in her heart and she was mad with a revengeful spirit; but, now it was too late.

That night, however, as she lay awake thinking of her past the thought struck her that she was taking advantage of the Ashton family in its goodness. Why should she receive all this hospitality? She was in no way related to them. She had no right to be here. Why should she not fight her own way through life? Then she remembered the praises she had received for her acting in all the plays she had participated in. Why not? She was alone; she had talent; her parents had lived the stage life. Why not she?

So all spring she planned and waited and it was a sad parting at the Ashton home when she left them in June.

* * *

She stooped to pick up a large bouquet of La France roses and with a face wreathed in smiles of gratefulness she recognized the appreciative audience and disappeared in the wings.

She was "starring" in the new comedy "The Right Man" and this was the first night of a week's engagement in a beautiful city in Maine. Everywhere she had gone she had made a "hit" and tonight was no exception. The audience was wild with delight.

Having a few moments between this last exit and her next entrance she hurried to her dressing room and anxiously opened the note attached to the flowers. Now it was no new thing to receive a note in this manner. Several times she had done so but had ignored them as only the cheap flirtation of a "sport." But tonight some thing told her to read it and she did.

"Dear Ada," it ran, "Accept these few roses as a token of my appreciation of your acting. If possible dine with me tonight and we will talk over old times.

Yours sincerely,
Hugh Ashton,
Seat 38, Section H.

She felt her heart swell as she placed a rose in her hair and left the room for her entrance. In her anxiety to locate him she almost
forgot her “lines” but a sharp word from the “boss” soon brought her
The “first rowers” turned jeal-
ously to see who had received so
sweet a smile when Ada forget-
fully gave Hugh a noticeable nod
of her head. They saw there a
young man of handsome physique
still blushing somewhat under the
gaze of so many eyes. Few knew
that he for years, had been an in-
timate friend of the “star” and that
she had remembered him and ac-
cepted his invitation.
They lingered long over the
lunch Hugh had so tastefully or-
dered in a delightfully quiet little
cafe in the lower part of town.
Many old experiences were re-
called and they laughed or sighed
as each was discussed.
Filled with a new admiration of
his manly ways and manners she
stepped lightly from the cab and
after bidding him goodnight she
entered her hotel and went to her
room, singing softly as she did so.
There a note awaited her.
“I wonder what trouble this is,”
she said as she held it to the light
and tore open the envelope. **
Hugh had returned to his hotel
and was sitting in his room think-
ing of her and enjoying a cigar.
The ring of the telephone startled
him and he nearly fell from his
chair. Cursing the thing for ring-
ing again before he could get to it he
smothered the bell and took down
the receiver.
“Hello!” he almost shouted,
back to them.
“Oh, excuse me. Is this you Ada?
What’s the matter? What’s that?
your leading man taken suddenly
ill?—Hugh—What? Want me to
take the part? Why I can’t do that,
I haven’t time.”
“Oh yes you have” said the voice
at the other end of the line, “We’ll
put the play off for three nights.
I’ll rehearse with you and by that
time, with hard work, we can do it.
You will, won’t you Hugh? I know
you can.”
Hugh had been thinking rapidly
and now he was jubilant with the
thought of being once more before
the foot-lights and with her.
“Yes, sure I will. Be glad too,”
he said.
“Alright. Rehearsal at nine in
the morning.” And so with the
usual “Good byes” the conversation
was ended.
He slept little that night. He
was trying to picture himself as
juvenile in the company of Ada
May Cosette.
Next morning at nine o’clock they
were both at the theatre and the re-
hearsals began. By luncheon
time Hugh had learned nearly all
the “business” and was working
hard on the "lines." After the evening rehearsal the first act was in comparatively good form. It didn't take him long to get "on to it" again and soon they were working like the old team they had been in previous years. The "boss" was delighted with the progress made and was congratulating himself on so lucky a "catch."

The second day put them that much further along and the afternoon of the third day a full dress rehearsal was held and Hugh, although somewhat unsteadily in some places, sustained his part well. The manager still a little nervous and doubtful was, however, feeling compatrievally a ease.

The play was going off fine. The audience was more than pleased and encore after encore, not only for her but for him likewise ensued. The performance was "taking" better apparently than the first one and the "Old Man" was wild with joy.

After an eloquent speech made by the lover, the last act closed with the two held in each others arms. She had found "The Right Man" and was happy.

Long after the curtain had fallen and while the orchestra was still playing they stood there both with tears in their eyes and neither daring to look up or speak. She was grateful beyond expression that he had so ably assisted her and he that he had had the chance. And more than that they both felt that they ***

"Oh," said Hugh, "would that I were "The Right Man" in reality. She raised her head and looked up into his face.

"You are," she said and kissed him.—Don.
THE SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURIST

SOME OF THE THINGS HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED, SOME PROBLEMS HE HAS TO SOLVE, AND HIS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

This article is addressed primarily to the student in agriculture but may possibly be of some interest to everybody who has an appreciation of the role that scientific agriculture plays in our national life. There are almost always times in the school year when the student of agriculture questions the advisability of his continuing in his studies; he is liable to think occasionally that the practice of scientific agriculture as he is studying it is beyond all hope of any degree of realization, that it is not practicable on the farm, and that he is learning something which will be of no value except that it will enable him to teach it to others who in turn will teach it to still others.

If the student were correct in this skepticism there would indeed be no reason for his studying agriculture; and, furthermore, if his skepticism were justified, the world would have known it long ago, and as a result the present recognition of scientific agriculture, and the comprehensive agricultural courses now being taught throughout the country would have been impossible.

It is the purpose of this article to discuss some of the accomplishments of the scientific agriculturist—the work that has brought him the recognition he now has, to enumerate some of the problems which he is expected to solve, and finally, to indicate his economic relations to his surroundings. It is hoped that some encouragement may be given here to the student who underestimates the importance of such studies.

A large amount of money is expended annually in agricultural research. Some of it is necessarily expended without bringing any direct remuneration, but the thoughtful man, who has seen conditions broadly, knows that negative results in experimentation have a value almost as near as positive results. Bunt in wheat causes a loss of about twenty-five million dol-
lars every year. Five preventative methods, we will suppose, are in vogue and are producing only indifferent and unsatisfactory results in bunt prevention. Now, let us suppose, ten thousand dollars is appropriated to be expended in investigating the problem. It is found, after using nine thousand dollars of the available money, that four of the practiced methods do absolutely nothing towards preventing the disease. The farmers are likely to complain that this discovery—a negative result of the investigation is absolutely useless, and that the nine thousand dollars has been thrown away, wasted. But a little thought will convince us that the result, though negative, has its value. The four methods, found useless, will never be practiced again, and the farmers will be spared the expense of applying the useless treatments. In this way, thousands of dollars will be saved.

The scientific agriculturists, who have been investigating, have eliminated, for all time, the four methods. They now turn to the fifth. They may find that through unwise application, the fifth method has failed, and that it can be made to prevent the disease, or they may find that this, too, is useless, and, as a result, all the ten thousand dollars will be expended and only negative results obtained; but, as above indicated, the money has been misspent. The investigators now attempt to find some new method. More money is necessary, and years and years of time may be required to discover a successful method. But when it is found, the millions of dollars it saves annually, repays, thousands of times the amount of money spent in finding it. Cases parallel to this have actually occurred. Bailey's discovery of the formalin treatment for bunt, while not absolutely reliable in all conditions, saves the farmers of this country millions of dollars every year, and should be classed as one of the great achievements of agricultural science. We see from the foregoing that while much money is spent for negative results, the great benefits resulting from the discovery of positive, useful, knowledge so reimburses for the expenditure that the amount used in getting negative results is negligible; we see also that even negative results have their value.

The agricultural research man is frequently accused of being a loafer, a spender of public money. The Experiment station worker and the employees of the National Department of Agriculture must often hear the cry of misinformed or uninformed regarding the expensive-
ness of these scientific institutions; yet it is extremely doubtful that any other institutions anywhere furnish so much practical information and bring about so many benefits at so little expense to the public. The scientific worker has learned that it is only the ignorant that attempts to belittle his work, and that his sincere desire to render public service is appreciated by thinking men.

Twenty years ago, the two Dakotas contained about twenty million acres of land that was apparently without value. Hundreds of unsuccessful attempts had been made to grow wheat on this land. It seemed that the land was to remain absolutely useless. It was easily cultivated, and appeared to be good wheat land, but the growing seasons were so short and hot that no variety of grain known in America could mature there. The Department of Agriculture began to investigate. A graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College was sent to Dakota where he made a close and exhaustive study of the conditions. Then he was sent to Russia where he remained two years looking for conditions of soil and climate parallel to those in Dakota, and collecting a large number of wheat varieties adapted to those conditions. After working for two years in Russia, he was satisfied that he had some wheats suited to the Dakota lands, and he returned and commenced his long task of introducing and distributing the seed where he thought it could be grown profitably. The wheats he brought were the Durums. He encountered all kinds of opposition and even abuse. The farmers disliked to mow the wheat because it was strongly bearded, and as a result, inconvenient to harvest, and because the millers did not want to buy it. The grain journals and farm papers all over the country ridiculed the department man; but he persisted in his work, and so far succeeded that the erstwhile useless land in western North Dakota and South Dakota has become one of the greatest Durum wheat belts in the world. In 1907 the area produced seventy million bushels of Durum wheat which sold for forty-five million dollars. Less than twenty-five thousand dollars was spent in its introduction and distribution in this country. The opposition of the Dakota farmers, needless to say has disappeared, and the same is true regarding the millers and grain buyers, as is shown by the fact that they paid out forty-five million dollars for Durum wheat in 1907. In some respects, this large
amount of money is a clear gift by the workers in scientific agriculture to the American people. The entire cost of the Department of Agriculture, which includes the Forest Service, Meat Inspection, Food and Drug Inspection, and other lines, too numerous to name is about fifteen million dollars annually, or one-third of the output of Durum wheat in 1907. This is another example of how results of years of patient research repay the public for the money they spend.

An important line of work of the Experiment stations and the National Department, is agricultural extension. By this is meant the extension of the areas upon which certain crops may be profitably grown. This is accomplished by various means. One is the introduction of suitable varieties and species from other countries. The Department has "agricultural explorers" traveling in all countries in search of desired plants. The man who introduced the Durum wheat was an "agricultural explorer." Another means is to breed crops up in the power of resisting adverse conditions. An almost unlimited amount of extension has been done in this way. The Department and the Experiment stations in the south have greatly extended the rice area by practicing this method. Ten years ago, Arkansas was not thought capable of producing rice, but last year (1907) this state was second or third in rice production. Hundreds of thousands of acres of Arkansas swamp land—once entirely unused—have been made to produce millions of dollars worth of rice. It is probable that California will soon be a great rice-producing state, as much extension work with rice is now being done there. The scientific agriculturists are working, and their efforts are sure to bring results.

It is not at all necessary, however, to go out of our own state to find good results of the work of scientific agriculturists. The Utah Experiment Station has "paid for itself" many times, and it has only begun. Time is one of the greatest requisites in agricultural work. Yet, although the Utah station is only about nineteen years old, it has already justified its existence. The work the station has done in arid farming alone has increased the value of hundreds of thousands of acres of Utah land more than a thousand per cent, besides bringing about a remarkable increase in the farm products of the state. The station's work in research and demonstration in the codling moth problem has already more than
repaid the people of the state for all the money they have expended for agricultural education and experimentation. And the benefits of this work will be enjoyed indefinitely.

One might go on, and on, citing examples of the good accomplished by scientific agriculturists, but lack of space prevents our giving any more than the foregoing. These, however, are sufficient to illustrate our point.

The problems already solved are merely a trifle compared with those confronting us. All the problems will never be solved, because the ever changing conditions produce new questions. This should assure the student of agricultural science that he may always make himself useful, and that the knowledge he acquires in his studies can always be of use to him.

A few of the problems confronting agricultural workers will be enumerated. We mentioned above the fact that the formalin treatment for bunt prevention discovered by Bailey was beneficial in many conditions. It is not, however, entirely satisfactory. It is not always reliable. Just why it is not, and the exact conditions that operate against its complete success are not known. The man who can solve these problems will render his people a great service. Somebody will ultimately do it. Why not you?

The grain rusts present another problem. Absolutely nothing is known regarding a method of preventing their ravages. They sometimes destroy a hundred million dollars worth of grain in a single year. The leading citizens of the nation recognize that this great loss justifies us in spending large sums in finding a preventative, and much money is being expended in the search. Pear blight presents another difficult problem. Several men in the country are working on this, and the successful one will render invaluable service.

As a matter of fact, it is almost useless to attempt to name the problems that confront the scientific agriculturist. There are really thousands of them, of varying importance. Each agricultural worker may at least assist in the solution of some of them. Most of the diseases of plants and animals, the best cultural systems for different soils and localities, plant breeding, animal breeding, insect pests, and so on, present a perfect myriad of problems to occupy the time and attention, and to demand the life work of thousands of agricultural students.

Now let us consider the economic
relation of the scientific agriculturist. There are two courses open to him when he is graduated: he may enter the ranks of the teachers and research men, or he may go back to the farm. At present the number choosing either course probably about equals those taking the other. It varies in different states. So far, in Utah, most of the graduates have become teachers or research men. In Kansas, on the other hand, about eighty per cent of the three or four score of graduates in agriculture each year return to the farm. A large number of the men who return to the farm become farm superintendents. There are always good openings in this work for men fitted for the places. The Wisconsin Agricultural College had one hundred eighty inquiries for graduates in agriculture in 1907.

These men were wanted as farm superintendents. Of course the demand exceeded the supply. Whether the graduate returns to the farm depends largely upon his temperament. If he has a liking for experimental work, and if research is fascinating to him, he is likely to take a position with an experiment station or with the National Department. Neither of these institutions provides the financial remuneration that the practice of scientific agriculture does. The graduate in agriculture who is inclined to emphasize the financial side of the question, should get on a farm and begin his operations at once. The raising of pure bred live stock and plant products of various kinds offers a field to him that will, in a few years, if he apply the knowledge his study has given him, give him financial returns that are beyond the dreams of any research man. Both lines offer encouraging inducements in one or more respects. The research man is likely to be isolated from his friends a large part of the time, and his pay is never large; but he has the enjoyment that comes from working with educated, thinking people; he is likely to get some travel, a fair amount of leisure time in which he can study, and he comes in contact more or less with the thinkers and leading people of the world. The farmer if he be successful, can get most of these advantages in time; but he probably has less of them than the professional man has. He has, however, the satisfaction that comes from a comparatively large financial remuneration, and from being entirely one's "own boss," besides he can enjoy the benefits of active citizenship to a much higher degree than can the professional worker. Intrinsically, neither line
can be said to be superior to the other. Each man must decide for himself as to which course will best suit his temperament.

The student in agriculture often wonders “how he will stand” in comparison with students in other lines after graduation. First, it should be stated that no particular line of business activity is intrinsically better than any other. Of course we refer to only legitimate activity. Any man who tells a student that agriculture is “better” than engineering, or that mechanic arts is “better” than commerce or law or medicine, should see a physician—his mind is in need of a good dose of expansion. He is not broad-minded enough to be called an American Citizen, and his ridiculous prattle should receive no attention. All the lines mentioned offer magnificent opportunities for the man who will work and think. All are good, and all are growing better.

The student in agriculture should have a strong liking for work in the field, and gardens and orchards; a strong sympathy for agriculture, and an undaunted belief in its future. With this temperament and an aptitude for science, he should be successful in any branch of agriculture.

Agricultural graduates, just now, are getting larger salaries probably than graduates in engineering; but this is doubtless due to the comparatively recent agricultural awakening, and the shortage of men to fill the positions. We have not heard, however, of any man starving in either line. There will always be something for the trained man to do in almost any line.

Farm life conditions at present prevent quite a number of graduates from returning to the farm. But these conditions are rapidly improving. When we get a system of good roads; when the farmers have electric light and power, water-works, telephone, rural mail delivery, and rapid transit lines; when a large number of college graduates live on the farms, improving social conditions as they now are in some sections of the middle-west—and farmers go to town in thirty minutes in automobiles—then farm conditions will be more alluring, and more people will study and practice scientific agriculture.

These conditions are not at all impossible. In fact, they actually exist in portions of Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other middle western states, and they have been brought about largely through the efforts of the graduates in agriculture.
A little careful thought on the suggestions contained in this article and a little unprejudiced observation of the good already accomplished by scientific agriculturists, the interesting problems confronting him, and the great benefits which will result from their solution, should assure the student in agriculture that his line is worthy of his very best efforts, his life work. Consideration of the economic conditions of the scientific agriculturist both professionally and on the farm should satisfy the student that scientific agriculture deserves the high position which it at present holds among human activities.

—F. D. Farrell, '07
"Marriage by Lantern Light"
The two operas put on by the Musical Department, May 6th lacked nothing to make them a success in all respects. “Marriage by Lanternlight” and “The Rose of Auvergne” were both distinctively real college affairs. None of the coarse, rasping music of a laborious poorly trained chorus was heard but merely the sweet, dainty voices of the principals mingled in such music as pleased the entire audience.

The “Marriage by Lanternlight” was given first and a delightfully pleasant little plot ran through it. In this the two widows, Miss Jacobson and Miss Cola Montrose, were probably the most prominent. Daintily dressed and looking really too young and sweet for widows, they sang alone and together so nicely that they were encored repeatedly. Probably the best of their scenes was the one which may be termed the “slipper scene.” Mr. H. J. Nebecker looked and acted his part well as did also Miss Edna Montrose and Mr. Bowman.

Following the “Marriage by Lanternlight” the “Rose of Auvergne” was given very artistically and well. In this, probably a more distinct and sweeter plot encircled it and was more easily understood. Three characters, Fleurette the village coquette, and Pierre and Alphonse her two lovers, were all there were in this delightful little affair. The part of Fleurette was very ably sustained by Miss Grehta Cardon. With her ease, grace and charmingly sweet voice she was the living coquette and no wonder the rivalry, between her lovers ensued. Her work bordered on that of the professional and showed her ability to handle even heavier roles. As Pierre, the village blacksmith, with his “seven thousand sledge hammers” and his “feel my bisceps,” Mr. Alfred Stratford made a very favorable impression upon his listeners. He has a good tenor voice and controls it well. Mr. Winsor, the cobbler and successful lover, did well and his love-making scenes were nicely carried out.

Prof. Thatcher must have been made to feel proud of his efforts by the many favorable comments upon both of these operas. They were the daintiest and most artistic of anything done by local amateurs.
"The Rose of Auvergne"
Sorosis Minstrels

The Sorosis girls proved themselves to be a “real live bunch” when they recently gave the students and public something new in the form of a minstrel. From the time the improvised curtain was drawn for the opening scene until it closed upon the final one continual amusement was furnished and many a spectator was afflicted with “laughingitis” for days after. None of the old worn out jokes were given but everything was new and original.

The “takeoffs” on some members of the faculty were great and our worthy professors were given an opportunity to see themselves as others see them. Many of them were seen hunting for a crack in the floor or an open rat hole to fall into.

The opening chorus was a splendid affair and when one looked upon the “coons” he was forced to believe he was in a high strain of African society. The several stunts which followed would cause the Lew Dockstaders minstrel to change their circuit and not venture into a locality where such high class performances are given. Especially worthy of mention here are the whistling “trick” turned by Annasis Rufusky Mathisonian, the “Flirting with me” song coquetishly given by Euniceis Jacobsonisky, and the “takeoff” on the Woman’s Club so ably presented by Nanpicarian Niblytus.

In the second part Coach Walker, Prof. Arnold, “Pa” Caine and others were so badly “rolled” that we cannot but notice their present reforming spirit. A faculty meeting ensued, the one great event of the night. It was here that the great authoritative members of this institution were so well portrayed in character and general appearance that they were forced to see themselves raking the poor “studes” over upon the “green carpet.”

The performance closed with an unprepared-for mouse scene and every one left feeling deeply indebted to the Sorosis girls for a night of great enjoyment.

Sorosis Notes

The girls wish to thank all those who so unselfishly assisted in making the Sorosis Minstrels a success. Among the foremost, Mr. Peterson,
Student Life
Mrs. Sloan, Miss Huntsman, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hayball, Mr. Conger, Mr. Carter, Miss Linertz, Mr. Langton, the Blue T's and other members of the faculty and down-town friends.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Widstoe lectured to the Sorosis Society on the easiest and surest way to be happy. The Society met at Mrs. Widstoe's home and after the discussion a surprise luncheon was served and Miss Anna and Master Marselles delighted the girls by singing their little nursery songs.

Dr. and Mrs. Ball and Miss Verna Bowman entertained the Sorosis girls and some of their gentlemen friends, April 11, 1908. Five hundred was the game of the evening. There were ten tables, Mr. Wilbur Ball and Miss Effie Jensen were prize winners. Most delicious refreshments were served, and punch on the side; then too being the only "mixed" party of the year it was especially enjoyable.

Thursday, May 7th, at the last regular literary meeting of the Society, Mrs. Maycock talked to the girls on "The Home as an expression of a woman's artistic emotions.

The Sorosis room has looked slightly neglected of late. The fact is that the girls are quietly hoping that next year they will be given a larger room more convenient for the "kitchen girls" and others who seldom find it possible to reach their present exalted heights.

**U. of U. 86, Aggies 36**

On Saturday, April 18th, the track meet between the U. of U. and the Aggies was held on the college campus. It was an ideal day for a meet, the weather being warm and the track in ideal condition. In all the events good time was made. The state record was lowered in the 120-yard hurdle by Hunt of the University, the distance being covered in sixteen and two-fifth seconds.

In the fore part of the season Dixon left school which seriously handicapped us in the sprint. Frew's injured leg was not in condition but as it was he secured third place in the 100-yard dash.

The Aggies secured three first places. In probably the best race of the day Herbert Nebeker easily won the mile event in 4:54 2-5 outdistancing his opponents by a long lead. The events that surprised even the Aggies themselves were the winning of the hammer throw by (Captain) Hansen and the discus by Brossard.

For the University, Brinton was
the star man taking three first places, while Hunt and Nelson were close seconds, each securing two first points.

**The Summary**


Pole vault—Called off; five points awarded to U. of U. and three to A. C.

High jump—Neilson, U. of U.; Hunt, U. of U.; Aldous, A. C. Height—5 feet 5½ inches.

Broad jump—Hunt, U. of U.; Russell, U. of U.; Swenson, A. C. Distance—19 feet 7 inches

Mile relay—Won by U. of U. (Brinton, Karrick, Ferguson, Richard); A. C. (Tugerson, Bennion, Conger, and Frew), second. Time—1:36½.

Hammer throw—Hanson, A. C.; Russell, U. of U.; Nelson, A. C. Distance—128 feet 3 inches.

Shot put—Richardson, U. of U.; Nelson, A. C.; Hanson, A. C. Distance—38 feet.

Discus—Brossard, A. C.; Ferguson, U. of U.; Russell, U. of U. Distance—98 feet 8 inches.

**Triangular Meet**

B. Y. U. 64; U. A. C. 46; B. Y. C. 11.

At the B. Y. C. Campus on Saturday, April the 28th, the big triangular meet was held. Good time was prevented from being made on account of the track being in a heavy condition and the weather cold and raw.

The B. Y. U. and the Aggies broke even, each taking six first places. The events were all close, the score being almost even up until the last of the meet. Frew succeeded in capturing three first places, while Nebeker easily won his mile race. In the hurdles Conger took first place in the 120-yard and Rawlins, of the B. Y. C., first in the 220-yard hurdle. First place in the pole vault was won by Provo, at a height which was afterwards below that at which second
and third places was won. All three places went to Provo in the broad jump. Frew and Brossard took first and second places in the discus. Hansen won the hammer throw, while Peterson of Provo captured the shot put.

### The Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-yard dash</td>
<td>Riddle, B. Y. U.; Frew, A. C.</td>
<td>10:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440-yard run</td>
<td>Frew, A. C.; Jones B. Y. U.; Tugerson, A. C.</td>
<td>55-1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880-yard run</td>
<td>Chamberlain, B. Y. U.; Hickman, A. C.; Christensen, B. Y. U.</td>
<td>2:07-1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120-yard hurdles</td>
<td>Conger, A. C.; Love, B. Y. U.; Roskelley, B. Y. U.</td>
<td>17-4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot-put</td>
<td>Peterson, B. Y. U.; Nelson, A. C.; Roskelley, B. Y. C.</td>
<td>38 feet 8½ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole vault</td>
<td>Brockbank, B. Y. U.; Jensen, B. Y. C.; Bennion, A. C.</td>
<td>9 feet 1⅜ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad jump</td>
<td>Henline, B. Y. U.; Johnson, B. Y. U.; Baird, B. Y. U.</td>
<td>19 feet 8½ inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer-throw</td>
<td>Hansen, A. C.; Peterson, B. Y. U.; Nelson, A. C.</td>
<td>130 feet 2⅜ inches</td>
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<tr>
<td>High jump</td>
<td>Baird, B. Y. U.; Henline, B. Y. U.</td>
<td>5 feet 2 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discus</td>
<td>Frew, A. C.; Brossard, A. C.; Peterson, B. Y. U.</td>
<td>96 feet 8 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-mile relay</td>
<td>Henline, Riddle, Hansen, Baird, B. Y. U.; A. C.</td>
<td>1:35</td>
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</table>
Agriculture

The class in Animal Husbandry at the B. Y. U. visited the college a short time ago. And together with some of the students of the college they also visited some of the horse-barns of this city.

Mr. John Stephens recently resigned his position as assistant agronomist in the experiment station to accept a position as special field agent in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Stephens will be located in Montana during the summer months. His ability in this line of work, as shown at this station, insures the success we wish him.

Prof. Titus has just returned from an entomological trip to California.

Mr. S. M. Turner and Vernon Crockett, two of our agricultural students, have received appointments in the forestry service. They will be stationed in Cottonwood Canyon.

Broissette is the proud mother of a black baby colt. The spirited little Percheron may be seen at any time prancing around the barnyard.

Bulletin 103 is just out and is being issued by the experiment station. It is written by Prof. Stewart and contains an excellent discussion of the chemical characteristics and milling products of Utah grains.

Experimental work in plant physiology will be carried on this summer in the vegetation house. Two of our worthy juniors’ Cardon and Carroll will have charge of the work.

At the last meeting of the Agricultural Club the following officers were elected for next year. For President, Mr. H. J. Nebeker;
Vice President, Mr. Fred Freer; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. L. Peterson; Librarian, Mr. J. W. Sessions; Athlete Manager, Mr. Dean Peterson.

Dr. Ball recently returned from a trip to California, where he was investigating the sugar-beet industry of that state.

Our two big blacks of the horse family are each sporting a new spring suit. Their dignity demands that they work in a fine brass mounted harness.

Commercial

Miss Effie Jensen, who took the civil service examination in April, has received an appointment as clerk in the forestry service. She leaves about the 20th, for her new field of action, which is located at Kanab, Utah. The Department extends a hearty good wish for her future success.

Miss Janett Nelson has accepted a position with the Spande Furniture Company as bookkeeper and stenographer.

Mr. H. E. Jensen and Mr. Alva Hansen have just completed their theses which are to be bound and placed in the library. Mr. Jensen’s theses takes up the question of child labor in general and within the state of Utah. Mr. Hansen’s takes up Rail and Water Transportation which is confined chiefly to those routes of the U. S.

The second and third year students are struggling with their budgets and 100 questions respectively.

Accounting II students are exempt from examination if they complete the budgets and get them approved.

A number of the students in the department will be graduates this year.

Harley Greaves has returned from San Francisco where he went to meet the fleet.

Elementary mathematics has proven an essential study for Acc. II and III students.

Thunder storms are not approved by Prof. Bixell.
Music

On Wednesday, April 8th, occurred the best pianoforte recital ever known in the history of the institution. It was certainly a real musical feast. It began with Beethoven's delightful little overture "Coriolanus" which was rendered in a most charming manner by Miss Mamie Brown and Mr. S. E. Clark. In the next number the little artist Leona Hart showed much talent in rendering "Etude de Concert." Probably the most pleasing feature about the programme were Moszkowski's "Aire De Ballet" and Mendelssohn's "Scherzo" by Miss Brown. The appreciative audience was certainly carried away by these two numbers. The Glee Club also did some excellent work. The other numbers on the programme were all worthy of much praise. And we all appreciate the efforts of the persons who helped to make this recital such a great success.

Another of the many surprises from the music department was sprung Saturday, April 18th, when the advanced students in music put on the first violin recital ever known in the history of the school. The persons taking part in this recital showed splendid progress and a great deal more talent among students than was expected.

The college orchestra this year eclipses all others. It has received many favorable comments and has won the reputation of being the best school orchestra in the west. It has played, much to its credit, a class of music which no other amateur orchestra in the state has dared to attempt.

The fourth and last concert by the U. A. C. String Quartette was given Tuesday, May 12th, in the Thatcher Pavilion. Many composers of several countries were represented in the half classical, half popular music. The four concerts have afforded much pleasure to music lovers, and it is to be regretted that more people have not taken advantage of them. We hope that they will be continued next year and that Prof. Thatcher will receive the united support of the students.
The Alice Art Collection consisting of ten medal paintings belonging to the Utah Art Association is now hung in the library. They have been loaned to the college for a certain time and are a constant source of pleasure to readers and visitors.

The opening of the library to readers on Sunday afternoons has been a successful effort to extend the benefits of the institution to Logan. The number of visitors on that day has varied from twenty to ninety, according to the weather and the inclination of readers.

Among the gifts received by the College library this year is that from the First Presidency consisting of eight volumes of the publications of the church.

A very beautiful cast of Michael Angelo’s “Madonna and Child” has been presented to the library of the college by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Champ of Logan.

The figures in this piece of sculpture are in “mezzo-relievo” gradually graded into a background of low-relief.

The work is among the most famous of the great master and is often spoken of as the “unfinished Madonna.” there being very little detail presented but its face and powerful lines are cunningly sincere. The piece is circular in form having a diameter of nearly four feet.

The cast has been placed in a frame of exceptionally skillful workmanship and finish. The frame is of hard wood ten inches wide and beautifully carved in a conventionalized leaf design in low-relief. This carving has been done in the Mechanic Arts department of the college and is the work of Mr. Hughes, formerly of London, England, a wood carver of some fame, who has lately been employed as an assistant in that department.

The educational value of the presence of a masterpiece of art cannot be overestimated. It is then to those who have carefully selected and generously presented this work that our most appreciative thanks are due.
### UTAH WINS BIG ATHLETIC MEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>First Place</th>
<th>Second Place</th>
<th>Third Place</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100-yard dash</td>
<td>U. of U., 4</td>
<td>A. C., 1</td>
<td>L. D. S. U., 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220-yard dash</td>
<td>U. of U., 6</td>
<td>L. D. S. U., 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440-yard run</td>
<td>U. of U., 3</td>
<td>B. Y. U., 5</td>
<td>A. C., 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>880-yard run</td>
<td>U. of U., 3</td>
<td>B. Y. U., 5</td>
<td>A. C., 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mile run</td>
<td>U. of U., 5</td>
<td>B. Y. U., 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120-yard hurdles</td>
<td>U. of U., 6</td>
<td>B. Y. C., 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220-yard hurdles</td>
<td>U. of U., 5</td>
<td>A. C. 3</td>
<td>B. Y. C., 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole vault</td>
<td>U. of U., 8½</td>
<td>B. Y. C., ½</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>High jump</td>
<td>U. of U., 1</td>
<td>B. Y. U., 5</td>
<td>A. C., 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad jump</td>
<td>U. of U., 3</td>
<td>B. Y. U., 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot put</td>
<td>U. of U., 8</td>
<td>B. Y. U., 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hammer throw</td>
<td>U. of U., 1</td>
<td>B. Y. U., 5</td>
<td>A. C., 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discus throw</td>
<td>U. of U., 4</td>
<td>A. C., 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relay race</td>
<td>U. of U., 5</td>
<td>B. Y. U., 3</td>
<td>A. C., 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>U. of U., 62½</td>
<td>B. Y. U. 34</td>
<td>A. C. 18</td>
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</table>

—Salt Lake Herald
To the several classes of students commencement has a varied meaning. To the haughty Freshman it is merely the end of a year in college and it affords a chance to go home and tell his parents of his experiences, whether enjoyable or otherwise. To the Sophomore is it quite the same, except perhaps, he has more of an insight into college life and more of a desire to get through. Nevertheless to him commencement means the end of a year of "grinding."

The Junior looks anxiously towards it for it affords him a chance to sum up for the final step. He sees his degree close at hand and knows that commencement is the end of another year.

To the Senior the real meaning of the word applies. It is Commencement of his real life. He has gone through four years of his life with a regulated schedule before him. He has followed a course some one has outlined for him. Through the four years he has seen more and more the needs of an education and has worked hard, harder, perhaps, toward the last, to obtain it. Now he goes out to face the world, to make his own schedule. The great question to him is, "How shall I use that which I have learned?" and it is no easy problem to solve. It may take years to do so, to be able to apply the theoretical to the practical side of life.

So to the Senior, commencement is a period of work and worry. He has been through the mill and goes
through the final refining process only to be able to face the world with but a degree in his hand.

To the lower classman, commencement should have a broader meaning than it usually does. Aside from pleasure it should be the beginning of a period of time in which to reflect upon the work he has done in the past year and to make preparations to better the year following. If the past has not proved satisfactory improve upon it in the future. If, on the other hand, it has been satisfactory, improve upon it just the same. Then when the real commencement comes you will be able to meet the world rightly.

**A Correction**

To some it appeared, by reading the article on the U. A. C.—B. Y. C. debate in the last issue, that it was more the fault of the B. Y. C. that the debate was called off. This is erroneous as it was "mutually and agreeably" called off and if either school is to blame it is we. It was so late before we submitted the question that it could not have come off before very late in the year. This is not as it should have been and because of the delay and the sickness of the mother of one of the B. Y. C. debaters the contest was called off.

**Our Girls**

To that individual who so basely and disreputably criticized our girls in a recent issue of the Chronicle we wish to make the following suggestion. Look ahead a few years and picture, if you will, the future American Lady. Is she the loudly dressed one with a great touch of "high life" who is centered in a bunch of "sports" and who has enough "loud talk" to make a "quack" doctor blush with shame? No, quite the opposite. Our girls are future American Ladies and if you didn't see enough of them while here we invite you and your "bunch," with the great amount of real "college spirit," to come up and look again.

**Election Returns**

At the recent spring election the following officers were elected for the coming year:

- President Student Body: Ernest Carroll
- Vice-President Student Body: Anna Nibley
- Secretary: Effie Jensen
- Executive Committee: Frederick Froerer, William McNeil
- Editor of Student Life: P. V. Cardon
- Manager of Student Life: J. D. Pence
- Debating Manager: Erastus Peterson
- Manager of College Theatricals: A. E. Bowman
- Locals and Musicals: L. M. Winsor
- Song Leader: L. M. Winsor
- Cheer Master: David Sharp
- Standard Bearer: E. F. Burton

**To Our Advertisers**

We wish to thank the businessmen of this city who have helped
us so much by advertising in our little paper. It is to you that much of the success of Student Life for this year is due. Your support in this way has aided us considerably in a financial way and it has been an incentive for us to work hard in order to please you. We trust that our efforts have not been in vain and that we have produced a paper that you have felt worth while advertising in. We trust, further, that your advertising has been well repaid, that our students have given you support and that you do not regret that which you have given us. And, again, trusting that your several lines of business have all prospered somewhat and that they will continue to do so, we thank you all, in the heartiest manner, for what you have done for us in the past and hope that you may feel willing to help us in the future.

This Staff

The present staff took this paper without one having any previous experience. It was a peculiar position to be in for we scarcely knew how to start. But all went to work with a will and were determined to keep the paper going. The first issue was somewhat a failure and the second only a slight improvement. By hard work each succeeding number was an improvement over the last until at last the paper begins to look somewhat like the real Student Life.

With this number the present staff makes its exit and while it is possible we wish to thank all students for the support they have given us. We have done our best. Some may have been offended at something that appeared in this paper or because something did not appear. To them we apologise. To those who have been interested in us we thank them for their appreciation. Further, we take this opportunity to ask the students to take a deep interest in the welfare of this paper and heartily support the incoming staff.

Athletic Prospects

Our progress this year in athletics has brought us up to a starting point. We have been residing in the "back woods" long enough. We have been plodding through the underbrush for years now. It has been an uphill pull the whole time but our men all knew that sooner or later an opening would be reached and we would be out on the level with smooth sailing before us. This year has brought us to that point. Under the leadership of our worthy coach the athletes have worked hard and faithfully and have done well. They have brought
"Nuff Said"
us to the edge of the woods and next year we'll break out with a mad rush and victory will be ours. Coach Walker will be with us next year and will no doubt be ably assisted by Coach Teetzol, the man who has so well kept athletics at a high standard during his stay at the B. Y. U. The foot-ball team that made such a splendid showing last fall will be practically held together as nearly every man will be back. In the other branches of sport the prospects are no less promising. We cannot then regret the long list of defeats during the past year for we feel that it has been the beginning of a period of banner ones.

The Senior Awakening

Thinking the Seniors had forgotten that it was time to "wake up" the Juniors endeavored to cause them to do so by taking their caps and gowns and wearing them. The necessary plans were laid and just before chapel one morning the Juniors, fully arrayed in Senior costume, could be seen crawling through a window out upon the campus. From here they stealthily paraded to the north music room, knowing all the time that the Seniors were surprised to find their gowns missing but thinking they were too "dead" to put up a fight. A surprise, however, was in store for the naughty Juniors for as they entered the music room they were met by a strong force of Seniors who nobly prevented them from entering chapel. The "youngsters" were compelled to retreat, under fire, to the Domestic Science laboratory where some of the gowns were hid while others were placed in various places in and out of the building. Through the "treachery" of one of the janitors the hiding place was found and a few gowns procured. It took until late in the afternoon before they were all secured and even then they were not all in the best of condition. Blood stains marked some and others were slightly torn. Thus the Juniors were apparently defeated but in one way a great and laborious task was completed. The Seniors had waked up.

An Evening With Shakespeare

On Wednesday evening, May 13th nine of our college girls under the direction of Miss Huntsman presented six scenes from Shakespeare. Although the work was somewhat heavy it was given in a delightful manner. Miss Zina Woolf was especially strong in the delineation of Portia and Princess Katherine. She was unusually free and natural and will be a valuable addition to the dramatic club next year. The rest of the girls Marie Barber, Fay
Justeson, Leile Shaw, Nellie Hayball, Edith Harper, Nan Nibley, Mell Homer and Ada Peterson all performed their parts exceptionally well. And to them and Miss Huntman praise should be given. A good sized audience enjoyed a real college treat.

Prof. E. W. Robinson

When Prof. Robinson leaves the institution this spring the students lose one of their best friends and the college will lose one of its staunch supporters for the past few years.

In the year 1896 he came to this institution after fulfilling a mission in Turkey. He came as a stranger in this community. However, through his persistent work he was soon recognized as a man of considerable ability and was found to have public interest at heart.

Five years later he was made president of the Logan city council and after serving for two years as such, he was elected Mayor of the City and filled a term of four years. Under his administration the City was much benefited. Since 1896 he has held the chair of Political Science at the A. C. and has always been an active worker in debating and other literary affairs. While here he has worked with six intercollegiate debating teams and we have won five out of the six debates.

Prof. Robinson favored no student faction. He was a friend to all. Many students have been greatly benefited by his advice and instruction. He was a staunch supporter of President W. J. Kerr and was a great factor in the recent consolidation fight. He is likewise a strong supporter of the present administration and all that is for the betterment of this school.

Prof. Robinson leaves this institution for purely business reasons. He has been made manager of the Cache Valley Orchard Co. and as he has been admitted to the bar of the the Supreme Court, has some law inducements. In whatever line he may take up he will have the best wishes of the students of this insti-
Prof. J. A. Bexell

Prof. J. A. Bexell has been Director of the School of Commerce in this institution since July 1, 1903. In addition to this he was elected Secretary to the Board of Trustees, and assumed the duties of the latter office on July 1, 1904. During his stay with us he has so improved the Commercial Department that it now ranks among the best in the country. His students have all, upon graduation, stepped into excellent positions some of which are enviable.

Prof. Bexell is a man of good habits, strong character, and unquestioned integrity. We are sorry indeed to lose so able a man and his absence will be deeply felt by this institution.

Prof. Bexell will soon assume the chair of Commerce at the Oregon A. C. and we wish him success in his new home and we feel to congratulate the O. A. C. upon receiving such a man as Prof. Bexell.

Have been "knocked"
Dr. A. Ray Irvine, one of our staunchest and most enthusiastic alumni has had a widely varied experience both as student and teacher. He was a student at the A. C. U. in the early years of its history. After taking his degree he taught school for one or two seasons and spent two years in Germany. He then entered the Medical Chirurgical College at Philadelphia, where he completed a course and received his degree of M. D. For the last two years he has been a successful practicing physician in Salt Lake City.

Joseph E. Greaves '04 is at the University of Illinois and expects to receive his Master's Degree in Agricultural Chemistry this year. The prospects are that he will be with us again next year as assistant Professor of Chemistry.

Charles W. Porter '05 is on leave of absence and is attending Harvard University. Word has just been received that he has received a scholarship of $250.00. Mr. Porter's merit as a student appears to have been felt even in our firm old Harvard. Here's to you, Walter; may your work ever be attended with the merit you deserve.

Hermoine S. Hart '97 is now holding the position of County Superintendent of Schools, Bear Lake Co., Idaho.

Alfred A. Hart '97 is engaged as teacher at Bloomington, Idaho.
Amos N. Merrill '96 is now studying at the University of Ill.

Robert Stewart '04, who was elected to the chair of Professorship in Chemistry in the U. A. C. this year, after four years of successful work as instructor in chemistry has been offered a scholarship of $300.00 in the University of Illinois. It is expected that he will enter upon the work for his Doctor's Degree next September, with which we wish him unlimited success. He has proved himself to be a real fighter in educational lines as well as a Filipino slayer in the late war.

William Peterson '99, who has held the chair of Professorship of Physics, Geology and Mineralogy for the past few years, has accepted a position with the Elk Coal Co. We regret very much the loss of his strength in our faculty and feel that his place will be difficult to be filled. Our wishes for further advancement and success shall attend him wherever he may go.

John L. Coburn '05 who has held the position of Assistant Secretary of the College for the past two years has been appointed as Financial Secretary of the institution.
All hail to the College widow!

The choir on the rostrum makes a poor background for the faculty.

Mell has decided to "cut out" college work and will begin again in the high school.

Verna (in chem. Lab.)—"What is a water bath anyway?"
Chas.—"Haven't you ever had one?"

Coral Kerr, a former well known student of the college, will be here for commencement.

Prof. Percy Goddard, who is to instructor in accounting in the Commercial Department next year, paid the college a visit recently.

Arrangements are under way for a grand U.A.C.—B.Y.C. tennis tournament soon.

The French II class, in connection with a few friends, entertained Prof. Arnold lately.

Mell entertained some of the students at an after-lunch, recently.

The wife of Jack Tuttle '05 died in May. Messrs E. G. Peterson, Dave and John Stevens attended the funeral in Malad.

Judging from the program of the Alumni Banquet, that is out "the doins" will be the best ever.

"If you are prone to disappointment—resist!"

Mr. Alma Beck, a graduate of the Mechanic Arts course, has se-
secured an appointment as instructor in the Phillipine Civil Service. He sails from San Francisco June 2nd. Student Life, with his many friends wish him the best of luck and success.

Verna—“Prof. Havertz, I believe your hair is starting to grow.”
Prof. Havertz—“Yes, everything starts to grow in the spring.”

Clark, in American Woman’s rights discussion—“Women seem to think more of their dogs than they do of their husbands.”
Bunderson—“Well I pity the poor dogs if they don’t.”

Prof. Peterson has taken the Geology II class up in the canyon a few times lately to study mountain formation.

Miss Cooper said she would have thrown the mouse, in the minstrel show, if it hadn’t “stuck” to her fingers.

Miss Powell—“If Cardon gets a pin for playing the part of Pygmalion, I want one too.”

The College Catalogue is out now. In the past it has usually made its appearance about the last of August, or thereabouts.

“People that never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do.”

The peanuts that were to be the chief performers in the “Sorosis Peanut eating contest,” mysteriously came to Student Life office. Certain members of the staff did ample justice to them.

Prof. Larson, talking to Eng. 7 class about Ouida’s Novels—“Her short stories are the best, especially for children—that’s an item for you Miss Stratford.”

Mell—“That lecturer was badly mistaken, the boys can come to our house to spend Sunday evenings whenever they want to.”
Eunice—“That big Hill keeps them away from our place.”

The professional baseball coaching of last year of Pres. Peterson and Ben Ritters is missed now. The girls are out on the campus every day practicing.

The Seniors are the only students who voted against the holiday trip up the canyon May 23rd.

It is gratifying to the football “fans” to learn that Coach Walker will be with us again this fall.
The weather man evidently got his wires crossed this spring and gave us the sunshine in April and the showers in May.

"Tears are fertilizers of mental weeds," therefore it pays to smile.

Indications are good for a large attendance at the summer school.

The College authorities are contemplating an illustrative circular, representing the College work, to be gotten out during the summer.

The Seniors dined with President Widtsoe at the College, May 13th.

Editor Cardon and Debating Manager Peterson are certainly to be congratulated for their unanimous election recently. Their opponents had no show whatever.

Mrs. Ambrose Merrill paid her brother, who leaves shortly for Montana, a visit recently and was also seen around the college a few times. She is a graduate of the short Commercial course.

Dave Stevens passed the Civil Service examination the other day with an average of 90 per cent.

Webb, Ivy and Clark, students who have been doing work in the carriage shop, have just completed a mountain spring wagon. It is now on exhibition in the Mechanic Arts Department.

Captain J. A. Penn, of the General Staff, U. S. A., inspected the Military Department May 22nd.

An amusing, but probably in no way harmful controversy is now being waged between "Editor" Arnold of the "Republican" and "The Journal" concerning civic improvement, etc.

W. W. McLaughlin '96, who has had charge of the Irrigation Engineering work at the U. A. C. for a number of years, has accepted a similar position in the government service. He will have charge of the irrigation work in Utah under the Reclamation Service, Department of Agriculture.

Amanda Holmgreen '04, who has been on a leave of absence attending Columbia University this year, will be with us next year as assistant Professor of English.

D. E. Stephens '04, has been elected Assistant Professor of Commerce. We are very glad to know that he will be still with us and will use his efforts to keep the standard of the Commercial Department as at present.
EXCHANGE

The Wesleyan, Macon, Georgia, has a good collection of literary articles in both March and April numbers.

A few more pages devoted to literary work would greatly improve the April number of the Rocky Mountain Collegian. Don't let your magazine fall below its good standard.

"Luther's Lebensende und Tod" in the March number of the Black and Red is very well done. It shows very good talent in the German language.

The University Argonaut is improving rapidly.

We are always glad to welcome the I. S. C. Student. The reading material ranks well with any College paper published.

The March number of College Chips has a number of interesting literary articles.

"The Merchant of Venison" in the last two or three issues of the Round Up is very clever, but the reading material in the paper could be greatly enlarged with good results.

The Augustana Observer of May is rather weak in literary matter.

Angry Mother—"Young lady, were you out after ten last night?"
Daughter—"No, mother, I know its leap year but I did not have the courage to ask that many."—Ex.

If money talks
  As some folks tell
To most of us
  It says, "Farewell."—Ex.

Why is a senior like a ball of string?
  Because he is all wrapped up in himself.—Ex.

Freshman—"Feel wiser."
Sophomore—"Budweiser."
Junior—"Get wiser."
Senior—"Look wiser."—Ex.

We take the last opportunity to thank all of the schools who have exchanged papers or magazines with us this year, and assure them that we shall look forward with outstretched arms to welcome them to our collection next year. We give "Three Cheers" for the success of all.