

# The Pointer

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Student Publication of Stevens Point State Normal School

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Series Two  
Volume V  
Number Five

**MAY**  
**1924**

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# THE POINTER

Stevens Point, Wis.

May 1924

## Expanding High Schools

The optimist is the man who can see rainbows in statistical tables. Those barren vistas usually repel. Sometimes they throw a light on dark corners or paint roseate hues on stormy skies. The optimist can have his own peculiar brand of fun with the statistics showing the growth of High schools, especially if he believes, as all good optimists should, in the education of the masses of our people.

That the people themselves believe in the value of higher education is nowhere better shown than in the enrollment in High schools. The situation today is doubtless part of the wonderful rise in the standard of living within the last forty years. Phonographs, furnaces and "flivvers for all" have arrived, modern plumbing has made us healthy and electricity has conquered the night, and lightened the labors of the day. And radio waits around the corner. As L. C. Marshall says in a recent book, "Man is just beginning to live well." But a picture of all this well-being would be incomplete without consideration of the extension of higher education that has come with all the other things which make life today a brilliant experience, even if it still remains a "fleeting show." So here is where a few figures come in, for only one person out of three hundred and twelve was enrolled in a High school in 1890, while one out of every fifty-seven, in the much larger population of 1920, was so enrolled. The public High school bulks five and a half times as great, as a social factor today, as it did forty years ago. Let pessimists derive what satisfaction they may from a perusal of growing expenditures for cosmetics or chewing gum. The faith of the American people in the value of a good education is abundantly demonstrated by the hundreds of thousands who have presented themselves to our secondary schools for advanced training. There were only two hundred and two thousand High school students in 1890, while in 1920 there were one million and eight hundred fifty-seven thousand!

Naturally so great a change cannot come about without creating many difficult problems. The standard curriculum of the older institutions seems ill adapted to many of the new comers. In former days, with much talk about democracy, we had a kind of aristocracy of achievement in this country. The higher schools were rigidly and openly selective. Only those with the capacity to do special kind of abstract thinking were encouraged to enter. But limited education does not satisfy the Americans of the present. Just as warming pans gave way to radiators, and camphene lamps to tungsten bulbs, so the three R's as a goal have faded before the more attractive and vastly more democratic purpose of some higher education for all. Therefore, today, the curriculum of our High schools is changing rapid-

ly and expanding into new lines with the deliberate intent of discovering subjects and methods by which the incoming multitudes may profit. So the modern High school is not only larger in actual bulk, but has made for itself a bigger place in everyday life.

High schools, and the graduates of these institutions tell an interesting story. In 1890 there were exactly nine thousand one hundred twenty such teachers, and that year there graduated from High schools twenty-two thousand students, in round numbers. Now, remembering that the total population has not doubled between 1890 and 1920, we find that there are more than ten times as many High school teachers and more than eleven times as many graduates. And yet some try to tell us that lip-sticks and hair oil have become the principal preoccupations of the rising generation!

Another phase of the expansion of secondary education is the opening up of many High schools in the smaller places, towns and villages that would never have considered such a thing a generation ago. Then only the wealthier towns had such schools, those with the fat tax rolls. In the last ten years, ninety-six new High schools have been opened in Wisconsin alone, and seventy-five of them have now only five teachers or even less. These smaller High schools form a neglected acre in our field of education. Nobody has studied them, and only rarely have their needs been recognized. In a particular way, these smaller schools are our problems in the High School Teachers' Department in the Stevens Point Normal school. Our graduates teach in them, many of our members come from them, and we believe whole-heartedly in their mission to spread knowledge and appreciation of the finer things of life, and to build a better and broader citizenship. We propose to devote our endeavors to help these schools realize their mission.

Our public prints are full of pessimism. We are told, with every device of rhetoric, that we are decadent and demoralized, that our day is passing. But as long as our wealth is increasing, our lives growing longer and more interesting, and the demand for higher and better education spreading, the High School Teachers' Department of the Stevens Point Normal School pledges itself to a resolute optimism, seeing rainbows in statistics.

E. T. Smith.

Mr. Collins—It's a great comfort to walk around the public square in Stevens Point without seeing a saloon on every corner.

Mr. Delzell—And yet, it's a great comfort to know that they are there even if you can't see them.



# FORENSICS

## INTER-STATE ORATORICAL CONTEST

To have something to say and to be able to say it well is an important factor for success. That a greater realization of this fact is coming home to students was evidenced this year when the twenty-ninth annual inter-state oratorical contest was held at Stevens Point on May 2, 1924.

The members of our school and the delegations from other states showed much interest in the extempore contest held in the afternoon. An interest in this type of speaking has been revived during the past two years, and an extempore contest will be a part of the program for next year. The program was as follows:

Topic: "The Eighteenth Amendment."

Speakers: Paul Wright, State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Charles Bess, State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Ruth Bates, Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb, Ill. Lucille Knickerbocker, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Miss Lucille Knickerbocker, Iowa State Teacher's College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, received first place. The subject of her speech was "The Social Aspect." The audience enjoyed greatly the talk given by Professor B. G. Nelson of the University of Chicago, before he announced his decision. His criticism of the speeches did much to show wherein the value of this type of work lies, and those who attended felt that they had profited greatly by it.

The Oratorical Contest, held in the evening, was an occasion of much interest to everyone. When we consider the great length of time which will elapse before another Inter-state contest is held in Stevens Point, we better realize how glad we are that we have had the opportunity to hear one. Stevens Point possessed a great orator, who delivered a great oration, and it was truly a great occasion. Miss Wilson's oration showed careful preparation and a masterly treatment of her subject. Her delivery was admirable, and all Stevens Point normalites felt a thrill of pride as she spoke. The program was as follows:

Musical Concert 7:45 P. M.

Oratorical Contest 8:15 P. M.

Orators and Orations::

"Education and Progress"—Orrin Don Thurber, Kansas State Teacher's College, Hays, Kansas.

"The Great-Lakes, St. Lawrence Deep Water-Way"—Jeanette Wilson, State Normal School, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

"The Outlawry of War"—Russel H. Baugh, Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield, Mo.

"Inter-National Peace"—Lottie Mabel Nelson,

Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois.

"Education of Peace"—Gladys E. Lynch, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Judge of Contests: Professor B. G. Nelson, University of Chicago.

Awarding of Prizes:

Officers of Inter-State League of State Teachers Colleges: Ross Holt, President, Macomb, Illinois. Western Illinois State Teachers College.

F. J. Schmeeckle, Sec'y-Treasurer State Normal, Stevens Point, Wis.

Again we were given a great opportunity to enlarge our knowledge in the field of public speaking when Professor Nelson arose to read his decision. He proceeded to "splainify and arguify" and we felt that the "rousements" were not lacking when he turned to his score papers. First place was awarded to Gladys E. Lynch, Iowa State Teacher's College, Cedar Falls, Iowa, whose oration was entitled "Education for Peace." Jeanette Wilson of the Stevens Point State Normal School, who spoke on "The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Water-Way" received second place.

Stevens Point Normal School has a new song this year. Very often we rise and sing "Hail, Stevens Point, thou school supreme." We feel that we have attained a degree of supremacy in inter-normal forensics which does honor to Wisconsin. Miss Wilson's splendid work has gone far in making Stevens Point's record, and we are justly proud of her. Mr. Burroughs has given unceasingly of his time and efforts, and his remarkable ability has helped to make possible our success. S. P. N.'s forensic record is doing much to make our school become great "all other schools above."

## ALUMNAE NOTES

Melville Bright, the alumnus who won the Interstate Oratorical Contest for S. P. N. last year was a visitor Wednesday and Thursday prior to our vacation. He is attending the University of Wisconsin.

Walter Graunke, debate coach at Brillion and graduate of S. P. N. has made an enviable record this year. The debate teams of which he is coach won third in the state out of 81 high schools in the state which originally participated. The respective places of the high school in order of ranking are: Milwaukee, Superior, and Brillion.

Fred Sauger was visitor of S.P.N. Wednesday, April 16. We remember him as captain of the gridiron of 1922.

Eddie McCarr, principal of the Rosholt High School, was a visitor in the city during his Easter vacation. He declined reelection as he plans to attend some university next year.

# MUSIC

The cantata the "Rose Maiden" which was given by the combined efforts of the choral club of the Normal School, the vocalist selected by the Stevens Point Women's Club, and the Civic Orchestra April 10, was quite a success. The performers in this cantata were not limited to this city alone. Two of the soloists were selected from outside the city. They were Mr. William Gifford of Ripon, known by reputation to most of the school, who took the tenor solos, and Mr. Carl McKee of Appleton, who sang the baritone solos. The other soloists were Miss Wilma Shaffer, a Primary senior, Miss Ruth Jeremy, local soloist, and teacher of voice at the Stevens Point Conservatory, and Mrs. Hazel Higgs, of this city. A Women's Quartette sang several numbers. This was composed of Mrs. Minnie Bibbe, Miss Wilma Shaffer, Mrs. Hazel Higgs and Mrs. Myrle Steiner.

The orchestra, and a chorus of one hundred fifty voices worked for several weeks before the cantata was ready for presentation. There have been so many requests for a repetition of this cantata that it will probably be given once more within a few weeks.

Another event of interest during the past week, in the musical field was the annual convention of the Wisconsin Teachers of Music, which was held here the 29 and 30 of April, and May 1. During this convention there were contests for piano playing. Both first and second places were won by Stevens Point young women; Miss Irene Hite and Miss Kathryn Breitenstein, respectively. The day sessions of the convention were held in the Presbyterian church, and the Normal Auditorium was used for the evening concerts. Two excellent concerts were given. It is the custom for the city entertaining the teachers to present the first concert. Accordingly the Civic Orchestra postponed their regular monthly concert, which would have come April 27, to the following Tuesday. The second concert was given by Charles Wakefield Cadman, nationally known composer, and Princess Tsianina, an Indian princess.

The program was as follows:

- (1) Vocal Solos—
  - (a) Invocation to the Sun-God.....Trayer
  - (b) Lover's Proposal .....Trayer
  - (c) By the Waters of Minnetonka  
Lieuranie Tsianina.
- (2) Piano Solos—
  - (a) The Desert's Dusty Face ..... Cadman
  - (b) Melody in G flat ..... Cadman
  - (c) Wolf Dance ..... Cadman
- (3) Vocal Solos—
  - (a) The Naked Bear ..... Burton
  - (b) Pale Moon ..... Logan

(c) O Golden Sun ..... Freeber  
(4) Mr. Cadman played Indian love songs on an Indian flageolet.

(5) Vocal Solos—

- (a) Tell Her My Lodge is Warm ..Cadman
- (b) From the Land of the Sky Blue Water  
Cadman
- (c) Ho Ye Warriors ..... Cadman  
Tsianina

Before the convention adjourned they drew up resolutions thanking the members of the Normal School faculty for their courtesy, and their splendid reception; also for the use of the auditorium for their concerts.

It has been the custom for some time for the musical organizations of the school to unite in an annual concert, to come during Commencement week. This year the concert will fall on the night of Tuesday, June 3. Then the Glee clubs, the Choral Union, the Civic Orchestra, and a group of soloists will unite to present the program. It is possible that the cantata the "Rose Maiden" will be repeated then.

Another thing of interest to those connected with any of the musical organizations is the awarding of medals for service. There will be four medals given, a first and second for vocalists, and a first and second for the members of the orchestra. Two-year people of the three year courses not returning, or Seniors are eligible for the awards. Those who are the most promising candidates are as follows:

Voice: Doris Hirst, Annabel Clark

Orchestra: James Martin, Addie Harr, Ted Powell, and Harold Reinhart.

Irene Hite, a former student now teaching the city school kindergarten, won the medal for piano playing held by the Wisconsin Music Teachers Association. Kathryn Breitenstein, also a former student, won second. Miss Hite played "Appassionata" from Sonata. Her encore was the concert "Etude" by McDowell. Miss Breitenstein played "Allegro" from Beethoven's Sonata, and as an encore she played Chopin Valse. The first number in each case was required; the second merely elective.

Monday evening May 5, the people of Stevens Point and the surrounding communities, for a radius of sixty miles, were entertained at a concert by Madame Louise Homer, who appeared under the auspices of the Pickard Concert Bureau, of Ripon, under the local direction of Harold S. Dyer. Madame Homer was assisted at the piano by Miss Ruth Emerson.



# THE POINTER

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   May 1924

One Dollar the year

## THE FOUR YEAR COURSES

Measuring up to the standards of class "C" in the American Association of Teachers' Colleges, the Stevens Point Normal school has been admitted as a member of this professional organization whose purpose it is to develop and elevate the standards, ideals, and practices of teacher training institutions. Through such membership our institution has added to its prestige.

The Teachers' College movement is growing with the pertinacity of awakened and conscious power. United States Commissioner of Education John J. Tiger is authority for the statement that in 1922 out of one hundred sixty-seven state institutions preparing teachers ninety-one of these were giving four years of work in advance of high school graduation. Others are now preparing to offer such courses. The normal schools of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois now offer such four year courses and are privileged to confer the degree.

The Wisconsin Normal schools may offer and are offering four year courses but do not possess the full teachers' college status in that the Board of Normal Regents is not privileged by law to confer degrees, a consummation which is devoutly to be wished and which hopefully the coming legislature will sanction in order that the educational heart of Wisconsin may pulsate in harmony to the spirit of its motto "Forward."

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Association of Wisconsin Normal School Teachers held in Madison, April 21 to 23, 1924.

Resolved: That the Association of Wisconsin Normal Schools, recognizing the necessity for more adequate preparation of teachers for all grades of school work, strongly support the action of the Board of Regents, of February, 1923, in authorizing four year courses in all departments of teacher-training work.

Resolved: That we instruct our Legislative Committee to see that a bill is presented to the next Legislature authorizing Normal schools to grant a bachelor's degree in education upon the completion of four-year teacher-training courses.

Resolved: That it is the sense of our Association that the four-year courses should be an-

nounced in the catalogues as the standard courses, the one, two and three year courses being retained, but organized as parts of the large courses wherever such an organization is practicable.

The above resolutions are indicative of the co-operation of the Wisconsin Normal School Teachers' Association with the National Education Association, with the Wisconsin Teachers' Association and with the Board of Normal Regents. Regent Dempsey spoke eloquently in favor of this movement at the Madison meeting.

The objective in American education has expanded from the narrower conception of a generation or more ago until today it includes not only an elementary education but the opportunity for twelve years of school at home for the boys and girls of America, whether living in rural or urban communities. This expansion implies an obligation on the part of the state to prepare well qualified teachers for all the schools. Enrollment in

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The dignity of the vocation of a teacher is beginning to be understood. The idea is dawning upon us that no office can compare in solemnity and importance with that of training the child; that skill to form the young to energy, truth and virtue is worth more than the knowledge of all other arts and sciences; and that the encouragement of excellent teachers is the first duty which a community owes to itself. I say the truth is dawning and must make its way—the whole worth of a school lies in the teacher. You may accumulate the most expensive apparatus for instruction, but without an intellectual, gifted teacher it is little better than rubbish, and such a teacher without apparatus may effect the happiest results.

What we want is a race of teacher acquainted with the philosophy of the mind, gifted men and women who shall respect human nature in the child and strive to touch and gently bring out its best powers and sympathies, and who shall devote themselves to this as the great end of life. This good, I trust, is to come, but it comes slowly. This good requires that education shall be recognized by the community as its highest interest and duty.

It requires that the instructors of youth shall take precedence of the money getting class, and that the woman of fashion shall behind the female teacher.

William Ellery Channing.

## Bobbed Haired List

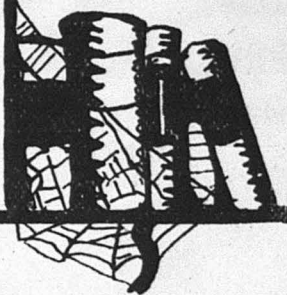
Recent (within 6 months.)

Miss Evans  
Ruby Dow  
Betty Collins  
Helen Ryan  
Irene Cleaves  
Connie Davis  
Mae Vetter  
Caroline Boles  
Theda Keffner

And all the rest.



# LITERARY



## THE GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY

"Civilization has followed the water-ways of the world." This is as true to-day as it was a hundred, a thousand years ago. From the dawn of history, water transportation has always been the most important factor in material progress, and its development has been inter-woven with that of civilization. To and fro along the water-ways of the Nile, of the Tigris, and of the Euphrates went commodities, individuals, and ideals. Steering closely to the shore with their oared barks, the Phoenicians established a route between Egypt and Syria; and finally, becoming bolder in navigation, they gave their sails to the winds and searched the inlets of the Mediterranean. They founded the empire city of Carthage, "the Metropolis of Africa, the mistress of oceans, of kingdoms, and of nations." Then, Greece and Italy, trading with a ring of countries convergent about a single water-basin formed the empires of Athens and of Rome, "the genius of commerce, the civilization of Europe." Later, the ship of the desert vied with the ship of the sea; and the caravan movement connected the twain,—the civilization of the Mediterranean and of the far East. Then, Milan, Genoa, and Venice, outgrowing the Mediterranean, stretched their hands across the deep and carried the trade and culture of Italy to every nation known to man. In 1650 England became mistress of the sea, and for over two hundred and fifty years her growth, her power, and her civilization have followed the water-ways of the world. In a word, Egypt was the gift of the Nile; Athens, and Rome, of the Mediterranean; and England, of the Seven Seas.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway, connecting the American Mediterranean with the commerce of the world, is a project which challenges the skill and ingenuity of America. It will carry the high seas to the heart of our great middle west. But, are the natural resources of the eighteen states included in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association great enough to justify the building of the Lakes to Ocean Channel? What do they yield? They yield three-fourths of our grain, over one-half of our dairy products, and nine tenths of our ore and metal. They also lead in the manufacture of rubber, paper, automobiles, and agricultural implements. This great output from field, fac-

tory, and mine would have no influence on the deep water-way enterprise, if the middle west did not produce in excess of its needs. Two-thirds of its agricultural products and one-fourth of its manufactured commodities are exchanged for the exports of other states and of other nations.

Are present transportation facilities able to take care of the commerce here? In 1922 the railroads were working well within their capacity in the winter, but in the late summer and fall their congestion was so great that they lost the American shipper over five hundred million dollars, or twice the estimated cost of the Deep Waterway. If the railroads can handle the traffic in the winter, the closed season of the lakes, but cannot take care of it during the peak load when the highway to the ocean is open, is there not room for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway? In spite of the introduction of motor transportation, the growth of lake traffic, and the diversion to the Panama Canal, railroad traffic doubles every ten years. There is no solution to this problem through the expansion of railroad facilities alone. The key to the problem is the building of the Lakes to Ocean Channel.

How much less will it cost the farmers of the tide-water states to send their grain to New York by water than by rail? They will realize five cents more a bushel on their grain with water transportation rates. This will make a difference of over one hundred eighty million dollars on the estimated three billion bushels of grain grown annually here in the West. Do you know that it is farther, considering the cost, from Milwaukee to New York than from New York to Melbourne, Australia; that one dollar will carry a ton of freight ten times farther by water than by rail; and that fruits are shipped from Africa to Chicago while the same fruits are rotting in the fields of Idaho and of California?

Those who oppose the water-way are centered in the East. New York is the most dissatisfied with the plan. She fears that goods will go in and out of the St. Lawrence River and never touch her harbor, thus ruin her. This is the same objection that Liverpool raised at the time of the proposed Manchester Ship Canal. The building of that canal did not injure Liverpool.

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but it made Manchester one of the greatest industrial cities. I hope we are too good Americans to desire the adoption of any policy that would destroy the interests of our Empire State. but New York is not the only state to be considered. The will of the greatst number must be the will of the nation.

When Hugh Cooper, the great American hydraulic engineer, proposed the erection of a dam in Keokuk, Iowa, his fellow engineers laughed at him and said, "Dam the Mississippi? It can't be done." But Cooper continued his work and finished the only dam ever built across the Mississippi from the head of navigation to its mouth. About five years ago, Cooper was asked to figure on a power proposition on the St. Lawrence. He looked the situation over, refused, and said, "I believe it is time for the natural river to give way to a man made one that would be more convenient for transportation and more useful for its enormous power possibilities." After making an exhaustive survey of the deep waterway project, a commission of our leading engineers unanimously agreed with Cooper's suggestion; and said, "We think it is a feasible plan and we recommend to Congress that they go forward with it."

Although some of the channels in the lakes are not deep enough to accomodate ships that draw more than twenty-five feet of water, it is not the ambition of the West to have the largest ocean going vessels, those that draw the most water, the Leviathan and others, enter her harbors; but it is the ambition of the West to have medium sized ships carry the commerce here. Ex-Governor Allen of Kansas states that there would be less restricted channels in the Great Lakes than in the Suez Canal and that eighty per cent of our vessels on the high seas today could enter the channels of the Great Lakes when deepened.

The board of engineers, representing the governments of the United States and of Canada estimates that the cost for the building of the canal is only two hundred fifty-two million dollars, to be divided equally between these two countries. Private capital has bombarded the Canadian government, demanding permission to build the deep water-way in order that it may utilize the great water power which the St. Lawrence River is capable of developing. How would capital realize a substantial dividend upon the investment? One million four hundred sixty-four thousand horse power could be developed. This would guarantee to New York and to New England an abundance of cheap power as long as the water rolls to the sea. The income from this electrical power alone would pay the operating expenses, the interest on the investment, and would produce a sinking fund which would amortize the entire sum in less than fifty years. Incident to the enormous power possibilities of the water-way and next only in importance to it is the fact that this power generated will take the place of fifteen to twenty million

tens of coal each year and will extend far into the future the life of the coalfields of America. Build the canal and you conserve annually millions of tons of coal, reconstruct a symmetrical system of internal transportation, write a commercial Declaration of Independence for the middle west, and "emancipate forty million landlocked people."

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association represents the greatest large section of land in the world,—a land with a fertile soil, with an ideal climate, with great industrial cities, and with a vast wealth of iron, copper, coal, lead, oil, and zinc. Chicago with her harvest of machinery, Cleveland with her steel products, Detroit with her automobiles, and Minneapolis with her flour mills demand a direct outlet to the high seas that will obviate loading and unloading and that will save them time and money. With the building of the Lakes to Ocean Channel, industries will spring up over night, and those industries now crippled will suddenly flourish. This deep water-way will mean the moving of the Atlantic fifteen hundred miles farther west. We shall then go to our lake ports of Cleveland, Detroit, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, Chicago, and Milwaukee and see the flags of every foreign lands.

The pride of the middle west has always been its progressive, its far-sighted, and its undaunted spirit. Tenacity and perseverance have been the salient characteristics of the western man since pioneer days. Let us carry on with the pride of our fathers, the spirit of the West; that spirit of the pioneer:

"Cunning as a savage

Pitted against the wilderness,

Bareheaded,

Shoveling,

Wrecking,

Planning,

Building, breaking, rebuilding.

Bragging and laughing that under the wrist is the pulse, and under the ribs, the heart of the people.

Laughing the stormy, husky, brawling laughter of Youth, Proud to be Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat, Player with Railroads and Freight Handlers to the Nation."

In the spirit of "Chicago," the Metropolis of the West, let us be proud to be tool makers, stackers of wheat, players with railroads, freight handlers to the nation, and builders of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Water-way.

## JEANETTE WILSON

Y. W. C. A.

Winona Council

April 11, 12, and 13th, were the days of the Y. W. Cabinet Council at Winona, Minn. Our association was represented by Ruth Thompson, Bernice Smoot, Lucille Lamb, and Blanche Reeder. The following schools sent representatives to the convention: LaCrosse Normal, Whitewater Normal, Stout Institute, Junior College at Hib-

bing, Minn., Junior College at Rochester, Minn., Winona State Teachers College, and the University of Minnesota. Miss Florence Pierce, National Field Secretary, was there. The work of the various Y's at home and in foreign countries was discussed. The next council will be held at the normal school in LaCrosse. Everyone enjoyed the meeting and profited greatly.

### TO THE LADIES

For the Senior class play the hilarious human comedy, "To The Ladies," has been selected. In this play the authors, George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, have divulged a secret known to every woman and to some men, although the men keep their knowledge of it a secret also. In their exposition of this mystery the playwrights have made it applicable to modern America.

The central figures in the play are young Leonard Beebe and his wise little wife, Elsie. Their home is in Nutley, N. J., where Leonard is just an ordinary clerk who believes that success is the result of twenty minutes reading each day or some other similarly marvelous prescription. But Elsie has ambitions for him and in her self-imposed task feels it necessary to make an after-dinner speech for him. In spite of difficulties she attains her end, and the play shows how.

Jeannette Wilson will play Elsie and Myron Finch will impersonate Leonard in the presentation of the play here Monday, June 2.

What the New York critics say of "To The Ladies" is positive proof of its merit. Mr. Woolcott in the Times says: "For caustic and quite devastating humor it has not often been approached by American playwrights. Full to the brim of things that will tickle mortals of all sorts and conditions. An occasion of uproarious jollification."

"A most laughable example of American stage fun at its best," writes Mr. Reamer in the Herald.

Mr. Mantle in the Mail calls it "a joyous mixture of comedy, common sense and satire."

On April 4 the Public Speaking class again showed their ability on the stage by successfully presenting four of the best one-act plays in America—"Sham," "The Finger of God," "Overtones," and "The Clod." The evening program was well advertised by the presentation of another one-act play, "Blackberryin," in assembly and also as an entertainment at the high school. These plays were directed by students under the supervision of Mr. Burroughs.

The themes of the various plays are new and entertaining. The forerunner, "Blackberryin," displays the gossip following the funny marriage of two young people and the reconciliation of the bride with her proud mother-in-law. In "Sham" the foolish young wife, who spends all her time and funds in trying to live up to their neighbors, is shown the folly of her ways by an extraordinary thief assisted in his part by the distressingly frank husband. "The Finger of God," in the figure of a trustful stenographer, brings a wayward broker, about to flee from the punishment

certain to follow the discovery of his misuse of money, to realize that he is an honest man and must therefore remain to face justice. In the third play a very novel treatment is enacted. In "Overtones" the subconscious or real selves of two society women hover in the background and reveal the inner thoughts of two outwardly suave, courteous ladies. The last play, "The Clod," literally closed the program with a bang. It takes us back to the time of the Civil War and brings out the sharp contrast between the bustling activity of the soldiers and the listless disinterest of the small farmers. Goaded to an extreme in a situation which she is unable to comprehend, the farmer's wife, the clod, is finally roused to a fury in which she kills the soldiers.

The acting in these plays was by no means the work of amateurs. The dramas were presented in such a capable way that they were delightfully educational to the audience.

### LA FETE DE JARDINIER OR FARMERS' GARDEN PARTY

The dancing classes of Miss Mary Bronson are to put on a very picturesque ballet, a classic of flowers and modern rustics. The characters are: the gardener, the queen of flowers, two boy miners, a dozen farmers, and forty-eight flowers.

This festival, which is to be given on the campus of the Normal school, is especially charming for an outdoor presentation. The scene is a flower garden with four beds of flowers—daisies, wild roses, bachelor buttons, and poppies. The story of the play is told in pantomime. At the opening a boy is seen climbing over the fence into the garden. Finding no one about, he calls in his companions, and they execute an eccentric dance. The horrified gardener then enters and returns when he sees guests coming. They entertain themselves by dancing a rollicking farmer's dance.

A storm of thunder and lightning interrupts their fun, and the guests depart. The gardener, left alone, saunters over to a rustic bench and falls into a sleep made pleasant by a pretty dream. He dreams that the flowers come to life and crown him king of the roses, enthroning him beside the queen of the flowers. Dainty flower dances interpret his dream.

Pleasure is again interrupted by thunder. The dreamer awakens and finds himself not king of the flowers, but a poor gardener.

Miss Bronson, who is in charge of the dances, and Mr. Dyer, who is in charge of the special festival music, as well as the characters, are expending much time and energy on this ballet to make it a success. We hope it will receive the support of the school and the town, for it promises to be the most elaborate festival of its kind ever put on in the history of the Stevens Point Normal school.

### NORMAL NOTES

Miss Norma Weldon, a member of the High School department, recently suffered a severe nervous breakdown. We are glad to say that she is with us again.



# ATHLETICS

## TRACK

Blessed with a great abundance of cold, disagreeable weather, which is one of the biggest handicaps a track coach has to overcome, and with much potential material, which has had no chance to develop along any line of track activity, the 1924 track season at S. P. N. has a gloomy outlook.

But a late start, coupled with conscientious effort on the part of the track candidates, often turns out to be a glorious finish. Being credited by a sports writer of the Wisconsin News with having no football team at all, a poor basketball team, and dismal prospects for a track team, we suppose S. P. N. has no chance of turning out even a semblance of a winning team in track. The football team was conspicuous by the list of defeats chalked up against it, but a winning team is not always a successful team. Our basketball team was the runner-up for the state championship, which seems to be far from a poor record, and so we see no reason why the track team should not be a success.

Coach Joe Swetland, of course, is the one held directly responsible for the success of the athletic teams in the Normal. Too many people have the habit of rating a team altogether by the record they make on paper; that is, by the number of games they win or lose or the number of points they win in track. These people are entirely too numerous, and as would-be critics make the lives of the coach and the members of any athletic team miserable. If they would only realize that there are many things necessary to make fine athletes, there would be much less unjustified criticism and much more support of the teams.

The first prerequisite to success is the spirit of never giving up. In track this means the man who gives all he can and finishes the race regardless of his place. If the 1924 track team is composed of men in this spirit, no matter whether they place first or last, they will be a successful team.

## THE LAWRENCE-S. P. N. TRACK MEET

A meet between Lawrence College and a team representing our Normal was held Saturday, May 3. Taking into consideration the fact that the team from S. P. N. had only had one week's training previous to the meet, they did exceptionally well.

Lawrence won 103 to 23, but according to all reports they did not win any of the races or any of the field events by a very big margin.

There were a number of thrilling races, especially the 440 yard dash and the mile run. In each of these races the Point man was defeated by inches. Powell ran a beautiful race and would have undoubtedly won the race if there had been

10 more yards to run. One of the finds of the season was uncovered in the shape of a miler after Macomber had won another second for the Point, being defeated by only a very small margin. The wonderful finish of both of these men showed the possibilities each possesses along track lines.

Powell also added three more points to the Point's total when he won another second in the 220 yard dash.

The only first that the Point succeeded in winning was won by Hetzel. He won the broad jump by a good margin and if he continues to show the improvement in the future that he has shown in the past week it will take a jumper capable of going well over 20 feet to beat him.

Atkinson proved to be another find. He threw the shot over 35 feet for a second place. With practice Chet should give any of the Normal men a fight for first place in this event.

Bruce won a second in the low hurdles and Reynolds won third in the same event. With this combination representing S. P. N. in the hurdles there are some sure points guaranteed in these events. Reynolds won a third in the high hurdles.

Chaimey won third in the pole vault, going over the bar at 9 feet 11 inches. Cal is capable of doing much better than this though and with more training will be the best pole vaulter the school has had for some time.

This meet proved to those that doubted the ability of the men trying for the team, that there were some track men in school and that they were capable of winning points. The Oshkosh meet is to be held at Stevens Point on Friday, May 16. The two schools should be about evenly matched this year, and there should be keen competition in every event. Show that you still have some of the school spirit that you displayed during the basketball season! Come out to the Oshkosh meet and make as much noise as you can. Many of you do not realize the fight that a crowd can give a runner when he is finishing a hard race, or the discouragement the crowd can give to a man in the same race when he hears them cheering for his opponent. Very few people realize that the crowd is sometimes responsible for the result of the race, that is, they do not know that their cheering lent the final fight that the home athlete expended and which helped him win the race by inches, feet, or a big lead whatever the case may be.

Do the readers of the Pointer know that S. P. N. has such a thing as a track team? By the spirit that has been shown by the general student body nothing is farther from their minds than the recognition of the efforts that the men who are out for track are expending. There will be a chance May 16, when Oshkosh comes here for the annual Oshkosh Normal-S. P. N. meet. Show these men who are out for track and who are putting a large share of their time into a form of athletics in which there is little if any actual enjoyment, that you are behind them. Come out to the Oshkosh

Continued on page 13

### Y. W. C. A. Meetings

The programs of the regular Wednesday afternoon meetings have been most interesting and educational. Miss Jessie Jones gave us a most interesting talk entitled "The Pot at the End of the Rainbow." Mrs. Sewall delivered an address on the qualities of a real Christian girl. The Wiconna delegates gave a report of their trip to Wiconna. Refreshments have been served at these meetings.

The girls are working very hard now to raise money to send the S. P. N. girls to the Lake Geneva Conference this summer. They will appreciate your patronage at their sales.

Saturday evening, May third, the new members of the cabinet for the coming year were formally installed. A delightful banquet preceded the services which were held in the Baptist church.

### POPULAR MEMBER OF PRIMARY COURSE IS SENTENCED FOR LIFE

From our ranks we lose another Miss and attain a Mrs. Frances Mikulich, erstwhile "gopher" of Aurora, Minn., succumbed to the wiles of a Badger and on Wednesday, April 16, 1924 was united in marriage to Mr. Wayne Luce of this city.

### A HOME EC'S IDEA OF A CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM OF A DAIRY BARN

I think that this dairy barn can be remedied in various ways. The odor of the barn is an important factor and should not be nauseating. This might be remedied by sprinkling talcum powder in the barn and immersing the cows in Lily of the Valley toilet water daily. A shower bath could be constructed in one end of the barn so the milkman could have a shower before and after each milking.

The color of walls and ceilings should harmonize with the color of the cows. A reading lamp of green will harmonize beautifully with the cows and instill in them a mood of rest and sweet contentment.

It should be the aim of the dairyman to instill good health habits in his cows.

The milker should set a good example by being courteous to the cows at all times.

If these suggestions are followed carefully whipped cream will be rendered most graciously and efficiently.

### Continued from page 6

the Wisconsin high schools increased from 37,620 in 1912-1913 to 72,385 in 1921-1922, or ninety-two per cent. Therefore the necessity for the extension of courses in institutions preparing teachers for high schools is imperative.

Through adequate teacher training we are here for the purpose of helping our boys and girls to fit themselves, through their own self-activity of mind and conscience, for useful lives. In other words we are commissioned to raise and train another generation superior to ourselves and it would be tragedy to admit our incapacity.

The teacher training institution must bear the

stamp of high purpose made and revealed by a faculty under the guidance of those who possess a high notion of the destiny of its graduates who are to come in dynamic contact with the boys and girls in order that they may be taught how to think and how to behave, the two most important functions that anyone is called upon to perform.

It is, the business of the teacher training institutions to prepare its graduates for that high service. These institutions need the best teachers, the best buildings, the best equipment in the way of laboratories, apparatus, furnishings, books, pictures, and sculpture, in order to transform the raw material that comes to us from the high schools into the finished product that we call teachers good enough for any and every American classroom. That is our staple product. Let us make it the best in the world.

The state normal schools or the state teachers' colleges are a recognition by the state of the necessity of providing the schools with trained teachers. They owe their existence to the state and their product is dependent upon the wise expenditure of funds appropriated by the state. The state has conceded the importance of these institutions, but a higher conception of their importance must be had by our legislators in order that the teacher-training institutions may be treated with more liberality and receive greater financial support for salaries, buildings, and equipment.

Education is not an expenditure but is the best investment a state can make to secure large dividends in knowledge, ability, and character, the elements that are formative in making a state truly great. Our immediate task in Wisconsin is to elevate the Wisconsin Normal schools to the true Teachers' College status. The combined brains and hearts of our State Department of Education, City and County Superintendents, members of the Board of Normal Regents, and faculties of the Normal schools will prove equal to the task of securing legislative action in this interest, hopefully, in the session of 1925.

John F. Sims.

The Stevens Point Normal School faculty was well represented on the program of the 3rd biennial All-Normal School Conference held in the state capital at Madison, April 21, 1924. President John F. Sims spoke at the banquet Tuesday. Miss Bessie Allen, chairman of the S. P. N. School Association, is a member of the advisory committee and chairman of the banquet arrangements. Prof. A. J. Herrick is chairman of the committee in alumnae. Other members of the Stevens Point faculty are: W. A. Clark and C. F. Watson on curricula, T. A. Rogers and B. R. Pierce are on the committee of finance.

The Misses Bernadine Kohnke and Donna Jean Gregy entertained the Misses Eleanor Secosh, Anne Prince, Wilma Shafer and Genevieve Murray at dinner Wednesday evening.

Miss Ione Norton, who is recovering from a recent operation, is spending a week at the "Gorm" before resuming her school work.





# FOLLY



## A Remark Made at the "Dorm"

"Girls, when we come to think of it, it's only the wooden roofs that are shingled."

Ruth Thompson—I can't see that.

B. Reeder—See what

Ruth—How a watch can keep accurate time.

Blanche—Why not?

Ruth—Time flies and a watch only runs.

Student—Your dog just bit a piece out of my leg.

Mr. Spindler—Glad you mentioned it—I was just going to feed him.

Prof. Mott is said to be composing a new song dedicated to the U. S. government and entitled, "You Can Have the Income, but Let Me Keep the Tax."

Miss Hussey—If Shakespeare were alive today wouldn't he be looked upon as a remarkable man?

T. Keffner—He surely would. He'd be three hundred years old.

C. Chainey—You might get a job at the Model Laundry.

F. Manley—But I never washed any models.

C. Bacher—That girls reminds me of a packing house.

L. Leak—How come?

Carl—When you get your Armour round her she's Swift Co.

Every little bit helps, but it only helps a little bit.

## At the Teachers' Convention at Madison

Mr. Watson—Why did you tip the boy so handsomely?

Mr. Smith—Well, look at the coat he gave me.

Breathes there a maid

With soul so dead

Who never to her man hath said:

"When do we eat?"

Karolus—You say you flunked in French and you can't understand it?

E. Jensen—Same here, that's why I flunked.

And simply because

A man with

A Roman nose

Gets lit up

Does not prove

That his nose is

A Roman Candle.

## A Hot Towel, Please

Snyder—That razor pulls.

Ben S.—I'll get those whiskers off if the handle doesn't break.

Wife (who is terribly mad)—Are all men fools?

Husband (meekly)—No, some are bachelors.

Alice Burns of Almond is authority for the statement that long before we had radio, people were listenin' in—on the rural telephone lines, like the one in Almond.

## THE SCANDAL MONGER

If you read this, don't tell anyone the news. That's how we got it.

## Flaming Youth

There seems to be some strange attraction in our school for overworked University students. One, Foster Owen, former S. P. N. scholar returned to recuperate but circumstances indicate that he has succumbed. At present he is conducting a petter practice class in the assembly room—all hours—no more pupils accepted. 'That Red Headed Gal.'

## "Love is a Dangerous Thing"

If we can believe reports, and we of this department do so religiously, we shall soon lose one of our Junior High School critics. (We mustn't tell her name.) Between good looking sailors and handsome men on the Soo line, our chances for keeping her here are becoming slimmer and slimmer. We wish her happiness.

## Girls, Profit By This

There was once a sweet little girl but she got her wires crossed. A little walk is a dangerous thing. In this case it just murdered a Prom date but that's what HE intended it should do. Be careful next time Miss \*\*\*\*\*.

## U, Rah, Rah, Penn.!

There is a very collegiate looking chap in our midst. He is on very familiar terms with Dartmouth, Colgate, and Penn. State — "They don't do that at Dartmouth." We thought he had a degree from at least one of these but we found it was only a catalogue.

A diplomat is a man who can remember a woman's birthday and forget her age.

## Ode to Spring

There comes a time when all my longing  
Turns to joy of coming days,  
Like a dream forever crowding,  
Surging, fretful of delays.

Often-times my soul will darken:  
Why should I forever wait?  
Why should my beloved season  
Always seem to come so late?

At last! My heart is nearly bursting,  
And then that satisfying bliss  
A-being out with Spring a courting  
'Tis sweeter than a lover's kiss.

Such beauty is beyond narration:  
It never can be told in words,  
It must be seen in true relation,  
Among the flowers and trees and birds.

I for one will always linger  
Midst the thoughts of balmy days,  
And I'll always love the singer,  
Enchanting in such different ways.

May the dawning days of summer  
Eternally remain with me,  
And ever make my heart grow warmer  
To thee, O Spring! All hail to thee.

Margaret Ryan '24.

## ATHLETIC NOTES IN A NUTSHELL

Vance "Ham" Williams, star guard on this year's basketball team, was elected captain at

## Sweet are the Uses"—

(With apologies to Bill Shakespeare)

"Sweet are the uses of the scissors which like the lawn-mower, noisy and rusty, bears yet a redeeming feature in its snips. And this our life, exempt from flowing locks find expression in shingles, books in King Tut's, sermons in old fogies and good in every bob. I would not change it."

He—It wouldn't be much trouble for us to marry—Dad is a minister.

She—Well, let's take a whiz at it. My Dad's a lawyer.

Miss Jones—Name three ferocious spotted animals.

R. Anderson—Leopards, hyenas, and dice.

## America Britannica

Career is what a girl has while she is waiting for the right man.

the annual basketball banquet of the 1925 cage team. Besides Williams, Coach Swetland will have the following men back next year: Swan, Herrick, Atkinson, Craney, and Vaughn.

Many members of the track team enjoyed a "pleasant" workout on the trip from Appleton.

And now we are going to have a girls' track meet. Watch for the date. Members of the boys' coaching class will take care of this meet.

meet and yell. Some of you may think that it is very improper to lose your dignity to the extent of yelling and cheering for a member of any team which represents our school, but the track meets are held at the city fair grounds and you are in the open air. There is absolutely nothing to prevent you exercising your lungs until they are ready to burst.

Many of you undoubtedly will say, "What's the use of me going out there? I don't understand anything about track."

Come out and learn something about the proper sport that was common in the days of the Greeks and Spartans. Football and basketball are complicated. But anyone who sees two or more men running and trying to reach a given mark before the other, understands the sport. At least be able to say that you have seen track and field competition. And last but not least, come out and do your share in handing another defeat to Oshkosh. We've beat them in basketball and debate. LET'S BEAT THEM IN TRACK AND SCHOOL SPIRIT!

This isn't a joke—just a tip to be on your pins when you read the jokes in the Iris. It's an old saw. Be careful—don't bite.

## When Knighthood Was in Flower

"Bring me the morning Gazette," ordered Henry VIII. "I want to see who it was I married last night."

Mr. Evans—Figures don't lie.

Mr. Collins—But some liars do figure.

Here's where we quit off! If we've missed anything, you can guess for why we didn't have use for it. Nobody told us.

Just as good.—Have you a copy of 'Who's Who and What's What' by Jerome?"

"No, sir; but we got," by Bradstreet."—Green ville Piedmont.



# APRIL

MON. TUE. WED. THU. FRI.

<p>EVERY ONE IS WEARY AFTER A MARCH OF THIRTY-ONE DAYS.</p>	<p>MR. SMITH WANTS TO SEE YOU</p>  <p>APRIL FOOL!</p>	<p>???</p> <p>PROF COLLINS CONTEMPLATES PARTING WITH HIS MUSTACHE</p>	<p>WE WOULD LIKE TO WITNESS A RACE BETWEEN MR. BURROUGHS AND JAMES WEBSTER ON SHETLAND PONIES.</p>	<p>IN THE SPRING A YOUNG GIRL'S FANCY LIGHTLY TURNS TO THOTS OF HATS.</p> 
<p>BLUE MONDAY WASH DAY AT THE COTTAGES.</p>	<p>THE DORM SERENADERS SWEET DREAMS LADIES</p> 	<p>SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNI VISITED S.P.N.</p> <p>CLARENCE KRUMM. TINY SAUGER. GLENN HART GAGE TAYLOR EVARAE SHANKLIN. SHAMMEL MOXON. RUTH MOXON.</p>	<p>NOTHING DOING TODAY.</p>	<p>MISS CARLSTEN TRIES HORSE-BACK RIDING.</p> 
<p>LIL AND HAASL RACE WITH THE RAIN.</p> 	<p>WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB ENTERTAINS. RUSHING &amp; BUSINESS AT THE TOOT SWEET AFTER THE CONCERT.</p>	<p>FLO AND BILLY GET CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.</p> 	<p>ONE MORE DAY!</p> 	<p>MANY STUDENTS LEAVE FOR HOME TODAY.</p>
<p>MISS EVANS IS APPLAUDED. SHE HAS HER HAIR BOBBED</p> 	<p>MISS JONES HAD A DATE WITH A MEMBER OF THE S.P.N ALUMNI WHILE AT MADISON. (GUESS WHO?)</p>	<p>STUDENTS BEGIN TO ARRIVE. ALSO THE FACULTY.</p>	<p>EVERY BODY RETURNS WITH A NEW EASTER BONNET.</p> 	<p>MR. STEINER PREPARES FOR THE 1ST OF MAY.</p> 



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