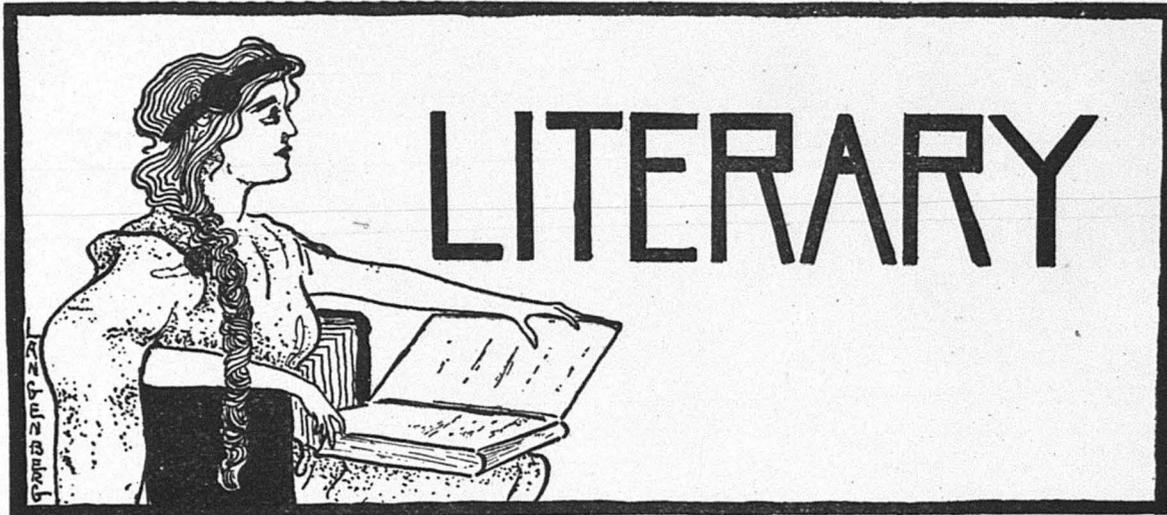


The Normal Pointer

Vol. XV

Stevens Point, Wis., March, 1910

No. 6



The Lure of the Unknown

To travel in new lands and sail uncharted seas, to go where no one has gone before, to find what others have sought in vain—this has always stirred the blood of the race, and has impelled its bolder spirits into the perils of great adventures and the achievements of mighty deeds. Beyond his immediate horizon, man's spiritual vision sees a brighter world. For this world he yearns and toward it he strives. He feels within himself the spirit which urges him to press onward and upward in search of the truth. It is to this moral temper that the world owes its progress.

The influence of the unknown has been exerted on man from the infancy of the race. The story of the fall of man in the garden of Eden is an indication of its early hold upon mankind. Every child, every adult—all possess the same innate feeling of curiosity which prompts the investigation of the hidden in nature.

Read the pages of history and there note the effect which the unknown has had in our

progress toward civilization. To the civilized world was given, over four hundred years ago, a new continent, as a realization of the dissatisfaction with the present and a desire for the better. Had the European world not felt this impulse, had Columbus not heard the call of the unknown west, in his attempt to find a new route to the East Indies, the vast field of promise contained in the western hemisphere would not have been opened, and the eastern half might still be living content with the limited possessions they then had. Though the mainland had been touched, the "Call of the West" was still to be heard. Centuries before, it had moved Cæsar to a spirit of western conquest. Now it created a desire to discover new lands, to explore new fields, to fell vast forests, to cultivate fertile farms, and to build mighty cities. Following the settlement of the Atlantic seaboard, Daniel Boone, his great heart throbbing with this same wild impulse, crossed the Allegheny mountains and struck boldly into the vast

unknown wilderness of Kentucky. Lewis and Clark, prompted by the desire to discover the water courses of the great West, pushed westward until the Pacific barred their path. Nay, not barred but merely checked, for the spirit has gone on, until it has swept over the islands of the Pacific, and at last when turned into new and final channels of geographical conquest, we have the splendid struggle to wrest the final secret from the frozen north. Men suffered privation, toil, hardship, and danger, that they might know the secret there contained. Whether the result would be of any great importance to the world was uncertain. The problem was there and must be solved. It remained for American perseverance to accomplish, at last, what others had failed to do, and give to the world that long-sought-for knowledge.

Although the vast fields of possibilities presented in the unknown has caused great progress in geographical exploration, it has inspired men to research and discovery as well. Men early saw the possibility of using many of nature's forces. As a result we have been given the use of powers which are daily lightening man's toil, promoting his means of conveyance, and making all nations neighbors. Science is found in triumphant operation on the seas; it is on the rivers and because of it the boatman may repose on his oars; it is in the highways; at the bottom of the mines, a thousand feet below the earth's surface; in the busy mill and the workshops of trade. What further improvements it shall witness it would be vain to conjecture. What we do know is that it has most essentially altered the face of the world and that no limit yet appears beyond which its progress is impossible.

A careful study of the past thus reveals the workings of the spirit excited by the unknown in every line of activity. Under its influence how great has been the progress of medical science! Through this science we have been given knowledge of the treatment of the diseases to which humanity is prey, without

which knowledge, man, in his complex environment, could not survive. This impulse of the unknown is ~~one which~~ has stirred the minds of many of our inventors and so many of our scientists. Its effects have been constantly multiplied, constantly emancipating man from the slavery of the struggle for daily necessities and giving him added hours for his spiritual culture.

But does all this mean that the unknown exists in diminished form? Does the unknown call with a less potent appeal? The unknown lies about us on every side. We are constantly placed in contact with it. It is in the plant. We find it in the grain of wheat. It is in the heavens above and the earth beneath. Its possibilities are infinite. Its majesty inspires us with awe. Great as man's progress has been, great his inroads upon the unknown, this vast realm of mysteries is as large as ever. The laws and discoveries which man has made are insignificant in comparison. It is as a mighty ocean and man's store of knowledge but a drop.

In the institutions of civilization which surround us—I mean our systems of education, of charities, of politics, and of government—we find an immense field which presents many and great possibilities. It is a field which no vast intervening sea places afar. It is at our doors; yea, at our very feet. Our government requires reorganization, our public offices reclassification. And where lies the remedy? How shall we secure a system of government which will be efficient? By placing in these positions men who have made a thorough study of the problems with which they must deal—men who are experts in their chosen line. By permitting science to flood our government with its light. With the same principles applied to our systems of education and charities, contemplate the effects which would there be produced!

The field of scientific activity is constantly broadening. In the many new worlds which it offers for conquest the fascination of seeking out the unknown is only equalled by the many blessings and the many benefits which

follow for humanity when the victory is won. Nature points the way. The glowworm reminds us that we have yet to produce light without heat. The gymnotus suggests the unsolved problem of electric power without waste in the transformation of energy. The fish mocks the efforts of the submarine navigator and the bird those of the aviator. Our entire environment not only indicates the possible lines of our progress but impels us on to higher advancement.

In another age our pride and our glory might be in military power, but the great scientific age in which we are now living demands greater devotion to the acquisition of knowledge. In these times here lies the nation's only source of pride. Without such activity the mind of man would stagnate. It is this advance into the realm of darkness that keeps the soul and the spirit of man, alive. Our greatness, therefore, can no longer exist in our army, our navy, our total wealth, or our total population; but in our conquest of the demon of ignorance, the only real darkness.

We have too much neglected systematic scientific research. Our progress has been chiefly the result of the demands of necessity or a mere stumbling forward. We have permitted ourselves to become greatly dependent upon the work of a few individual scientists for every increase in our knowledge; and since in such an occupation the best discoveries cannot be immediately converted into gold, it has lost many of its best men because they were unwilling or unable to use their own wealth as funds. Then, too, we have considered the scientific work of our universities as a great force in throwing light on the problem of the future. True, many of their discoveries are of great aid to us; but as a source from which we shall reap a bountiful harvest from the unknown, it is greatly deficient. Conditions are not ideal. The work is rather investigation than research, and all is carried on by individuals who are seeking to obtain a degree as the crowning height of their ambition. Often when their research is most promising, they are compelled to leave it unfinished and pursue a more lucrative activity.

But no longer can we be content to stumble on strange things in out-of-way places. No longer can we afford to wait until some great foe as ravaging disease threatens us with annihilation and thus compels us to act. We have grown to the state where we must establish a quicker method of solving the mysteries of the unknown. We must institute a system of scientific research—original research that shall go beyond the point reached by others; seek for that which is not only undescribed but unseen, and

“Follow knowledge like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bounds of human thought.”

The individual spends his wealth primarily for the daily necessities, food and raiment. The surplus when properly expended is used for his intellectual progress. The nation, as the individual, should reserve a portion of its wealth and make use of it in dealing with the problems which confront the whole people. The results of such work are for the nation's good and therefore can only become efficient for the nation when it becomes the nation's undertaking. And such research cannot be weighed by its practical value only, to apply the term in its every-day sense, for practical value depends upon the financial productiveness of the energy expended. Even in fields in which rich results have already been obtained, great expenditure of thought and energy may be required before practical results become evident from new research. What if the discovery is not practical when first unearthed? All discoveries which, today are the most productive, were at first considered unpractical. All discoveries *grow* practical. And what is time to man?

“Leave time for dogs and apes;
Man has forever.”

As we stand upon the heights of present civilization we view below the glorious achievements of the past. Above and beyond us lie the mists of the future. We behold it in all its mysteries, and feel that from its bosom shall come greater miracles than were ever wrought in the wonderful past. We feel that its call is greater and more potent than ever before. It demands that we institute a greater and a better avenue of approach. The whole creation moves on to the time when God's truth shall be known to all men. Then shall man arise, throw off the clods which oppress his spirit, free his mind, and uplift his soul. Then shall all Nature be to him like an open book and the entire universe minister to his highest spiritual development.

PAUL A. CARLSON, '10.

A Trip to Alaska

Alaska, called by Alaskans "the show place of the earth," may also be truly named the land of resources. Here is employment to suit the choice of any laborer; great possibilities for the prospector are promised in the hills 'round about the towns and villages; abundant material for the scientist and great natural beauty for the artist.

In our trip from Seattle to Skagway we followed the inland course on the peaceful waters of the Pacific. Only a few times were we subjected to strong ocean swells. On these occasions, however, we quite willingly went into retirement for a short space of time, believing that, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." To one who has made this trip, an effort to describe the beauties, the grandeur, and the glory of the ever-changing panorama, seems futile. Each day, yes, each hour, some new interest and delight is presented.

The coast of Alaska as seen on this inside passage is similar to the coast of Maine. It is a thickly wooded and rocky coast, studded with rocky islands, of which there are thousands.

The first effect of our life on ship-board in this northern part of our country was such as is produced by Nature upon a soul become dull, an imagination become sluggish, or upon enthusiasm deadened by routine. We lived during these days in the presence of majestic mountains; *our* mountains they became; mountains towering up above each other, surmounted with snow, while far below their snowy peaks soft white mists were wrapped about them. We never became weary of this sight, and it was with us all day long, each day of our trip.

Then the waterfalls! To us from the boat they were streams of silver, in appearance, as they came tumbling down the mountain sides two and three hundred feet and dashed into foam at the bottom.

When we began to sight ice-bergs, and smell them—as one of our party insisted she could do—we knew we were approaching glaciers, for these big chunks of ice are continually breaking off from the glacier and traveling away. Often times the ice-bergs are separated from the glacier by considerable distance. The ice-bergs are beautiful in color, varying thru all tints and shades of blue and green; some of pure white and some transparent. They vary greatly in shape and size, and as a close approach is made to the glacier, they become so numerous in the channel as to be a source of considerable care and concern to the pilot. Only a small part of the ice-berg is visible, the lower portion extending down into the water to great depth. We sighted several glaciers at a distance and visited beautiful Taku Glacier. The care and skill which were necessary to guide our steamer in and out between the ice-bergs, and the slow rate of speed, made this trip to Taku Glacier of great interest, for we never felt quite sure when we might strike an ice-berg. As we came nearer to it, the "vast river of ice and snow" became a reality to us. In color it presented a bluish cast, and its surface, jagged and uneven. After spending some time about Taku we slowly and carefully picked our way out between the ice-bergs, until we finally left them all behind, with a little feeling of relief as we again resumed speed, but it was well worth any risk which we had made, for we had visited our first glacier!

On our trip we had our share of the days when the skies were cold and gray, dull and leaden and the decks were water-soaked, for it rains in the summer in Alaska, the rainfall sometimes amounting to 100 inches in a season. However, we had beautiful sunsets; it may be that they were more choice because they were of limited number. On the night of our first beautiful sunset, our ship passed

in behind the mountains at 9:30, and so the sun was lost to our vision, but the after-glow was with us at 10:30 and it was still possible to read on deck. The memory of those towering snow-covered mountains reflecting beautiful tints of rose, violet, and gold, the water steeped in the same beautiful color, the color slowly fading until it is finally gone, is such a memory as lingers for a long, long time.

Our steamer was one of the regular boats plying between Seattle and Skagway, which carries passengers and freight. Our traveling companions were for the most part people who were going to Alaska "on business." There were among them prospectors, teachers, missionaries, people having fishing, lumber or mining interests in Alaska, and other people living there who had been to Seattle or Tacoma "on a visit." Interesting indeed were the stories they told us of experiences which had been theirs in this new country.

We stopped at the towns large and small, no feature of our trip proving of more interest than the Indian villages with their smoky huts, dirty children, numerous dogs and totem poles. As the whistle of the approaching steamer announced to the natives the coming in of a boat, we from the deck saw the Indian women start from the hut, with a bag of wares thrown over their shoulders. By the time the boat lands, each Indian woman has chosen her own particular spot for her market place and has spread out moccasins, baskets and bracelets. As we leave the boat on our way "up town" we stop, look and inquire the price and pass on. When the half-hour whistle has summoned the sight-seers back to the steamer and we are hurrying along, we are caught by a report of the "mark down sale" and we find that the prices of the moccasins or baskets

have fallen since our first inquiry. This probably seems to be "too good a bargain to lose" and we succumb. Again the whistle blows and we rush breathlessly up to the boat just as the gang plank is being pulled in, the proud possessor of our Indian basket or bracelet, but to the utter disgust of the gruff old captain, to whom this occurrence is no new experience.

The totem poles of the villages and towns in southeastern Alaska are full of interest and mystery to the tourist unfamiliar with Indian legends. The totem poles illustrate legends which are the nursery stories and traditions of these primitive people. It is said that very little accurate information is obtainable as to the real meaning of the grotesque carvings upon the poles.

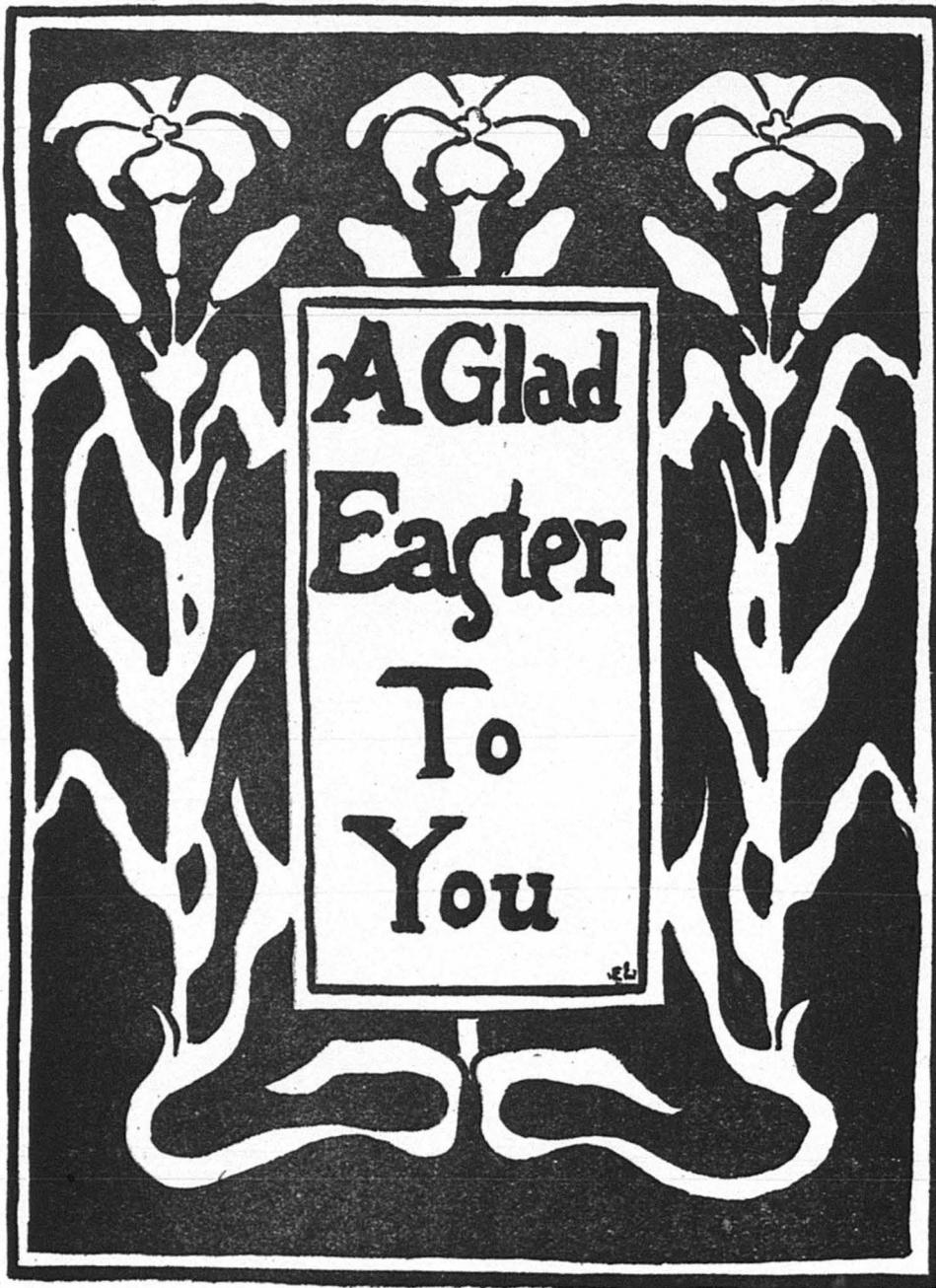
The Alaskan schools are of three different kinds: the government schools for the natives, the mixed schools outside of the incorporated towns, and the regular public schools of the incorporated towns.

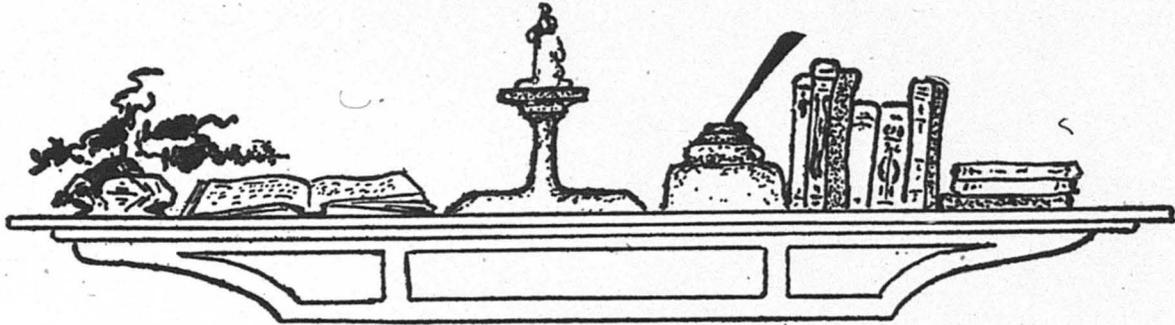
The government schools are supported by an appropriation made by congress. The teachers' salaries range from \$65 to \$125 per month. We visited one of these schools at a small settlement where a cannery was located. More accurately, we visited the teacher, for the pupils were not at school that day. "They never come on steamer days," we were told. The teacher, who was from Missouri, and one other woman, the wife of the manager of the cannery, were the only white women in this Indian settlement.

A trip to Alaska by this inland route means a trip along one thousand miles of coast line, but it is only an introduction to the vast Alaska beyond.

F. C. STUDLEY.







EDITORIAL

Altho it is impossible to define time it is always possible to measure time, and it has been measured in some way ever since man first recognized its passage. The establishment of a scientific unit of time, however, seems to have been a long and slow process, and at the present time, in spite of astronomical observations and mathematical calculations, compensated pendulums and other various correction factors, it is still a source of much argument and innumerable difficulties.

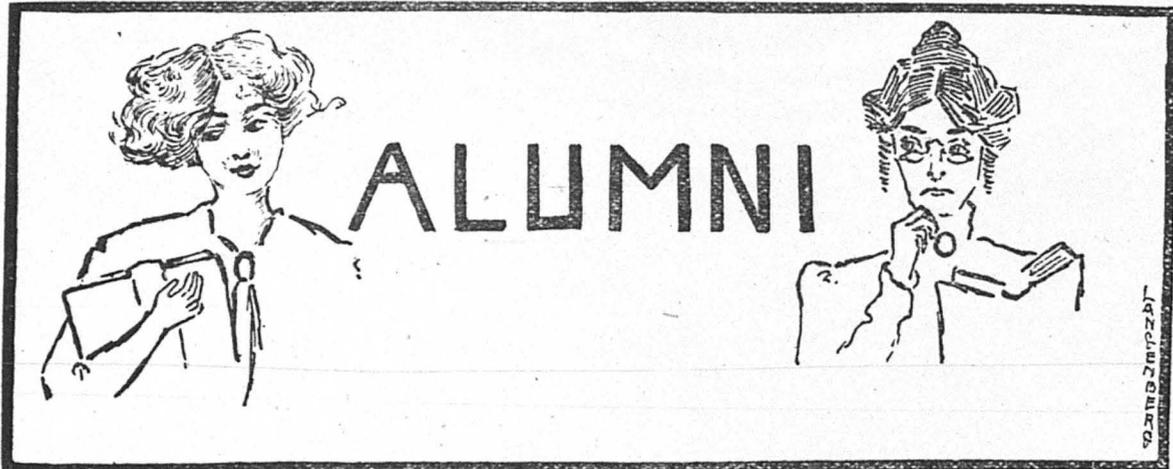
In the course of time various units have been devised for its measurement, first of all, no doubt, the day, man having learned by experience that the time between sunrise and sunset was of the same average duration. Similarly, the native Indian spoke of a certain passage of time as so many moons. The present subdivision of the day into hours, minutes, and seconds is purely artificial, and apparently is derived from the Babylonians. The day, the month, and the year, however, are natural divisions, and it is not so easy to determine precisely their beginnings or endings.

The Egyptians knew that a year contained between 365 and 366 days, but the Romans did not profit by this information, and it was not until 46 B. C. that it was decreed by Julius Caesar that the year should contain 365½ days, except that in every fourth year one addi-

tional day should be added. The Julian calendar made the year on the average contain 365½ days, or too long by 11½ minutes. The error gradually accumulated, until in the sixteenth century the seasons arrived some ten days earlier than they should have done. This error was corrected in 1582 by Gregory XIII by omitting ten days and decreeing that leap year should be omitted in multiples of centuries not divisible by four,

Now many of us may be acquainted with the above facts, but we may not know that the Gregorian calendar was introduced, primarily, in order to keep Easter at the right time of the year. The date of Easter depends on the vernal equinox and according to the Julian calendar the vernal equinox had receded about ten days into February, thus bringing Easter a corresponding number of days earlier.

Again, many of us may not have known that, as above stated, the date of Easter depends on the vernal equinox. As adopted from the Roman practice, Easter Sunday is the first Sunday after the first full moon next following the vernal equinox—full moon being assumed to follow fourteen days after the preceding new moon, and the vernal equinox to fall on March 21. And so we can readily see why it is that Easter is a variable date.



For the first time since leaving the Normal school I am sending a few lines for the Alumni columns of the "Pointer."

I wish to compliment those who have charge of the publication this year on its attractive appearance thruout. The cover design is especially good, in fact, I think it the best one we have ever had. As I looked at the monogram enclosed within the circle, which is the same width as the letters, I thot of the symbolic art of the ancient Egyptians, who used the circle to denote eternity. Thus I read the design, "S. P. N. Forever."

Do not expect anything of a deep or weighty nature from me, for I am sure you receive enough of that character for your every day diet. As the delicate grace notes beautify and embellish a heavy piece of music without being a part of the underlying motive, so a bit of underlying humor (or if you please to call it spice) helps to relieve the profound sagesness of the everyday lesson.

If it were not for the many amusing incidents which happen in classes from time to time, the process of teaching the same subjects day after day, and year after year would become exceedingly monotonous.

Not long since in my class in agriculture, one of the brilliant (?) girls wanted to know if the "fodder" in corn corresponded to the "mother" in vinegar. The same student on hearing of propagation for the first time thot

it meant "the act of tying a stick to a plant for support."

One of the second-year students said the Renaissance was "a race of people;" and another boldly declared the monks to be "copy-rights."

Some members of our High school have an aversion to using the dictionary as much as they should. One day I asked the Sophomore class the meaning of "calaboose." I received the following answers:—"the last car of a freight train;" "a hospital;" "a gallows;" "a pest-house." In the same class I was told "the art of being gentle;" "a discourse on being genial;" "one who is generous," and "something to do with botany," were all fitting definitions for the word "genealogy."

A friend in Milwaukee who works for the Allis-Chalmers company, copied one of the letters that firm received, thinking I would appreciate it. Not wishing to be selfish, I copy it here for the readers of the "Pointer," vouching for it to be a true copy of the original.

Wishek Oct 6 19—

Allis Chalmers Co.

Gentlemen

Yours of 3 et Hand and Blue Prand for engine foundation bolts to be changed the foundation is Buld all of Congrede and if inney change is made it dos Damecht the howl foundation on the reer end

but will change same on your Expences

We have now 7 Blue Prants for Engine House and Engine foundation, and if we hade Engine House and Engine foundation, and if the Engine it wot du us a Lot more goot then all those Plans.

Over

Yours Truly

Wishek Milling Co.
Wishek, N. D.

Please Let us Know Wether You have an engine for us or not it is freasing Hear alreaty and we du not know wether we can Bult a Wall for the Boiler and for The Smoke Stack You toll us on August 28 that the Boiler and Part of seme ar forwartet to Wishek How is it

I wonder which type of speller Mr. Spindler would consider the writer of the above.

In the beginning I said this was to be a

little spice, as it were; and we all know if taken in too large quantities it becomes unnoticeable, so I am going to stop.

In closing, however, I wish to say, that Normal school training certainly does count for much with those following the teaching profession. Two of our High school teachers are college graduates and have degrees; but both have admitted that they wish they had had Normal training. This is especially true when the High school inspector visits our classes and when our superintendent spends a period with us. Although the work seems a grind at times I am sure if you get as much out of your course as some of us did while in school, you will never regret the time you are spending at Normal. Wishing all who are now attending S. P. N. unlimited success in their work, I bring this rambling composition to a close.

H. V. W. WELTY, '05.

EXCHANGES

"The Lawrentian" has some fine articles from a literary standpoint. "The Educational Value of Greek and Latin," "In the Fullness of Time," and "The Possibilities of a Football Banquet" are all very interesting. Read the article, "Shall We Support the Honor System at Lawrence?"

"The Culture of Alfalfa" is the lesson to be imparted in agriculture in the February number of "The Student Farmer."

The December number of "The Bulletin," published by the Central State Normal School of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, contains a suggestive article entitled, "Some Suggestions for Primary Hand Work." "The Rural School Problem" is an interesting topic, which is discussed in the January number of this exchange.

Among the attractive features of "The Criterion," the exchange for the Waupaca High School, is a neat cover-design which adds greatly to its appearance.

"The College Index" for January contains a

very good article on "Scholarship," which aims to make clear what scholarship means. "Foolish Chronicles" in this exchange pictures very vividly that instrument of torture, the alarm clock.

The cover-design of "The Milton College Review" is very artistic. This periodical contains many interesting stories, and has some fine cuts. Where is your exchange department?

Read "Spirit of Efficiency as manifested by the Student Body of an Ideal Normal School," in "The Exponent," edited by the students of the Platteville Normal School. The number for February contains some fine cuts. See "Reverting Back to the Species," on page thirteen of that issue.

"How Make a Country Model School," in "The Eastern Kentucky State Normal Student," is a very instructive article. Location, drainage, decoration of school grounds, water supply, size of building, ventilation, lighting, interior decoration, temperature, and school furniture, are the points treated.

Nuts for Freshmen to Crack

Although these problems are inserted, primarily, for the benefit of Freshmen, yet many of you who are long since past the Freshmen stage, may find a few with a hard shell. Try them.

A man paid \$450 for a team of horses and he sold them for \$400; he then bought the team back again for \$350. Did he gain or lose and how much?

An old lady has a certain number of eggs in a basket. If she took them out by 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's, or 6's there would always be one remaining, but if she took out 7 at a time they would come out even. How many eggs did she have in the basket?

A man boarded the rear end of a train a mile long, at station A. While the train was in motion the man walked to the front end of the train and got off at station B, six miles from station A. How far did the man ride?

The distance from Chicago to New York is 1,500 miles. If a train leave Chicago for New York, going at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and another at the same time leave New York for Chicago, going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, which will be the farther from Chicago when they meet?

A dog runs after a fox which is 10 feet away from him. The first minute he gains 5 feet, the second minute $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and each successive minute one half of the remaining distance. How long will it take the dog to catch the fox?

A visitor, being asked what relation he was to the prisoner whom he was visiting, replied, "Brothers or sisters have I none, but that man's father is my father's son." What relation was the visitor to the prisoner?

A boy bought a pair of shoes for \$4 and gave a \$10 bill in payment. The shoemaker had a neighbor change the bill, and gave the boy his change. The neighbor returned the bill, saying it was counterfeit, and the shoemaker gave him good money for it. What was the loss?

A fish is 15 inches long; the head is as long

as the tail. If the head were twice as long, the head and tail would be as long as the body. How long is each?

A boatman being asked the depth of a river replied: "This pole standing on the bottom reaches 6 feet out of the water, but if the top is moved 12 feet to one side, it becomes level with the water." How deep is the river?

I hire a team to drive to a city 12 miles distant, and return, for \$4. At a cross-road, 6 miles distant, I take a passenger to the city and back to the cross-road. How much should he pay?

If one-fourth of 20 were 3, what would one-third of 10 be?

Two old ladies have each 30 apples. One sells 2 for one cent and the other 3 for one cent. Together they would receive 25 cents. But if I buy one cent's worth from each, I get 5 apples for 2 cents, and the 60 apples sold at this rate would yield 24 cents. Where does the loss come in?

A man is twice as old as his wife was when he was as old as she is now. When she reaches his present age, the sum of their ages will be 100 years. What are their ages?

A snail in climbing a pole 20 feet high goes up 5 feet during the day and slips down 4 feet during the night. How many days will it take the snail to get to the top?

If one were to travel northwest continuously, where would he arrive?

Brevity in letter writing. Can you read the letter?—

Mr. George,
Brook, Pa.
Dear Sir:
Stand take to takings and me
I that you throw my awe those
Yours truly,
Wood,
George Washington,
Mass.

We will publish in the next number of the Pointer the best set of answers to the above questions. We shall be glad to receive answers from the students, the Faculty, or any one interested in these problems.

MusicY. W. C. A.

The Glee club has added another valuable member to its list. This is Carl Katerndahl, a bass of exceptional ability.

The Orchestra has lost two members within the last month. Mr. Ernest Badten, our first clarinetist, has accepted a position in Abbotsford. Mr. Max Friday, cornetist, has also left the city.

Miss Lettie Nelson, one of the members of the Treble Clef club, who withdrew from school before Christmas, on account of ill health, has returned and again resumes her position as alto in the club.

The Orchestra played during the Business Men's banquet in the library club rooms on February 17. That the music was enjoyed was apparent by the hearty applause that followed each selection.

Hereafter on Monday evenings, eight members of the Glee club will meet with eight members of the Treble Clef club to practice some choruses for mixed voices. This promises to be a leading feature along the lines of music.

The Orchestra is at present working on "Largo" by Handel, "Pilgrims' Chorus" from "Tannhaeuser," and an overture-selection from "The Beauty Spot," by De Koven.

The Orchestra is planning on giving a dance at the close of the Lenten season. The proceeds will go towards the pages devoted to this organization in the Iris.

Songs, the words of which are set to the music of popular airs, are taking up the greater part of chorus period. These songs pertain to "George" and will be rendered at the oratorical contest at Oshkosh.

Miss Anna Virum has been playing violin obligatos to several of the songs in general chorus. This adds greatly to the rendition of the songs and more interest is created in chorus.

On February 26 a council, consisting of two delegates from the Senior class of each Normal school and College in the state, was held in Milwaukee. The purpose of this council was to reveal to the girls the variety of occupations and professions open to women, and especially to interest them in the work of a city association. It is hoped that the interest of the graduates in this line of work may be awakened.

Our association was represented by Amy Bloye and Emma Dysland, who left for Milwaukee Friday at 10:12 a. m. That evening they were shown over the Y. W. C. A. building which also serves as the headquarters of the state board. An opportunity was given at this time to see a gymnastic class conducted for the benefit of the shop girls. The council were guests at a semi-monthly party given to the girls of the city by the association.

Saturday morning the regular program was given, consisting of several addresses. Miss Cutler, the national secretary from New York, was the principal speaker.

The first part of the afternoon was given over to shopping and sight-seeing. From four until six the delegates were entertained by the Milwaukee Downer girls, who later acted as guides through the college building. A dainty supper was served at the home of Miss Merrill, president of the Milwaukee association. After supper the girls were again addressed by Miss Cutler.

Sunday morning and evening the members of the council were free to go to churches of their own choosing. In the afternoon a vesper service, open to all young women, was held in the auditorium of the association building. Afterward a light lunch was served and an informal chat ensued. The lunch and chat form a regular feature of the service, and afford the girls of the city a pleasant way of spending Sunday afternoon.

There surely is much of inspiration and pleasure in mingling with the students of other schools and colleges. We realize more clearly that we are but a small part of a mighty body of people who are all striving for the higher education.



SENIORS



The annual oratorical contest was held Feb. 17. The participants were all Seniors and each delivered his selection in an able manner, making it difficult for the judges to render a decision. George Everson won first place and Paul Carlson second. Mr. Everson will represent the school in the Inter-Normal contest which is to be held at Oshkosh this year. The subject of his oration was "American Civic Liberty." It was well written and well delivered and every member of the school feels confident that he will make a good showing in the contest at Oshkosh.

Josephine Collins spent Sunday in Chicago with her sister a short time ago.

Among those who have spent Sunday at home lately are: May McNeil, Charlotte Fox, Fannie Cole, Lucile Davenport, Ina Crockett, Beatrice Brown, Esther Ramsey and Hazel Waltersdorf.

Lettie Nelson has returned to school after a four weeks' illness.

True Hyland and Ella Pratt have been out of school lately on account of illness.

Mr. Smith assured his expressive reading class that he had no interest in rugs, curtains, etc., and that he never wanted to have. Too bad, isn't it?

Quite a little excitement was created in the review geography class when Charlotte Fox made the startling announcement that there was skating all the year around in England.

She stated her authority and cheerfully answered all questions on the subject, but the class could not be convinced, so she finally explained that it was roller skating.

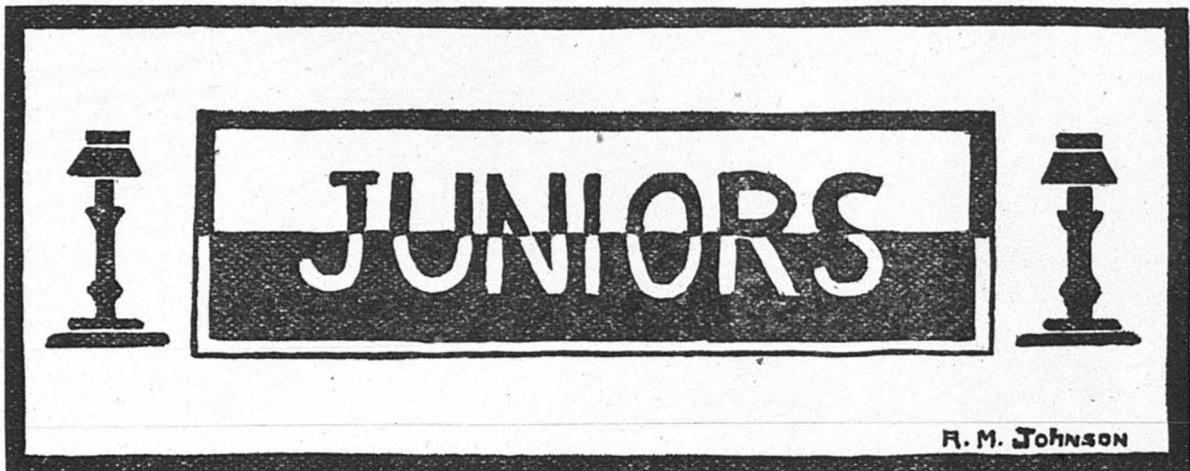
March 19 was the scene of a great event in the Stevens Point Normal. The Senior class gave a fair whose equal has never been witnessed. The fair was widely advertised and many people flocked to see it. It commenced early in the afternoon and lasted until late in the evening. From 5-30 until "all are served" was the supper hour, and a delicious supper it was, served by the domestic science girls.

There were the usual candy booths, fortune-telling tents and the usual games of chance, consisting of the fish pond, the nigger babies, ringing a cane, and many others. One new feature that caught the eye of the public was the tulip garden. The menagerie also was a source of wonderment to many. No one missed seeing the farce and enjoying a hearty laugh over it.

The fair indeed was a great success from a financial as well as a social standpoint. The proceeds will be used for the Iris publication.

A practice teacher was explaining to her pupils the difference between "teach" and "learn." She said, "Would you say I taught you something or learned you something?"

Model Youngster—"Huh! You don't do either."



A JUNIOR ALPHABET.

A is for Ambrose, so full of mirth ;
B is for Batty, a president of worth.

C is for Collins, our true class "sport";
D is for "Dave," of the good-natured sort.

E is for Ethel, who knows a Ton of Law ;
F is for Fun, a companion of us all.

G is for Glennon, a man of affairs ;
H is for Hay who takes no dares.

I stands for Idele, for basket-ball famed ;
J is for Johnson, who Jennie is named.

K is for Kollath, a D. S. girl ;
L is for Larson, who lives in a whirl.

M is for Maurer, who takes her time ;
N is for Nyhus, from the northern clime.

O is for Otto, who fears no Burns ;
P is for Pearl, who good marks earns.

Q stands for Quimby, a wee little lass ;
R is for Raymond, athlete of the class.

S stands for "Stebb," a wonderful voice
has she ;

T stands for "Tommie." as happy as can be.

U stands for all of "U" whose names are

not here ;

V is for Virum, who is simply a dear.

W is for Wadleigh, a teacher of fame ;

X is for Excellence, which we all must
attain.

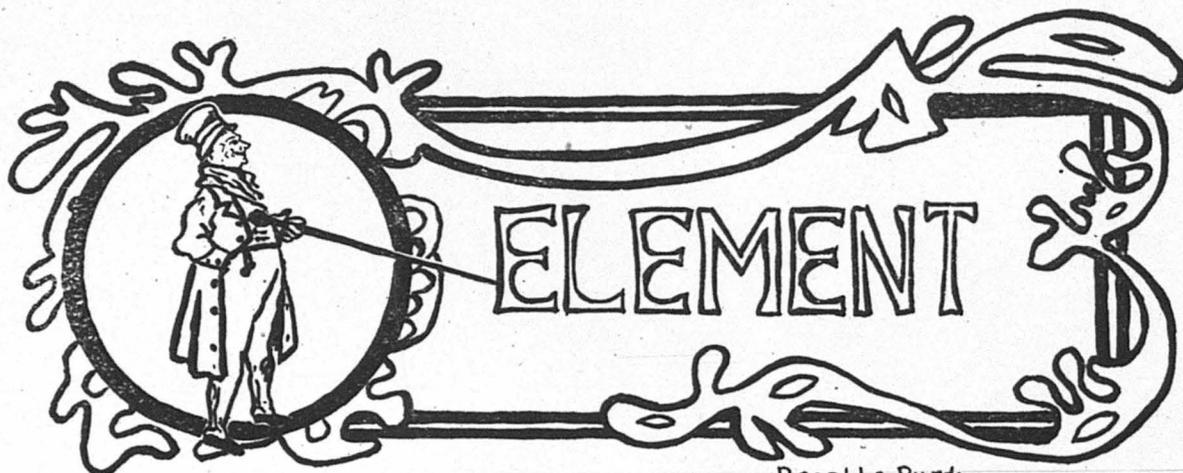
Y is for Young ; may she never grow old ;

Z is for Zest, which the Junior class holds.

The Juniors took active interest in the fair, and contributed generously to making it the success that it was. The Junior girls had charge of the candy booth, and it stands without a doubt that their candy-making fame has by this time spread far and wide. Perhaps this accounts for the increased popularity of the Junior girls.

The class representation in the Iris, under the management of a capable committee is, at present, well under way. We are striving to be the best Junior class which has yet graduated into the "redtops," and mean to demonstrate this in our support of the various school activities of 1910.

1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
Juniors ! Juniors !
1911 !



RoseLLa Purdy.

The Elementary class had a meeting for the purpose of electing the members of the committee for the Iris. Those chosen were William Hansen, Anna Robinson, and Hallie Eberhardt.

The first Elements to be on for Rhetoricals for this year were Mabel Allen, Mary Borgen, Matilda Borgen, Crystal Bigelow, Lulu Gebert, and Alice Gordon. We must say they did very well, and we are quite proud of them and hope the rest of the class will do as well. Their success was no doubt due to their profiting by the excellent example set them by the Seniors, who have been trying to show us what good speaking is.

The people chosen from our class to help promote the fair were Ella Webert and Wilbur Whitney.

In the talks on "Why the different classes should promote the fair to obtain money for the Iris," Mr. Geimer spoke for the Elementary class. As he gracefully (?) ascended the steps (?) to the platform he remarked, "As the Freshmen have laid the foundation, we'll get upon it." Then he stopped. We actually believed that our worthy president had been seized with an attack of stage-fright. His appearance certainly indicated it, and it was rather unusual. But it was only the "calm before the storm." Such a burst of eloquence as followed! It stunned the audience for a

moment. Then the force of his talk broke upon the listeners. The students were not the only ones who were amused. Some of the dignified members of our Faculty seemed fairly convulsed with mirth. The talk doubtless made a "hit."

Professor Collins, in geometry—"What's this problem leading up to, Joe?"

Joe M.—"To something worse."

Miss Myra Bucklin has been at Marshfield for several weeks, teaching in the grades.

The girls' basketball team of the Elementary class has been doing some very good playing at the practice games. They have defeated both Senior and Junior teams, so they ought to stand a pretty good chance of winning the beautiful loving cup, presented to the winning team by Dr. Bischoff.

Professor Lusk says if some of the members of his elementary physics class would cut out some of those Romeo and Juliet affairs on the staircases, they could reach the class in time. Observing the way others mount the stairs, he has very "grave fears" of their ever reaching the top.

If Lynn Grover had lived in the days of the great Olympic games, he would want his crown to be Myrtle, instead of olive leaves.

Present indications are that one of the girls in the Freshman row must be singing "Kumm, oh come with me."



FRESHMEN

The Freshman room is thinning fast, not because our class is really becoming smaller, but because the more ambitious of our members, eager to try their wings as the year advances, have flown away to the assembly room.

For the Roman party, at which the Romans of our school entertained the Germans, the Freshman class supplied the gladiators for the games, and the slaves by whom the banquet was served, as well as such celebrities as "Brutus," "Cassius," and "The Man in the Moon." The following invitation was received by the Germans:

"FRATRES GERMANI SORORES:—

Ducum tua parti foru in museum
Feb. XXV. Tritu cum at VII.
Plente tudu and plente tuet. Ex-
pecto se gladiatores combat, an Vir-
gil, Cicero and mene more Romani.

Welcum tu Germanos."

Odin and Wysocki represent the Freshman class on the school basket ball team. They take turns in playing center. In the game with Chippewa Falls, Odin made some exceptionally good plays and we are very proud of him.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Wysocki is ill and cannot come to school. We hope he will soon return as he helps to make the room

look cheerful.

Leone Carley is ill and has been absent for about two weeks. He is sadly missed by the class and will be welcome when he returns.

Salvin Paulson, one of our former class members, has moved to Wausau. At the present time he is not going to school, but is working for the Telephone company. While he was here he was an active member of the class and we are sorry he left.

Mr. P. (in Civics)—"Could a railroad be run thru the Normal school according to this act?"

Class—"No."

Mr. P.—"Well, but a railroad cannot run around every chicken coop it comes to."

The Freshman class extends their thanks to Mr. Geraldson and Mr. Wm. Dineen for their share in the finding of the ice-cream freezer. We also appreciate their kindness in testing the ice-cream before they permitted us to eat it, as they were afraid it might have consumptive germs in it, and they would rather get the germs than permit us to, because they know that we are of more importance than they are.

Miss Gilruth (in second year Latin class)—
"What is it, Reid?"

Reid—"Was Virgil a man or woman?"

Miss Gilruth—"Which was he, William?"

William—"I don't know."

Forum

The Forum is enjoying regular and well attended meetings. The present standard of work has not been excelled this year, tho athletics, as in the football season, again interferes with literary activity, as the Forum is represented on the team by Capt. James Burns, Raymond Birdsall, Conover McDill, Carl Odin, Walter Horn, and Austin Means.

The Forum has taken the initiative in arranging for a debate between the four societies, such organizations to be represented by one debater. Since "birds of a feather flock together," the Forum senator will, in all probability, be allied with a daughter of the Arena against the Greek and the Redskin.

In the annual argumentative tourney between the Order of the Athenaeum and the Forum Fraternity, to be held in May in the Castle de Normal, in order to determine the justice of the cause, Resolved, That the commission form of government, as provided by Sec. 448 of the Wisconsin laws of 1909, is preferable to the system now in use in Wisconsin cities of the second, third, and fourth classes," the latter will be represented by Champions Somers the Red, Geraldson! Ultra Mare-Norsk, and De Nean La-Agile-Tongue, respectively mounted on the invincible steeds Brillancy, Logic, and Force. All are tried and proven knights errant, sworn to unhorse the rider of any argument.

Edward Mach will represent the Forum society in the debate to be held between the four societies.

Fred Somers conducted parliamentary practice for the Arena society on March 11. It is well to be up on parliamentary practice, boys.

David Kumm says that his favorite hobby is "evolution." Methinks there will be a "revolution of evolution" when "Davis" gets started.

Arena

On February 18, Professor Spindler addressed the Arena. His practical and instructive talk has done much toward arousing a greater society spirit and interest among a majority of the girls.

He spoke of the importance of a literary society and stated that no organization of a school offers greater means for improvement to its members.

As regards our own work, he told us frankly that he feared we leaned a little too much toward the social side. He missed the gavel and he failed to see half the books from the library piled up here and there, as one would always see in the boys' society rooms. He advised that we pay more attention to rules of order and have things move with a more business-like air.

Following out Mr. Spindler's suggestion, the program committee has decided that parliamentary practice shall be given a part of our time each week. Mr. Carlson kindly assisted us in our first lesson in this field February 25.

The Misses McGee, Ellis, Hazen and Davy have recently become members of the Arena.

The following program was given Feb. 18:

Piano Solo.....	Chrystal Bigelow
A District School.....	Esther Thompson
The Native Filipino.....	Eva Shult
Address.....	Prof. Spindler
Piano Solo.....	Margaret Tozier
	Business meeting.

Every possible effort is being made to improve the literary work in the society. The programs are posted early, affording plenty of time for preparation to those who appear.

The critic's report is a new feature of the programs and it is planned that some member of the Faculty make this criticism at as many meetings as possible.

Ohioesa

Two of our programs during the month of February were devoted to the study of the lives of the two great Americans who were born in that month. Although the deeds and the character of Washington and Lincoln are universally known, it proved very interesting to study their lives from different points of view. On the evening of February eighteenth, the meeting was opened by responding to roll-call with various sayings of Washington's. Papers were read, portraying the life of Washington as a child, as a statesman, and as the Father of his Country. The comparative value of the services rendered by these two patriots was brought out in a debate on the following question: "Resolved, That Washington did more for his country than Lincoln did." Good arguments were presented by both sides, and the judge's decision was in favor of the negative.

Our society pins have arrived and now distinguish the Indian girls from their "pale-face" sisters. We are proud to say that our society has been the first in this school to choose a society pin.

The program planned for March 4 was postponed for one week on account of the last number of the lecture course, which was scheduled for that evening.

Our Athenaeum brothers are very kind in helping us with our programs. At one of our last meetings we were favored with a splendid piano solo by Mr. Leslie McCoy.

Miss Amy Hennessey, one of our members, has been obliged to leave school and go home on account of ill health. Miss Hennessey was acting as substitute in the grades at Plainfield when she was taken sick. After returning to Stevens Point she was unable to attend school and, consequently is spending the remainder of this quarter at her home in Hayward, for rest and recreation. We expect and sincerely hope to have Amy with us again at the beginning of the fourth quarter.

Athenaeum

The meetings of our society have been slightly interrupted during the past few weeks on account of the basket-ball games and other attractions. There has been, however, a very good attendance, which proves that there is a desire on the part of each member to do his best in carrying out the work of the society. Among our new members of this year there is a commendable enthusiasm for the society, and interest in its success, which not only lends inspiration and encouragement to the other members, but also to themselves. Special interest has been taken in the line of parliamentary practice, which has become a regular feature of each program. Over a dozen copies of "Robert's Rules of Order," which is the text used in this work, have been procured by our members, so that they may receive more benefit from the work by individual study of the problems arising in the discussions.

We had the pleasure of hearing a very instructive talk by James Burns, an old member of our society, on February 4. He told of some of his adventures and experiences in the West, dwelling chiefly on the life on the cattle ranches.

Work has been commenced in our society on the annual Forum-Athenaeum debate. The Athenaeum debating team consists of: Paul Carlson, John Weinberger, and Mark Billings. The question which has been presented to the Forum by the Athenaeum is: Resolved, That the Commission Form of Municipal Government, as provided by Chapter 448 of the Wisconsin Laws of 1909, is preferable to the present system of government in use in Wisconsin cities of the second, third and fourth classes.

John Weinberger, a member of our society, accompanied the basketball team to Chippewa Falls on March 11.

Paul Carlson has been substituting the past few weeks at Colby for Max Walthers, a former member of our society.



ATHLETICS

Much interest and enthusiasm has centered in the basketball games since our last issue. Although the boys have had regular practice only a short time they have shown up in excellent form in their games. They have been victors in every contest and can justly be proud of their record. The school attendance and spirit has been highly satisfactory and we hope for a continuance of the same during the coming games.

Normal-Stevens Point High School.

On February 18 the Normal met the local High school. Both were expectant of victory and a large number of supporters of each team were present. The contest was a hard fought one from the beginning. The Normal got the lead and held it throughout the game. Score 17 to 24. Line-up was as follows:

Normal	High School
McDill.....f.....	Coye-Rosenow
Birdsall.....f.....	Pierce
Odin-Halverson.....c.....	Moen
Pierce.....g.....	Ondracek
Burns.....g.....	Love
Referee—Moran.	Umpires—Woodworth, Collins.

Normal vs. Stanley High School.

A preliminary game was played between the Normal Grammar school and St. Peter's school. The Grammar boys proved to be superior to the St. Peter's boys in basket throwing and rolled up a score of 15 to 3.

The Stanley team proved somewhat of a surprise. They are a light team but proved to be quick in passing and accurate in throwing for goals. The Normal boys proved to be slow in the first half, allowing their opponents to run up a score of 7 to 4.

In the second half our boys came back determined to win. Team work and expert basket shooting soon evened the score. Fast passing and team work carried the ball up and down the floor for both sides, yet neither side could make the coveted goal. At times the ball balanced on the rim of the basket while the crowd held their breath in suspense. When time was called the score was a tie. It was agreed to play till either side scored two points. Stanley fouled and Pierce dropped the ball in from a free throw. After fifteen minutes of strenuous playing and intense excitement on the part of the audience, Burns, from over half the length of the floor, tossed the ball squarely into the meshes, giving us three points in the lead. Score 18 to 21 in favor of the Normal.

Waupaca High School vs. Grand Rapids High School.

These two teams were ordered to play off on our gymnasium floor, March 5, by the U. W. basket-ball manager for representation in the state tournament at Madison. Both teams were strong and played a great game, Waupaca winning out by a score of 21 to 17. The lineup:

Waupaca	Grand Rapids
Parish.....rf.....	Wood
Breit.....c.....	G. Smith
Galloway.....lf.....	A. Smith
Hoffcott.....lg.....	Arpin
Williams.....rg.....	Johnson

Referee—Catlin, Appleton. Umpire—Moran, Stevens Point.

Normal vs. Chippewa Falls High.

Chippewa gave us cause to remember her from football and here was a chance to even matters. Chippewa led in the first half, but our boys came back with their accustomed second half rally and won out by a score of 26 to 22. Lineup:

Normal	Chippewa
Odin.....c.....	Hunt
Pierce.....rg.....	Zieski
Burns.....lg.....	Tarr
McDill.....lf.....	Erickson
Birdsall.....rf.....	Hodgins

Officials—Moran and Schmidt.

Girls' Basket Ball Tournament.

Great interest and enthusiasm is shown in the girls' basketball tournament, which will be held the ninth week of the present quarter. Pressing demands are made upon the time of the individual students and it has been with much difficulty that the requisite time could be obtained for practice. Juniors and Seniors have met on Mondays and Freshmen and Sophomores on Thursdays. For the

A system has been inaugurated in the Normal whereby a lecture on some subject of the day will be delivered weekly. The first lecture of this sort was delivered by Dr. T. H. Hay, founder and proprietor of the River Pines Sanatorium, on the subject of tuberculosis.

After briefly describing the disease, lung consumption, Dr. Hay dwelt at some length on the principal source of the contagion—the bacilli of the consumptive's sputum. Roughly estimating, says Dr. Hay, one consumptive ejects daily as many as seven billion bacilli. These bacilli, spreading in numerous ways,

last few weeks the class teams have tried to get in some work on Saturday mornings.

As a special inducement this year Dr. Bischoff has offered to the class champions of the school a handsome silver loving cup. This cup will be left in the care of the school to be competed for each year. Last year the Juniors won the school championship. This year it is impossible to predict results, consequently the gift of the cup has done much to arouse spirit. We greatly appreciate the offered trophy and heartily thank Dr. Bischoff.

The dates of the preliminary contest are not yet settled, but the finals will come on Thursday evening, March 24. The line up will probably be as follows:

Seniors	Juniors
Scott.....f.....	Moehrke
Ziegler.....f.....	Borgia
Dorney.....g.....	Toering
Hainer.....g.....	Warne
Waltersdorf.....c.....	Young
Dorney.....capt.....	Young
La Duke.....sub.....	Nyhus
Thompson.....sub.....	McCoy-Dysland

Elementary	Freshmen
Robinson.....f.....	Kelsey
Wilson.....f.....	Hermanson
Wysocki.....g.....	R. Ross
Becker.....g.....	C. Doxund
A. Doxund.....c.....	Oster
Doxund.....capt.....	Kelsey
Webert-Loberg.....subs.....	Brown-McPhail

ultimately find their way into the lungs of others, where, if not destroyed, they begin their deadly work. To successfully fight tuberculosis we must strike at the root of the evil, "the detestable spitting habit," in which so many people are adept. It is the teacher's business, says Dr. Hay, to imbue her pupils with detestation and aversion for the filthy habit, so that they will forever abstain from it.

As further preventives, Dr. Hay said, "Eat plenty of good food at the right time, drink plenty of water, breathe pure air, let light abound in all living rooms, adjust clothing to the weather, don't study too hard, and get plenty of sleep."

The address was enjoyed by all and we look forward to the coming talk with pleasure.



WIT AND HUMOR

Eva La D.—“You know I studied that history lesson so hard last night that I stuffed the whole cheese down Pat.”

Wanted—Small contributions from members of the expressive reading class to buy an ear trumpet for Professor Smith.

Mother—“Willie, why are you twisting your face and squirming around in that ridiculous manner?”

Little Willie—“Mamma, I just can't help harboring the mental delusion that my back itches.”—Ex.

Teacher—“Who was the first man?”

Pupil—“Dr. Cook; first at the top of Mt. McKinley, first at the north pole, and—”

Teacher—“Adam was the first man.”

Pupil—“Oh, perhaps he was, if you include foreigners.”—Ex.

For review, the teacher asked each of her class of small boys who had been having oral lessons on famous poems, to write a stanza of one from memory. This is what little Willie Jones wrote:

“Liza gramen allry mandus
Weekun maker Liza bline.
Andy parting leave B. handus
Footbrin Johnnie Sandsa time.”—Ex.

Wanted—A 25 cent bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup by Professor Smith to soothe

the young lady members of the expressive reading class.

Prof. C.—“Can't you remember anything?”

M. R.—“I always forget what I remember.”

A pretty school teacher noticing one of her charges idle, said sharply:

“John, the devil always finds something for idle hands to do. Come up here and let me give you some work.”

Miss Hazen is kept busy “Dodge-ing.”

Miss Flanagan, when telling about the selection of home decorations, says that the place for a dog is not on the rug, but hanging up on the wall.

Mistress Mary, quite contrary,
How do your tresses grow?

With a rat in front

And a switch behind

And a dozen curls of a ready-made kind
And ten little curls in a row.—Ex.

FIRST SIGNS OF SPRING.

1. Fred Ambrose appears with his head shaved.
2. Anna Schaffer wears a gingham dress.
3. A visitor arrives wearing a lace hat,
4. Thomas Olson has parted with some of his locks.

Teacher—“What do you notice first when

you enter a strange house?"

Pupil—"The door."—Ex.

Ruth Blackman while telling a children's story in kindergarten methods, completed it in the following manner: "The cow was coming home from pasture, the little girl ran to meet her and the cow wagged her tail."

Professor Smith says that his room smells "mousy" at times.

You are mistaken, Mr. Smith. It must be the "rats."

Professor Patterson—"What objection have you to the principles of Willam Lloyd Garrison?"

Miss Bliefert—"He flooded the South with his pamphlets which incited the negroes to resurrection."

Prof. P.—"They were not quite prepared for that."

We wonder why—

Mame Roach is always singing, "Not because your hair is curly."

Carl Katerndahl never faces the front of the room.

Merle Cartmill wears such high-heeled shoes.

Genevieve Clifford always chews gum.

C. McDill has such a tired look.

Mark Billings always looks so "rosy."

M. Dorney is always happy.

An Irishman was sitting in a depot smoking, when a woman came in, and, sitting down beside him, remarked: "Sir, if you were a gentleman you would not smoke here."

"Mum," he said, "if you were a lady, ye'd sit farther away."

Pretty soon the lady burst out again: "If you were my husband I'd give you poison."

"Well, mum," returned the Irishman, as he puffed away at his pipe, "if ye wuz me wife, I'd take it."

He (gushingly)—"Your eyes tell me much."

She (icily)—"Your breath tells me more."

First Student—"I woke up at 7:10 this morning and got to my 8 o'clock class."

Second Student—"Really, how could you?"

First Student—"Easy; my watch was fast."

Carlyle Whitney—"Do lightning rods attract electricity from the clouds?"

Prof. Lusk—"No, they aren't usually hitched to the clouds, you know."

Prof.—"Tell me what the significance of the American eagle is that is shown on American money."

Student—"It is an emblem of its swift flight."

Visitor to Senior girl—"Do you girls have shower baths in your dressing rooms here at school?"

Senior girl—"Yes, but we are using them only until the vacuum cleaners come."

David Kumm says he wears number ten shoes. "O, what a waste of shoe-leather, and what stumbling blocks they must be!"

Teacher of Ethics—"Is it right for Davis Kumm to place obstacles and obstructions (his feet) in the path of students on their way to the ethics class?"

What they will give up during Lent:

R. G. Patterson will abstain from giving zeros.

F. N. Spindler will not crack a joke.

Fred Somers will stay out of the library.

May McNeel will stop looking at Mr. Smith.

John Geimer will abstain from thinking and talking about his own good points.

Bill Dineen will cut his hair and quit curling it.

Minnie Faber will abstain from working on the Pointer, Iris, and the fair.