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THE POINTER

SERIES II. VOL. III

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THE STATE ORATORICAL CONTEST

OUR ORATOR



MELVILLE BRIGHT

MELVILLE BRIGHT PLACES FOURTH

Mr. Bright on the evening of the oratorical contest was first on the program. This is taken by some to be a disadvantage, but let that be as it may. Our orator displayed himself to be of the calibre that suggests strength and confidence, the kind of speaker who is both convincing and pleasing to listen to. The judges of the contest awarded him fourth place. The title of his oration was "Implements of Progress."

Mr. Bright's delivery was excellent. His plea was for leaders, both radical and conservative, for men who will follow their conscience instead of the crowd; men who can shape the problem of our destiny while they are malleable and who can weld them into a chain of law whose links cannot be broken in dark and stormy periods. The audience was visibly impressed by the strength of his delivery, so that they were well pleased to hear the judges' decision, which came some little while after the last oration.

LEVINE OF SUPERIOR WINS CONTEST

Christenson, Milwaukee Takes Second

The annual state inter-Normal oratorical contest was held in Stevens Point on Friday, March 17. The nine Normals were represented not only by their orators, but by large delegations of students as well. La Crosse sent their band, male quartet and other students. Milwaukee was represented by their Glee club; River Falls, their male quartet. The Whitewater delegation numbered over fifty. Oshkosh, Platteville and Superior were represented. Eau Claire sent their school band.

The day was spent in entertaining the visiting delegations. At 11 a. m. the annual business meeting was held. Each school is allowed three delegates at this meeting. Stevens Point was represented by Profs. Clark and La Duke, secretary and treasurer, respectively, and by Walter Graunke, and Sam L. Moreau. Various business matters were attended to.

At 2 p. m. the visiting delegations and the students of Stevens Point Normal gathered in the Normal auditorium and an interesting mass meeting was held. Prof. Watson was master of ceremonies. Musical numbers were rendered by various delegations and responses given by the faculty representatives of the respective Normal schools. Responses by Miss McQuilkin of Superior; J. R. Cotton of Whitewater and J. W. T. Ames of Eau Claire, were very spirited. The La Crosse male quartet especially pleased the audience and was repeatedly applauded.

At 5 p. m. a general reception and dance were held in the gymnasium. At 6 p. m. the visiting faculty delegates were entertained at dinner served by the Home Economics department, while the visiting students were taken care of at Nelson Hall.

The evening program opened at 7:15 with several numbers by the Milwaukee Normal Glee

club. At 8:00 the La Crosse band gave several numbers. At 8:30 the oratorical contest began with Kenneth Kyle, president of the Inter-Normal Forensic League, acting as chairman.

The program was carried out as follows:

1. "Implements of Progress"—Melville Bright.

2. "Makers of Men"—C. L. Christensen.

Music—River Falls Male Quartet.

3. "A Plea for China"—C. M. Joungbluth.

4. "Modern Nationalism"—Ralph Levine.

Music—La Crosse Male Quartet.

5. "The Greater Fellowship"—Melvin Thompson.

6. "The Heritage of Democracy"—Alden Losby

Music—Whitewater Ladies' Quintet.

7. "The Constitution and the Law"—Bauer Bulinger.

8. "America's Duty"—Edmund Hitt.

9. "Man to Man"—Gomer Williams.

Music—Stevens Point Normal Glee club.

Music—La Crosse Normal School band.

Music—Eau Claire Normal School band.

Music—Audience.

At 12:00 p. m. the decision of the judges was rendered, which was as follows:

Fourth place, Melville Bright of Stevens Point.

Third place, Melvin Thompson of River Falls.

Second place, C. L. Christensen of Milwaukee.

First place, Ralph Levine, of Superior

The contest was a success from every point of view. Decisions were based on thought, manuscript and delivery, but especially on delivery. Ralph Levine, the Superior orator and winner of first place, goes to the Inter-State contest to be held at Macomb, Ill., on May 5, as Wisconsin's representative.

THE WINNING ORATION

Mr. Levine's oration, which was awarded first place, defined modern nationalism as a condition of selfishness, egoism and hatred, breeding the germs of international struggles and human bloodshed, and his message sounded a plea for world patriotism with its attending blessings of universal peace on earth and a true brotherhood among men as a solution to the big world problems of today. The recent peace conference was scored as having failed to accomplish but two temporary provisions, a ten year naval holiday and a four power treaty. The oration proposed the organization of a modern holy alliance as the real answer of the people to their prayers. Following is his oration:

The Peace Conference is over. The newspapers have proclaimed the verdict to the world—a naval holiday, a four power treaty, a Shantung agreement. We had fervently hoped that the national selfishness, the mutual suspicion, and hatred of the world, so common in the past, had been purged by the sacrifices of the last "international massacre." But our hopes seem to have been in vain; for we found around the table at Washington not statesmen with visions of world welfare, but zealous patriots of national aggrandizement. There in that assemblage sat Briand, the Frenchman; Balfour, the Englishman; Baron Kato, the Japanese; and shall we say Lodge, the American. A ten year naval holiday, a four power treaty—

these temporary provisions are practically the only result of all our great preparations. The scrapping of a few battleships is to be the realization of our hopes. The organization of a modern Holy Alliance is the answer to our prayers for peace. It is evident that the world has already forgotten its lesson, which it should have learned forever, from the thousands of nameless graves in the poppy fields of Flanders.

When the history of our generation shall be written, among its great achievements will be recorded this Washington Conference; but from the beginning it was doomed to partial failure by the kind of statemanship which our civilization has produced.

Throughout the ages, in the development of society, there has been an underlying force, self preservative in its nature, first noticeable in the individual and later evidenced in the social group. This ever-growing force, which men have come to call nationalism, has accomplished great good in the world. It has merged the unreasoning and anarchic feudal and tribal loyalty into a larger and broader loyalty for country. It has built up strong individual nations. It has fashioned a tiny island kingdom in the Atlantic into a vast world empire upon whose dominions the sun never sets. This spirit of nationalism has taken a handful of religious outcasts, stranded on the bleak New England shores, and made of them a glorious commonwealth, whose activities are bounded only by the confines of the universe, whose counsel is sought in world parliaments; and whose legions in the last war saved humanity from destruction.

But in this spectacular evolution, our eyes have been blinded by the glamour of evident achievements. We have failed to see that the same selfishness, which in ages past prompted the individual to take from his brother for his own gratification, is still present in our national activities. Despicable personal selfishness has not disappeared with our development; it has grown to national provincialism. We inculcate this provincialism in the hearts of little children when we teach them a deep and blind loyalty to country. We encourage it when we instill in them a suspicion towards the rest of humanity. It was this provincialism in Germany which loosed the demons from hell to wreak a terrible vengeance on a helpless world in 1914; and when the battlefields of Europe had been thoroughly drenched with the life-blood of your loved ones, this same provincialism dictated the treaty of Versailles, a treaty in which national aggrandizement took precedence over the rights of humanity.

From the cultivation through the centuries of narrow, false ideas, of mutual suspicion and hatred, of a mistaken concept of life, has come a harvest of systematized reigns of terror. During these frenzies, men like beasts in modern jungles of barbed wire, poison gas, and liquid fire rushed at each others' throats in mad orgies of hatred. Countless numbers of people, who had no interest nor understanding even of the quarrel in hand, have been made helpless victims of the war god's

lust, and have paid the penalty in epidemic, starvation, outrage, and death. The horrors of the battlefield sink into insignificance beside the degradation and agonies of the innocent non-combatants.

And in the midst of these barbarous onslaughts, we boast of an enlightened, twentieth century civilization. But what is this civilization? Are the criteria of a civilized society determined by material progress, by the power to enslave the forces of nature, by the ability to put the very elements to shame by artificial means of destruction? If so, we are civilized. If the ruthless slaughter of millions of babes is the civilized method of settling men's disputes, if the sacrificing of innocent lives is the civilized means of obtaining international justice, then indeed can we boast of a high degree of civilization. God, shall we forever grope blindly in the dark, driven by our own selfishness to our mutual destruction? Shall we forever continue to hear the cries of the oppressed? Shall we forever continue to hear the heart-rending appeals of suffering humanity, "Give to keep body and soul together. Give to enable us to reconstruct our broken lives. Give to cure the diseases of our sufferers, to clothe our naked, to feed our millions of starving."

Nearly two thousand years have passed since the lowly Nazarene gave to the world the doctrine of "Peace on earth, good will toward men," but the war god's trumpet still has the power to drown the voice of Peace. The throbbing war drums still beat the measure that turns sane men into beasts. We cannot hide our primitive passions by the veneer of material progress. We cannot call ourselves civilized as long as selfishness and hatred are incorporated in the social group. We are not civilized as long as we continue to blind our eyes and deaden our conscience by a false philosophy. We are not civilized if we believe in the nation's right to steal, to pillage, to murder. We are not civilized if we allow the germ of national egoism, national selfishness to breed international suspicion and hatred. The events of the past few years are evidence that we have advanced only a short distance on the road of true civilization, and what is still more serious, the very stage of development we have reached through the centuries of human progress is now being threatened.

The Washington Conference has been too futile to be effective. The world is growing very weary of conferences infected with the germ of selfish nationalism, resulting in the formation of new alliances of a few world powers. It sees in such diplomacy only more wars and more suffering. It is growing very tired of armed camps and mortal combats.

The recent tragedy has been too gigantic to be repeated. It cannot be in vain that our boys are now sleeping in Flanders fields, in the bogs of Myserian lakes, under the trackless wastes of Siberia, or in the bosom of the mighty Atlantic. The prophecy for world peace sounds clear above the tumult of universal chaos. "God's in His Heaven," all must be "well with the world."

To doubt this is to deny the existence of a God of Justice. To doubt this is to admit the inevitable failure of mankind itself. Out of the wreck of empires and of shattered ideals we must build anew, a more solid foundation, a more permanent superstructure. The evil this war has wrought, the selfishness which has been manifested in this conference, have opened our eyes to the true condition of our time. The magnitude and attending horror of the one, and the evident stupidity of the other have been to us as the handwriting on the wall in the banquet chamber of Belshazzar. We are not cowards, we will face the issue. Shall we have modern nationalism with its selfishness, its egoism and hatred continually breeding the germs of international struggles and human bloodshed, or shall we have world patriotism with its attending blessings of universal peace

on earth and a true brotherhood among men?

After the awakening from the past few years, there can be but one answer to this question. This answer stands like a blazing sun, whose brilliant rays shine down upon a chaotic world bearing a message of hope, patriotism, a new and greater patriotism built upon the foundation of humanity, and bounded only by the infinity of God Almighty who loves us all. This new world patriotism like a pillar of fire shall lead the peoples of the earth into the promised land of mutual trust, international justice, and good will among men. When these dreams of world welfare shall have been realized, the destructive influences of modern nationalism will cease to exist, and the "war drum" will throb "no longer, and the battle flags" will be "furl'd in the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the world."

MILWAUKEE, SECOND HONORS

C. L. Christensen of Milwaukee, winner of second place, is a natural orator who spoke on "Makers of Men." His expression was particularly good and his delivery polished, the speaker possessing a personality which held the close attention of the audience. The oration dwelt upon the industrial problem of the 20th century and appealed for an intelligent interest in the labor problem and for industrial freedom. Following is the oration in full:

"They are free whom the truth makes free, and all are slaves besides." Based upon this principle, thirteen colonies set out in the year 1776 to take their place among the nations of the earth. By recognizing the rights of individuals this infant republic was able to survive those first years of trial. In granting the right of individual expression she developed leaders, and Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln thus became known among the builders of empire.

Although conditions are ever changing, yet the fundamental principle of freedom through truth is eternal. But as we move onward we reveal new truths and interpret the old with greater vision. Hence every day brings us closer to our ideal. Every new idea discovered; every untrue theory disproved, tends toward the greater realization of America's ideal of freedom.

For two centuries we have marched onward and upward toward that ideal, at time outgrown, but unyielding institutions blocking our path, have made it necessary for us to send forth armies to clear the way for a higher civilization. Now we have just emerged from our last great struggle in which two million Americans proved that we had not forgotten our ideal. Though we emerged from that struggle victorious yet the strain revealed to the nation one great problem. Men began to question the soundness of American institutions and clouds of unrest settled over the nation. In the industrial world strikes and other labor troubles were not unusual. Such disturb-

ances have been decreasing of late and employers are again becoming the dictators.

But does this apparent decrease in labor troubles mean that the problem is automatically solved? Look about you. Conservative government estimates state that there are three and one-half million men who are today unemployed. In the face of such a condition, is there anyone who will say the problem is solved?

Personal investigation in a Wisconsin industrial city, with a population of 58,000 inhabitants, revealed that from the beginning of the industrial depression up to February 1, 1921 there were 12,000 men thrown out of employment. By a rotation of jobs on municipal work, this city was able to supply about 300 men with employment. These men were paid about \$16.80 per week, but as they only worked one week in three this meant an average of \$5.60 on which to live. The picture of the homes of men who were receiving such wages is not pleasant to look at. Scantly fed children in rags and mothers unable to relieve them. We speak of starving children in Europe. We need not go there to find them. You may ask, how can people live under such conditions? This is the answer. During the month of August 1921, there were approximately 400 families in that city receiving direct municipal aid.

Bad as conditions are, low as wages may be, however, I venture to make this bold assertion: The labor problem is more than a problem of wages or living conditions. It is a problem of the human soul.

Back in 1865 Abraham Lincoln abolished forever the use of the auction block in the sale of human services. Did I say forever? Boston, Massachusetts! 1921! The auction block once more! Had you been in that city a few months ago, you might have noticed a wooden platform erected on a corner in the business part of the city. Around it are great crowds of people. As you approach you can hear the auctioneer shouting. In the center of the platform you see a man with up-

rolled sleeves, displaying his brawny muscles. The auctioneer makes his last call and as he shouts, "Sold to the highest bidder for \$22 a week," you suddenly realize the meaning of the scene. Your first reaction may be that here is a novel method of relieving unemployment. Later you question, should such a method be necessary in our modern civilization? Then the horror of it all begins to dawn on you and without bitterness, but in doubt and desperation, you may cry out, "Oh, my America! Where are you going?"

There may be those who could say that the mass of our industrial workers today belong to the driftwood of society, who would condemn any who attempt to raise their social standing. But you who have hearts of pity, who believe that we do move forward with the years, you will not condemn them.

There may be those who would cast aside our social order saying that justice cannot be obtained in a system with such faults. But you who love governmental justice, who believe that there can be no liberty without law, if you still cherish the American ideal of freedom through truth, must find another way.

But is there another way? Must we accept either of these policies, the one which says "hands off, preserve a static order at all cost;" the other which says, "down with our social order. Build a society where labor rules." Yes, there is another way. Through two centuries of trials on the field of battle and in the problems of peace, America has never failed. She will not fail now. But such an assertion, is only the optimism of ignorance, unless we find the cause for our present social unrest and seek to remove that cause. To localize the blame; to say that the entire evil is due to any one cause, is dangerous. However, we can see clearly the motive which has dominated industry. We can see that material production has been the final aim. For two centuries America has lived and produced. With our natural resources we have made ourselves wealthy until today, we stand the richest nation on earth. We have manufactured more material goods than any other nation and have achieved the name of being the most efficient of all world powers. But what a price we have paid for a crown of lead!

Mr. Albert S. Bond, president of the Packard Piano company, says "The average manufacturer is so intent upon the merchandise he is making that he forgets the most important element in his organization, the workers." In our effort to

become commercially supreme, we have subordinated the welfare of the individual to the welfare of our social system. But no social system can endure permanently, if it disregards the rights of the individuals which comprise it. What does it matter if we accumulate all the wealth of all the world, if in so doing we must ride rough shod over the American principle of individual expression? Subjugation of individuals may produce a German super-army, but it will never insure an eternal American state. For America is not simply the name of a tract of land, but of a living spirit. That spirit, if it is to continue living, must grow, and to grow, it must stimulate the greatest possible human development. The dominant motive of all industry, therefore, should not be making money, but making men.

Our task therefore, is the correction of a mistaken motive. Substitution of the motive of human development will mean a new social order more nearly in harmony with the golden rule. It cannot be done, you say? But it has been done, and already this new motive has brought industrial peace to a host of American factories. However, the public must play its part. The employer who has been accustomed to consider markets and finances first, and men second, will require the realization that the public is willing to pay for justice. He must know that the public asks for more than merchandise alone.

Americans, my countrymen! I appeal to you therefore, for an intelligent interest in the labor problem, for a sense of justice and a demand for more than a commodity. With this motive of human development ever before us, let us strive for a universal understanding of the industrial problem. Thinking of our workers as men and women, not as mere cogs in a wheel, let us build a new America with industrial freedom for all. When the clouds of unrest shall have cleared away the sun will shine down upon a peaceful nation marching towards its ideal of freedom.

Then the God of Hosts, passing judgment upon the history of the present age, shall turn to employers who have believed that men are more important than merchandise, to workers who have toiled that others may enjoy greater development, and to you of the American public, who by your interest will aid in the solution of this great problem. Pronouncing His judgment he shall say: "These are the Builders of Empire, for they are the Makers of Men."

"What, only one undertaker in this town?"

"Yeh, the stiff competition drove out the others."

"Tis passing strange," says the literary youth, as his companion seventhed for the seventh time.

"I'm all balled up!" said the hairless business man looking into the mirror.

"Fleeced again," said the student, as he searched in vain for his sheepskin.

First Souse—Haw! Haw! Thasha good joke on you.

Second Souse—Whasha good joke?

Number One—Thash not your hat yer sitten' on. 'Smine.



S. P. N. 1922



Standing: Finch, Danielson, Doloway, Nohr, Tess, Coach Swetland, Wysocki. Precourt, Powell, Casey, Marsh. Sitting: McCoy, St. Clair, Andrews, Wilson, Capt., Bourn, McCarr, Kramer, Hanson.

BASKETBALL REVIEW

Reviewing the 1921-22 basketball season we find that in the course of the season our team displayed some wonderful basketball and then again seemed to have the odds against them.

The first conference game was played against Oshkosh here and in a very close contest our team lost by a score of 25 to 21. The game was spectacular in every respect and things looked as though we were going to give the conference teams a run for the championship. In the next two contests our hopes declined slightly when we were met with defeat at the hands of Stout and Eau Claire. The tables were turned, however, when the team went on their tour of the southern part of the state. In this trip our boys managed to win three of the four games played and thus raised

our hopes again. The greatest victory of all on these trips was the splendid way in which our opponents commented on the conduct of our players. They played a good clean and sportsmanlike game and showed that they were gentlemen and men whom any school could be proud of whether winning or losing.

In the remaining games of the season our team met defeats but they were loyal, and fought and played their very best till the end. Their efforts were given the proper degree of credit by the students who came out in large numbers to all the games. Our school is surely well pleased with the name our basketball players have helped make for it.

RHINELANDER REPEATS

Wautoma Cops Second; Antigo Wins Third in Local Tournament

RESULTS OF THE GAMES

Thursday, March 9

Westfield 19, Oxford 18.
Antigo 9, Rhinelander 20.
Marion 17, Rib Lake 28.
Waupaca 12, Wautoma 26.

Friday, March 10

Oxford 15, Marion 14.
Antigo 34, Waupaca 13.
Westfield 18, Rib Lake 16.
Rhinelander 15, Wautoma 9.

Saturday, March 11

Oxford 18, Antigo 34.
Antigo 38, Wautoma 15.
Rib Lake 2, Wautoma 29.
Rhinelander 17, Westfield 8.

On Saturday evening in the final contest of the 1922 High School district contest at the Normal gymnasium the Rhinelander High School basketball team won the sectional championship from Westfield High School in a close contest by a score of 17-8. The spectators were not surprised to see Rhinelander win, but were surprised to see the Westfield five give them such a tight game. Rhinelander defeated Antigo and Wautoma by a good margin, and due to their scientific playing were the favorites of the tourney. Their display here showed them at their best, for Antigo had twice defeated them during the season but were entirely outclassed by Rhinelander here.

In the first half of the final contest Rhinelander played a hard game with Westfield, following closely in scores and the first half ended 11-8. The Bohm-Tragfal combination worked well and seemed to indicate defeat for Westfield.

Rhinelander Handicapped

Westfield came back in the last half fighting harder than ever and in the last quarter Bohm was taken from the game. The loss of their star forward slowed up the Rhinelander squad for a few minutes and although weakened by this loss they showed that they were a five man team and continued to hold the lead until the report of the revolver, which gave them victory and championship.

Antigo Finishes Third

When Antigo defeated Oxford and Wautoma triumphed over Rib Lake. Antigo and Wautoma battled for third place. Everyone seemed to be in doubt as to the outcome, for both teams were of a high calibre. As both teams were fast and used good team work the victory depended on the team which made more baskets in a given number of shots. Antigo displayed some wonderful basketball and won by a score of 38-15. Baxter the scoring ace of Wautoma won the applause of the fans through his brilliant shooting and Mc-

Cormick of Antigo proved to be the star of his team.

President Sims Awards Prizes

After the championship game President John F. Sims awarded prizes to the winners of the tourney. Rhinelander was presented with a silver plaque for first place, and her seven players were given gold medals. The Westfield team was presented with seven silver medals while the bronze medals went to Antigo.

Very Successful Tourney

From the standpoint of high standard basketball playing, the tourney of 1922 was very successful. Some of the finest display of the caging game were featured here this year and it was an exhibition which will take some extraordinary playing to surpass.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT GIRLS WIN TOURNAMENT

Primaries, second; Rurals, third.

In our last number of the Pointer it was impossible to give an account of the Girls' Basketball Tournament results. This indeed comes late; but "better late than never."

Playing an excellent brand of basketball throughout the tourney, the High School department girls trimmed all their adversaries and in the final championship game defeated the Primaries and captured the class cup.

The results of all games were as follows:

Primaries 10; Rurals 7. High School 13; Grammars 1. Rurals 11; Grammars 10. Home Ecs 8; High School 11.

Third place—Rurals 12; Home Ecs 6.

First and second—High School 8; Primaries 4.

The teams this year owe much to their individual coaches, who were appointed by Coach Swetland from his physical training class. Each coach faithfully and generously discharged his duties, enthusiastic in the attempt to put his team on top. Every girl who played learned the great lesson of cooperation and fair play that all correctly coached athletics inspire. Whether victors or vanquished all derived their benefits.

Coach Swetland refereed the games to the satisfaction of participants as well as spectators.

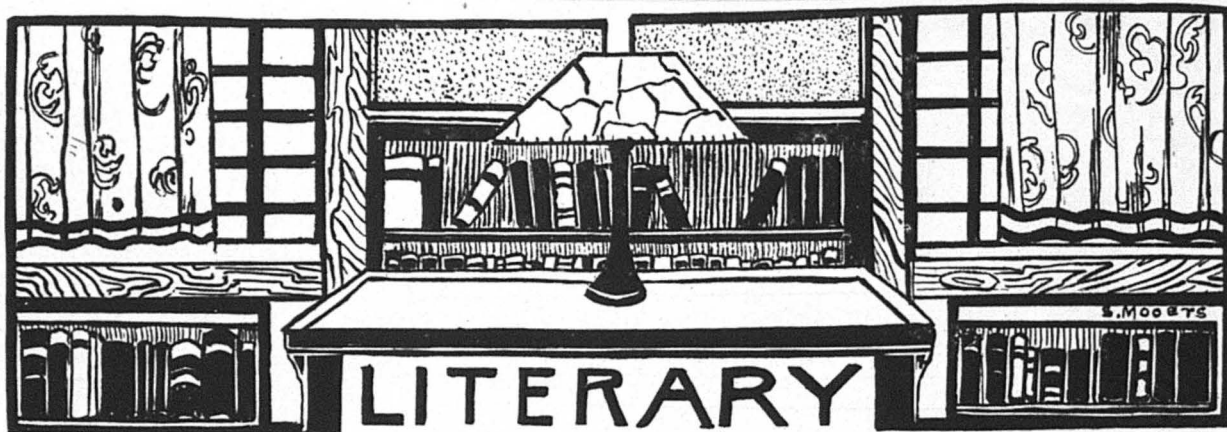
TRACK

S. P. N. ought to be a strong contender for championship honors in track again this year. Last spring the Purple and Gold athletes won third place at the State Meet at Madison, Milwaukee finishing first and La Crosse second.

The ineligibility of Precourt, last season star, and the rumored loss of Doloway, will be somewhat offset by the entrance of Nohr and Normington. Nohr did the hundred yard dash at the University last year in 10.1, and holds several other records, set while attending Stevens Point Normal. Normington is said to be good in the quarter mile.

Leinhardt, who pulled down second in the half mile at the State Meet last year, is expected to do even better this spring.

Besides the above Coach Swetland has an abundance of material including Wysocki, Bethke, Houglen, Wilson, Manley, Marsh and many others.



S. P. N. DEBATERS MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

S. P. N. VS. OSHKOSH NORMAL

The Oshkosh-Stevens Point debate was presented before a large enthusiastic body of people at the High school on March 3. The Oshkosh negative team was composed of Messrs. Seftenberg, Price and Hinderman with Miss Mabel Randall as alternate. Those on the Stevens Point team were Leila Reinke, Rudolph Cook, John Redfield and Myron Finch, alternate. Prof. Clemens of Oshkosh presided as chairman.

The debate was spirited and the listeners were carried along by the clearness of arguments and the convincing manner of the speakers. The judges, Prof. McCreary of Merrill, Prof. Doudna of Wisconsin Rapids, and Judge W. A. Reid of Wausau gave a unanimous decision for S. P. N.

After the debate Mr. Steiner and the Stevens Point team entertained the visiting team at a dinner.

S. P. N. VS. LA CROSSE NORMAL

The negative team left Stevens Point on the 10:30 train Friday morning, March 3. Those who went were Geraldine Rammer, Sam Moreau, Walter Graunke, Theodora Gallagher, alternate, and Mr. Burroughs. The team was met at the depot

by members of the La Crosse Normal Booster club who accompanied them to the hotel.

Before the debate, the La Crosse Normal orchestra gave a concert. The debate was a spirited and interesting one in which the superior qualities of the Stevens Point team in argument, rebuttal, and delivery were outstanding. The decision was given 3-0 for S. P. N. The judges were Prof. Lyman of the University of Chicago, Assistant State Supt. of Schools Anderson, and Supt. of Schools Goddard of Chippewa Falls.

While waiting for the judges' decision, Theodora Gallagher extended an invitation to La Crosse to attend the State Oratorical Contest at Stevens Point.

After the debate a reception in honor of the visiting team was held in the gymnasium. Refreshments were served.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP DEBATE

The winners of the three triangles in debate will debate for the state championship on March 31. The S. P. N. affirmative team will go to Milwaukee and the River Falls affirmative team will debate at Stevens Point.

Let us all support the debating teams and help S. P. N. get the state championship.

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RURAL LIFE AND EDUCATION CONFERENCE

A Rural Life and Education conference attended by over two hundred county superintendents, training school principals, supervisors and rural teachers, from all parts of Wisconsin was held on March 3 and 4, 1922, at the Stevens Point Normal.

Timely and constructive presentations of rural problems were presented by State Supt. John Callahan. Rural Inspectors A. A. Thomson and George S. Dick; Director of Boys' Clubs Thomas L. Bewick and Lieut. Gov. George F. Comings, all of Madison; Prin. M. H. Jackson and Supt. E. G. Doudna, Wisconsin Rapids; Pres. T. W. Boyce and Prof. C. E. Patzer, Milwaukee; Supt. J. E. Giessel, Wausau; Supt. Earl Edes, Menomonie; Bankers J. W. Dunegan and E. B. Robertson, Professors James E. Delzell and O. W. Neale, and President John F. Sims, all of Stevens Point. Prof. H. R. Steiner read a paper prepared by Pres. L. N. Hines of the Terre Haute, Indiana Normal.

The purpose of the conference was in conformity with the resolution adopted at Des Moines, Ia., in July 1921 by the representative assembly of the National Education Association: "We call attention to the failure to provide an adequate program of education for the children living in the rural areas of our country, and we urge that the educational opportunities provided for children in rural America be made equivalent to those offered to children in the most favored urban communities, and to this end we recommend that larger units of taxation and administration than the ordinary school district be adopted, such as the township or town and the county."

The program was organized and presented in such manner as to work out a possible and dynamic realization of this objective as revealed in the following statements:

1. Purpose of the conference and the real problems of rural education.

2. The enrousement of the interest of the rural people in their own schools. (This was presented from the points of view of the county superintendent, the state department of education, the county training school, the leader of boys' club work in the state, the rural teacher, and the banker).

Two Great Women in History

Teacher—Johnnie, name two great women in history.

Johnnie—Don't know.

Teacher—Yes you do. Think of the pictures on the wall at home. Think of the big posters gotten out during the war.

Johnnie—Joan of Arc.

Teacher—Now that's it, think of some picture on the wall at home.

Johnnie—Oh, yes. Joan of Arc and September Morn.

3. The advantages and disadvantages of the various units of school taxation and administration—district, town, county, state.

4. The present status and future prospects of consolidation in the rural schools.

5. What consolidation means to children and people of the community.

6. Plan of consolidation to be formulated into law.

The following resolutions were adopted by the committee on resolutions:

First, that we express our appreciation to President John F. Sims, Professor O. W. Neale and the Stevens Point Normal school for the spirit of leadership that prompted them in the calling of this meeting and planning an excellent program in the interest of better Wisconsin country schools.

Second, that it is in the opinion of this committee that the unit of taxation for school purposes shall be the county, with sufficient state and federal aid so that the opportunities of each child shall be equalized that he may have the chance to become an efficient citizen.

Third, that the conference stands for the same consolidation of country school districts into larger and more efficient organizations, giving to all boys and girls equal opportunity for a full twelve years of school while they continue life at home, as the solution of the most difficult country school problem.

Fourth, that this conference stands for better teacher training.

Fifth, that this conference go on record as favoring a speedy enactment of the Sterling-Towner bill into a law.

Sixth, that this conference hereby express its appreciation and satisfaction with the Teacher Retirement Fund law and with the present administration of the law.

Seventh, That we endorse the plea made by the president of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association Mr. T. W. Boyce, for a loyalty to the state's educational interests by cooperating in every way in the commendable work our state association is endeavoring to do and especially do we urge that every teacher enroll as a member.

Practice teachers all remind us,
We may great heights attain,
Perhaps we too may gain the knowledge
That they either have or feign.

Harold—That soprano had a very large repertoire.

Maggie—Ain't it the truth now! And since you mention it I think her dress only made it look worse.

Rural—You certainly cut an awful lot.

Pre-Medic—That's part of my future profession.

Locals

PRIMARY COUNCIL

The last meeting of the Primary Council was held Monday, March 20, in the third grade room. The program was as follows:

Piano solo—Eunice Newton.

Reading—Miss Miller.

Talk—Miss Clark.

Song—Violet Thorsen.

Reading—Blanch Plaisted.

The meeting ended by singing "Old McDonald Had a Farm," led by Volla Westenborg.

The next meeting will be the third of April.

HOME EC

The Home Economics club held its regular meeting on February 20. After a short program and business meeting, a "pep" meeting was held to arouse enthusiasm for the Girls' Basketball Tournament. Refreshments were served.

Miss Allen went to Marinette March 7 to give a talk on "Thrifty Spending" before the Women's club of that city. She visited Gertrude Ames, '21, at the high school and was entertained at a delightful luncheon at the home of Bernadette Donnelly, '17, who now teaches in the Marinette County Training School.

The Home Economics department served a St. Patrick's day dinner to forty guests consisting of visiting faculty members from other normal schools and some of the faculty members of S. P. N. A committee of which Lolietta Dishmaker was chairman, served the dinner.

The first style show of the season was held in the assembly room Friday, March 10. Many pretty garments were on display, and these were viewed by a large number of spectators who were there for the purpose of getting the "latest styles from Paris."

FORUM

The meeting was called to order Monday evening, March 13, by our president, Miss Schaffer. We were very fortunate in having with us for this meeting Mr. Robertson, President of the Wisconsin State bank, who gave us an interesting talk on the Non-Partisan league. Through his business activities in North Dakota he was able to give us the origin, workings, and possible outcome of the league. Mr. Robertson showed a thorough knowledge of his subject and was able to present it in an interesting manner. There was only a small attendance at the meeting, due probably to so many outside activities. However, let's boost our department by coming out 100 per cent strong to all meetings.

Mr. Delzell conducted a two-day teachers' institute at Owen two weeks ago.

Mr. C. F. Watson was a Wisconsin delegate to the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway conference at Washington, D. C.

Mr. E. T. Smith judged a debate at Marshfield between the Neillsville and Marshfield High schools.

Miss Sophia Wasco was ill at her home in Chicago for several days.

President Sims and Vice President Spindler attended the Superintendents' Meeting of the N. E. A. at Chicago.

President Sims was at Madison March 16 attending a meeting of the Regents.

J. E. Swetland officiated at the District High School basketball tournament held at Platteville Normal last week.

Mr. Rogers has been very ill at his home with pneumonia. We all hope that he will soon be back with us.

Mr. Steiner judged a debate at Manawa between Manawa and Appleton High Schools.

Members of the Alumni association and faculty were recently informed of the death of John F. Weinberger, a former graduate of this school. He had been ill but a short time and underwent an operation for appendicitis which proved fatal. His remains were sent to Chippewa Falls for burial. While here in school, besides maintaining a high degree of scholarship, he was identified with many school activities. He was a member of the debating team which defeated Oshkosh in 1909. He was treasurer of his junior class, and the following year was president of the senior class. He later was graduated from the commerce course at the university. At the time of his death, he was head of the commercial department of the Indianapolis High School.

The Alumni and faculty unite in extending their tenderest sympathy to his grief-stricken relatives.

RURAL LIFE CLUB

Are we proud of our Cook? YES! So say all of us.

We are all enjoying the department more since the spring house cleaning. Thanks to the good housekeepers of the department. Rural Life held a very "peppy" meeting on Monday, March 13. A large number of members and guests greeted those on the program.

Program

Club singing—Leader, Thelma Jacks.
Monologue, "An Aspiring Dishwasher"—Thelma Gullikson.
Recitation, "A Young Student"—Eugene Hardy.
Vocal duet, selected—Gertrude Doyle, Lucy Doyle.
Talk, "A Civic Problem"—Marie Hanson.
Piano duet, selected—Carol Van Buskirk, Donald Vetter.
Talk, "Showing Our Appreciation"—Miss Roach.
Club singing—Leader, Thelma Jacks.

Y. M. C. A.

Ray V. Saures, State Student Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was in Stevens Point, Wednesday, February 15, getting a line on the local "Y" work. Meeting with the officers and a few of the members he discussed plans for a program to be carried out next year. Mr. Saures will return to Stevens Point soon.

LOYOLA

The Loyola club postponed the meeting, which fell on Ash Wednesday, to allow the members to attend church services that were held that evening.

The members will probably vote to discontinue meetings during Lent so that they can attend the Wednesday night lectures given by Father Kiernan on "Church History."

Y. W. C. A.

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held Wednesday afternoon, March 8. The program was a very interesting one.

Reading, "The Girl and Her Religion"—Barbara Anderson.

Reading, "The Prayers of a Week"—Marion Hougan.

Song, "When Roses Bloom"—Edith Modine.

SCIENCE CLUB

The regular meeting of the Science club was held Wednesday, March 8. A very interesting paper on "Copper Mining and Production in the United States" was read by Percy Whittingham. Mr. La Duke's vivid account of the St. Mihiel drive made the meeting a very interesting one.

ROUND TABLE

The Grammars held a meeting recently that can easily be called one of the most interesting and most successful that we have had the pleasure to attend.

Mr. Herrick, director of the Training department, gave a very instructive talk on "The Teacher in the Intermediate Grades." His speech was followed by a talk by Mr. Watson, who had about that time just returned from Washington, D. C., where he had been acting as a delegate to the "Great Lakes Waterway" conference. It is needless to say that Mr. Watson held the attention of his listeners from beginning to end. A short social hour and refreshments were then enjoyed.

Alumni

Miss Winifred Nelson, a former student and member of our faculty, has made a very marked success at her work in the Cleveland, Ohio, city schools.

Miss Mildred Anderson of the class of '22 has accepted a position as sewing teacher in the Stevens Point High school for the coming year.

Nila Springer, a graduate of the rural department of '21, who has taught for the past year in school district No. 1, Buena Vista, has been the first rural teacher in Portage county to be re-engaged for the coming year. She has been given a raise of \$25 per month making her salary \$125 per month for the coming year.

Bessie Bursack, '21, who is teaching at Hawkins, spent last week end with friends in Stevens Point.

A. E. Brasure, a graduate of the class of '04, who has been in the Waupaca school system for the past few years, has been elected superintendent of the schools at Rhinelander. After Mr. Brasure's work at De Pere, he attended the University, after which he taught at Crandon and Wau-paca.

Ethel Sorenson, Evelyn Stevens, Viola St. Clair, Lenana Slocum, Elsie Leonardson and Beatrice Connor, all of '21, were most welcome callers at S. P. N. during the tournament.

'Twas the night before check day,
And all through my jeans
I hunted in vain
For the price of some beans.
Not a quarter was stirring,
Not even a jit.

My kale was off duty,
Milled-edges had quit.
Turn forward, turn forward
O Time, in thy flight—
Make it tomorrow
Just for tonight!



JOKES

An Old Friend

Editor—I see you're smiling at our jokes.

Subscriber—Well, you know it's polite to smile when you meet old friends.—Ex.

Mottoes

To play poker is human, to win, divine.—Bourn.

A French "pony" is sure an overworked animal.—French students.

Exams are like the poor—we have them always with us.—S. P. Enner.

The Pink of Perfection is generally rouge.—Emily Welker and Maude Smith.

Great bluffs from little study grow.—Marsh and Wilson.

The best course to take is the course of time.—Moose and Precourt.

Villain. (sneeringly)—Ha, ha! You are helpless, the old homestead belongs to me!

Hero—And where are the papers?

Villain—At the blacksmith's.

Hero—You are having them forged.

Villain—Nay, nay, I am having them filed.

Hero—Curses!

Remember, the whale gets into trouble only when he starts to blow.—Ex.

Ship Ahoy!

Captain—Ahoy, there, let go the anchor.

Sailor (near the anchor)—I ain't touched it yet.

Irish Wit

Mike—I was out hunting and it wasn't long before I had a rabbit lying dead at my feet.

Pat—Poor thing, how did it die?—Ex.

Prof.—Would you like to come to a lecture on the heart and lungs tonight?

Student—I'm sorry, but I don't care for organ recitals.—Ex.

"Now then my hearties," said the gallant captain, "you have a tough fight before you. Fight like heroes till your powder is gone, then run like blazes. I'm a little lame so I'll start now!—Ex.

Holman—Did I ever show you where I was tattooed?

She—No.

George—Well, we can drive around that way.

Mud!!!

Mr. Collins—Holman, have you mastered all of the theorems in book one?

Ernie—I can get them all but the last part.

Mr. Collins—What's that?

Ernie—The proof.

Mr. Cain—Is it my daughter you want, sir, or is it her money?

C. K.—Sir, you know very well that I'm an amateur athlete.

Mr. C.—What's that got to do with it?

C. K.—A great deal, sir. It bars me from taking part in any event for money.

A maiden from Kalamazoo
Was seen to be feeling quite blue.
She had asked for a smoke
And some playful bloke
Had slyly slipped her a chew.

Teacher writes on the board, "'Don't play with matches, remember the Chicago fire.' Now I want someone to come to the board and write a similar slogan."

Pupil writes: "Don't spit on the floor, remember the flood."

Monk—I want a girl who is easy to please.

Leonard—Don't worry, that's the kind you'll get.—Ex.

Easy to Please

Fred—What is the height of your happiness?

Helen—O, he's about six feet 2 inches, I guess.

His Reasons

Jim—Say, Jack, how is it that you don't smoke any more?

Jack—Too many "nicks" concerned. Tinnick-nick, nickotine, and Old Nick, not to mention the nicks of time in order to save my nickles.

FOR SALE

1. My class in playground. Easy rates.—Helen Johnstone.
2. A perfect set of corrected lesson plans. May pay on the instalment plan (\$1 down, \$1 a month)—Leonard Nohr.
3. My graft with the faculty.—Harvey Dooley.
4. A perfectly good pair of overshoes. (You see I won't need them in the summer).—Rudolph Cook.
5. A four-minute speech on Educational Tests and Measurements.—Bernard Precourt.
6. Anyone wishing information on matrimonial subjects may call at my office some time before noon Wednesday.—J. Redfield.
7. An illustrated account of our trip to Superior.—Mr. Swetland.

Intelligent Senior

Prof.—What is ordinarily used as a conductor of electricity?

Senior—Why, er-er-er.

Prof.—Correct. Now tell me what is the unit of electric power?

Senior—The what, sir?

Prof.—That will do, very good.—Ex.

Bright—My girl is getting awful careless.

Finch—Zat so?

Bright—Yah, last night she had on a three day's growth of eyebrows.

His sister called him Willie

His mother called him Will,

But when he went to college,

To dad 'twas BILL, BILL, BILL.

Teacher (in spelling down)—You missed a word so you will have to go to the foot of the class.

Johnny—Well, I don't care. I suppose they teach the same at both ends.—Ex.

Moose—I heard something this morning that made me open my eyes.

Foley—Yah? What's that?

Moose—Big Ben, the alarm clock.—Ex.

A household hint from a local newspaper announces: "To rid the pantry shelves of red ants, wipe them with denatured alcohol every few weeks." Must be hard to hold the little devils while you do it!

No Limit

Mother—Bobby, on your way to school don't fight and don't swear.

Shorty (a friend)—Pretty soon she'll ask you to study.—Ex.

WANTED

1. A perfectly written note book in sociology—Walter Graunke.
2. A crystal globe—Dorothy Scharmann.
3. Some one to write my lesson plans.—R. Wilson.
4. Some one to adopt me.—R. Broten.
5. A good senior thesis.—Helen Cain.
6. A private tutor for geometry.—Sigurd Sigurdson.
7. A new supply of bluffers. (The ones I have are getting old)—Mr. Collins.
8. A new set of shock absorbers.—Mr. Delzell.
9. A competent person to answer telephone, receive callers, and take charge of finances.—Helen Runkle.

WOULDN'T IT BE NICE IF—

There were a high school tournament here every Friday?

We got 100 in every exam?

Eddie gave candy bars away?

We could buy notebooks all written up?

We were honored guests at the theatre?

There were as many men as women in school?

We were paid to go to school?

DON'T

DON'T study in the library; just kill time and talk to your neighbors.

DON'T volunteer to recite or make a report. You may cause your teacher a nervous breakdown.

DON'T put paper in the waste basket, throw it on the floor. Janitors have nothing else to do but pick it up.

DON'T stay awake in a class and miss a good chance for a snooze.

DON'T set your alarm clock or you'll get to your eight o'clock class.

DON'T stay home nights to study, you came to school to loaf and have a good time.

DON'T support any school movements, but growl and run down everything.

DON'T ever press your pants, fellows, or appear tidy; you may surprise somebody.

DON'T miss a good chance to run your fellow student down. Everybody loves the gossip.

DON'T do anything in school that you can possibly get out of; you may waste some of your energy.

"Mamma," shrieked the small boy as he watched his new toy train in operation, "it's faster than hell, ain't it?"

"Willie!" exclaimed the mother, "how many times must I tell you not to use the vulgar word ain't?"