

# The Normal Pointer

Vol. XV

Stevens Point, Wis., Nov., 1909

No. 2



## THE SEA VOYAGE.

When I started for Europe last summer, I had the advantage of being placed immediately in foreign surroundings, even before we left New York harbor; for our ship belonged to the North German Lloyd Company and was German from its flag to its bill of fare. At first the dining room had few attractions for me, but later it proved not only attractive but very interesting. All day long we were either eating, or getting ready to eat, or resting after eating. We began the day when the bugle called us at seven-thirty to prepare for breakfast. At ten consomme and wafers were served on deck. At twelve the bell announced lunch in half an hour, and the deck steward explained that this first call was to give us time, as he expressed it, "um appetit zu machen," or, in the language of the passengers, "to make our appetites." Tea and zweiback were then served on deck at three, and at five-thirty the bell again called on us to "make our appetites" for din-

ner. Finally sandwiches, cookies, and lemonade were brought to us on deck at nine o'clock. We learned to tell the time by so many minutes before or after the hour for refreshments.

In the early morning of the fifth day out we saw from our port hole misty, cone-shaped masses on the horizon. At first they seemed to be peculiar clouds, and then we decided they were uninhabited volcanic islands and we returned to our beds for another nap before the bugle call. We were soon awakened, however, by the stopping of our ship and looking out again, we saw that we were very close to land and realized that our uninhabited volcanic islands had developed into the beautifully cultivated Azores. We hurried up on deck. Our steamer stopped only long enough to exchange mail bags with a little launch that came out to meet us, but we spent a most delightful day viewing the islands as we coasted past them. After the very first we

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*We invite the students of the Normal to call at our store  
and inspect our line of*

## **Stationery, Toilet Articles, and Materials For Art Work.**

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*In Prescription Compounding we use the Utmost Care.*

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# **TAYLOR BROS.**

*111 Strongs Ave.*

*Telephone No. 12.*

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### *Many People Do Not Know*

what a BANK'S CAPITAL is for, or realize the difference between a bank of little or no capital and one with a large capital. A Bank's Capital is the fund that protects the depositors from loss; therefore the larger it is, the greater protection the depositors have.

#### *This Bank Has A*

Capital of - - - \$100,000.00  
Surplus Fund of - 17,500.00  
Undivided Profits of 10,000.00  
Additional Stock-  
holders' Liability, 100,000.00  
A Total of - - \$227,500.00

This means that we must lose \$227,500.00 before our depositors lose a cent. This protection is for you, and we hope you will take advantage of it by doing all of your banking business with us.

*The Citizens National Bank*

*The Largest in Portage County.*

## **Reton Bros. & Co.**

**Jewelers**

*AND*

**Opticians**

**Eyes Examined,  
Glasses Fitted.**

**All kinds of  
Repairing.**

**School Pennants. Athletic Goods.**

**439 Main Street.**

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**PATRONIZE THOSE WHO PATRONIZE US.**

were too far from shore to see the people except occasionally with field glasses, and the impression of the neat villages and well tilled fields, without a person visible, was almost weird, as if the island were enchanted and the people under a spell waiting to be awakened. The islands are mountainous and high in the center. In order to cultivate the land it is necessary to terrace it and protect the terraces by stone walls to prevent the rains from washing away the soil. It gives the impression of giant steps covered with vineyards and groves of lemons and oranges. They are very small and of irregular shape, separated from each other by hedges, and give the impression of a crazy quilt in different shades of green and yellow. Scattered all along are immaculate little white villages with red roofs, and tall spired churches. High up on an almost inaccessible crag, stands a solitary monastery, and here and there a mountain torrent rushes down and tumbles into the sea in vast waterfalls.

Three days later we sighted Portugal, and we felt a thrill of pleasure as we viewed the mainland of Europe for the first time, altho' it was enveloped in haze and from the distance seemed merely a dark, irregular cloud on the horizon. The next morning we were up early to watch our approach to Gibraltar. We were to remain here several hours, and the thought of being able to step once more on solid earth was very enticing, especially on so foreign a shore as Gibraltar. The rock itself was higher and more imposing than I had expected, and on close approach we could see how the whole rocks were riddled with gun holes and reminded us of swallow holes in a clay bank. The rock was so high that we had to look carefully to distinguish men on the upper fortifications, even while we were in the town immediately below.

On the land we were assailed by a throng of street venders offering for sale embroideries, fans, lace shawls, etc. In their desire to show their wares they allowed the dainty fabrics to trail carelessly along the white pavements, apparently uninjured. Their fruit baskets of various shapes and colors, or lined with large leaves, were most tempting,

and the fruit was as good as the baskets were dainty. The strawberries, especially, tho smaller, were sweeter and milder than ours. We engaged a quaint little Spanish carriage, with a driver who struggled with his English, and drove about the town where the red coated British soldiers were the most prominent figures on the street. Yet men of all nations were there, including also the Moors with their long gowns and queer caps. Later we drove over to the Spanish town, across a strip of neutral land which neither British nor Spanish guards enter. And what a contrast between the two towns! There was none of the British enterprise here, just the picturesque leisure of the Spaniards, whose appearance indicated poverty in everything except leisure, but a great abundance of that. Children followed us everywhere, begging in their quaint persistent way, and self-appointed guides tried to earn a few pennies by showing us the place where the bull-fights are exhibited. As we returned to the landing we were again surrounded by the Spaniards and Moors offering us their wares at a half or a third of the price asked before. And when attracted by some pretty trinket, we paused a moment to look, they at once took us for prospective purchasers, and followed us even to the boat, begging us to name our own price and take it.

And now we were once more ready to set sail, this time on the blue Mediterranean. Its calm surface was undisturbed by even a ripple, and the moon was almost full as we sailed blithely along the summer sea, and dreamed idly of all the history that had been enacted on the mist-covered coast of Africa and the islands dimly outlined on the northern horizon. But even the pleasantest dreams must end, and soon the last day before landing came, and we felt that it was going to be a little hard to bid good-bye to the ship which had been our home for nearly two weeks. Yet Naples lay before us and we planned an early awakening to watch the sun rise across that wonderful bay, which is said to be the most beautiful in the world. But, alas, we landed at midnight and the sun rose in a cloud over the city, and our sea voyage was over.

GENEVIEVE GILRUTH.

## A LETTER

Terre Haute, Ind.

Boil and bubble, toil and trouble,  
When shall we three meet again?

My head is in a whirl. Where shall I be-

gin? What shall I say? When shall I stop? But you wish to know something about Terre Haute, the Normal, and myself.

As to the latter little need be said. Jove, in his last commodity of hair, gave me some and I am rejoicing in it. Otherwise I am much the same as when I departed from Stevens Point. I have enough to do—am not over worked—have plenty to eat, and sleep well—therefore I am reasonably happy and contented.

Terre Haute is a thriving city upon the "Banks of the Wabash." It has sixty thousand inhabitants and is growing. As it is the business center of a large area it has fine business blocks and fine streets. Being a manufacturing city and in the midst of the soft coal area, smoke is everywhere present, and one collar a day is a moderate demand. If your hands are clean when you leave home you will need to wash them again before a meal at the hotel if you linger on the way. The best residence section is confined to about three streets which extend north and south about three miles.

As there are four lines of railroad and nine electric lines centering here, one can get out at the city without the effort necessary in Stevens Point. The roads leading from the city are also good, and invite one to long rambles, drives, or rides into the country. The land about is more or less hilly and wooded, offering a change of scenery and some very interesting combinations.

As to the Normal school, it has the largest fall attendance in its history, altho' the spring and summer terms see a registration almost three times as large as the fall and winter terms.

The Normal is conducted upon University lines. The departments are very separated, and have little more to do with each other than pigeonholes in a desk. Each department has a head, an assistant professor, and usually one or two other assistants in the spring and summer terms. The terms are twelve weeks long, three in a year, and a six weeks

summer school, altho' in the middle of the spring term many classes are started which run to the end of the summer term.

The students are, all of them, High school graduates and capable of advanced work. There is not the opportunity for the students to know the members of the Faculty personally, or vice versa, that are found at Stevens Point. This is due to several conditions. The students do not study about the building at all. Again, the Faculty are as free as in a university. Many of the Faculty have all their classes in the morning, as I do myself. Often we do not see the building in the afternoon for several days at a time. I work at home or at the Normal in the afternoon just as seems best; or take a horseback ride into the country if overwork threatens. Still further, there are few social functions at which both Faculty and students are present. But the students are very appreciative of the Faculty and each member has the confidence and respect of each student.

There are many long standing traditions here which denote stability and veneration. For instance here is one. At morning exercises, conducted by a different member of the Faculty each morning, the Faculty sit upon the rostrum in order of their appointment, the President being at the head and myself at the foot. Some twenty of them have been on the staff over fifteen years. The eighth man ahead of me is in his seventh year. I say man because there are only four women in the Faculty.

There are three different courses offered by the Normal to High school graduates, a two year and a three year course for grade teachers and a four year college course for high school teachers. This latter course offers the A. B. degree and nearly one hundred students are taking advantage of it. In it one pursues practically the same kinds of work which are taken in colleges by those who expect to teach. All of the subjects except a few like physiology, reviews,

## THE NORMAL POINTER

and English are elective. A student electing any subject is required to take a year's work in that department. For example, if one chooses literature, he must take a year's work, choosing among the twenty subjects that are offered by that department. This system increases the competition among the departments and necessitates strong teachers; but simplifies the work of graduating students.

The committee system is another feature of the school. Faculty work is divided among committees, and has the effect of lessening Faculty meetings on the one hand and making the program ironclad on the other. A committee makes out the program and it does not change; altho' each head of a department has the say as to what courses shall be offered in any given term by the department. Other committees place the old and the new students, and they stay put. The program was in full operation the next morning after the students registered.

As to my own department, I have an assistant professor now and in the last two terms will have an additional assistant. I have four classes—all in the morning. Think of it! I have to be there at eight o'clock. Except for summer school, I had two eight o'clock classes at Stevens Point in seven years. Lucky me! I have to use an alarm clock now; but I have never missed a breakfast. This program continues until April; and by that time I shall want an early class, so as to have my work out of the way before the heat of the day. The climate is hotter and damper than at the Point.

I am organizing a debating team with Illinois Normal and an oratorical league with Ohio, Kentucky, and possibly Michigan. And as I expect to add four new courses to

my electives next spring, I have enough work laid out for one year; altho' I think it wise to invest in a laundry—there must be money in it.

So much for the school. I said above that this is a great soft coal region. The entire region is underlaid with six or seven strata of coal, each stratum varying from five to ten feet. Miners mine from twenty to forty-five tons of coal a day. Think of the lifting they have to do—and the physical work. For this they receive from \$32 to \$36 a week. "Miners must be well to do," you say. No, by Saturday evening it is all spent, and foolishly, and miners' wives help in the spending. I saw one woman, last Saturday night, purchase a new \$8 hat, throw the old one over the counter and walk out in the rain without an umbrella. What is the use of living?

But from sensation to memory. My mind runs back to the old Normal in Wisconsin. The Iris faces call up the individuals. One by one they pass, and each name recalls some particular quality which fixed the owner in my memory. The scenes will ever be dear to me and the students will ever have a cherished spot in my heart. S. P. N.! Long may she live and prosper!

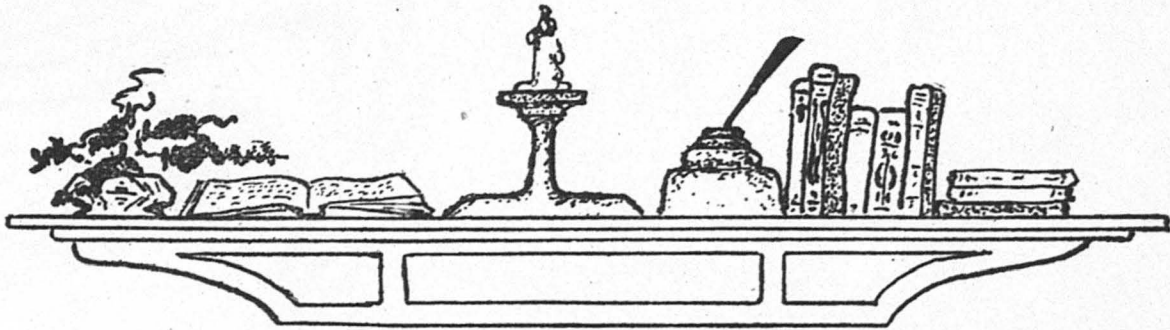
But the wanderlust is seizing me, my pony waits to gallop me over the hills and thru green, brown, and wooded lanes. I must heed the call. Good bye.

C. BALDWIN BACON.



## A POEM

Shall we sit idly down and say  
The night hath come; it is no longer day?  
The night hath not yet come; we are not quite  
Cut off from labor by the failing light.  
Something remains for us to do or dare.—Longfellow.



# EDITORIAL

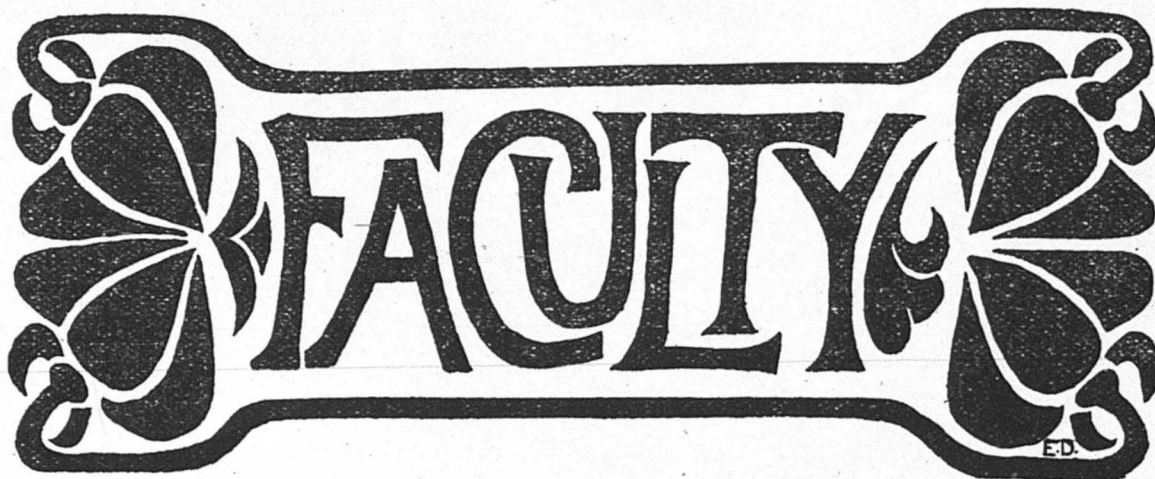
**Behind Time** Haste, post, haste! Haste for thy life! was frequently written upon messages in the days of Henry VIII, of England, with a picture of a courier swinging from a gibbet. Had a messenger ever been guilty of loitering on his way, he would probably have realized the full significance of the picture.

Some people are always behind time. They never catch up with their work; they never get even with the world. Somewhere, somehow, it seems that a fragment of their allotted time on this earth must have been lost—not a day, not an hour, but perhaps only a few minutes—only a few minutes lost and unaccounted for. Lost, but strange to say the spirit of these minutes like a bundle of paradoxes seems to hover about them, sometimes preceding, sometimes following, but ever an insurmountable barrier between its victim and “on time.” Oftentimes the elusive spirit inserts itself between its former owner and an appointment and important business is deferred. Then again it precedes him to the depot and he arrives just in time to see the train continue its journey. Such people are never too soon. Like two measuring rods laid alongside, the one an inch shorter than the other, their work and their time run parallel, but the work is always a few minutes in advance of the time. They are not irregular; they do not neglect any duty; but they systematically go about it too late, and usually too late by the same fatal interval. Many a wasted life may be traced to a lost five minutes—five minutes which often make all the difference in the world between victory and defeat, success and failure.

**On Time** On time or behind time. Which? As students of a Normal school and as prospective teachers it behooves

us to value our time as we value our money. With our opportunity for acquiring knowledge, we have during our school life the very best opportunity for acquiring a habit of promptness, a habit which if once acquired will be one of the most valuable assets of our future life. There is no doubt that one's success, in whatever walk of life, is due in a large measure to one's ability to be on time. Promptness begets confidence, and confidence brings success.

The results of our work for the preceding quarter brought to many of us, no doubt, a period of reflection. If your record was not all that you could expect, was it not due more to a waste of time on your part than to a lack of ability? With the beginning of the new quarter, if you have any resolutions to make, why not make a resolution to be prompt—prompt at all your classes, prompt at your society meetings, prompt at all your appointments, and most important of all, prompt with your work? Putting off usually means leaving off, and going to do becomes going undone. Consider your recitation periods as appointments with your teachers and hold each appointment as sacred. Edward Everett says, “Note the sublime precision that leads the earth over a circuit of five hundred millions of miles back to the solstice at the appointed moment without the loss of one second,—no, not the millionth part of a second,—for ages and ages of which it traveled that imperiled road.”



### The Teacher's Development of Personality.

(Abstract of an address delivered at the meeting of the Western Wisconsin Teachers' Association, La Crosse, Oct. 21, '09—by JOHN F. SIMS.)

The Hudson-Fulton celebration affords scope for the student of psychology and sociology who seeks adequate explanation of the stupendous greatness of this spectacle and of the universal interest which it has aroused. The answer is to be found in the greater development of personality which distinguished Hudson and Fulton from their contemporaries and enabled them to achieve distinction—the one as an explorer and the other as an inventor.

Personality is an indefinable quality, peculiarly individual. Personality in its better sense is that sum of qualities, that composite of knowledge, faith, truthfulness, purity, manliness, and simplicity fused into a magnet leading to the best and highest, or into a dynamic power which awakens in others a dormant energy urging to best and highest endeavor. It cannot be taught nor assumed. It is organic, not cumulative; it is a wholesome growth—not an accumulation. In the atmosphere of great personality you feel the power, influence of mind on mind, your own mind being quickened as you come within the range of a thinker. You feel inspired,

lifted up, gain the confidence in yourself which counts obstacles as nothing. You feel inspired to do things—to get things done.

Physiologists tell us that success is largely a matter of physiology, of a highly organized healthy nervous system culminating in the brain. Upon the integrity of the gray matter, in the cortex of the brain, depends the integrity of all mental processes—consequently the necessity for keeping this organ in a healthy condition, for lack of health here means lack of thinking power and consequently a weakened personality.

In addition to impressions coming in from the outside world affecting us, the human will also is a powerful factor in making for personality, having one imperial quality—that of being a brain stimulus of high order. Consequently the question of development of personality is the question of the development in wholesome measure of our will power.

I am, I choose, I act, I create, I like, I wish I were, and I will be, are the successive rounds of the ladder reaching from the lowly earth to the vaulted heavens. In Hawthorne's allegory, *The Great Stone Face*, the boy Ernest, by daily contemplation of the face, its beauty, its serenity, its dignity, its power, came, thru the power stirred within him, unconsciously to possess the same qualities, to be transformed and transfigured by them so that he finally stood revealed to his neighbors as the long-promised one who

should be like the Great Stone Face. So in every human life there exists a notion that within it there is an unrealized self; that it is his sublime mission to gain an insight into this ideal, into the greatness of his potential self and into the laws whereby he may realize it so that he may rise into higher and higher levels of manhood. It is this unseen, incalculable force, acting unceasingly, that brings into subjection the will, guides the conduct and makes for personality.

Since we are discussing the problem from the teacher's point of view it is pertinent to ask, what is the teacher's ideal? It is our problem to train for citizenship, an expanding citizenship, with foundations of character, happiness and social efficiency. We have visions of the highest and best and seek to realize them thru obedience to the laws of self activity. Our personal influence is measured by what of knowledge, culture, and character we have made our own and this must be done by concentrated work. No good work is done save by those who put their heart into their work, and best work is possible only to those who take delight in doing their work well, thoroly well, taking little thought of any reward they might otherwise receive. The genius creates masterpieces because he throws his whole life into his task, believing in it and loving it with all his might, heedless of what others may think or say.

The every teacher may not have genius, yet every true teacher works in this spirit, his heart beating to the measure of a living faith in education. He believes that what he is, is of vastly more worth and importance than what he knows, and that if his students are led to yearn for learning it is his personality rather than his words that must be their inspiration and guide.

It is the teacher's business to strengthen his will by continuous appropriate exercise. Much of our work seems drudgery and bears to us the marks of insignificance, but it is in that sort of work, done loyally, courageously, thru a succession of days, months, and even

years, that the human spirit is made to assume the characteristics of high personality. Emerson says that the one evil of life is dissipation, and the one good, concentration. Do we have the power of concentration, the power of summoning all the faculties, the whole mind, to the task in hand until that is completed? If not, develop it. This power of concentrated work is one of the greatest elements in personality, but back of it, underlying it, and lacking which no industry can be effective, is the unseen force, the purpose which sounds in trumpet tones the call to industry—that ineffable something which under various names touches every phase of work if it is lifted out of the sordid and the commonplace. In education we call this power the shaping of personality. Let us dignify resolutely our chosen work. Let us develop the princely spirit, the fine personality that quarrels not with weapons but lays hold of those that are at hand and uses them to the utmost. We have consecrated our lives to higher service. To do that service well strive for personality, for in so doing you will lead the heart and mind to truth and virtue. The children are committed to our care. They are to make advancement in all lines of worthy human endeavor. To them must be committed the destiny of the nation. To them must we look for a maintenance of its principles. To them must we look for that patriotic spirit and devotion which shall ever cherish us a sacred heritage from Heaven, the freedom that dwells under the Stars and Stripes. To fashion such men and women by reason of the personality we have developed, is the opportunity, the inspiration, and the glory of the teacher.

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Excerpts From a Discussion at the Milwaukee  
Teachers' Meeting on "The Use of the  
Text Book in History."

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PROFESSOR PATTERSON.

The subject, "The Use of the Text Book,"

involves a twofold problem, first, the need or purpose of any text book whatever; and secondly, given a usable text book, how apply it so as to realize the purpose of history teaching.

It is possible, of course, to teach history without the use of a text book, by a purely library or by a lecture method; but either of these systems commonly lacks definiteness and leads to the evils of discouragement and laziness. The lecture method, which is too often resorted to, is especially open to this criticism. It is easy for the teacher, but of relatively small value to the student, since it consists ordinarily of a conglomeration of erratic notes and a cram before examination.

The text book performs the function of selection. It spares the pupil from wandering aimlessly in a wilderness of apparently unrelated facts. It places all the students upon a common ground for discussion. It presents a set of definite problems for which a class may daily be held individually and uniformly responsible. It makes accuracy possible, and therefore annihilates shiftlessness.

The ultimate purpose of every text book from the elementary grades to the college seminary is the same, to give the mind history organized into a form of thought. That form of thought should be of such a nature as best to fit the pupil for citizenship. The text book in history, therefore, should put the pupil on track of those forces which are vital in the life of today, and should so direct him that he may interpret and organize those forces into a power for present service.

At this point arises a historical difficulty: What constitutes the essentials in history? Which forces shall be taken, which left; which emphasized, which lightly touched upon? The criterion has already been suggested. Give emphasis only to those forces and incidents which have had a very perceptible influence in determining our present institutions. In the historical field we have fed too much upon the traditions and myths of the past. In this age of specialization, social progress demands that our conscious attention shall be directed

only on those forces which shall lend momentum to the future.

To this end the construction of history text books is now undergoing a renaissance. A recent critic has pointed out that the writers of the old school fell into three errors: (1) that of editing material because it was the fashion; (2) that of including too much of the remote in time, too little of the near; (3) failure to organize their material according to any logical principle. The newer writers are doing better by employing the continuous development method, i. e., to take up one line of activities and carry it thru the course of a whole period without interrupting the movement with other occurrences. To trace the growth of such movements as union, political parties, the tariff, etc., forms just the sort of knowledge that every citizen needs.

Not all events which enter into a movement can be dwelt upon in class. Emphasize those which were most potent in the movement—those which will arouse the greatest interest among students, afford problems for keen discrimination, strengthen the judgment and develop character.

For high school and other advanced students the lesson assignment should call not merely for a reproduction of the text book form, which is acquired by a process of verbal memory, but it should call for the ideas and sentiments which originated and resulted from the given events. The assignment should require the pupil constantly to draw inferences from what he reads. It should oblige him to read between the lines of his text—in other words, to interpret, to put content into the printed page. Facts gained from references should be interpreted, not merely added to the student's collection of events. In this work the teacher should guard against the pupil's forming the habit of searching for differences of opinion among authors. The problem is one of historical interpretation, not textual criticism.

By making the text book, then, a basis for interpretation, by stating the problems in terms of content, by laying them only in the

essentials of history, by adhering to the continuous development process, and by keeping in mind the ultimate intellectual and ethical aims of history teaching, the chief difficulties in the use of the text book will be overcome.

#### The Faculty Picnic.

"All work and no play makes John a dull boy." With this dominant idea in their minds the faculty betook themselves to the "Banks of the Old Wisconsin" on the afternoon of October 5th to have a picnic and incidentally to display their ability along culinary lines.

For once all dignity was thrown aside and everyone did as their own sweet will dictated; some went down to the brink of the river and entertained themselves by skipping stones and it is understood that some of the lady members of the Faculty became quite proficient in the art. Still others listened to a weighty discourse by Professor Hyer on the subject of whether the eggs should be boiled before they are put into the coffee to settle it.

Then came the eatables—and such eatables as they were! Even an appreciable difference was noticed in the weight and height of Professor Lusk the following morning, so one needs only to judge from this what a sumptuous repast was given. After this, those who were able to comfortably move, wandered around enjoying the bits of nature ever present during this season of the year

until it was time to depart from the picnic ground for home.

The popularity of the Faculty as capable thinkers and efficient public speakers is coming into prominence more and more. On Oct. 22 and 23 President Sims and Professor Hippensteel attended the Western Wisconsin Teachers' Association at La Crosse. At this meeting President Sims gave a very able address on "The Teacher's Development of Personality."

The following members of the Faculty attended the State Teachers' Association at Milwaukee Nov. 4, 5 and 6: President Sims, Professors Patterson, Lusk, Smith, Sechrist, Hyer, Professor and Mrs. Spindler, Professor and Mrs. Collins, the Misses Flannagan, Burce, Williams and Studley. Miss Burce was secretary of the College, Normal, and High School section. In the Superintendents' and Country Training Teachers' section she presented a paper on "The Relation of the Country Teachers' Course in the State Normals to the County Training Schools."

Professor R. G. Patterson led in a discussion on the "Use of the Text-book" in the History section.

Due to an inadvertance in our first issue the name Livia A. Burce should have been Lura A. Burce.

## EXCHANGES

Out of the very many interesting exchanges received since our last issue, the following were chosen for criticism, altho we would have liked to comment upon all:

The "M. H. Aerolith" is the only German exchange received by us. The address entitled "The Paths of Glory Lead but to the

Grave" in the October number is excellent.

"The Capitoline" from the Springfield High School possesses a true school spirit.

The "Milton College Review" is exceedingly interesting, but where is your exchange department?

The "So-to-Speak" contains a number of



tive factors in affairs that promote the general welfare and enjoyment of the community will become of value to society.

Wherever we are, let us be dynamic teachers. We should be leaders and not trailers. We should help to make things go, and we shall find, that at the end of the year our friends will be far more numerous than if we had remained within the walls of our schools and living rooms—secluded from the common interests of the society in which we merely exist.

AN ALUMNUS:

## Class of 1909—Elementary

Allan, Mattie C., principal of grades, Olivia.  
Baldwin, Walter, principal of grades, Seymour.

Ballard, Edythe M., Stevens Point.

Bennett, Judith, Stevens Point.

Bentson, Myrtle, grades, Schofield.

Berens, Clara, Stevens Point.

Barnard, Annie E.

Boyington, Maud.

Cauley, Bernice.

Cummings, Rial W., principal of grades, Wild Rose.

Cartmill, Mae, rural school, Plainfield.

Empey, Lillian, grades, Gillette.

Feely, Irene M., grades, Fifield.

Fuller, Mary E., grades, North Crandon.

Gallagher, Winifred, Stevens Point.

Ghoca, Florence, Waupaca.

Guenther, Irene A., grades, Tomahawk.

Gustin, Fred E., rural school, Lone Pine.

Gwin, Kathryn, grades, Marshfield.

Hebard, Nellie D., rural school, Custer.

Hephner, Lillian L., grades, Fremont.

Hierstel, Louise.

Johnson, Lela M., grades, Athens.

Judd, Blanche, grades, Endeavor.

Kingston, Agnes A., grades, Three Lakes.

Kittleson, Kyrren B., grades, Mondovi.

Knight, Florence, Waupaca.

La Duke, Emma, grades, Alma.

Mac Bride, Francis, grades, Granton.

McCallin, Katherine, grades, Sherry.

McClellan, Mary, grades, Washburn.

McClone, Kathryn E., grades, Independence.

McNutt, Dora, grades, Portage.

Marsh, Florence, principal grades, Fall City.

Messer, George, grades, Modena.

Moe, Nora A., grades, Mosinee.

Mortiboys, Marion, grades, Camp Douglas.

Muehlstein, Anna, grades, Tomah.

Neale, Jane, Packwaukee.

Nelson, Leila E., grades, Downsville.

Oberlatz, Clara, Stevens Point.

Pease, Grace, grades, Mellen.

Robinson, Laura, grades, Eleva.

Rowe, Emma C., Stevens Point.

Schumaker, Caroline, rural school, Manitowoc.

Shannon, Muriel, Stevens Point.

Sullivan, Alice L., H. S. Ass't., Pittsville.

Whitney, George C., Stevens Point.

Wanbon, Lillie, grades, Pigeon Lake.

Warner, Isla B., grades, Plover.

Williams, Myron C., grades, Westfield.

At the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association held at Milwaukee Nov. 4, 5, 6, the following alumni appeared on the program:

Albert Brunstad, '04—"The Enforcement of the Compulsory Education Law."

Miss Edith A. Klein, '08—"Phonics as an aid in the Teaching of Reading."

Miss Caroline Schumacher, '09—"What the Training School has done for me."

Miss Mamie Ames, '09, led the discussion on "Industrial Training in the Primary Grades."

Miss Nellie Reading, a graduate of the class of '09, who has been taking post-graduate work for the preceding quarter, now has a position as assistant in the school for deaf at Stevens Point. Miss Reading was always a popular member of the Senior class, and its members all unite in wishing her success in her new work.

Miss Eva Bernier, '09, assistant superintendent of Marathon county, visited school on the 25th of October.

The Stevens Point Normal-Grand Rapids football game, on Oct. 23, brought Mr. Lawrence Hill, director of athletics in the Athens High school, back to the scenes of his youth. Mr. Hill acted as head linesman.

Edward Ryer, '09, principal of Pittsville High school, attended the football game on Oct. 23.

Mr. Bernard V. Christensen, '09, principal of the Prentice High school, visited at Stevens Point on Oct. 23 and 24.

Mr. Max Walther, '09, of the Colby High school, visited at Stevens Point Nov. 7.



# SENIORS



Ye Juniors and Faculty, would ye pass unscathed thru the awful caverns of the inferno, adorn not yourselves in your glad rags, but come arrayed in an armor that may pass unshattered thru the awful ordeal that awaits you, and as befits one who knows himself unworthy to enter our reverend and august presence. Signed, THE SENIORS.

It was with many secret misgivings that the Juniors and Faculty heard these words, but their hearts were brave and their spirits strong, and so in answer to the summons found in each desk, they met in a body on the front campus on the night of October 30th ready to face all evils. As the time grew late and no summons came to them to enter the realm of the unknown, some of the Faculty grew impatient and arrayed in the garb of nuns attempted to gain admittance thru the Senior entrance. Six of them slipped in, but they soon found that this was no place for their holy order, and in spite of their "pax vobiscum" they were hustled out and made to enter in the proper way, where additional punishment was added on account of their unseemly conduct.

One by one the guests were taken up the ladder of sticks into a darkened room, where howlings and dismal wailings greeted their ears. One by one they were escorted by witches and ghosts to the various terrors of the Inferno. They shook the clammy hand, they partook of the worms of their ancestors, and of the eyes and the blood of the departed ones. They saw the corpse of a departed Junior who had dared to defy his betters, the

Seniors. They slid down—down—down—till they reached the river Styx. Crossing this, they came to the kingdom of Pluto, where on bended knee they swore undivided allegiance to the Seniors.

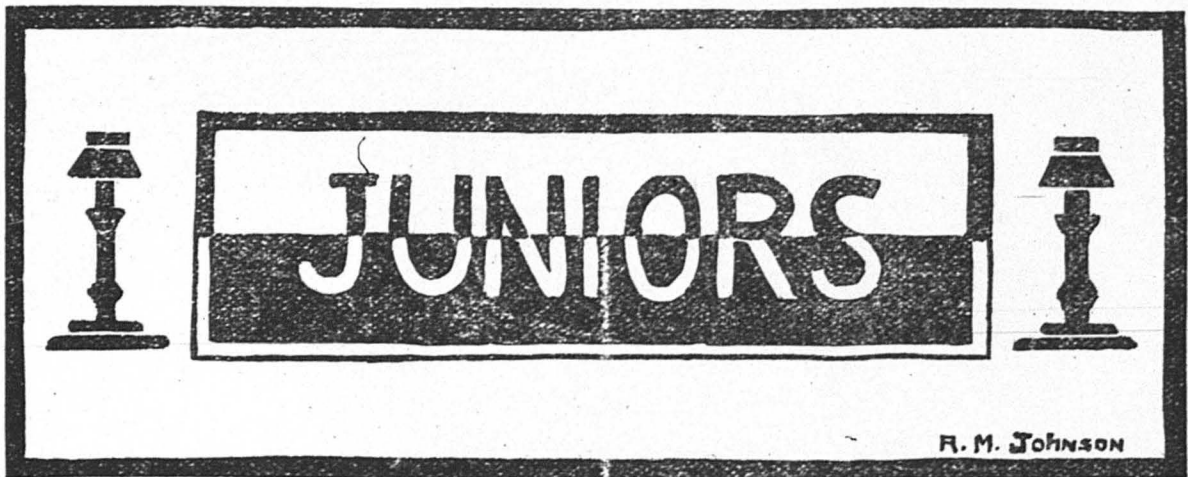
Their punishment now being thought sufficient, they were taken to the realm of the Blessed, where a strange and wonderful sight met their eyes. Hanging all about were jack-o'-lanterns, black cats, and long strings of apples. In the center of the room hung a large pumpkin. In this each Junior found a little souvenir, but for fear of hurting someone's feelings we will pass quickly over this. Gayly trimmed booths were scattered about where each Junior might learn his fate. But one corner remained dark and gruesome. Here was an autumn wood, where the witches made merry about a bubbling caldron. Black cats staring out among the leaves incited terror to the hearts of those who dared to approach. When refreshments at last were served, the way in which the Juniors partook of the pumpkin pie showed that the awful experiences they had undergone had by no means impaired their appetites.

Heard in psychology class—"The only sure way to find out the size of a woman's waist is thru the sense of touch. Appearances are oftentimes deceiving."

Miss Grace Livingston of Wausau visited Josephine Collins a few days last month.

Lila Thompson pleasantly entertained the Senior German class at her home at 847 Division street.

Miss Bernier, a graduate of the '09 class, visited Marie Thorne for several days this month.



The results of the preliminary Junior debate were:

George Batty—First Place.  
 Peter Majerus—Second Place.  
 Fred Ambrose—Third Place.  
 Elmer Adams—Alternate.

Several very pleasing numbers were rendered by the Normal Orchestra at the beginning of the program. This was the first public appearance this year of our Orchestra and they made a very favorable impression upon their audience. The Treble Clef appeared in two pleasing numbers and Henry Halverson entertained the audience with a solo while the judges were making their decision. He was obliged to respond with an encore. The debate with the Oshkosh Juniors will be held here early in the spring.

The Junior Calendar is well under way now and certainly promises to be one of the best of its kind ever issued here. This is one of the annual enterprises of the Junior class. The calendar, this year, will be in the shape of a football. The cover will be of a brown imitation-leather paper and the inside of a harmonizing shade. There will be six pages inside, all devoted to the various athletic activities in the school. It is sincerely hoped that everyone will try to make the undertaking a success. The work is in charge of Reynold Olson and Nugent Glennon.

"Come, Mortal! Will you dare

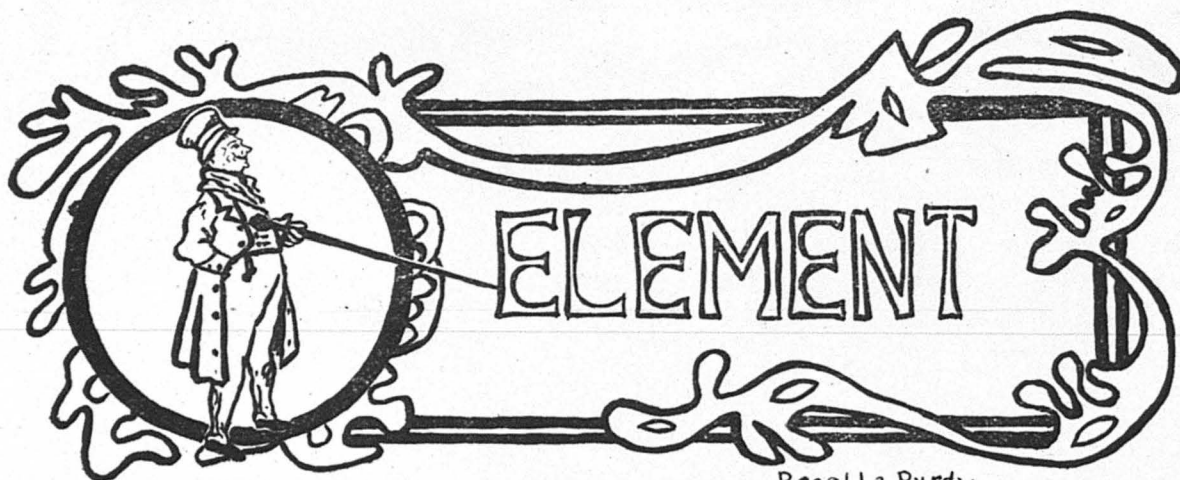
Face the spirits of the air?  
 Follow thru dark chasms cold  
 Where the earth is dark with mold.  
 'Neath the raven's evil wings  
 Charms and spells and cursed things  
 Shall greet thee, mortal of the earth,  
 Keep thy courage—prove thy worth.  
 The hour—eight,  
 The place—the campus dark,  
 Be there, prepared  
 For Hades to embark."

Is it any wonder that the Juniors anxiously and expectantly awaited the evening of Hallowe'en? But we had a splendid time notwithstanding the evil forebodings some of us had. Seniors, you are royal entertainers, and it is the sincerest hope of the Juniors that when they occupy the "cherry tops" in the year to come they may be as courteous hosts and hostesses as the class which went before.

Did you hear the Junior yell at the Grand Rapids-Normal game, Saturday, Oct. 30th? Just think of Collins, T. Olson, and Birdsall!

In Junior Girls' Sewing Class—  
 B. Hill—"Darning is one form of mending or patching."

Miss Studley—"Yes, that is what we call a 'darn patch.'"



RoseLLa Purdy.

The "finals" are a thing of the past, and everyone breathes more freely. Of course all the Elements got good standings(?). At least we hope so. The members of the faculty surely found out many wonderful things when they marked the papers, some things that they did not know before. But no one is ever "too old to learn."

Quite a number of Elements are doing practice work this quarter. Some of us did not intend to begin so soon, but in order to help out Professor Hyer, who was short of practice teachers, we decided to take it now.

Professor Culver had charge of the Physics class, Friday, Oct. 29th, and was very much impressed by the answers he received to some of his questions.

The Physics class is still waiting for some of that candy. We hope a certain member of the class has not forgotten about it.

The Elementary class was well represented at the lecture given by the Hon. James H. Davidson on the Panama Canal, Thursday evening, Oct. 28th. It must have cleared up things that had not been very plain before. The attendance at the lecture shows that the students take interest in the country's undertakings.

The first quarter's work in Botany is over and the second quarter's work will not be

taken up until spring. The work has been very interesting and instructive to most of us. At times it was rather hard to understand, but Professor Gardner was very patient and kind in explaining things to us so many times. He also helped to make things clear by showing us stereopticon views and giving us little talks in connection with them.

The last few weeks of the first quarter's work in drawing were spent in the study of perspective. Mr. Pierce, what is the center of vision?

Our worthy president seems to find the center of attraction to be in a certain seat in row three. Never mind, Mr. G.—, some of the Senior and Junior boys also find the girls in the Elementary class rather attractive.

Miss Bertha Dodge has been absent from school on account of illness. It is said that she will have to give up school for several months at least. The class will be sorry to lose her, as she is a very hard-working student, but we hope that she will regain her health and strength and again resume her studies with us.

Well, Juniors, how did you enjoy your trip to Hades? Did you escape unscathed? Some of the Juniors are already making plans for the next Hallowe'en party and declare they will give the next Junior class a "hot" time.



# FRESHMEN

The fees and colors of the class have been decided upon. The fees are ten cents every quarter and the colors are apple-green and old rose.

It was decided that the class should have a Hallowe'en party and a committee was appointed to get permission of Mr. Sims to use the gymnasium. The committee did not report, and so there was no Hallowe'en party.

The class as a whole shows a large amount of class spirit, but when committees are chosen they do not do, or forget to do, the work assigned them. Better work will be looked for in the future.

Although there are few boys in the Freshmen class, most of them have gone out for football. We have one representative in the first team and a number of them in the second.

The material for a basketball team is good and as soon as possible the boys will begin practicing as the baskets have been replaced in the gymnasium. Most of the boys have never played before, but are unusually smart and learn easily. It will not take a great deal of practice to bring them into shape and probably their first scrub game will be against the

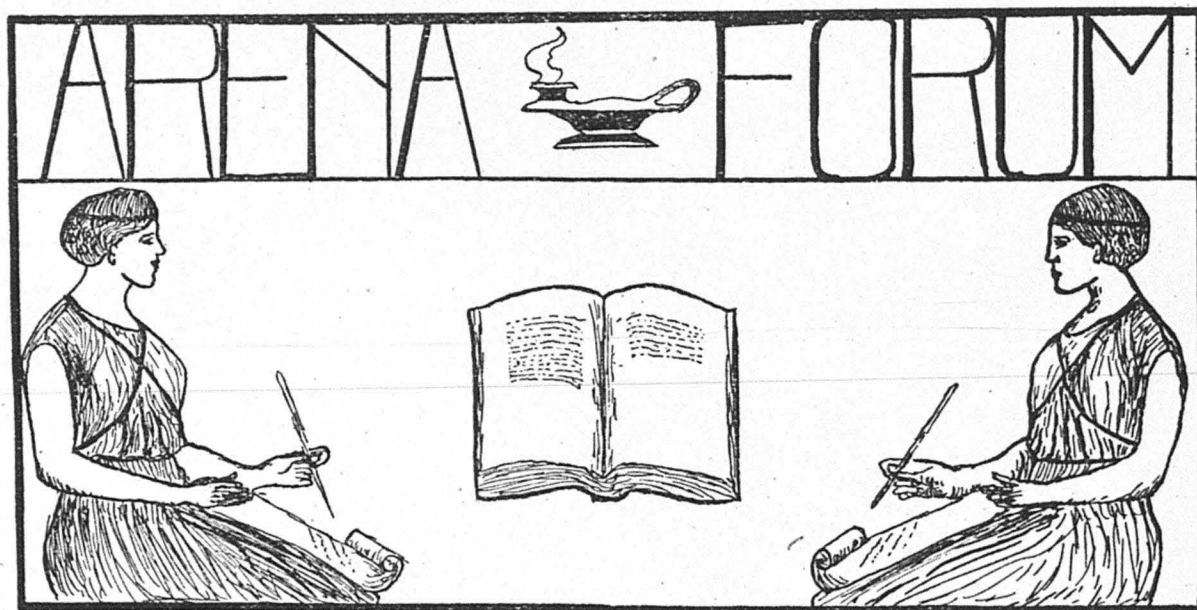
High school's second team, as they have asked for a game.

Thus far in the games and happenings in the gymnasium the Freshmen have been able to hold their own.

As the Freshman class did not give a Hallowe'en party a number of the girls gave one and invited most of the class. They had the party in a hall on Jefferson street and it came off very successfully. A number of boys and girls were also invited from the High school. The chaperones were Miss Cook from the High school and Miss Menaul from the Normal.

The Seniors have talked of making the Freshmen leave the streets at 8 p. m. We admit that we are about the smallest class in the school, but that does not show that we have to mind the Seniors. Freshmen, disobey those rules as quickly as possible.

Several of the girls of our class accompanied the football team to Grand Rapids on Oct. 23. They seemed to be exceedingly popular, for while there, they were the only ones who were fortunate enough to be taken about the city in automobiles. The return trip was made in busses. Here again our classmates contributed a large share of the entertainment as well as the yells.



More and more girls are gaining the name of "Arenite," our membership having increased rapidly during the first quarter. The attendance has been unusually good, the members have responded loyally when called upon, and Faculty members have aided us in making our meetings more interesting and enjoyable.

The program devoted to Maeterlinck's works proved to be very instructive and entertaining. Several reports were given of his books in such a manner as to cause us to think that we were missing much in not knowing this great modern author better. All were intensely interested in a talk given by Professor Sechrist on this man's life and works, and were indeed sorry when he had concluded. This study of one author and his works is a venture with us, but we are sure that it is indeed well worth while.

One of the meetings was devoted to the North Pole expeditions. The question, Resolved, that Peary discovered the North Pole, was ably debated, the judge's decision being in favor of the negative. Professor Culver talked to us in regard to the claims of the two explorers, relating a few of his own experi-

ences as an explorer, and leaving with us the thought that we must keep our minds open to truth, not forming fixed and unchangeable opinions until all facts have been presented.

Selections by the Forum quartet and a talk by Nugent Glennon made another evening unusually attractive. Mr. Glennon is certainly a very clever story teller; and our brother society is to be complimented on their quartet.

The Arena girls in accordance with their usual custom celebrated Hallowe'en this year in a very enjoyable and suggestive manner. Heretofore the evening has been devoted to girls' stunts, but this year we departed from the usual and invited the Forumites—and who cannot say but that we enjoyed it very much more? The kindergarten room was appropriately decorated in autumn leaves and black cats, and lighted with jack-o'-lanterns. All were interested in a talk by Miss Studley, in which we were made acquainted with the origin of Hallowe'en, the customs of other countries, and the pranks and jokes of our own day. Her talk was very pleasing and put us all in the mood wherein we could best enjoy the remainder of the evening's program.

The appearance of the witch and the search for the ball of yarn enlisted the interest of all present. And that ball of yarn! What things of interest it did contain! Not one in the party but what had a duty to perform then and there. A walk that we know a number recently enjoyed was hinted at by that mysterious ball, but the ready wit of the "walker" prevented any disclosure of secrets to ONE who seemed most anxious to learn the details. Miss Studley was called upon to give an account of her first gentleman friend. And we girls think that she began younger than any of us. Mr. Sims and three of the OTHER boys displayed great ability in a "pigeon-toed four-step" across the floor. Many unknown talents were brought to our notice, but none were more interesting to behold than that of the several boys who tried to warm their feet to a jigging tune which they couldn't whistle—(because of laughter, of course.) The witch then presented each with his "fortune in a nut shell," and thus began an informal evening with fortunes, tea-drinking—for the sake of the fortune to be found in the remaining dregs—and lunch.

Again we extend an urgent invitation to the young ladies of the school, who wish the benefits to be derived, both intellectually and socially, from society work to visit us—and to visit is to join us.

At the regular meeting of the Forum society held Nov. 5 the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter:

President.....Elmer S. Geraldson  
Vice President.....Nugent Glennon  
Secretary.....Davis Kumm  
Treasurer.....Edward Mach  
Sergeant-at-Arms.....Henry Halverson  
Counselors—Reynold Olson, Nugent Glennon, Elmer Geraldson.

The Forum has held most of its scheduled meetings during the first quarter, altho literary work was hampered by social functions and athletics. The latter has impaired the work seriously whenever the football team

played out of town, as the team claims the following Forumites: Thomas Olson, (capt.), Kenneth Halverson, David W. Kumm, Reynold Olson, Edward Mach, Paul A. Collins, Raymond Birdsall, Conover McDill, Elmer S. Geraldson, Carl Odin; subs., Amos F. Dawes, Wilbur Whitney and Melvin Olson.

Since the last publication of the Pointer the ranks of the Forum have been strengthened by the recruits Charles Kolanczyk, Carl Odin, Walter Horn, Dan Dineen, Henry Dineen and Charles Atkinson.

On Friday, Oct. 29th, the Forum was entertained by the Arena at a Hallowe'en party. The decorating effects and the appropriate stunts of entertainment spoke highly for the ingenuity of our society sisters. The event was thoroughly enjoyed by the boys, who are already planning a return of the favor.

On November 5 the following program was carried out:

Roll Call—Responded to by naming some man of present fame and telling why he is famous.

Talk.....Nugent Glennon  
Impromptu debate.

Industrial education .....W. P. Dineen  
Regular debate—Resolved, That the United States standing army should be permanently increased to 150,000 men.

Aff.

Neg.

Charles Kolanczyk

Wilbur Whitney

Kenneth Halverson

Paul Collins

Parliamentary practice.

Business meeting.

Critic's report.....Reynold Olson  
Adjournment.

Austin Means, obeying the impulse that leads us all to visit the scenes of our most pleasant and profitable experiences, attended society Oct. 29.

The society is to be favored during the second quarter with talks by President Sims and Professor Spindler.

That the members of the Forum are lawyer-wise inclined seems to be evinced by the number of talks given along constitutional lines of late.

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Ohiyesa, Ish-ka-oo-da,  
 Ohiesya, Ish-ka-co-da,  
 Ohiesya, Ish-ka-oo-da,  
 Ugh!

The plan of work in the Ohiesya society during the first quarter of the year has been to take up the study of certain topics and to treat them from different standpoints. The topic of one of our first programs was James Whitcomb Riley. On account of the interesting events of his life, readings and recitations from his poems, and a general criticism of his works constituted the program, musical numbers being interspersed. The late Governor Johnson of Minnesota was the topic of another program. Talks and prayers were given and read, on Governor Johnson's biography, his home life, his character in public, his political principles, and his position as a great democratic governor. A report was given of an article written by him and entitled "The Call of the West." Still another program took up the work of Judge B. Lindsey as viewed by himself and from the standpoint of others. One evening was taken up with a report of the origin of the society, the discussion of what our literary society means to the school and to its members, and how each member may help it to grow. The program was concluded with the Ohiesya song and yells.

On the evening of October 15th our usual

literary program was dispensed with and the society met in the kindergarten room for an informal social time. A school program, consisting of two recitations and a vocal solo, was followed by a short business meeting and a good time. The evening was spent in games and dancing. At about nine o'clock all squatted, Indian fashion, around the middle of the floor to eat fruit and nabisco. This party successfully served the purpose of acquainting new members with each other, and also with the other members of the society. A jolly time was reported by all present.

On October 29th the Ohiesya program consisted of a mock trial. A very interesting and instructive evening was spent in room 215, where the meeting was held. The plaintiff, Louise Diver, brought up a charge of assault and battery against the defendant, Amy Hennesy. The counsel for the complainant were Alma Warnecke and Minnie Faber, while the defense was upheld by Attorneys Merle Young and Emma Protz. Miss Dunegan occupied the judge's chair and fulfilled her office with justice and dignity. The sheriff's duties were very capably performed by Miss Minnie Rudolph. Miss Florence Ziegler acted as clerk of the court. The lawyers for the plaintiff set forth to prove by means of witnesses, that their client was assaulted and deeply bruised by the defendant at a certain place on Main street on the evening of Septem-

ber 29th. The plan of the attorneys for the defense was to prove an alibi and to prove that the alleged offense was committed by some one other than the defendant. Very interesting and complex testimony was produced by the witnesses on both sides. After thorough examination and cross-examination of the witnesses, interrupted by objections from the opposing lawyers, pleas were given by the attorneys for the complainant and for the defense respectively. The jury withdrew to the corridor to confer and returned a verdict of "not guilty." The judge pronounced the prisoner acquitted and court was adjourned.

#### Athenaeum

U 'Rah 'Rah Athenaeum.  
U 'Rah 'Rah Athenaeum.  
U 'Rah 'Rah Athenaeum.

We are most pleased to be able to say that the Athenaeum has two representatives—Geo. Batty and Fred Ambrose—on the Junior debating team, which will debate with the Oshkosh team next spring. Our other representative, Elmer Adams, won the position of alternate. With this opening, indications are that we may enjoy as much success this year as we have in the past.

Indications are that we will have four representatives in the local oratorical contest of this year. They are John Weinberger, Herbert Steiner, George Everson, and Paul Carlson.

It was with regret that we parted with so many worthy members last year, but it is with pride that we point to the positions which they now hold. Our best wishes for success in the noble work which they have undertaken is theirs. The following is a list of these members and the positions which they hold:

Walter Baldwin, prin. sch., Seymore.  
B. V. Christensen, prin. H. S., Prentice.  
Rial Cummings, prin. gr. sch., Wild Rose.  
George Dumas, Stevens Point.  
Fred Gustin, teacher, Plainfield.  
D. P. Hughes, prin. H. S., Waldo.  
Herbert Klingbeil, Westfield.

George Messer, prin. gr. sch., Modena.  
John Riley, teacher, Stevens Point.  
Max Walther, Ass't. H. S., Colby.  
Albert Wells, Ass't H. S., Sparta.  
Myron Williams, teacher, Westfield.  
Carlyle Whitney, Stevens Point.  
Stanley Wood, Stevens Point.

The program for October 29th was rendered with the vigor and spirit so desirable for the best work. It introduced to our society three new members—Otto Schreiner, Leone Carley, and William Hanson—who are to be congratulated upon their creditable efforts.

The program for that evening was as follows:

Roll Call—Responded to by naming a great orator, his greatest oration, and the reason why it was given.

Reading..... Otto Schreiner  
Debate—Resolved, That a man can get rich honestly.

Affirmative—William Hanson and George Everson.

Negative—Leone Carley and Herbert Steiner.

Book Report..... Fred Ambrose

Parliamentary Practice..... Paul A. Carlson

Business Meeting.

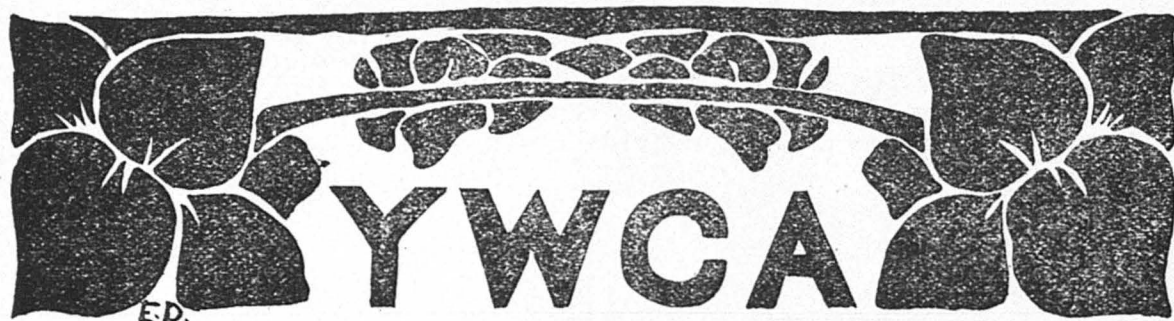
Critic's Report..... Milo Wood  
Adjournment.

The book report is a new feature of our program. It has been started with the aim of stimulating an interest in books dealing with subjects to be found in our literary work. At each meeting one member reports on some part of one of these books.

Friday evening, Nov. 5, being the last meeting of the first quarter, the following set of officers were elected:

President..... Milo Wood  
Vice President..... George Batty  
Secretary..... Leslie McCoy  
Treasurer..... Otto Schreiner  
Sergeant-at-Arms..... George B. Everson

Notwithstanding the fact that several receptions and other outside attractions occur on Friday evenings during the first quarter, our attendance has been large and our work strong.



The membership of the association is still on the increase, although there is already a larger roll. The attendance has been excellent during the whole of the first quarter and it is to be hoped that the high standard will be maintained throughout the year.

The association girls gave a candy sale on the night of the Junior preliminary debate. That the goods were excellent is testified to by the fact that the supply gave out long before the demand for it was satisfied. The proceeds taken during the evening amounted to \$12.50.

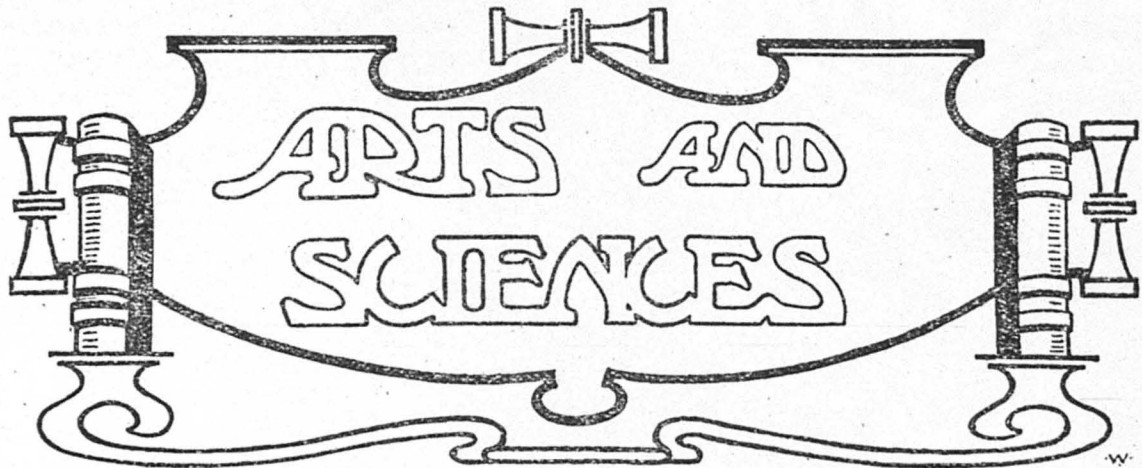
This year the state convention of the Y. W. C. A. was held at Waukesha on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of this month. Carroll college entertained the visitors. To this convention representatives were sent from all the Normal schools and colleges of the state. Our society sent four delegates—Ella Pratt, Armilda Riffelman, Minnie Faber and Maud Scott. Officers and chairmen of committees were given the preference, since the society felt that they, as such, could be benefited most by the information and ideas gained there. Besides the girls sent by the society, Miss MacDonald, Amy Bloye, and Inez Fulton were there to represent our school.

The second devotional meeting of the year was led by Minnie Faber in a discussion of the character of Moses. She introduced it by a brief account of the principal events of his life. Emma Dysland described the life and character of the old-testament favorite, David. On October 21 Ethel Jenkins talked on the patriarch, Joseph. On October 28 a song ser-

vice was held. It was devoted to the learning of new songs by the society.

During the second quarter a new line of work is being taken up. A series of topics will be discussed on the different phases of association work. The first meetings are being devoted to discussions of the work in foreign countries, as Japan, China, and Egypt. One gathering of the society will be given over to the problems of student associations. To this phase of the work belong the associations in schools and colleges such as ours. The discussion will be under the leadership of Minnie Sustins, who is chairman of the inter-collegiate committee. One meeting is to be devoted to the rural problem, that of organizing and keeping up societies in villages and rural communities. This is a new phase of the work. The last two meetings of the quarter, in which city work is to be taken up, are looked forward to by the whole society. These are to be led, the one by Miss MacDonald, the other by Miss Studley; Miss MacDonald will discuss physical training in city associations, a subject on which she is well prepared by experience, having been physical director of an association in Cambridge and Haverhill for three years. The one in charge of Miss Studley will be on city association work in general, a line in which she, too, has had personal experience, having taught classes in one of New York's associations.





A very entertaining and instructive address was given by Miss Studley regarding her visit to the Stout Institute.

The industrial courses of the Menomonie schools, their relation to the general problem of industrial education and the relation of manual training and domestic science were explained to us.

The Homemaker's school, we were told, was established for the purpose of working out the problem of practical instruction of young women to fit them for the responsibilities of home life. A cottage is built and operated to furnish the facilities to carry out definite instructions along these lines.

Some very delicious desserts have been prepared in the cooking class, some of them rather expensive, and others not so expensive. The class estimated the cost of these desserts and decided that for a very small sum a dainty dessert may be prepared and served in an attractive manner.

Fruit and vegetable salads with both cooked and oil dressings were prepared and served by the class. Their nutritive value as well as time and manner of serving were discussed.

Varieties of cakes and pastry are now being considered.

Mr. Culver took charge of the cookery class during Miss Studley's absence. Chemical science which was closely related to the pres-

ent work done in the cookery department was reviewed.

The cookery department was visited by Representative Davidson and Mr. Henry Curran, who favored the class by accepting some of the dessert prepared by the students.

The class in domestic art has almost completed their samples illustrating the elementary stitches.

Work in designing patterns for embroidering has been conducted by Miss Flanagan. These designs are to be done in art needlework which will demonstrate the individuality of the class.

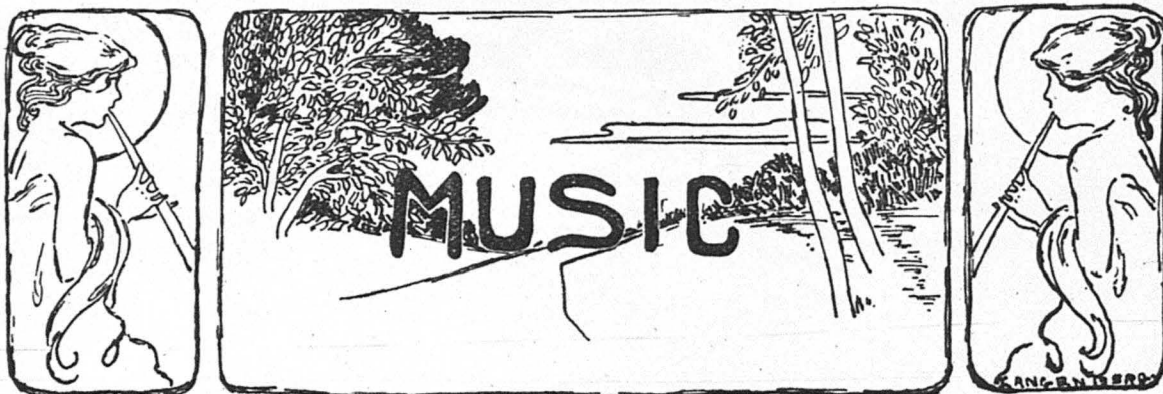
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#### Manual Training.

One of the most interesting subjects offered this year is manual training. For the first time in the history of the school we have had a special teacher for this subject. The mechanical drawing, before each piece of work is started, is instructive as well as interesting. The students feel that they are learning some of the real problems when Mr. Flagler gives them one to work out for themselves.



## THE NORMAL POINTER



The Treble Clef club and Orchestra made their first public appearance on October 22 at the Junior debate. Both organizations were received with much enthusiasm and deserve credit for the progress they have made this year. The selections rendered by the Treble Clef club were "Come, Fairies" by Lynes and "Nearest and Dearest" by Neidlinger. The Orchestra played five short selections consisting principally of waltzes and marches.

Eva Bernier of the club '07-'09 visited Treble Clef rehearsal on November first.

Miss Armilda Rifleman has resigned her position as Librarian of the Treble Clef club. Miss Merle Young has been elected to fill the vacancy.

The Glee club has elected the following officers:

President—Henry M. Halverson.

Vice-President—George B. Everson.

Treasurer—Mark Billings.

Secretary—John F. Weinberger.

The membership of this organization now is as follows:

Leslie McCoy	Verne McCoy
Fred Leonard	Nicholas Platta
John Weinberger	Joseph Monian
Conover McDill	George Everson
Raymond P. Birdsall	Mark Billings.
Herbert A. Steiner	K. R. Halverson
Henry M. Halverson	William P. Dineen

The club, as expressed by the president, is "going some."

The Orchestra has planned to give an informal dance on November 20, which is the date of the Stevens Point Normal Oshkosh Normal football game. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the school and Faculty and to those members of the Oshkosh team who are able to attend.

The Treble Clef and Glee clubs will give their annual winter concert on December 3. The concert will consist of numbers by the two clubs, solos and orchestral selections. With this end in view the organizations are working on the following selections:

Treble Clef club—

"Ave Maria"..... Abt

"Gypsy Life".....Schumann

"Winds in the Trees".....Thomas

Glee Club—

"Soldier's Chorus".....Faust

"Anvil Chorus".....Il Trovatore

"Recessional".....De Koven

Orchestra—

"Poet and Peasant" Overture. Suppe

Overture... "The Prince of Tonight"

Selection..... "An American Idea"

The school chorus has been working faithfully on selections by the best of composers, such as Schumann, Schubert, Abt, Handel, Mendelssohn and Beethoven. By the study of these pieces the students learn the real value of good music.

Henry M. Halverson, president of the local Glee club, is at present directing the choir of St. Paul's M. E. church of this city.



# ATHLETICS

We have met with considerable reverses as regards football the past few weeks, but have retrieved ourselves somewhat in our last two games. We suffered defeats from Ripon College and Chippewa Falls High School, but the results of these two games we do not regard very seriously for we realize that we were "up against" two of the best teams in the state. The games in the truest sense have but given our men the opportunity to see real football and in the daily practice the improvement is quite noticeable, a fact which goes to show that what our team lacked most was experience. Were our team composed entirely of old and experienced players we might feel less confident of their ability in the future, but when there are so many new men to whip into shape we believe that the football season will yet see a strong finish for our team.

Our coaching staff has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Professor Smith, who comes here from Appleton. Professor Smith has both played and coached football before at other schools and knows how to handle the men.

Nothing has aided more in the practice work than the good work shown in the first game with Grand Rapids High School. Altho we lost, the score (5 to 0) was so small that the winners had nothing to boast of.

## Normal 9, Grand Rapids 0.

An interesting game of football took place

at the fair grounds Saturday, Oct. 30, between Grand Rapids High School and the Normal. Many brilliant runs and tackles marked the day's sport.

The first half opened with Stevens Point defending the west goal. The Rapids kicked off to the fifty yard line. Collins got the ball and made twenty yards. On the line-up Pierce made eight yards and Collins and Halverson each three yards when a forward pass failed and Collins punted netting sixty yards. The Rapids now had the ball on their twenty yard line. After having lost twelve yards and failing to make the necessary distance the Rapids punted but regained the ball on the twenty-five yard line. The Rapids now made twenty-five yards on a play around right end. Smith of the Rapids made ten more on a quarterback run. Natwick of the Rapids was tackled by Geraldson for a loss of six yards and after being penalized for five yards Smith punted back of the Normal goal line. The ball was brought out and set in play on the twenty-five yard line, the ball being in the possession of the Normals. After a plunge thru the line by Collins, Capt. Olson made a sensational run of thirty yards around right end. The Normals now failed to gain and Collins punted for fifty yards, the ball rolling back of Grand Rapids' goal. It was now the Rapids' ball on their twenty-five yard line. They made their ground once and then lost the ball on downs. The Normals immediately lost the ball on a

# THE NORMAL POINTER

fumble and just after were penalized for five yards. The Rapids now made their ground twice and then lost the ball on downs. T. Olson now made eight yards, Collins added four and a forward pass to Halverson netted six more. The Grand Rapids team was penalized five yards. Olson made a run of twelve yards, Collins three, and Halverson three. The ball now went to the Rapids, who punted out of danger. Olson again made twelve yards and after a few short gains Collins made a goal on a drop kick from the thirty yard line with but one minute left to play.

To start the second half, Collins kicked to the Rapids on the twenty yard line. They advanced the ball ten yards and then made twelve more on a forward pass. Geraldson and Kumm each now broke thru the Rapids' line and tackled their runners for losses. The Rapids punted and soon after the Normals were penalized five yards and were soon forced to punt. The Rapids fumbled the punt and Birdsall going at top speed seized the ball on the bound and sprinted to the goal for a touchdown. Collins kicked goal.

This piece of misfortune for the Rapids players, it might have seemed, would have taken away their fighting spirit, but such was not the case. They evidently intended to score at least once and they nearly succeeded in so doing.

Collins kicked off to the Rapids and A. Natwick receiving the ball kicked it back to the fifty yard line where Gross fell on it.

The Rapids were now penalized five yards so they punted to the Normal thirty yard line. T. Olson made ten yards on a tackle play and the Rapids were again penalized five yards. Olson made four yards and Collins punted. The Rapids now tried a forward pass but failed. The Normal failed to gain and Collins punted for fifty yards. After making their distance once the Rapids punted and Collins ran the ball back twenty yards. T. Olson was now tackled twice for a loss of eight yards. Collins punted. The Rapids now had the ball on their fifty yard line. Twice they made end runs of eighteen yards or more

carrying the ball to the Normal twenty-five yard line. Here Smith made an attempt at a place kick for goal but failed. The Normals secured the ball but immediately lost it on a forward pass. The Rapids then tried a forward pass but Collins intercepted it making fifteen yards. Halverson made three yards through the line and then Collins punted. The Rapids again tried a forward pass but T. Olson got in the way of it just as the referee whistled for time. Score at the end, 9 to 0 in favor of the Normal.

Grand Rapids	Position	Normals
Buckley.....	c.....	Kumm
Getzlaff.....	r g.....	Geraldson
Hill.....	l g.....	Odin
Cardin.....	r t.....	Báttý
Arpin.....	l t.....	Billings
Schroeder.....	r e.....	Pierce
Gross....	l e.....	Halverson
Smith.....	q.....	R. Olson
M. Natwick.....	r h.....	Birdsall
Berg.....	l h.....	T. Olson
A. Natwick.....	f.....	Collins

Subs: Grand Rapids—D. Natwick, Christensen, Babcock; Normals, Mach, Hephner.

Referee—Young, Appleton.

Umpire—Chase, Oshkosh.

Timekeepers—Hill and Paddy.

Time of halves—twenty-five and twenty minutes.

## NOTES ON THE GAME.

Collins' punts are the real article.

Geraldson broke through the Rapids' line several times tackling their runners for losses.

Kumm and Billings played a good defensive game.

Birdsall's spectacular run for a touchdown was the occasion for great demonstration on the part of the Normal rooters.

No one was seriously hurt during the game, although time was taken out again and again for bruises.

For Grand Rapids Smith, quarterback, and Arpin, left tackle, were the stars.





# WIT AND HUMOR

Ex.—Always let your wife have her way so long as it only amounts to talk.

Mr. Smith in Reading—"Name another kind of prose."

Ruth Ross—"Friction."

Junior answers in chemistry test—"The temperature is first lowered and then highered." "Mn O<sub>2</sub> consists of manganese and 'oxagen.'"

Mr. Culver meditatively—"There's that ox again."

Ex.—Old Mr. Flaherty was a general favorite in the little town in which he lived. The doctor was away all summer and did not hear of the old man's death. Soon after his return he met Mr. Flaherty Jr. and inquired about the family, ending with—

"And how's your father standing the heat?"

Ch-e S-r-y—"I feel as tho I am getting Batty."

Miss Menaul, speaking to the chorus—"Look down and get an eye-full and then look up and sing it."

Blanche Hill after the Grand Rapids football game—"Gee but (we) made a dandy touchdown."

Mr. Sechrist, giving out some reference work—"Look that up in the appendix."

Kumm—"I didn't know that books had appendixes."

Professor Lusk at Plover, after the broken whiffletree had been repaired—"Where are Reynold Olson and Miss MacLennan?"

Answer—"They went away together."

Professor Lusk—"H'm, we'll miss Olson at our next game!"

Fred Somers has recently purchased a new asbestos pillow.

In the heat of a debate Paul Collins asserted that "sixteen rods is exactly one-quarter of a mile."

Grand Rapids High School girl at the game—"It's too bad! Our boys have been 'scandalized' fifteen yards."

Instructor in current events—"Now what has happened during the past week which concerns us all?"

Hephner—"Pabst Brewery has blown up."

Mr. Sechrist—"What is a snub nose?"

Esther Thompson—"A snub nose is one that started to grow long but didn't."

H. M. Halverson (singing his new song)—  
"Wanted a wife."

Miss N-v-n smiles.

Billy Dineen's hair will soon go to seed.  
"When Will the Harvest Be?"