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PATRONIZE BADGER ADVERTISERS

THE NORMAL BADGER

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River Falls, Wis., March, 1910

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The Journal Job Print
River Falls, Wis.

The Normal Badger

Vol. VIII (9)

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Editorial

The local contest is over and at this writing we are still looking forward to the Inter-Normal. It is hardly to be expected that there will be as much enthusiasm here over this year's Inter-Normal as there was over that of last year, when the contest was held in our town. However, River Falls is to send to Oshkosh an orator who will worthily represent our school and a good-sized delegation to help him on and show River Falls' school spirit.

After all, the chief value of these contests to a school is the exaltation of that intangible, indispensable something called School Spirit.

Class spirit and school spirit are forms of patriotism, and, like our national patriotism, seem to require an opponent and a contest for supremacy in some certain direction, to render them kinetic. Our national heroes, men at whose names our pulses thrill and a recital of whose deeds brings a curious lump into our throats, are not a Gallatin or a Pinchot, working silently but effectively in the walks of peace, but a Jackson or a Dewey who represent us in a fight against a foreign enemy.

It is thus in the school. We evince our patriotism by shouting for our competing orator, for our full-back who has carried the ball across the enemy's line, for our batsman who by a three-bagger at a critical moment brings in the winning run that saves the day.

We need to make our patriotism kinetic, be it school or national. It is only by kinetic patriotism that our institutions acquire and retain the vitality that enables them to ward off attacks from within and from without.

There is always one regrettable feature to a contest—oratorical or otherwise. The converse of victory is defeat and a winner implies a loser. Philosophize as we may, there is always sure to be some bitterness when "there are flowers and laughter and congratulations for the Other Fellow, while we creep away to hide a heartache that is a very foolish and a very common thing."

The quoted words above are from an article entitled "When the Other Man Graduates," which appeared in *Farm, Stock & Home* for June 1, 1909. The article is written by a man who knew by hard experience just what it means to fail; who knew, too, the satisfaction

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that comes of success after failure—yes, success through failure. The author is Hugh J. Hughes who has recently become editor of the Journal mentioned. I wish that every “also appeared” could read that article. I wish we had the space to publish it entire. It should be “done into a booklet,” as Fra Elbertus would say, and so made accessible to people who would not see it tucked away in a farm paper. At the risk of over-running my space, I am going to quote just a paragraph from this article, with a verse from the poem by Edmund Vance Cooke, which is quoted therein.

“Other standards are needed than those of the schools to guide us. The standards of the business world do not supply their lack. If the Other Man graduates—in school or in the

greater school of life—if he wins place and fame, well and good. But for you and me who ‘failed,’ there is much left—the consciousness of work well done, the strength that comes to the hand and brain through effort, the comradeship that links us to all the workers of the world, and what you and I prize above all else, the purpose of heart to go out and win in the days to come. I know, my boy of seventeen or seventy, just how your heart aches. But don’t grouch. Yours is the average lot of mankind. Men do not build twelve inch guns to batter down snowbanks, and Misfortune doesn’t hit a human jelly-fish but once. The knocks you are getting are proof that you have something about you that is solid, substantial, worth while.

“‘You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what’s that?

Come up with a smiling face.

It’s nothing against you to fall down flat,

But to lie there—that’s disgrace.

The harder you’re thrown, why the higher
you bounce,

Be proud of your blackened eye.

It isn’t the fact that you’re licked that
counts;

It’s how did you fight—and why?”

Locals

The River Falls Normal School Oratorical Contest

The annual Normal School oratorical contest was held in the Methodist church, Friday evening, February eleventh. It was attended by a large crowd.

The church was neatly decorated with the colors of the Seniors and the Juniors. The colors of the Seniors were tastefully twined about one of the posts in the front of the church, and the banners of the Juniors were strung across the southeast and southwest corners.

Before the opening of the contest the Sophomores combined with the Seniors in giving the class songs and class yells. The Freshmen combined with the Juniors.

The program was opened by the Normal orchestra, after which Paul Spencer spoke on "The Re-Birth of the American Spirit." His excellent delivery and the high character of his oration won for him the first place. Next an oration, "The Stony Ground", was given in a forceful way by Thomas Hennessey.

Leverett Farley delivered an oration named "Our Greatest Peril." Howard Barker followed with an oration on, "Conservation of Our Natural Resources." The second place was awarded to him.

We were next entertained by Miss Louise Campbell who sang a solo, "Were I a Star." The audience was so well pleased with this that an encore followed.

Guy Owen delivered an oration, "Radicalism versus Conservatism." Sidney Rogers gave an interesting account of the life of "Booker T. Washington." The last oration was given by Fred Short on "The Call of Gold." The program ended by the Normal Orchestra playing two selections, after which President Wilson announced the decision of the judges as to the first three places.

Paul Spencer, of whom we all are proud of, and whom we think and hope will win honors for us, will represent us in the Inter-Normal Oratorical Contest, to be held at Oshkosh March 25th.

A joint meeting of the Aurelia and the Lincolnian societies was held in the Normal assembly room on the evening of March 12th.

The first number of the program was a piano solo by Violet Uhlman. Miss Uhlman plays with skill and expression and the enthusiastic applause testified to the appreciation of the audience. The Normal Orchestra followed with two selections, which, it is hardly necessary to say, were well rendered. The third number was by the Ladies' Glee Club, who sang "Little Orphan Annie." This organization has not been heard enough this

year. We should be permitted to enjoy it oftener.

After these musical numbers a debate was held between representatives of the two societies. The question at issue was: Resolved, that in the teaching profession women doing the same work as men should receive the same pay. The affirmative was supported by Misses Helen Carr, Florence Ahlstrom and Lotta Nelson; the negative by Messrs. Levi Williams, Wallace Gustafson and Leverett Farley.

Miss Carr led off for the affirmative. Her

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discussion of the point at issue showed a logical study of the question. In her plea for justice towards her sex Miss Carr talked with the spirit of a suffragette addressing the House of Commons, and her points were well taken. The first speaker for the negative was Mr. Williams who endeavored to show that men were needed in the teaching profession. Miss Ahlstrom for the affirmative rather took the wind out of Mr. Williams' sails by agreeing with him in his contention and proving that this, however, was not a point at issue. Mr. Gustafson for the negative produced some incontrovertible arguments set forth in his usual clear and logical manner. Miss Nelson then spoke for the affirmative, and Mr. Farley completed the argument for the negative by adducing from the economic law of supply and demand the proof that equality of wages was impracticable and unjust. Mr. Williams spoke in rebuttal for the negative. Miss Nelson, speaking in the same capacity for the affirmative, gave a masterly summing up that completely routed the boys. The affirmative was awarded the decision by a vote of four to one.

After the debate Miss Campbell sang one of Carrie Jacobs Bond's songs. Of course an audience is never satisfied with one Bond song sung by Miss Campbell and she complied with their wishes by selecting her encore number from that author's songs. A well rendered piano solo by Miss Belle Thompson closed the program.

JUNIOR NOTES

Miss Ina McIlquham states that her name ends with the sound of the thirteenth letter and therefore we wish to change the Mackle-
wam of our last number to Macklewam in accordance with the rules of phonetic spelling.

Friday, the twenty-fifth, the Juniors and Seniors made merry at a candy-pull given by the Juniors on the lower floors of the Normal building. All seemed to anjoy the good old-

fashioned games which were played. Taffy and fudge were served in the Domestic Science room and cold water was on tap. The members of the committee on refreshments were agreed by all to be excellent candy makers. Mr. and Mrs. Ames and Miss Zinn acted as chaperons but they were unable to prevent considerable "sparking;" every one seemed to be over-charged with electricity. At eleven the lights were extinguished and the party was a thing of the past.

SOPHOMORE NOTES

What was doing in the Sophomore class? Nothing, as usual.

From present indications it looks as if one of the Junior boys would soon be Annie-mated and the Sophomore girl early-fitted.

Mr. H. is rather a poet, but his poetry does not bring a very large income. The following is part of his homeward letter:

"Dear Father, roses are red violets are blue send me ten dollars and I'll owe you."

JUNIOR KNOWLEDGE

Professor: Name some of the native animals of North America.

Pupil: Why, the tiger, the lion, and— Oh, did you say the native animals? Well, the horse and the chicken.

RHETORICALS

A Senior program was given February 16. Carl Guggisberg spoke on "The Fall of Jerusalem" in which he described the city, its growth, and its downfall.

Miss Florence Peterson gave an account of the life and works of the poet, Ben King. She told of Mr. King's early talent for music and his later poetic genius. She recited "Jane Jones," "The River St. Joe," "Evolution," and "If I should die tonight."

The Value of the Kindergarten was discussed by Miss Helen Wyman. Miss Wyman told the purpose, the things done, the

reason for sending the child, and the wide training given the child. Alma Moline related the work of Mira Kelly, the teacher in east side New York. She gave a cutting from "In Loco Parentis" in "Wards of Liberty."

February 23, a Junior program was given. Ethel Kolb told the story of a college athlete entitled "The One Who Did." Emma Kinney took up the story under the subject "The One Who Didn't."

Miss Anna Kay spoke on "The Conservation and Development of the Natural Waterways." Josephine Kildahl related the life and works of James Whitcomb Riley. Miss Kildahl recited as characteristic of Mr. Riley's works "The Raggedy Man," "The Absence of little Wesley," "A Boy's Mother," and "The Afterwhiles."

Owing to a lack of time on Wednesday Miss Amy Larson did not give her rhetorical until Friday, Feb. 25th, when she spoke on "Self Government in Schools."

March 2nd another Junior program was given. Jay McCann told of the character, difficulties, and work of the historical writer Francis Parkman.

Miss Lulu Michaelson described "House-keeping on an Ocean Steamer." Alice McCann gave an account of the work of Labor Organizations. Miss Florence Lyford told the story of the life of Joan of Arc. Anna Whipp gave an interesting rhetorical on "Cartoons." She illustrated her talk by drawings on the board.

—♦—
Died, at Cornwallis Agricultural College, Oregon, Feb. 15, Miss Stella Macklin Newman. The news of the sudden death of Miss Newman was received at the Normal School with much surprise and sorrow for very recent words from her bore assurance of good health.

Miss Newman was a graduate of the River Falls Normal School, class of 1905. Her student life was one of intellectual, professional, and social success. She was popular with her teachers and with her classmates, and one of the leaders in all the affairs of her

school life, though the frailty of her health sometimes limited her sphere of activity.

After graduation she taught at Osceola with marked success until compelled by failing health to resign, which she did with great reluctance, so strong was her ambition and love for her work.

It was the hope of her parents and friends that rest and proper treatment would enable her to resist the encroachments of tubercular symptoms of an alarming nature. Accordingly, there followed a long period of battle with the disease, in which everything that loving care and solicitude could provide was done, and all known remedies were tried with hopeful and encouraging results. Finally, stimulated by Christian Science thought adopted by Stella herself, she seemed to be well enough to resume the work of teaching. Unsolicited by her a position as assistant teacher of Latin at Cornwallis Agricultural College, Oregon, was offered her which she unhesitatingly and courageously accepted with sincere confidence in her restoration to health. The cough and the frailty lingered; but she believed in final victory over it, and took up the work of teaching with her old time enjoyment, and expressed delight that she could again be of use in the world. By her skill in teaching and her kindly spirit she won many friends among the faculty and students of the college over which her sudden death cast a pall of sorrow.

Miss Anna Saby, whose assistant Stella was, writes on the Saturday previous to her death, "We visited all the greenhouses and enjoyed the lovely flowers so much, and gathered snowdrops growing on the campus, and planned many long walks for the future." Her death occurred the following Tuesday, Feb. 15, the suddenness of which is shown by the fact that ten minutes before she died she stood on her feet without assistance. Through the loving efforts of Miss Saby every possible attention was bestowed upon her during the closing hours of her life and the preparation of her remains for their return to her home at Baraboo. The faculty and students

of the college participated in the last sad duties of their departure with every possible work of sympathy and respect.

The burial took place at Baraboo where she sleeps among her loved ones "at home." Our tenderest sympathy goes out to the bereaved family as we mourn with them the loss of their loved one who was to us an honored teacher, a dear friend, and a sweet-souled Alumna of our School, the memory of whose gentle nature clings to us like the fragrance of sweet flowers.

ALMA MATER.

On March 7th, the many friends of Mrs. Raymond P. Ensign, nee Eva Henderson, were deeply grieved to learn of her sudden death in New York City, where she and her husband have lived ever since their marriage in 1907.

Mrs. Ensign was graduated from the River Falls Normal School in 1902. By her kindly nature, even temper, unselfish disposition, and charming personality, she endeared herself to every one who knew her.

ALMA MATER.

County School News

ST. CROIX COUNTY

By Supt. H. A. Aune

School Contests

A corn growing contest has been inaugurated in the schools of St. Croix County this year, which has created a great deal of interest among both pupils and parents. This contest is open to boys only, of the age of from ten to eighteen years. More than seven hundred boys have now enrolled. The organization of the boys is known as the St. Croix County Boys' Corn Club. The experiment this year will be made with the "Silver King," (Wisconsin No. 7,) corn. The work is carried out under the direction of the county superintendent.

A spelling contest has been planned for the rural schools of the county. The preliminary contests will be held in the different schools on the afternoon of Friday, May 27th. The first and second winners at the local contests will represent their district at the Town contests, to be held on Saturday, June 4th. The first and second winners at the town contests will represent their respective towns at the County Contest to be held at Hammond Saturday, June 18th, in connection with the common school graduating exercises.

Literary

Conservation of Our Natural Resources

BY HOWARD FREDERICK BARKER

A century ago the United States consisted of only a few sea-board states. To-day it is a world power whose territory extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and whose influence reaches to the farthest corners of the earth. It has become a great industrial nation, a great agricultural nation, a leader among the great nations of the world. For more than a century it has enjoyed an increase in population and wealth such as yet has never been equalled in the annals of man. On what is this prosperity founded? How long will it endure?

Four hundred years ago this land was a wilderness unmarred by the hand of man. Here were forests, mines of gold, silver, coal, and iron, supplies of oil and natural gas, navigable waterways,—resources such as were unsurpassed in extent and availability in any equal area on the globe. Men regarded these resources as inexhaustible. They were the foundations of American prosperity, the material basis of the nation's industrial life and growth. So long as these resources endure we shall be prosperous; but with their depletion our prosperity will wane, and with their exhaustion the nation's existence will cease.

Before the nation existed, settlers conquered the wilderness and cleared homes for themselves. The land yielded them food; and the forests materials for their homes. When either showed signs of deterioration they pushed farther west and took up new lands,

leaving the old depleted. The broad plains and fertile valleys brought forth rich harvests; even the deserts under irrigation became orchards and grain fields. Industries based on the abundant forest, agricultural and mineral resources of the country sprang up on every hand. Power, heat, and light were easily derived from the running water or the minerals. Commodities were produced as they had never been produced before—more rapidly and more cheaply but more wastefully than ever before. The accessibility of the country's coal and iron facilitated the development of long lines of railroads which supplemented the rivers as carriers of commerce. The consequent ease and efficiency of transportation contributed greatly to the nation's growth. The wells, the mines, the fields, the forests, the rivers,—all responded to the hand of man and added to the comfort and convenience of American life.

Through the development of its natural resources the United States has become the greatest nation on the earth. The evil consequences have, however, been three: the nation is consuming its resources with astonishing rapidity; our resources are already depleted and, in not a few cases, even exhausted; there is unequalled opportunity for private monopoly of the nation's wealth.

Our rate of consumption has never been paralleled. Nature has been lavish with her gifts and we were extravagant in the use

of them. "Of all the sinful wasters of man's inheritance on earth,—and all are in this regard sinners,—the very worst are the people of America." The facts regarding our use of timber may be taken as a measure of our prodigality. Sweden, the most extravagant wood consumer of the nations of Europe, uses less than half as much per capita as we do. Not including the loss by fire, our consumption of timber is three times as much as the yearly growth of the forest's supplies. Furthermore, enough is destroyed by fire every year to supply the demands of twenty-five millions of our people. Our methods in the exploitation of all our resources are reckless, wasteful, extravagant. Vast quantities of natural gas, the most perfect fuel, are wasted daily. In raising crops we do not heed the impoverishment of the soil. In our mad haste for present gain we are robbing the nation of the source of its future life. Such is the consumption of our natural resources.

The depletion of these inheritances has followed. We began with "an unapproached heritage of forests," more than half of our timber has been cut. Our enormous supplies of coal and iron, which were once greater than those of any other nation, have been recklessly used so that it is declared that the exhaustion of both may occur within the present century. Although our stores of petroleum oil and gas were discovered but fifty years ago and might, with judicious use, have lasted a thousand years, they have been so rapidly depleted that it is estimated they will supply us for only fifty years more. Our fields, too, have suffered: fifty per cent of those now under cultivation have been impoverished by exhaustive farming and deprived of productive elements which can never be completely replaced; a billion tons of fertile soil are washed into the sea annually, leaving many a fertile field denuded and valueless.

The resources of the nation are being monopolized by corporate interests, and the

future happiness and prosperity of the American people as a whole are being endangered by the greed of a few. A large portion of the available public lands have already been absorbed by great estates; the country's oil and natural gas wells are nearly all controlled by one corporation; we are allowing the power sites on our great rivers to be leased by companies which may control them for all time. Valuable phosphate and coal lands are unprotected from private greed.

This, then, is the condition of our natural resources: altho they even approach exhaustion, that supply which remains is not put to the best possible use but is allowed to pass into the hands of unscrupulous individuals and to be consumed with unnecessary rapidity.

The day or our inexhaustible resources is gone. The time has come when we must think what will happen when our mines of coal and iron, our wells of oil and natural gas are no longer productive, when the forests are gone, and the rivers are alternately useless rivulets and raging torrents of destruction. It is inevitable that such will be the fate of our resources if our present attitude toward them is continued. The United States is now pursuing the same course which has impoverished nations in the past.

History teaches a lesson which we have allowed to pass unheeded, but which we disregard only to endanger the perpetuity of the great American Republic. Half the nations of the past came to their downfall through the wasteful use of their resources. "Veritable Gardens of Eden" have been reduced to deserts by maltreatment. Sicily, once an island of waving fields, the granary of Rome, has become stony and hopelessly impoverished by deforestation. Palastine, the land which at one time "flowed with milk and honey," is now reduced to a barren condition. The northern coast of Africa was once a fertile and forested territory, but became a part of the great Sahara through the

devastations of the Visigoths who conquered it. The Tigris and the Euphrates, whose broad, rich valley was the birthplace of civilization, now flow through a land of desolation. Within modern times the habitability of parts of Hungary, Bohemia, Austria, and Denmark has been destroyed by the excessive cutting of trees which protected their hillsides. Large tracts of China have been laid waste. For three centuries the drain on the resources of the United States has been enormous. Each generation of Americans with its attention exclusively on the present has been robbing the nation of its future livelihood. If our methods are not altered, by the end of this century the land will not support the population.

The nation's resources may be divided into two classes: those which are renewable and those which are not. On the one hand are the fertility of the soil, the wild game, the forests and the waterways; on the other is our mineral wealth. As far as man is concerned the minerals are not renewable. When the oil and gas wells are dry or the mines are exhausted, these resources are gone. The best way in which the people can use them is to put them to a beneficial use which will in the end exhaust them. With the other resources mentioned, however, the case is different. Not only can they be preserved but they can be improved with use. The possibilities of developing the renewable resources are almost illimitable. The forests, which are the "Fathers of the Rivers," the basis of many of our industries, can be greatly improved. Although the supply of water in the streams is permanent the flow may be regulated and controlled so as to be of the greatest possible benefit for the development of power, for the fertilization of the soil, and for purposes of transportation. The supply of wild game can be increased. Not only can soil waste be prevented but the soil can be improved. It is thus evident that not only can the people conserve the renewable re-

sources but they can repair them. The people have not fully realized the possibilities of the nation's resources but have developed them in a haphazard and reckless manner. From every stand point it would be folly to continue our present attitude toward these resources. Patriotism demands a change. These resources are of inestimable value to the nation; their needless exhaustion should not be tolerated.

The United States has now reached a critical time in its history. Before it lie two courses. It may adopt a policy for the conservation and reparation of its natural resources or it may continue its present lavish and extravagant methods. Following the latter policy, we will become even a greater nation than we are now, but a lasting national greatness can be insured only by immediately taking steps to conserve, and in so far as possible, renew those resources which have been the origin of all our prosperity. The conservation of our resources does not mean the restriction in any way of their proper use. It simply means the economical use of that part which is needed and the preservation of what is left for future consumption. It means equal opportunity for all consumers, while our present methods set the gain of a few above the greatest benefit of the common people. We face, in deciding upon our course, a greater problem than any or all of the social or political questions of the day, the greatest problem which has ever confronted any nation at any time. If we blunder in our decision, like the old nations of Asia, Europe and Africa, we shall go down to our grave and have our land in an arid condition. Every government at some time in its career must decide this momentous question. Many are those that have chosen the wrong course and paid the penalty of national death, and few are those that have acted with foresight and survived. But since we are now the mightiest nation on the earth and since we now control a larger share of the world's resources than

any other nation ever did, our decision will be more important than any other. Shall we stand as the few or fall as the many?

To whom shall we look for the answer? Shall it be to the people, to the states, or to the nation? The three together must bear the burden. The decision demands the co-operation of the people, the states, and the nation. The next necessary step in securing "conservation and equal opportunity" is the making of laws. The legislators of the people must make the next forward move, but that does not remove all responsibility from the people themselves. They wield public opinion, and public opinion makes laws. The people must stand for conservation and demand laws for the protection of the resources. They must support the laws passed and aid their effectiveness by the rational use of the resources which they themselves control. Men have risen to grapple with the problems of the times, to lead the people in whichever course they choose, to lead them to make for their nation either a present but meteoric greatness or a lasting magnificence. The choice of

leaders and of policy lies with the people. Patriotism demands that they choose well.

It becomes the duty of the American people, acting through their legislators and as individuals, to throw safeguards around those natural resources which are the source of the nation's growth. It is their duty to themselves and to posterity to put their life in the best possible relation to the material basis of their prosperity, to strive in every way for the prevention of waste and monopolization of the nation's wealth, for the rational development, the conservation and the reparation of the natural resources.

By such steps as these will the future of the nation be assured and we may know that the suns of the twenty-first century will not beat down on a land of flood devastated valleys and barren hillsides, of scanty crops and exhausted mines, but that they will shine upon "The Stars and Stripes" gloriously floating over the great American republic, that land of opportunity, the United States of America, the greatest nation of all times.

OUR GREATEST PERIL

BY JOHN LEVERETT FARLEY

Nearly three thousand years ago, a new city was born on the banks of the Tiber, a city that was destined to become the most famous of all cities, and a ruler of many nations. For six centuries Rome struggled and rose until in one hundred thirty-three years B. C. she was at the height of her power, the queen of the whole known world. But the wars which had been crowned with such success abroad brought on evils within her borders. There grew up a new nobility of the robe, consisting of those who had enriched themselves off the newly conquered provinces. So wealthy had the state become, that in the

second half of the second century B. C. the citizens of Rome were freed from all taxation. But her power was not to last forever, for during the height of her splendor a decay set in, a decay that gnawed at the hearts of Rome's noblest citizens, undermined all moral standards, and finally brought her crashing to the ground. Wealth did many things for Rome but eventually brought on her destruction.

Let us look still farther into the past and we see such great municipalities as Babylon, Tyre, Sidon and Athens, which have risen, worked their way upwards, and fallen. Many

theories are advanced as to the cause of their downfall, but is it not a curious fact that just before their destruction they had amassed their greatest wealth?

Our forefathers brought forth this mighty nation as a government "for the people, by the people, and of the people," a "nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." With this as a foundation our nation has rapidly grown and prospered. But are we to content ourselves with that which our forefathers have done, and close our eyes to the violation of the very principles upon which this great nation was founded?

It was thus the Hebrew race, God's chosen people, lost their birthright. They boasted of their ancestry and their liberty, but God said to them through the mouth of his servant, "Think not to say within yourselves, we have Abraham to our father: for I say unto you, that God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham." So will it be with our nation if we do not rise to our God-given opportunities and be true to our trust.

We glory in the liberty bequeathed us by our fathers, and we are justly proud of our country's vast resources, and of our nation which has grown and flourished until today she is a nation of nations, known throughout the world for her learning. But a new fame has been hers of late, and that is the fame of wealth. We are today the wealthiest nation of the world and with our greatly increased riches, new problems confront us. "The hunger for money is sharper now than in any other age of the world. What is to be the effect on the nations?" Are we to repeat history and let this great gift of God overpower us? It is as fire, if we carefully nurse, watch and control it, it is of immense advantage; but if we remove our controlling hand it flames up, overpowers, and sweeps over us, causing untold damage and misery. The only way that we can judge the future

is by the past, and history points to wealth as one of the greatest sources of danger.

We will all concede that wealth is a necessity, and there is no one living who is not willing to try his hand at properly controlling a large amount. When we remember the telephones, the easy mode of travel all over the world, the hospitals for the sick, and asylums for the unfortunate, the institutions of learning, the libraries, the churches, and the Gospel carried to distant lands which the right use of wealth has made possible for us, we know it is not wealth that is the evil against which our nation must be guarded, but the selfish love of it; namely, greed.

We are living today in a period of transition, a transition from the aristocracy of birth to the aristocracy of wealth. We think we are advancing and we are. But it is a question as to which aristocracy presents the graver difficulties. We are facing one of the mightiest problems and greatest dangers that has ever been before us.

There was a time when our congress was representative, but a great change has taken place. The millionaires have forced their way in where, with their costly equipages and the giving of elaborate entertainments, they indulge in a grandeur that is unsurpassed and in this they have set a pace that the senator of modest means must forego. The cheapest rooms are from three dollars to three and one half dollars per day with no reduction for monthly terms. This does not include meals; they are even more exorbitant. These expenses, together with the cost of entertaining friends who visit Washington and drop in to see "our senator," make the life of the struggling statesman one of great anxiety.

It is becoming every day more difficult for any but a rich man, and a very rich man at that, to live respectably at Washington. Statesmen have gone and millionaires now fill their places, a fact which is so notorious that the name "millionaires' club" is often applied to the senate. It is a fitting name

for our upper house. Senator Hoar has said—"When I came to Washington I had accumulated about a hundred thousand dollars from my practice of the law. If I complete another term it will practically be all gone. It has been used up in addition to my salary in the common expenses of daily living." And Senator Hoar was not extravagant; he lived in extreme simplicity.

Salary increases will not materially aid in the dilemma; they would only be an additional waste to be drawn from the pockets of the people. What must be done is to keep the rich man out of office unless possessed of rare and statesmanlike qualities. There are a few such millionaires. Let a man's qualifications for office be high principle, political ability and love of country whether he be rich or poor. This would give the nation the services of the rich men who are really statesmen, like the father of our country, and of the poor who are real statesmen like the immortal Lincoln. Senator Beveridge says—"But if this is not done the republic must be exclusively governed by the lords of gold who may be statesmen, who may be figure heads, or may be something else." Millionaires will not run our government when the eyes of the people are opened to the conditions of today.

Decidedly something must be done when a rich man with his millions can purchase the press, the courts and the government. Are we to enslave ourselves to those a little more fortunate than we are? Are we to be ruled and used as tools for greater wealth by these new aristocrats? Are we to stand helpless and watch the ruin of the great United States? God forbid.

The newspapers have lauded the rich and chronicled their extravagance as an ideal to be admired and respected. And the rich have come to expect it. We see this in the automobile owner as he dashes along a narrow road regardless of other vehicles or other people; he expects to have the right of way. Again, we see it in the railroad magnate who

will sidetrack hundreds of passengers that his special may not be delayed. Their power is seen in its worst form in the large cities. The recent disclosures of Tammany forcibly brought before us the crimes of the rich. We can not cast aside such evidence, and upon careful investigation it is readily seen that some of the worst and most awful crimes of the day are caused directly or indirectly by the wealthy, and many of them simply to satisfy their craven appetites.

Again, in a more open form, we see their power when they combine as trusts and corporations. Their money buys legislation; it buys lawyers and the courts. A few men are strong and stand up for the rights of the American citizen. Court decisions have been passed, but they are of no avail; they are misdirected efforts. Fining is of no use, and when a corporation has been convicted, the corporation, not the men who have done the wrongs, has been punished. The combination is dissolved and a new one formed under a different name. What must be done is to punish the men who form the corporation, not by fining, but by imprisonment and hard labor. As long as men can evade the law by paying money for the privilege, the laws will not be obeyed.

Our president is supposed to be a man of the highest order both in character and ability and equal in all respects to the ablest of our millionaires. He is charged with as grave duties as can fall to the lot of any living man. Now for a man of this high order the American people have chosen through their representatives to pay seventy-five thousand dollars a year as a fair and reasonable compensation for his best services. Why should any other citizen wish to be permitted to withdraw a larger annual sum from the common store? The money kings have done nothing that would justify the receiving of their enormous incomes. Statistics show that two dozen men control one twelfth of our total capital. In other words, if the wealth

of the United States were to be equally divided, the money that these twenty-four men control would be the entire shares of seven millions of our population. And this is greed, our greatest peril.

Were it not for greed, the great curse of intemperance would not be a stain upon our fair land, and the money spent for liquor and eventually reaching the pockets of the few, would build up many happy homes and educate many children now running in the streets or forced, while yet in their childhood days, to earn pennies to buy bread. If we are so hard hearted that humanity does not appeal to us, certainly money will. Statistics show that were it not for intemperance many of our prisons and asylums would be emptied, and the money used to support them could be invested in other ways which would reduce our taxes.

In many places it is actually dangerous to go to the polls and vote a ticket opposing the will of the wealthy. Where persuasion and bribery are of no avail brute force is used.

Are we to submit to this new aristocracy? No! A thousand times no!

We must first fill our congress and legislatures with statesmen whether they be poor or rich; put honest, thorough, conscientious men into all public offices, men who can withstand the pressure of bribery and threats of the wealthy; and when we have filled our courts with unbiased judges, then we may expect the evil to be conquered. For no evil can exist with proper legislation, honest interpretation of the law by the courts, and the enforcing of such laws by our executives.

Our greatest peril, our worst enemy, faces us with scourge in hand. We must be its slave or its master.

When the three departments of our government are properly filled and a controlling hand is placed upon our great wealth the promising future of the United States is assured. With our vast natural resources and our intelligent, progressive people, our development is limited only by the world in which we live.

Exchanges

GEOGRAPHY OF A WOMAN'S LIFE

Cape Good Hope—Sweet Sixteen

Cape Flattery—Twenty

Cape Lookout—Twenty-five

Cape Fear—Thirty-five

Cape Farewell—Forty.

—RIPON COLLEGE TIMES

Our exchange list is as follows: The Pointer, Rice Lake Junior, Royal Purple, The Echo, True Blue, Wisconsin Magazine, The Kodak,

Orange and Black, The Exponent, Normal Advance, Charles City Bulletin, Ripon College Times.

In the last issue of the Pointer the Juniors' and Seniors' Information Bureau is as good as Beatrice Fairfax's Hints for the Heart Sick.

Professor—"Fools ask questions which wise men cannot answer."

Freshie—"I guess that's why I flunked in so many exams."

Athletics

A game with Galahad on March 11th closed the basket ball season for this school year. The boys have played a hard schedule and are not sorry that the season is over.

The following is the schedule with results:

	Normal Opponents	
Prescott at River Falls	27	17
Ellsworth at River Falls	17	15
Alumni at River Falls . . .	29	24
Stout Inst. at Menomonie	17	47
Dunn Co. Agricultural School		
at Menomonie	21	61
Ellsworth at Ellsworth	20	16
Prescott at Prescott	19	14
Dunn Co. Agricultural School		
at River Falls	9	34
Superior Normal at River		
Falls	23	45
Galahad at Hudson	10	27
Superior Normal at Superior	19	47
Galahad at River Falls	21	16

Games played 12; Won 6; Lost 6.

Under the gentle stimulus of a March thaw the base-ball bee has begun to buzz. Tom Bergh and Earl Brown were recently seen "getting up an arm" by a few throws in the gymnasium and some of the candidates for the team have been heard bashfully telling of their ambitions in cloak-room conferences of late.

There is plenty of good material for a team this year and there will be enough competition for places on the team to insure good practice. All last year's team with the exception of Whitcomb are now in school, and there is considerable new material from which to pick.

Speaking of baseball, could you lay out a baseball diamond without reference to a rule book? The question recently arose in one of the lower grade geometry classes: what shape is a baseball diamond—square or rhombus?

The question was referred to some of the most enthusiastic fans in school—and about half answered one way and half another. Do you know now what shape the diamond should be?

There is another bee beginning to buzz too. This is the Track Meet bee. Last year, under the direction of Professor Wright and Miss Campbell a very successful meet was held. No records were broken, and it was not expected there would be, but there was some good work done, and both in preparing for and in pulling off the meet there was a deal of wholesome out door enjoyment.

There seems to be no reason why the meet should not be repeated. About the only objection that has been urged from any quarter comes from one or two who think the meet might interfere with baseball practise. It does not seem, however, that this is a valid objection. Baseball is undoubtedly the great American sport and deservedly so, but five-sixths of the boys in this school will not make the team. Possibly one-sixth do not care enough for base-ball to play if they could make the team. Many of these can and will be interested in the varied activities of a field meet, and it would appear that their claims should be considered. Besides this, there is no evidence to indicate that participating in a field meet does injure a ball player's efficiency. Did Bergh and Clark and Brown and several others who took front rank in the field meet play a poorer game than those members of the team who stayed out of it?

Another reason for holding a field meet is the financial gain. The N. A. C. needs money and a field meet is profitable, as was proved last year. By all means, let us begin at once to prepare for another one.

Humor



Senior in History Methods—"Shall I get the story of Lewis & Clark out of Bradford's Journal?"

Senior in History of Education—"Socrates spent his last hours discussing the immorality of the soul."

But the Juniors haven't anything to boast of. One of them drew an ideal ventilating system for School Management in which the room was ventilated with smoke.

A question for the Geology class.—Do we get ground water from a water-mill?

Zoology Question—"What are the parasites of chickens?"

Answer—"I don't know—Oh, yes! Fleas!!"

In a young river-valley the ground water surface is higher up in the air than it is in a mature valley. Remark: The ground-water surface must be something like a spring shower.

THE NORMAL BADGER

For your information, we would say
that Palastrina must no longer be called
the Father of Sacred Music. Miss Cripps has
discovered that Cicero studied oratorio under
Appolonius several centuries before Palestrina
was born.

"Why did the monastic schools pay so
much attention to geometry? "As they looked
at everything from a religious viewpoint they
needed geometry to get all the curves in
Solomon's ark."

—◆—
To prove J. H. equals J. W. T.
It's queer to me that people say,
"High aims are Normal Aims.
But Normal Ames is not High Ames."
It always seems to me this way:
If high aims and normal aims are one and the
same,
Are not Normal and High Ames one in fact
and name,
And J. H. then J. W. T.?—
For really now what's in a name?

—◆—
These balmy spring days make us wish that
we might put into practice a '10 Senior's
version of the old Spartan statute—"The
school day must be from sun-set to sun-
down."

—◆—
Grasshoppers have their minds near their
stomachs.—So do some people.
Seniors, Seniors oh so wise!
To us it seems quite punk,
We're sure it would be no surprise
To hear that you will flunk.

A FRESHIE

—◆—
Expecting some such reply as "A cruel
shortening of his career"—Mr. W. asked,
"What did Cicero get for his phillipics against
Antony?" With the promptness so character-
istic of a Senior one of them answered, "He
got killed."

—◆—
Why is a dirty boy like a flannel rag?
He shrinks from washing.



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