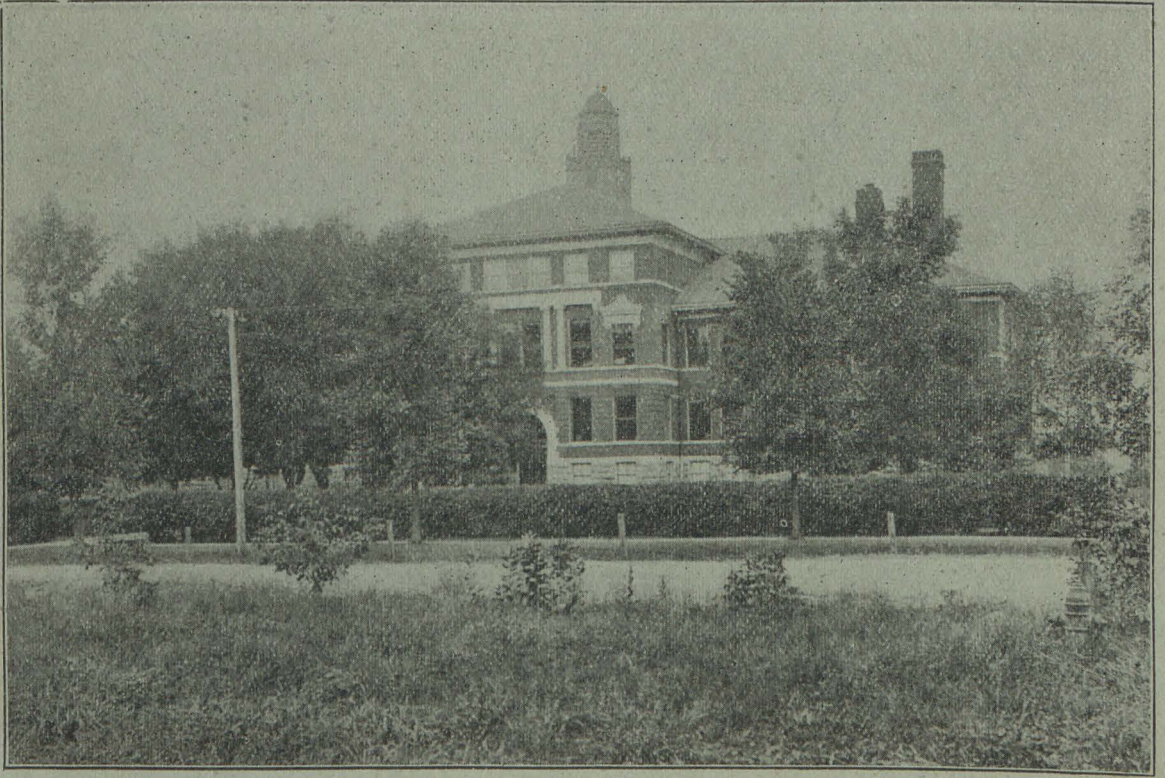




The Normal Badger



River Falls, Wisconsin
December, 1907



Journal Job Print, River Falls, Wis.

It's mighty hard

to try to tell the average man what style of clothes to wear, but it's mighty easy for the young man to tell what kind he won't wear.

He's been using his eyes, knows what's what, and smooth talk can't change his mind.

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Remember we can show you a larger line of cloaks than you will find in most towns twenty times the size of River Falls.

DEPENDABLE STYLES HERE.
LADIES' FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY.

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First-Class Laundry Work

River Falls State Normal School

Offers Exceptional Advantages to Those Who Are Preparing to Teach.

A Course of Four Years, English and Science.

A Course of Four Years, with Latin.

A Course of Four Years, with German.

A Course of Two Years for High School Graduates, each leading to the Diploma which on counter signature of the State Superintendent becomes a Life State Certificate in Wisconsin.

A Course of Two Years, English Subjects, leading to the Elementary Certificate, which becomes a State Certificate for Five Years.

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Students may enter school at any time, and need not wait for the beginnings of terms.

SECOND QUARTER begins - November 4, 1907.

THIRD QUARTER begins - January 27, 1908.

FOURTH QUARTER begins - April 13, 1908.

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W. J. BRIER, President.

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For Books, Stationery, Peri-
odicals and School Supplies.

Baker, the Drayman

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Baggage
a Specialty.

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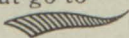
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JOHNSON'S TEN CENT STORE

A fine line of Toys
CROCKERY
and Notions.....

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Cut go to  Greer Bros.

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MAKES REGULAR VISITS TO RIVER FALLS.

 DELAY IS TERRIBLY DANGEROUS when the eyes need
attention. Every day that eyes which need glasses are
forced to work without them, is making them just so much
worse.

If headaches or anything else lead you to think that you
may need glasses, I earnestly urge you not to wait any longer,
but consult me at once.

WATCH CITY PAPERS FOR DATES



The Normal Badger

VOLUME ~~X~~7

DECEMBER 1907

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LITERARY

Tuguegaras, Cogayan, Philippine Islands.

October 11, 1907.

Dear Packard,—

Things are moving along here as usual. I am back again in the Provincial High School after a year in Aparri. I did not want to come, but one of the teachers got into a row with the principal and I had to come to fill the vacancy when the teacher was transferred to Mindanao. The teacher was from C. U., and, though he had been here but a year, wanted everything in sight, just like Standard Oil. When a Normal man was appointed he balked. Mr. Bart E. Thomas, who was appointed, is an old-timer, and in every way entitled to the place.

I am now teaching General History and Mathematics. I get along very well in the history, the only trouble is that the students memorize without thinking. Mathematics here is the despair of any teacher. While there are

a few brilliant exceptions, I do not think we have a student in the valley who will compare in mathematical ability with the average student in the states. It simply isn't in the Filipino to master a subject which requires hard study, clear reasoning, and "horse sense." He memorizes wonderfully well, but he is not retentive.

Well, the election is over, and on Tuesday the "Asamblea Filipinos" convenes. We received word yesterday to have three days' fiesta next week. There is one fine thing about work over here, and that is the number of fiestas we celebrate. The election was very quiet and not over fifteen per cent of the vote in this district was polled. There was a surprising lack of interest shown. The men elected from the valley of the Cogayan are as follows:

District No. 1, Cogayan, Pablo Guz-

man, Americanista. He is a very good man, and, for a Filipino, is remarkably clean and progressive. He has been Provincial Governor of Cogayan for four years. He owed his election to the Americans. The other fellow was so thoroughly disreputable that the Americans simply had to interfere. He is not a man of great ability, but will no doubt occupy a high place in the confidence of the commission.

District No. 2, Cogayan, Gabriel Lasam, Progressista, formerly a shady character. In Spanish times he was presidente of Solanio. Though he received no salary, yet in four years he saved forty thousand pesos. He was suspected of caraboa stealing in 1905, but was acquitted because the chief witness disappeared. About two years ago he was arrested for the disappearance of a young girl whom he had bought, but was acquitted because—as is supposed—her parents were bought off.

Isabella, Dimas Guzman. I have told you about him before. He is about seventy years old and lives in Cabagan, my old town. I know him well. Was implicated in the burning of a tobacco warehouse. Was insurrectionist governor of Isabela during 1900 and 1901. Was convicted of torturing Spaniards and Filipinos to death, and, with his two sons, was sentenced to be hanged. Saved only by the General Pardon. He is a fine old fellow to visit, as he surely gives one a royal welcome.

Pablo Guzman is a pure Filipino, the others are Mestizos. Very few of the seventy odd members are pure bloods.

We Americans over here are just lying back on our oars now and guessing how the thing is going to come out. That they will make royal asses of themselves goes without saying. All we are gambling on is the road they will take to get there. The overwhelming majority are Progressistas—in favor of immediate independence. They are a thoroughly disreputable outfit. We expect them to get into a row among themselves and get turned ignominiously out. The commission has cunningly reserved all of the real power in its

own hands. Of course a great deal of soft soap will be used by the commission and by the American newspapers, but it will fool no one unless it be the representatives themselves. We all understand how it is.

We had an insurrection down in San Fernando Union recently. A sergeant induced a whole company of Visayan scouts to desert. Relapsing into savagery, as they always do, they butchered a great number of Filipinos. A troop of the Third cavalry, who are colored fellows, were sent out after them and no questions asked. In a day or two a few returned with about half of the rifles which the deserters had carried away. A day or two later the troop returned with the remaining rifles and about a dozen prisoners. A Tagalog judge sentenced all of the prisoners to be hanged, but Gov. Smith let them off with long sentences in Bilidab.

The scouts were from Negros, an island that had nothing to do with the insurrection of 1899. They established a republic and ran it a year, then they sent for the Americans to take charge. General Smith was sent down there and his record was so good he was made Civil Governor of the Islands. The republic started off with a flourish of trumpets. The Spanish governor had been a remarkably pure and able man. In a year the republic had spent the surplus and exhausted the credit. The police were robbing the people and a bloody revolution was threatened. This is one of the most prosperous and most advanced of the islands. It simply shows where the republic would go among our "dear little brown brethren." The Filipino cannot become self-governing because there is not a large, substantial middle class. Society is composed of the Illustrado, cunning, short-sighted, and crafty, absolutely without honor or patriotism, and supremely selfish; and of the "Tao," who is only a child in intellect. Say what we may a republic cannot succeed here at present. People at home do not know the Oriental mind. We who live among them and teach their children know but little

more. The most reliable thing about a native is his utter unreliability. He is comprehended in the one word, "incomprehensible." If you try to make a boy of ten in the states do and think as a full grown man, you have the situation we are in. The only salvation for the Filipino is for him to stand up close to the flagpole of the banner of the free and keep very still for fear the gods find out he is there. There is no question but what the bigger men here would like independence under a kind of loose protectorate, the Monroe principle, for instance. It would give them power, and they would not have to answer for their acts.

Our Republic exists today, not because the Rockefellers have money and are dishonest, nor because the Hooligans of our great cities have no money and are dishonest; but because you and I have a little money and property and are honest. The Rockefellers love our country only as it can serve their selfish ends—they would desert it tomorrow if some other country would give them better opportunities for amassing wealth. The Hooligans hate it because it is strong enough to keep them from becoming complete brutes or anarchists. You and I love it because we are near enough to the earth to be kept from the temptations of wealth, and yet far enough away to keep the mud from being rubbed into us. The Filipino will have to learn the value of patriotism before he can do much.

We have a "Flag and Sedition Act." Some of the *Illustrados* got very sore because the Americans had cut off their graft. After the election, thinking they had gained their freedom, they made incendiary speeches and insulted the American flag. Near Manila a meeting of the Americans was called. The chiefs of the bureaus told their men not to go, but they went anyway. They communicated with the men in the outer provinces and over 4,000 of the "Sons of Freedom" were present. Col. McCoy, formerly of the Colorados, made a great speech, concluding with: "We will once more, if necessary, protect the

old flag with the bayonet." It is said the cheering was heard across the bay. The editor of the "*Renacimientos*," who had been particularly offensive, wanted to explain, but they told him he was too late. They sent word to the Commission that they were in session and asked them if they had anything to say. They all came out. Shuster owes his place to the Filipinos, and Wooster seems to have gone astray after them. Three of the members are Filipinos anyhow, and that leaves only Forbes and Smith. The Commission was told what was what. General Jim Smith was the gladdest man there—away down in his boots. He promised that the Commission would be equal to the occasion, and they passed the "Flag and Sedition Act," which is the bitterest thing the native press has had to swallow for a long time. The Filipinos are wandering around in a dazed way yet wondering where it was that they really got off at.

A fellow named Anderson runs a saw-mill at Gattaran. When he was coming up here one day he saw a policeman with an old flag wrapped around him getting his hair cut. When the storm fell there wasn't much of the policeman or the barber left, and the flag was hanging upon a pole where Anderson naturally thought it ought to be. The flag was a worn-out one and the policeman had Anderson arrested. He was at my house when they sent for him. When he started for the court I started for the other American houses. The judge did not intend to be disloyal, nor had he any grudge against Anderson, but the opportunity to soak an American for fifteen pesos, and get a fee, was too tempting. I rounded up about thirty Sons of Freedom. Harvey, the colored lawyer, explained to the judge that he should not fine Anderson because the policeman had insulted the flag. The judge replied that the flag was but a rag—meaning it was worn out. Harvey being nearest him was the first to hit him. He didn't need to be hit again. He arose and begged Harvey's pardon. It is needless to say that the Filipinos around here fold Old Glory carefully now.

Nothing has as much effect on the Filipino as force. You can argue all day and he will sneer at you, but get a club and you can convince a whole room full of them in five minutes.

It is high noon, and I must go to dinner. Hoping this finds you well, I remain,

Yours,

Millard Crane.

The Government of the City of River Falls.

We have heard on almost every side since taking up the work of this school that one of the primary aims of education is to make good citizens. A good citizen is one who takes part in the government intelligently and does all in his power to improve and further the interests of his community, state, or country. No one can participate, understandingly, in the government under which he lives unless he knows, at least in general, what the system and plan of that government is.

In this great country of ours the question of government which is becoming greater every year and surpasses all others in importance to present and future generations, is that of municipal government. We are changing from a rural to an urban or city people. Although rapid, this change is taking place so quietly and naturally that most of us, especially we of the more Western states, hardly realize what is happening, but a few statistics set forth the unmistakable truth: In 1800 four per cent of the population of this country lived in cities. In 1830, the percentage had crept up to 7.7 per cent. In 1860 the city people constituted 16.1 per cent of the entire population. Today 33 per cent are urban dwellers. Twenty-five million dwell in cities of over eight thousand inhabitants. The total population of the United States increased twenty and seven-tenths per cent between 1890 and 1900, but the urban population increased thirty-seven per cent. The cities of our country, such as New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, etc., are doubling and tripling in population in an amazing way. The city has become the central feature in modern civilization and to an ever-increasing extent, the dominant one. Man has been engaged in developing a rural society ever since the fall of Rome, but now the wave of this new movement is sweeping all this from its path with irresistible force. Man is turning and must turn his attention to

the successful development of this new problem. The United States is fast becoming the leading nation in trade and finance. New York is destined to be the largest city in the world at no very distant time and with her advantages in political as well as natural situation, in resources and development she will become an international clearing house whose predominance and power will sway nations.

The ease of transportation and communication has made it possible for thousands of city dwellers to live quite distant from their city places of business, thus receiving at the same time advantages of the rural and urban life. The city of the twentieth century has been likened to the center of a great nervous system which takes in and unites this great country of ours.

But the increasing importance of the city in an industrial, social, commercial, and political way, and advance in population brings with it corresponding burdens of government, and as has been said before, this problem of city government is the most real and important issue of the day.

The ancient and medieval idea of a city was that it ought to be a self-governed state. This, however, is impracticable for a government such as the United States has. Cities in this country are comparatively new. The first city charter issued in America was issued to Agamenticus, Maine, in 1641. The total city population in 1850 was under three million. Now there are more than that many people in New York city alone.

All through the struggles of the early history of our nation—for a national government, for good state governments and over the terrible question of slavery, the cities struggled along as well as they could with their deficient governments, patching up town governments, passing amendments and enactments. But finally when men had time or were forced of necessity to look into these lo-

cal governments, the required action was taken and good city charters obtained. American public interest and attention was not turned to any extent upon this matter until about 1875. Since then this awakened interest has been growing steadily until today it is one of the absorbing, imperative questions of the day. Interest in the election of the mayors of our large cities as shown all over the country demonstrates this fact.

In making a brief study of American city government, the most practical and simple way is to begin with our home town. To many of us River Falls is such. At least we are all interested to some extent in it.

The majority of the cities of the United States have received special charters from the state under which they organized. In the West, however, in many of the states, a general form of charter has been enacted, applicable to a town or village of a certain size, which wishes to become a city. After the required formalities have been carried through, the city begins its municipal government under this charter. Under this arrangement the governments of all cities are universally the same throughout the state. In Wisconsin a law of this nature was passed in 1892. Before that time, a city became incorporated by drawing up a special charter, submitting it to the state legislature, and if affirmative action was taken upon it by the legislature the city proceeded to organize. But the difficulty lay in drawing up a favorable charter, for there was often considerable friction over special clauses that local interests wished to have inserted.

The city of River Falls was incorporated in 1885, and so was organized under a special charter granted by the state legislature. Let us examine some of the important provisions of this charter.

The boundaries of the town are fixed legally by sections or townships and ranges according to the government survey. The wards, also, into which the city is divided to facilitate the administration of the government, are specified

very minutely. There are four wards, three in Pierce county and one in St. Croix county. The first ward is all that section of the city north of the "north line of township twenty-seven north," i. e., north of the "county line" road, which runs past the Catholic church. The second ward lies south of this road, north of Spring street (the one just north of Cascade avenue) and east of the north branch of the Kinnickinnic river, that is, on the east side of the river as it runs through town. Most of Main street lies in the second ward. The third ward is that part of the city "across" or west of the river, and south of the "north line of township number twenty-seven north." The most convenient way in which to designate the fourth ward is to say that it is all the rest of the city. The Normal, then, Cascade avenue and all that portion of the city constitute the fourth ward. According to the River Falls charter these ward lines can be changed only upon a general vote of the electors of the city.

The officers of the city may be divided into three classes: First, those elected by the city at large; second, those elected by each ward, and third, those appointed by the common council. Those of the first class are mayor, treasurer, assessor, and one justice of the peace; of the second are from each ward, one alderman, one justice of the peace, one constable and one supervisor to represent his ward on the county board of supervisors. Under the third heading come many minor officers and some important ones for the common council is authorized by the charter to appoint such officers as are deemed necessary by them. According to this power the common council appoints annually a city clerk, a marshal, a health officer, assistant clerk, street commissioner, park board, etc.

The day of election is fixed as the second Tuesday in April. All the legal proceedings, such as balloting, time for the polls to be open, specified places, number of election inspectors, etc., are specified by the charter. The qualified electors of the city are the qualified

electors of Wisconsin, who shall have resided in the ward in which they vote for ten days previous to the election. The term of office for all officers except the justices of peace, mayor and treasurer is one year. These latter hold their positions two years.

The common council is composed of the mayor and the aldermen from each ward. The mayor presides and, as the presiding officer, is styled "Mr. President" according to the charter. The powers and duties of the common council are manifold. It represents the city in all dealings with other corporations. Besides this it has many duties whose scope can most plainly be understood if a few of the headings as outlined in the charter are quoted: It has power to act regarding Licenses, Gambling, Riots, Location and Management of Slaughter Houses, Gunpowder, Streets, Horse Racing, Cattle, Dogs, Public Works, Bread, Drunkenness, Public Markets, Weighing and Selling Hay, Accounts, Suits, Removal of Dirt and Rubbish, Watchmen, Jurisdiction Over Streams, etc.

The duties of the other officers are probably familiar to most of us. They are essentially the same for River Falls as for other cities.

The matter of public roads and city improvements was well provided for by the founders of the city.

In the matter of finances and taxation the charter is very explicit. No money shall be paid from the city treasury except as authorized by the city council, and upon an order signed by the mayor and countersigned by the city clerk. The order shall specify the use to which the money is to be put. All just demands against the city shall be settled promptly. No debt shall be contracted against the city unless authorized by the common council. In connection with city debts let us explain that most cities have debts which are usually reckoned as so much per capita. The indebtedness of our large cities ranges from \$85.05 per capita in Providence, R. I., to \$10.09 per capita in Indianapolis, Indiana.

It became the custom to a very large extent for a new city, especially in the West, to assume a heavy indebtedness to "get started." The result too often was bankruptcy for the city and heavy losses to the interested parties. To guard against this, Wisconsin has a provision in her constitution which limits the amount of indebtedness of a city to five per cent of the valuation of its taxable property. In the last treasurer's report the indebtedness of the city of River Falls amounted to \$28,000. With a population of 2,300, our debt per capita is \$12.17. It is evident, then, that River Falls may go in debt \$17,434 more, or \$7.58 per capita, more. The property valuation in River Falls is reported as \$908,682. Such projects as an auditorium, public library, or public sewer need not be entirely given up.

One of the largest and most important sources of income is, of course, from taxes. Taxes are levied upon two kinds of property, namely, real or personal property. The assessor values the property of each taxpayer annually. It is a well-known fact that it has long been the custom of assessors to undervalue the property in assessing for taxation. They are especially inclined to do so with the rich when it should be the other way, if it must be at all. Many efforts have been made of late to have property valued correctly and supervisors of assessment have been appointed to try to bring about right conditions. It is pleasing to note that in the report of the supervisor of assessment for 1906, River Falls property is assessed at \$890,574 and the real value is \$908,682, an unusually slight difference. The common council computes the amount to be levied on each dollar's worth of property by considering the probable expenses for the coming year. If something unforeseen arises which demands more, the charter provides for a special tax to be levied.

Then there is the county tax. This tax is fixed by the county boards and is not very large.

The next two in size of the sources of income are the electric light and water-

works plants. One of the most widespread questions of city government is that of natural monopolies and municipal ownership of the same. It is a question for the city corresponding to the one of government ownership of railways and trusts for the nation. Such monopolies as the electric, gas, and water-works plants and street railway systems are the most important. In River Falls we have only the two—the electric and the water-works plants. The policy of River Falls is municipal ownership. Two advantages of this policy are: First, when the city government owns and runs the monopolies there is little fear that they will “run” the government, i. e., it lessens the chance for political corruption, and second, the prices are kept down to cost, for the government is in the business for the sake of the people and not for gain. In fact, as shown by the treasurer’s report for the last year, the expenses of each of these plants exceeded the income from them. This is one of the disadvantages. This policy of municipal ownership of natural monopolies is spreading rapidly among the cities of the United States. Great Britain, however, has followed the policy to a much greater extent than anywhere in the United States. As a rule, these monopolies, at least make expenses, and in some cases have been quite a source of revenue to the government.

The next in importance of the sources of income to the city is licenses. The city received \$4,220 from licenses last year. Most of this is from saloons. At first this seems a pure gain to the city treasury, but on the other side of this stand most of the expenses of the police department, pauper aid, and care for tramps; and what is worth more to the city than any money,—a lowering of moral and intellectual standards.

Fines last year gave only \$21 into the treasury. This speaks well for our city.

The total income was \$41,989. The total expenditure, including water-works, electric light, police, fire, street and park departments and the miscellaneous expenses of the council, such as salaries,

postage, Memorial day appropriation, election expenses, etc., was \$34,328.70, leaving a balance to the general fund of \$7,660.30.

But although the finances show us many things about our city we must not altogether overlook the judicial department. This is discussed quite specifically in the charter. The legal forms of summons, complaint, warrant, execution of sentence and commitment are made out in every detail except names and dates. In all civil and criminal suits, witnesses and jurors are required. The defendant may appeal to the county circuit court if not satisfied with the sentence.

River Falls people are all proud of their city. Its location is a matter of congratulation, nestling among beautiful wooded hills, with sparkling streams threading their way through it, supplying pretty retreats and walks for its citizens, water power for its mills and electric plant, places for boating and bathing in summer and skating in winter. The natural beauty of the place is enhanced and increased by the attractive homes and neat, artistic lawns which the citizens take pride in. Although a comparatively small place. River Falls does not lack the advantages of many larger cities. The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis are so near that one may go up for a day’s shopping, to attend the theater or spend a day in sight-seeing and return at night. Our school system is worthy of pride. Although the city is very small in comparison with the cities in which the other state Normals are located, yet our school is the third in size of the seven. Our High School is housed, together with the public school, in a beautiful building which can be seen from almost any point in the valley. It also is well attended.

Partly through the influence of the schools and partly for other reasons, a social and intellectual community has grown up which is delightful. The town supports seven churches; and it speaks highly for the place that in the lecture course a season ticket is sold for every

seat in the house and some must be refused. It also speaks strongly for a building large enough to accommodate every one.

Young man, don't ever let it occur again! Don't dream away the forty-five minutes which rightly belong to your third year German recitation, and then come into the Senior recitation "and walk right out again."

Der Wirt in Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea" says: "Denn wer die Stadte geschen, die grossen und reinlichen, ruht nicht, Künftig die Vaterstadt selbst, so klein sie auch sei, zu verziere." Let us all strive like the landlord to make our home town, however small it may be, more attractive and pleasing. At least let us keep it up to its reputation, now, although, to quote Goethe again: "Wer nicht vorwärts geht, der kommt zurücker."

Alice Clark.

THE XMAS TRIP.

First stop will
Be at Hudsonville.
All aboard! Here we travel.
Let the iron horse pound the gravel.

Eau Claire bridge,
Just o'er the ridge!
Better slack up speed a trifle;
Ain't no bullet from a rifle.

Toot, Toot, Toot!
Last stop enroute.
Yonder looms the Pittsville steeple.
Hurry, get aboard, good people!

All brakes down,
It's Pittsville town.
In on time, as I'm a sinner.
One off here; two weeks for a Senior.
—Robt. Mortimer.

THE SKATERS.

Over the glimmering, shimmering ice,
Over the cracking ice,
The moonbeams and starbeams mingle
their gleams,
And the night is bright with mazy light.
The flaming fire is soaring higher,
And sparkles and darkles across the
night.
Over the looming and glooming pines,
Over the dusky pines,
The feathery snow is all aglow
In the light of the moon that softly
shines;

And the deepening darkness dims below
In the depths of the somber pines.
The frost in the air is everywhere,
And floats like flakes of gleaming gold.
Across the ice in rich device,
Congealed into patches of silver light
By the crisp of the keen and cutting
cold,
The moonbeams lie in the biting night.
Flashing and dashing, the skate blade
rings,

Flecking the flakes from the icy floor;
Flashing, the polished steel blade flings
The frost-film back on the winding
track;

And everywhere, behind, before,
The ice to the steel its gay song sings.
The music is mingled with merry notes
That float from an hundred happy
throats,

And an hundred happy voices blend,
And blend again, as the skaters wend
Their circling, airy, graceful flight
In a maze of motion and color bright.
Up from the gleaming and streaming
fire,

Up from the roaring fire,
The sparks fly high to the moonlit sky,
And the skater's song, as he glides
along,

Blends with the note of the ringing
steel,

And soars aloft with the roaring fire.

—Laurence Dake.



HOW TO KILL THE PAPER.

1. Do not subscribe. Borrow your classmate's paper—just be a sponge.
2. Look up the advertisers and trade with the other fellow--be a chump.
3. Never hand in news items, and be sure to criticise everything in the paper—be a coxcomb.
4. If you are a member of the staff play tennis or "society," when you ought to be attending to business—be a shirk.
5. Tell your neighbor that you can get more news for less money—be a squeeze.
6. If you can't hustle and make the paper a success—be a corpse. Get the idea?



LOCALS

THE SENIOR BOY.

Here's to the Senior,
So wise and learned,
With haughty stare
And nose upturned!

Meeting a teacher,
He'd simply bow,
For you see he's big,
Or thinks so now.

If 'twere a Junior,
He'd only stare
As though that Junior
Weren't there.

A Sophomore girl
He'd sweetly smile,
And walk with her,
E'en for a mile.

But a poor Freshman
Is out of sight,
When a Senior passes,
In all his might.

Although the Senior
Is great and wise,
In our estimation
He fails to rise.

—A Junior.

THE JUNIOR.

(A Reply.)

And here's to the Junior!
The joy and pride
Of his Alma Mater—
That can't be denied.

And Fortune will favor
Him, too, I guess.
(For he needs to be wiser,
We must confess.)

By constant endeavor
And racking of brains,
He may make some progress
Along Wisdom's lanes.

He may learn enough
To make out what is meant,
When the Seniors indulge
In the talks Psyche sent.

So cheer up, ye Juniors!
You're not hopeless all;
If you try **real hard**,
You'll be Seniors next fall.

—A Senior.

JUNIOR SONG.

(Tune, "Arrah Wanna.")

Once we were Freshman, wild and
woolly,

Green, as green as grass,
But when it came to examinations,
We were sure to pass.

We were always full of mischief,
Whispering all the time,
But when it came to June 28th,
They passed us down the line.

Chorus.

Oh! Juniors, Juniors, Juniors, Juniors,
They're the right, good stuff,
They know when they've had enough,
But look at the Seniors sitting there,
With a highy, flighty, mighty air.
Oh! shall we say "Skidoo?"
But they're going to leave us,
And, of course, it will grieve us,
So we'll say Hip! Hip! for you.

Now, we're Juniors, young and hand-
some,

Full of life and spunk,
And when it comes to examinations,
You never see us flunk.

We are famed for our wit and beauty,
We study all the time,
And when June comes 'round again,
We'll go on down the line.

Chorus.

HIS SONG.

In this here house of ours,
About the rooms he goes
Singing by the hours;
That pleasant little song;
"Mary had a little Lamb."

A sedate appearing Senior,
With a voice like a baritone cat,
Is always teasing us with more;
'Till we get tired of that,
For the tune is the same,
"Mary had a little Lamb."

Thinks he can sing grand?

Well, I pretty near suspect,
They say he has a couple of girls, land!
But, — how could any girl reject,
To the little tune of
"Mary had a little Lamb."

A JUNIOR'S DREAM AFTER THE JUNIOR-SENIOR GAME.

Last night as I lay on my pillow,
Last night as I lay on my bed,
A dream came to me from the Senior row,
And I dreamed that a Senior had said:

Oh! Juniors, our fame has gone up in a basket,
Our fame has gone over in throws that were "free."
Then stand back so that we may score on thee.

Your forwards have thrown the score
Too high up to be reached by me.
Then hand back, hand back,
Oh, hand back our honor to me.

Last night as I lay on my pillow,
Last night as I lay on my bed,
A dream came to me as a Junior,
And I dreamed that a Junior had said:

I have an apple pie coming,
An apple pie coming from thee,
Then hand out, hand out,
Oh, hand out your pie to me.

GRAMMAR ROOM NOTES.

The Grammar Room boys have organized a basket ball team at last. John O'Keefe has promised to be the coach for the season of 1908. The line-up is as follows:

Bliss—Center.
Brier—Right forward.
Keith—Right guard.
Packard—Left guard.
Loucks (captain)—Left forward.
Sylvester—Substitute.

The 7th grade pleasantly surprised Dewitt Anderson recently.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Mr. Goble gave the 8th grade geography class two very interesting talks about the people of the Philippine Islands. They were very much enjoyed by the class and we offer him hearty thanks.

The following conversation was heard in a 7th grade recitation:

Teacher—What shape are the bones of the skull?

1st Pupil—Shell-shaped.

Teacher—Do you agree?

2nd Pupil—Yes.

Teacher—To what do you agree?

2nd Pupil (somewhat embarrassed)—I don't know.

Miss Jones was absent for a few days visiting schools, Mr. Jack having charge of her chorus work during her absence.

List to the mathematical professionals! Young man who evidently never indulged in a game of marbles:

If four marbles cost \$2.00, how much would one marble cost?

This from a future housekeeper:

If one chair cost \$30, how many chairs can be bought for \$3? And from the same hopeful:

If one house costs \$200 (Loud applause (?) drowns her voice.)

And here's a proposition of willing:

If you have \$200 and one horse costs \$40, how many horses can you get?

FRESHMEN NOTES.

We entered the class in 1907,

Seven come eleven;

We'll be the class of 1911.

Mary J. Collins has left school. She will teach near Diamond Bluff the remainder of the year.

Miss Celia Golden of Waverly, has quit school on account of her eyes. She expects to be back at school at the beginning of the third quarter, which begins Jan. 27, 1908.

We have recently learned that a certain Sophomore has discovered a famous remedy to facilitate that drudgery known as study. A K(nap)p now and then alleviates the monotony and furnishes a new incentive toward educational ends.

The Misses Martha and Edith Ward are back at school after being at home for a couple of weeks on account of their sister's illness.

Mr. Wilson (in history). What kind of negroes were sent to Africa?

Miss G.—White Negroes.

SOPHOMORES.

All the Sophomores look happy after their Christmas vacation.

The observation class had a half hour visitation, December 4th.

WANTED—500 people to get their pictures taken at Sampson's gallery, West side.

Juniors should be careful when they are roller skating to not fall down.

Seniors should be more prompt in returning after vacations.

Where did Bennett leave his gum?

Freshmen! Freshmen! Don't you sigh, You will be Sophomores by and by.

The Sophomores sympathize with the Seniors since that basket ball game.

Oscar T. wears a soft hat now days.

Why did everybody look at Forest, when president asked, "Has Miss ——— withdrawn from school?"

Heard in Manual Training.

Miss L.—Please look at this. Mr. Wright (holding out a piece of wood).

Mr. Wright.—Why, that is very good looking.

Miss L.—Which are you looking at; the stick of wood or me?

Lois Davis is on the sick list. It is hoped that she will be back at school soon, especially by a certain Freshie.

FABULLA PUELLARUM.

Fabulla Puellarum is flourishing. The programs of the last two meetings, although not of a strictly dramatic character, have afforded much enjoyment to those present. In the first, dialect readings composed the greater part of the program, while in the last, more marked impersonation was attempted. The next meeting is the regular initiation meeting.

The building is closed at 4:30 now on account of the short days.

Miss Kinney, a former student, visited school recently.

Many of our students went home for their Thanksgiving vacation.

The official visitors appointed by State Superintendent Cary are:

Supt. J. T. Hooper, of the Ashland city schools.

Miss May McNely, County Superintendent Price county.

Supt. W. H. Schultz, Eau Claire city schools.

Mr. Hooper and Miss McNely visited the school Dec. 4 and 5, and both visitors addressed the school in a pleasing and instructive manner.

Miss Mary Cratley, a member of the Junior class, has withdrawn from school for the remainder of the term.

Several members of the Junior class were very much pleased when they heard that their rhetorical for December were to be put off for a Senior play.

Why is Georgia Kaler so nicely dressed?

Because she has a (tailor).

Heard in a recent meeting of the F. P.:

Pontifex Maximus—"Miss Brown, can you be together tomorrow?"

The ears of a Hoosier farmer, lent to Prof. Packard, were recently examined by the members of the rhetoric class.

Heard in the history class during Prof. Wilson's absence:

Pupil—"Hannibal, as a young man, was a remarkable horseman, and also a fine fencer."

Substitute Teacher—"That means that that he could jump fences well."

A young man in the professional review grammar class, on being called upon to recite, answered: "This is the boy who always tells the truth."

The weather has turned so cold that the oysters in the domestic science room have to be wrapped in blankets to be kept from freezing.

THE NORMAL ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra notes are scarce this time, not because the orchestra is dead or sleeping, but because it is working hard on pieces to be played in the future. The members are all working hard to prepare for a concert which will be given—sometime in the future.

Otto Winters is laboring with the twists and turns necessary to give an artist's rendition of Wagner's "Evening Star," and the violin players are learning to play, without the bow, the pizzicato parts in the piece.

John O'Keefe authorizes me to say that he has mastered his "solo" in "Moonlight," and is prepared to instruct the unsophisticated in the art of playing this "so low" that it can't be heard.

We are spending considerable time on "Madrid Belles," "Lorelei" and "Silver Star Overture."

We are still waiting in vain to see the upraised right hand of a nice, pretty, smiling clarinet player.

What the Little Mouse in the corner Heard. Alas! The little mouse in the corner is no more. Some one carelessly let the cat out of the bag and not a trace is left of our mascot.

Noticed some facts for Physics:

Ice melts when subjected to a warm sun on quite a warm day. Melted ice is wet.

The rhetorical given by members of the Senior class, Wednesday, Dec. 4, were as follows:

"The Teacher of Today"—Alice Hamilton.

"The Florida Everglades"—Theresa Fasbender.

"Wesley College"—Maud Guest.

"Judge Lindsay"—Dora Hanson.

Miss Pardee was absent for a few days visiting the Moorhead Normal and other schools.

NOTICED.

This department is designed to be interesting, funny and instructive. Tell us of the things which surprised you, made you laugh or interested you.

A LAW OF PHYSICS ILLUSTRATED.

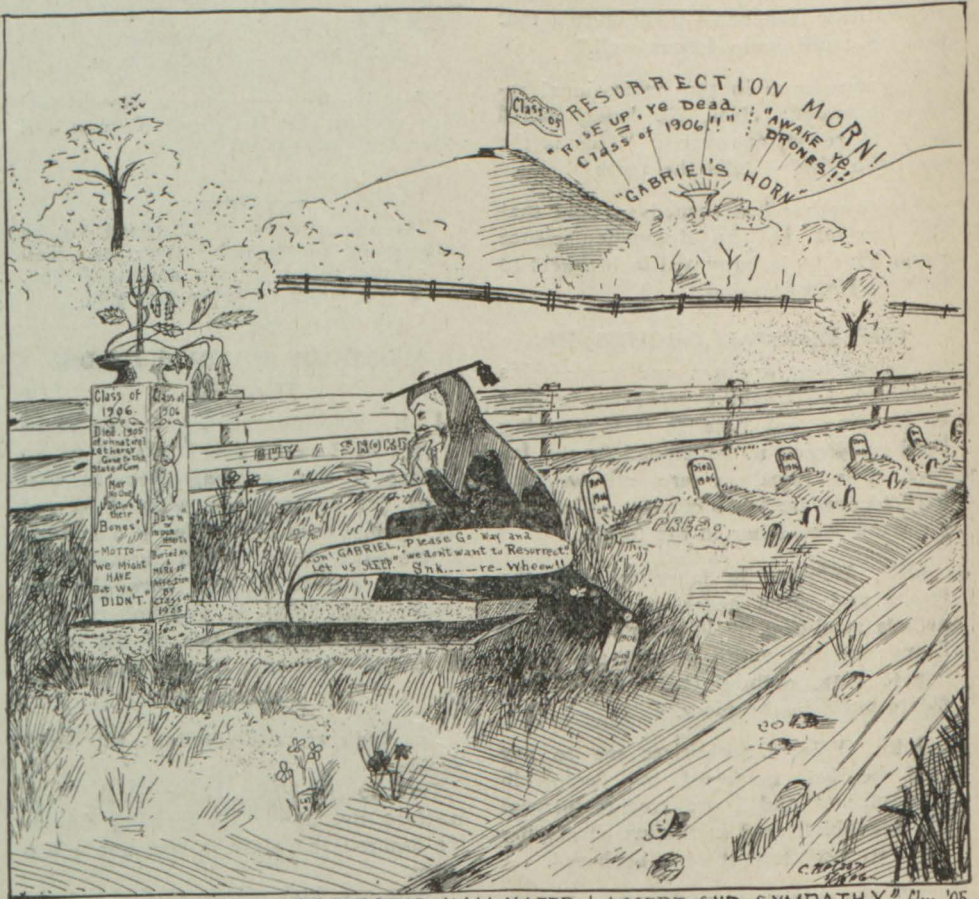
I was washing the boards one night as fast as I could for I wanted to go skating. I was washing them in cold water (of course) but when I turned the sponge over after using it a minute, it was quite warm. I had warmed it by friction. Before I was through, the smoke—but hold! in Psychology they say "exaggeration is one of the forms of lying." Anyway, it was warm.

An indirect contribution of Prof. Welles:

Told to his Phys. Geog. class to illustrate the power of growing things. He assured the class it was not a fish story.

Some one who wished to find out the force which a common pumpkin would exert, confined it in an apparatus which would register its force in pounds. Every day the force of that pumpkin became greater and the apparatus had to be readjusted until at last the force exerted was enough to raise 2000 pounds. This shows how the roots of trees and other growing things break up hard rocks. On the path to the lower power house or the path that runs by the skating pond there is a good illustration of this. The roots of a tree seem to have cut a boulder right off from the mass of rock to which it belongs.

ALUMNI



NO USE IN MOURNING OVER THE DEAD, ALMA MATER! ACCEPT OUR SYMPATHY—Class '05.

DEAD OR SLEEPING?

It seems that the class of '05 was very wise when they said, a year after they graduated, that the class of '06 had died during its last year in school. We are sorry to say that the class of '05 seems to be as dead now as the class of '06. With all their brilliancy and talent it seems very, very sad indeed to think of them dying in their early youth! But this appears to be the common fate of all classes of every year.

Is it possible that they do not realize that there is a place reserved for their special benefit in the Normal Badger? This fact of their perfect silence only goes to show more than ever that the poor Alumni are dead. Oh! we cannot let them slumber yet! If only this New Year's day can be a resurrection day and all the Alumni wake up to the fact that they are graduates of this Normal school and that they owe this school as their Alma Mater a word of notice once in a while!

The Alma Mater will always feel the influence of former students. Many of them climbed blindly through the land of the model grades (their burdens lightened by practice-teachers) and critic-teachers the higher they climbed and up into the normal department. After contending with many difficulties, such as arithmetic and United States history, they found themselves in the domain of the Junior class. That is the place where most of them awoke, but alas! according to the class of '05, they died when they became Seniors. We are glad that this fate of dying in the Senior year was not shared by every one, although it now is evident that the Alumni die when they leave the school.

After the worthy students had obtained the diploma, they, as Alumni, went forth from this school to apply the knowledge which they had obtained. So busy are they with their troubles and pleasures that they have completely forgotten their Alma Mater, or do not find the time to communicate with her.

Come! Awake! Send us a joke, or something else of interest about your work. This department is yours. Why not feel that it is and make it your own through your own efforts?

Miss Faith Bannerman, '07, and Winifred Haddow, '07, who are teaching at Turtle Lake, and Miss Lucile Haddow, '04, of the Cumberland schools, returned to River Falls for Thanksgiving.

Mr. Urius Finn, who is teaching at Deer Park, was home for Thanksgiving.

Miss Mildred Cornish, '07, who is teaching at Barron, and Miss Eva White, '07, of Baldwin, spent Thanksgiving at their homes in this city.

Miss Mabel Booth, '07, teaching fifth and sixth grades in Abbotsford, and Miss Carrie Wilcox, '06, of Chippewa Falls, spent their Thanksgiving recess at their homes in Glenwood.

Miss Ida Erickson, '07, was in Hudson during vacation.

Miss Mattie Linehan, '05, who is teaching at Augusta, visited at her home in this city Thanksgiving.

William Foley, '07, was down from Somerset over Thanksgiving.

William Hodge, '07, former business manager of the Badger, and now teaching at Chippewa Falls, spent Thanksgiving at his home in this city.



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P. C. 189

BOTH PHONES

N. W. 56

ATHLETICS



In all probability some of our readers will have read the article entitled, "Suburban Life From a Mother's Point of View," by Harriett Woodward Clark in *Suburban Life Magazine* for December. Without doubt many will not have read the article, but nevertheless it is worth while. But how about Suburban Life from a student's point of view? This is a topic that more nearly touches our sphere of life as students in the Normal School. The writer of the article has some very clear ideas of the benefits of suburban life to herself and children, and possibly it is worth our time to consider the topic. Some things she has said are very pointed and will bear repetition so shall give a few of her scare headlines for thought and reflection.

Here in our little city we have a life which does not differ in any great degree from that of the suburbanites, hence a reason why we can thoughtfully give this question consideration.

She says, "Contrast the physical condition of city-bred children with those reared in the suburbs. As I have watched the crowds of children pouring out of our city schools at the noon hour, I have been impressed with the array of their thin, pallid, nervous faces which met my

eye. A rosy-cheeked child was a sight rarely seen. How different in the suburbs, where the pale, sickly face is the exception rather than the rule. If you have ever contrasted the difference in the modes of recreation in city and suburbs, this physical difference can, in a large measure, be accounted for." We are of the country and have plenty of chance to take fresh air and out-door exercise, but are we doing it? Is it a question of "ozone, ozone, everywhere but not a draught for me?" Are you taking all the fresh air your system demands, or are you starving yourself? Is your face thin, pallid and nervous from staying indoors and pouring over a book, or are you what the Maker intended you to be, full of blood, healthy and strong? Possibly at this stage of the school year you still retain vigor which you had from being out doors before the school began and you may think this uncalled for, but may we ask are you doing anything to keep up this vigorous state, or are you already "run down?"

Mrs. Clark says further, "Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, speaking of longevity, says that people are longer-lived now than formerly, these facts Dr. Wiley attributes largely to two causes: The increasing stringency in the food laws, and the fact that people are forming the habit of living out of doors."

Then this out-of-door living will make you a happier person while you tread the stage and the curtain may not be rung on you as soon. Since these are facts which cannot help but impress themselves on any right-thinking person, why not make them a part of your life and institute them into your program for each day.

There are many points bearing on the same question, that of fresh air and exercise, brought out in the article and all point to the same truth, that we should seek out-door exercise as much as possible, because not only will it benefit our health and work, but will also make us cleaner, purer and nobler in thought and action.

Every student in our school and those who are teaching should think the matter over and then try the oxygen cure, the panacea for ills of body, mind and soul.

BASKET BALL NOTES.

The outlook for a banner team is not what it should be. In our school here we have plenty of material, but appearances show that there is a lethargy of some kind or other which has fallen over the basket ball teams and their admirers. The boys have entered into a state of coma. They are not practicing as they should. Half of the men are cut for practice some nights and the other half are down other nights. The basket ball mania is dead or at least it is in a pretty fair way to a good sleep for the season.

Our chances ought to be good for games, but no games have been played on our own grounds as yet. The boys have been off to one game out of town and the season is already fairly well advanced.

The rooters of this school will stand up any time with a team that shows itself willing to work and anxious to win, but these same rooters will not show spirit over drones or happy-go-

We desire a good basket ball team

here and are willing to support the same, but the road to making a good team is not an easy one and hence a great deal of work is needed. The boys should be down for practice every night and should try for team work as much as possible.

A second team has been organized so there will not be any lack of offensive play.

We hope to see the boys come out and show what they can do. The faculty and students will give the basket ball team support, but we would first like to see that they are worthy of it.

Of course all of the team or basket ball boys cannot be indicted on these charges, but for those who can it would be a good plan if they would wake up or signify their desire to stay quitters. We are essentially a busy bunch and have no time to spend with those who will not work, so to the basket ball players we would give a little of old Gorgon Graham's advice "Either root hog or die".



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EXCHANGE

The Badger wishes to applaud the Black River Breeze's very creditable "bow."—Encore.

Sunday School Teacher—Do you know where little boys go who go swimming on Sunday?

Kid—Sure, but you can bet I ain't going to give the snap away.—Exc.

A man to whom illness was chronic, when told that he needed a tonic, said: "Oh, Doctor, dear, won't you please make it beer?"

"No, no," said the Doc, "that's Teutonic."—Exc.

She—"Are you fond of tea?"

He—"Yes; but I like the next letter better."—Exc.

The teacher had asked the meaning of the word "orphan," but none of the children had replied. "Well," she said, finally, "I am an orphan. Now, can any one tell me?"

"Please, Ma'am," said a little fellow. "an orphan is a lady that wants to get married and can't."

Noticed—That our language as we speak it daily would probably be quite unintelligible to one who had studied English, but had not been among English speaking people and especially Americans. For instance, what does "Shsay" mean? It is contracted "I should say so." "Mon" means "come on." We start the c sound but it doesn't come out. Don't we often say "mahm" for "yes", "alright" and many other things. The sounds of m are a language all their own. If you don't think so, try next time and see how many things you can say without opening your lips. "M?" means lots. "M—m" drawn out may mean, "will but I don't want to." Perhaps a foreigner would understand the "m" language.

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