

The Normal Pointer

VOL. XIX

APRIL 17, 1914

No. 4

Coming - Operetta - Thurs., Apr. 23

As you are well aware, "The Drum Major" will be given Thursday night under the auspices of the musical organizations of the school. Much time and energy have been spent by the entire cast in the perfection of this musical comedy and especially by Miss Baker in her efforts to make it a success. A school production, it should have your support and hearty applause. Do a little personal advertising and make it your business as individuals to pass the word along. Always remember the larger the crowd the better the play.

"The Drum Major" is a very attractive story of the First Empire in France, and is distinctly military in tone. Sergeant Leroux has arrived in Passy, near Paris, for the purpose of enlisting recruits for the army. Unfortunately his visit has fallen upon the village fete day, and the young men are indifferent to the charms of military glory. In addition to this Clarice Dupre, a general's daughter, is the innocent cause of the Sergeant being left severely alone. On discovering this she offers her services and in a short time all the young men of the place, catching her enthusiasm, join the colors. Jean, the village musical genius, is completely enthralled by the beauty of Clarice and the dream of writing a march that will inflame the soldiers to unheard-of feats of bravery. His sweetheart, Babette, mourns his departure, while Leroux, deeply in love with Clarice, marches away with no less than fifty-six future field marshals.

Act II opens with the celebrations which follow the fall of the Bastille, two years later. Clarice hopes to have news of Leroux, but nothing is known save that Jean's march song has become famous. Suddenly the weary soldiers are seen limping painfully back to their native town. Babette joyfully forgives Jean and Clarice is gladdened by the arrival of the brave sergeant, who forgets in the presence of his lady-love, all the toils and tribulations of the campaign.

There are twenty-eight members in the cast, all breezy and catchy, and bespeak a pleasant evening for those who hear them. Many of this number have had former experience in comedy work, especially Miss Mary Sturtevant, who appeared in "Careless Cupid," given under the auspices of the local Elks. Those who witnessed this play will remember the hearty applause awarded her act and the many times she was called upon to repeat several of her dances and songs. The remaining members of the cast are people of ability and will disclose their capacity for this line of work Thursday night. Miss Baker, a lady of exceptional talents, has worked very hard and faithfully as the director of the operetta and deserves much praise for her efforts. As loyal students of the school if nothing else, you will not forget Miss Baker and the operetta, and above all Thursday night, April 23, 1914.

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Clarice, the prettiest woman in Paris..... Mary Sturtevant
Sergeant Leroux, of the French Army..... Rial Cummings
Jean, the village musical genius..... Alf Anderson
Babette, his adoring sweetheart..... Lucy DeBase
Julien, Gaspard, Pierre, recruits..... Earl Moxon, James Ostrum, Richard Van Tassel
Antoinette, Susanne, Jacqueline, girls... Mary Miller, Marguerite Trowbridge, Marion Weltman
Victor, a boy of the village..... Arthur Murphy
Marcel, a prominent citizen and orator of the day..... Fred Hamilton
Chorus..... Villagers, Girls, Recruits, Etc.

Act I—Market Place. Day of annual fair.

Act II—Market place. Celebration of fall of the Bastille.

Time—First Empire.

Place—Passy, some distance from Paris

Art.

The Art Department recently bought an Ideal loom, to be used in the domestic science and elementary hand-work courses. Other students who wish to know the industrial side of carpet or other textile weaving may inquire of Miss Flanagan about electing the work.

The loom is set up in the emergency room on the first floor. Miss Flanagan and some of the domestic science girls have already warped the loom for thirty yards of carpeting and the actual weaving began after the Easter holiday. The first work was done with textiles.

The Art Department is to be congratulated on this valuable addition to its equipment, and it is hoped that many interesting and pleasing pieces of work will result. Here is an opportunity for the student to apply his knowledge of color harmony and design in a practical way.

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What Next?

Chris Strand played basket ball last Friday night, made a basket and made a big-head.

Aagot Hoidahl took the hint dropped by Mr. Spindler last week and changed her name to Highball.

Pearl Richards and Wm. Miltimore were seen walking down Main street with a suitcase Sunday afternoon.

Willis Clack called on Edna Taylor last Saturday afternoon and then was seen walking with Lulu Robertson on Sunday.

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To Keep Healthy.

- Drink water and get typhoid fever.
- Drink milk and get tuberculosis.
- Drink whiskey and get jim jams.
- Drink coffee and get nervous exhaustion.
- Drink wine and get the gout.
- Eat soup and get Bright's disease.
- Eat meat and encourage apoplexy.
- Eat oysters and get blood poisoning.
- Eat vegetables and weaken the system.
- Eat desserts and get paralysis.
- Smoke cigarettes and die early.
- Smoke cigars and get catarrh.

In order to be entirely healthy, eat nothing, drink nothing, smoke nothing and even before breathing make sure the air has been properly sterilized.

Track Progress.

The track men have been practicing very faithfully indoors for the past week and have now advanced to the open field. Good material is showing up and much is being accomplished.

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Death of Normal Graduate.

Mrs. A. L. Radcliffe died at her home, the Bellevue house, in Sheboygan, Monday Feb. 2d. She had been sick about a week with peritonitis but her condition was not regarded as dangerous until Saturday preceding her death. Mrs. Radcliffe, whose maiden name was Evanda McNutt, graduated from Stevens Point Normal in 1908 and was married in 1910 to Mr. Radcliffe, who survives her. They had no children.

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Busy Workers.

Misses Hamilton and Warner are busy working out illustrations and designs for the D. S. Bulletin, which is soon to be published.

Four students soon to be graduated from the Latin department have made out a series of charts to show the relation of Latin vs. Life, which were used this morning in rhetorical by Misses Beattie, Hull, Porter and Kittleson.

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Y. W. C. A.

The society was favored with a heart-to-heart talk by Mr. Hippensteel last week. At the close of the meeting Miss Taylor announced that, hereafter, matins would be held every morning from 7:50 to 8:00 o'clock. All girls of the school and lady members of the faculty are cordially invited to attend.

Any girl who is interested in summer work should inquire of Miss Taylor concerning the Eight Weeks Clubs suggested to us by Miss Pearson. It might be added here that there is about to be a big opening for Y. W. C. A. workers and girls who are looking forward to some of the larger things, will find much helpful experience in this volunteer work.

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THE DOUBLE RACE.

[By Clarence J. Strand]

Chug! Chug! Chug! Was all that could be heard as the speed demons raced around the speed-way, with car number thirteen in the lead and number six following close behind. Five more laps to cover and the race would be over at least for these two cars. The distance between the two was steadily becoming less and when number thirteen passed the grandstand again it was but a quarter of a mile ahead of number six. A flame of fire shot out from each car as it passed, and the noise was deafening. Twice again they sped around the track and with but six miles left the cars were but a few rods apart. The speed maniacs put their cars to their greatest speed, and to the spectators, it seemed as if in going around the turns, the cars rode only on two wheels.

They were on the home stretch, number six but a few feet in the rear of number thirteen. The finish line was but a hundred yards distant. There was a loud noise which sounded like the report of a gun. Every automobile driver knows what this means and also knows the danger of it, for it was nothing else than a tire "blow-out" on car number thirteen. The heavy machine kept in the straight course for a short distance and then suddenly turned and skidded sideways for a distance directly in the path of number six. The driver of number six, unable to apply the brakes or to turn to one side, was utterly helpless. His machine ploughed into number thirteen, carrying it

along for several feet and overturning it with the driver underneath the wreckage. The mechanic jumped just before the collision and escaped with only a sprained ankle and a few minor bruises. Several doctors rushed to the scene and after a hasty examination ordered the driver taken to the nearest hospital. The physician said that he had only one chance out of ten to live and this was on the condition that an operation be performed immediately.

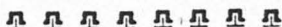
Then began the race between life and death which was vastly more important than the preceding race. One of the cars which had dropped out in the earlier part of the race was put into active service and the road to the hospital was converted into a speed-way.

Death was following close behind and at times it seemed as if they would be overtaken. The hospital was reached and the unconscious form was carried quickly into the operating room, and not a minute too soon.

Three hours later, upon regaining consciousness, the first question he asked upon seeing his mechanic in a nearby chair, was "Did we win?"

"Did We? Well I should say so. They carried us across the line, the winners at the speed-way and we also won the race between life and death?"

Sinking back in his pillow he mumbled, "Thirteen is not always an unlucky number."



The Library Ball.

A most fitting beginning of the season of post lenten social activities and a splendid testimonial of the interest of residents of Stevens Point in one of their most worthy public institutions, was the eighth annual library ball, held in the gymnasium of the Normal school Monday evening.

In attendance the event did not equal the seventh annual ball, held in Empire Amusement hall last spring. But from a social standpoint it eclipsed any of its predecessors, and it was so well managed that there was absolutely nothing to mar the pleasure of the evening. Evergreen boughs, Japanese lanterns and parasols and artificial flowers were used in carrying out the handsome decorative scheme in the gymnasium and the corridors.

This feature was devised and carried out under the direction of Miss Eleanor Flanagan, head of the Normal art department, and its simplicity was one of its greatest charms.

Dancing, with Weber's orchestra furnishing the music, began at 9:30 o'clock and continued until 2:15. The grand march, led by Judge B. B. Park and Miss Margaret Clifford and Dr. F. A. Southwick and Miss Eleanor Flanagan, took place at 10:15. The program of dances was exceptionally well chosen and the music was splendid. An excellent lunch, consisting of sandwiches, coffee and assorted cake, was served during the intermission period to the dancers and also to the many spectators who sat in the balcony.

Morning Talks.

During the past few days many important addresses were given the school by various members of the faculty. On Thursday morning Mr. Spindler gave an address on the debate from the psychological viewpoint, and reiterated the statements made by Mr. Patterson. On Friday morning Mr. Hippensteel went into the process of note taking and brought out many important features of this system. Following are some of the essential things to be remembered:

1. Provide yourself with proper material.
2. Have separate papers or cards and not one big notebook. Cards or papers should be uniform in size.
3. Take very few notes and make them brief.
4. Use them as notes only.
5. Notes should be made your own. If quotation is used make it fit all the points you wish it to without repetition of the quotation.
6. A standard is always necessary.
7. Lastly don't keep notes after you have made them. (a) Make your notes. (b) Use them. (c) Then lose them.

Mr. Fairchild discussed "hygiene and its relation to school work," Monday morning. He took up the old time theory, compared it to the new one and brought out the fundamental qualifications. Good hygiene increases the mental ability. Teachers should assume the responsibilities of the school room. Three important factors in hygiene were: 1st—air; 2nd—light; 3d—furniture. In closing he maintained that the individual should not be restricted from outdoor life should not be enormal, and determined consistency should be maintained at all times.

Tuesday morning Mr. Spindler placed especial emphasis upon the opening of school following Easter, dwelling upon the beginning and closing hours for several minutes. He was followed by Mr. Patterson, who explained elections as held in towns, villages and cities. He talked about the unsolved problem of city elections and laid great emphasis on the distinction between city and national elections. His point was that there is not enough interest taken in local government and entirely too much in national. There are two fundamental dangers in all city government: 1st—Refusal of competent men to accept city office; 2nd—Indifference in voting. In order to have efficient government every citizen must feel a personal responsibility in voting. The only means by

which better government can be brought about is thru a sense of personal responsibility and cooperation.

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Many Schools Visited.

The following places were visited by Mr. Sims and Miss Allen, while on their trip east for the purpose of studying domestic science departments:

Milwaukee Downer, Milwaukee.
Girls' Trade School, Milwaukee.
Ontario Agr. School, Guelph, Ont.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y.
Teachers' College, New York.
Hebrew Tech. School for Girls, New York.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.
Simmons College, Boston.
Cooking School, Boston.
University of Chicago, Chicago.
Lewis Institute, Chicago.

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In what class rooms have you heard:—

"Now we have it."

"Be more specific."

"Isn't it too warm in here? Open the window."

"Do I make myself clear."

"Wake up—in line."

"Now that reminds me."

"In advance —————."

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Society.

Puzzled Junior:—"Have you noticed a fellow who has been hanging around school for the last week or more? He acted as though he didn't know where he was going and constantly stumbled over his own feet. I started toward him to see if I could be of assistance and he turned right square around and stood looking up through the skylight. I think he was off his trolley."

Wise Senior:—"Sure, I saw him. Why that was Paul of '13. Now, he's not crazy. He just naturally acts that way. If you don't believe me you might ask Ruth McCreedy."

The following members of the same class were also with us last week, but no suspicious actions on their part have been reported: Thea Thompson, Ruth Hetzel, Belva Foxen, Catherine Rowe, Charles Fulton, Harry Young and Leone Carley.

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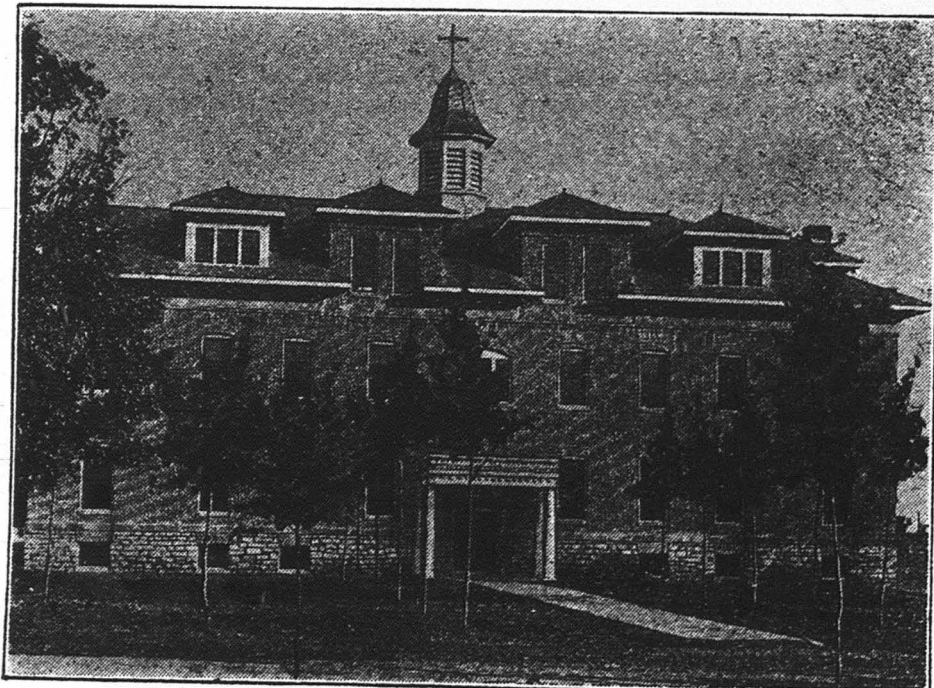
HOME.

Who does not love it, that place called home? I see it now with its long, low, white house, facing the sunrise, surrounded by maples and elms planted there by the very hands that have made the place so dear. At the south and a little back, stands one lone sentry of the past, an old oak, whose gnarled and dying branches have been trimmed away until it is little larger than the graceful half-grown elm nearby. The sloping lawn to the north is lost in a true farm garden, rich with vegetables and small fruit and gorgeous with the never-missing background of giant sunflowers that half hide from view the orchard extending to the river. All earth's foreign beauty for me will never equal that winding stream with its high wooded northern bank, as it skirts a wide stretch of meadow lying just east of the house. The "bridge," its iron trestle nearly hidden by a great weeping elm; the "road" that crosses it, then divides as it curves up the "hill" to be lost in leafy vistas; the "old watering place" where I have waded for minnows; the "mighty cot tonwood" half way between the house and bridge, which towers like the grizzly giant above the neighboring trees; all rare part of

memory's picture. For across the meadow on a jutting hill the quiet little cemetery holds a long low mound, life's last resting place, the stepping stone to heaven for him who chose this poetic sport for home.

But the poetic beauty is blended with the practical business of him who took his father's place and to the south stretch broad, well tilled fields. At the rear of the house is a miniature village of sheds and barns, fences and lanes, windmill and watering tank, granary and chicken coop, silo and stacks of grain. Nor is the population wanting. Horses with ears turned expectantly forward look over the gate, sleek cattle chew the cud in the shade, regardless of the grunting hogs wallowing in the straw, while from the wood pile the chanticleer proudly surveys his flock.

Then Nature has lavishly completed her circle of charms with a bank of stately white birches sweeping out from behind the buildings along the fields to the woods beyond, giving the place its name, "Birch Bank Farm." Could a Tennyson have lived there he had immortalized my paradise in verse, seen in its beauty the revelation of the "open secret;" but to me 'tis but "Home, Sweet Home."
—F. B.



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Miller, Brady.....f.....	Edith Lowe
Winifred Wysocki....f.....	Beulah Lawson
Albina Foxen.....c.....	Leila Johnson
Marie Gotchy.....g.....	Bertha Schneider
Helen Collins.....g.....	Laura Cooper

Both teams played exceptionally well and made a fine appearance. The stars for the Sophomores were Wysocky and Foxen. The guarding of Collins and Gotchy was very good. Junior stars were Cooper and Lowe. Mrs. Smith, acting as referee, gave perfect satisfaction to all.

As a finale the Senior boys played the Junior boys for the school championship. The Juniors won by one point, the score being 21 to 20. The line-up was as follows:

Juniors—	Seniors—
Marshf.....	Strand
Beggsf.....	Johnson
Kluckc.....	Reilly
Rabenstein.....g.....	Conant
Pattersong.....	Cummings



Origin and Results of Rural Free Delivery.

The establishment of the rural free delivery marks an epoch in the promotion of the welfare of the people of the rural district. By means of it, the rural people may have daily intercourse with the world and be on an equal footing with the people of the enlightened cities.

This system was not originated on the impulse of the moment. Industrious and wide-awake people are found in the rural localities, as well as in the cities. These far-thinking rural people had dreamed of a system by means of which some of the advantages of the city might be extended to them. In a small way, these dreams were circulated in the local papers and at social gatherings. When the plans for the rural free delivery were begun, it was through petition of the people of the rural districts that they might receive like advantages with the cities and might keep on a standard with them in the progress of their affairs.

Notwithstanding the wishes of the people, it was a difficult task to place the matter before Congress. One of the most prominent speakers in behalf of the former was Mortimer

Returns and Absentees.

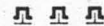
Miss Schilling is again with us and is busily engaged in making up lost time.

Miss Soph and Miss Goggins have both withdrawn from school for the remainder of the year.

Harold Brady has returned home for the remainder of the year in order to recuperate from his siege of sickness.

Miss Sturtevant, who has been absent from school on account of illness, is once more on the job and in the best of spirits.

Mr. Anderly and several others have returned from Stockton, where they spent several days inspecting the observation school.



Important Notice.

The person who took Gym's (Jim's) shoes from my locker please return them.

Dorothy Krouse.

mer Whitehead of New Jersey. He spoke before a committee of Congress during the winter of 1891 and in this speech he warmly expounded the call for a system of rural free delivery. The heated discussion in Congress resulted in favor of the farmers. An appropriation of forty thousand dollars was granted for experimenting on the proposed rural free delivery. The past dream of the rural people was in a fair way to be realized. By the year 1897 the system was working in different sections of the country and proving successful.

To understand the valid relation between the people and this system, it is necessary to know that it is not the object of the government to force a delivery system upon the people; but rather that the operation of the establishment must be started by the petition of the people for such a system. Thus, we realize that the government cannot use the rural free delivery as a political machine to secure benefits for a favored few.

In order to establish rural free delivery on a route of twenty-four miles, a petition for this route containing the signatures of the heads of one hundred families must be

sent to the Postoffice Department. The time and method of the establishment is fixed by the department and the appropriation for the system is fixed by Congress. Some of the people resent the disorganization of the comfortable local postoffice, but the petition contains the signatures of the majority of the people on the route and it is the wishes of these people that the department bears in mind.

With the continued success of the experimental system, the first regulations for the rural free delivery were sent out in 1901. These regulations were few at first, but now the instructions are many and must be carefully obeyed. If instructions are not fulfilled, the route will be discontinued. The department must keep the rural free delivery under rigid control, for the annual cost to the government brings forth the demand that the benefits must be derived in a manner prescribed by law. The instructions from the department deal chiefly with the condition of the roads, the erection of boxes and the duties and qualifications of carriers. The experience of living in a locality where mail boxes are neglected and carriers are irresponsible shows the dire necessity of rigid instructions from the department. However, the people in the different rural districts rarely fail to fulfill all requirements, as they take pride in their rural free delivery. The carriers are for the most part residents of the district and the character of the service rendered and the reliability of the carriers are at a high standard. The carriers now receive a salary of \$1,200 per year and must pass a civil service examination. They must be trustworthy and intelligent, as to their care is entrusted all mailing materials, stamps, money order registrations and stamped envelopes. The boxes must be of a standard prescribed by law and certain regulations as to place, and signals to patron and carrier must be followed out implicitly. The regulations in regard to the carriers, boxes and in the betterment of roads impress upon us the desire of the department to carefully conduct the system to the best benefit of the people. Statistics show that the number of carriers and the amount of appropriations for the rural district far exceed the same for the cities. Accordingly, the supervision of the carriers and boxes is no mean part of the rural free delivery system.

According to the statistics of 1897 and 1912, the growth of the rural free delivery is remarkable. In 1897 the carriers numbered

83, the daily mileage 1,843 and the annual cost, \$14,840; while in 1912 the carriers numbered 42,199, the daily mileage 1,021,492 and the annual cost \$41,856,061. With the knowledge that the rural population is over 49,000,000 we realize the adaptability of this great service to the mass of people. In nearly all sections the growth of the system has been rapid. The eastern states are now well supplied with rural routes and calls are principally from the west and south. Some western expanses are not favorably situated for the establishment of the rural free delivery, but wherever possible, routes have been placed. It was my experience to be in a rural locality of western Washington situated sixteen miles from a postoffice. The benefits derived from the rural route were fully realized and the experience made evident the importance of the rural free delivery whether it is established in Washington or in Wisconsin.

One can best realize the advantages of this remarkable system by being an inhabitant of a rural district before and after the establishment of the system. The results are marked. The roads must be kept in good condition at all times of the year. Time is saved, for now mail is delivered daily at the door with no occasion for running to the office for it. Market reports are easily received, causing farmers to keep in closer touch with worldly affairs and be more prompt in business. A direct intercourse with the world is established, thus placing the farmer in a position to better promote the intellectual, social and political movements of his locality. An incentive for obtaining honorable positions is also afforded by this system, for only intelligent, responsible men can hope to act on this service.

Since its establishment, the rural free delivery has aroused the spirit of being in the world. Its one disadvantage, if we may call it such, is found in the cost. Because of this great expenditure the department is endeavoring to make the benefits derived mean more to the people than does the cost. By placing responsible men in the service, by furthering the intercourse between rural and commercial centers and by its careful regulations, the object of the rural free delivery is and has been to further the ever present wish of our nation to become an intelligent, cooperative mass of people. In other words, the rural free delivery is the natural development of progress.

—Mamie Smith.