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PARTIES AND POLITICS

“EVERY man has his day,” and so has every party. It has been so and will be so in the ages yet to be. Greece had her rabble and aristocracy, Rome her plebeians and Cæsars. Thus the history of mankind has continued through the Dark Ages into noonday of the Modern. But things have changed in parties as with nations.

The true birth of parties as we know them occurred under Walpole's administration in England. Hitherto there were but two phases—the monarch and the people; hereafter it became the people versus the people, the sovereigns fluctuating from party to party as the one became strong and the other weak. Shall we say that parties are the reincarnated corpses of divine rights or the ultimate evolution of political science? Whichever it is matters not; we have parties and shall have them for centuries to come. The question is how to keep them clean and honest.

“Have parties been of any service to mankind?” is the question that is often met. This I believe can be safely and truthfully answered in the affirmative. Parties have produced some of the world's brainiest statesmen, though in some instances they have buried others in deepest oblivion through the efforts of that offspring of party, the partisan voter.

In the good old days of half a century ago that we hear so much about, the partisan voter flourished. And we have a few of this type with us yet—men who have been dominant, politically, since the 60's and annually vote the blind party ticket. A few years ago whole states and nations voted party. No bolts in those times, and no cut ballots. It was a straight ballot, even if the most culpable scoundrel in three counties headed the list. A middle-of-the-road voter was hissed to silence, and some, no doubt, justly so; for nothing is more despicable than a malleable man in politics—one who rises a republican, lunches a democrat, dines a populist, and retires a socialist. Few men dared to express individual views at variance with orthodox party views, and those who did won the contempt and sneers of their fellow men, and the title of "crank." Emerson and Carlyle were shining examples of this type, because they were farsighted enough to lead their contemporaries by a few dozen years. Yet we find that these same cranks predicted wisely and prophetically, since their views have long since become facts of our experience. So parties and politics have moved, more largely through the influence of a few cranks than the innumerable host in the rear, whose eyes are dimmed by the fog of partisanship.

Partisanship—and why this bogy? Because only a few do the thinking, while the masses do the talking; consequently the few thinkers framed politics to suit their own purposes and ideas, and "bosses" were born. The citizens at large allied themselves to one or the other view or party, usually by inheritance. This lethargy of the masses, though natural enough if one probes for causes, produced political corruption and made the machine possible.

For instance, take the average community—who runs its politics? Any one who has a small amount of shrewdness and an ambition to do so. The average citizen lets politics run itself. He is too busy rooting for the dollar, and it costs too much to attend the county or state conventions. He would much rather find fault with the candidates and party planks later, and finally, when it comes to voting, do the same old thing he has done for forty years—vote the straight party ticket, whether good, bad or indifferent.

The machines were quick to take advantage of this indifference and found that they could manipulate politics with a little practice as readily as they could a typewriter. No opposition from the people,

only counter-bosses to contend with and to sling mud at through their respective newspapers, and thus feed the voters canned politics of no standard of cleanness. America is not alone in this practice. All Europe is attacked with the same political paralysis, only they do not "muck-rake" as openly as we do.

With every plague or disease there is evident a germ or parasite that causes it. Politics also has its germ—graft. More homes have been blighted by this germ than have ever been by the sting of the malarial mosquito; and, strange to say, in one instance, the antidote for the one has been the food of the other—petroleum. But fortunately political diseases, like others, have a serum, a check—the intelligent crank of past decades and the honest, well-meaning "muck-raker" of today. And the virtue of the serum is honest publicity. He who flashes the light of publicity will cause the darkest den to become sanitary. Neither is the muck-raker always a single individual—often it is a clean newspaper or magazine. In the past year many of our great journals have done worlds of good by exposing frauds and political decrepitude, thus awakening the corpse of public opinion from its deadening slumber to a clear knowledge of its true rights.

Must we despair of politics and let its own stench consume it, and sit with folded arms on the side-lines lest we soil our hands? Or shall we plunge in and help clear away the old debris and supply a new and better fabric?

Let us see who is to blame for graft—the grafted or the grafter. Usually the former for allowing the grafter to graft. Then why stay off the field? And if we do, are we not equally guilty of omission as the other is of commission? We believe that the change is upon us. The spectral ghost of partisanship haunts us less and will gradually disappear. And with it goes the life of the machine.

The citizens who think and vote in herds are by far a greater menace than the anarchist who spasmodically appears. As soon as the citizen votes as *he thinks*, and not as others tell him he thinks, the problem of clean politics will be half solved. Infuse plenty of honest blood and the clear light of publicity, and the political sucker will slink into oblivion. We do not wish to intimate that all is corrupt in politics now—far from it; on the contrary, the majority are honest. In the past we have heard more of the frauds than of the

good. The honest men have died unknown and in comparative seclusion; the corrupt man's deeds have been heralded all over the world, and have often led people to believe that the majority are bad. The problem is to reduce the corrupt class to a minimum.

The "Grand Old Parties" have served their purpose. This is the era of Grand New Parties. Old issues have crumbled and are forgotten as are their one-time advocates. Then what shall the next campaign be fought upon—the tariff, expansion or anti-expansion, the canal question, single or double standard? We believe not. Rather on honest politics administered by honest men, and the top plank will bear the inscription "We advocate a square deal!"

Evidences of this phase of politics are readily to be found. Partisanship and the machine are becoming decadent. La Follette of Wisconsin was elected in opposition to the machine; Folk of Missouri was elected in the face of the hottest opposition of partisan politicians. A few men of the "square deal" type have made the Ohio corruptionists belch up their ill-gotten gains and have made corrupt practices a hazard in the future, and an era of honest politics has been inaugurated that has simply astounded Boss Cox and his gang. Even calm Pennsylvania has been aroused from a quarter of a century or more of graft, and she has at last demanded a "square deal." Judge Kinkade's decision that the millionaire culprit is as culpable as the ten-dollar burglar, has put a new phase on modern justice, and caused a shiver to pass through off-color trusts and decrepit insurance companies, and has given Jefferson's statement that "All men are equal"—at least before the law—some semblance of truth.

The tide of honesty is gradually awakening the public pulse to normal action, and is sweeping our shores clean of corruption garbage. Those who attempt to stem the tide or divert it under the delusion that it is only transient, and that "the good old times" will soon come back, will be completely engulfed, as they richly deserve. The more wide-awake ones are rapidly getting into line. Honesty is becoming contagious, as corruption was a decade ago. Packing houses are becoming sanitary, adulterated food manufacturers are becoming more cautious, as the ares of public opinion are flashed upon them. Railroads are forced to be honest and fair in their rates, and to face the "square deal" problem. The spirit of public opinion is abroad looking over her interests. Let our mission in the future be to keep her awake. Men ought not to be afraid of politics—they are what we make them. Then make them clean, and we need never blush at our deeds. Lack of interest is what has produced our political evils. Enter the race, help to solve the great problems of the future. Stand for civic righteousness and join the forces of the "square deal."

J. D. J., '06.

The Employment of Deserving Students

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Special attention is called to the following article, which describes a work that has just been undertaken by the Faculty of the University. It is a work in which every Alumnus is vitally interested, as it deals directly with the employment of deserving students and graduates. We ask that you read the article with care, and if you know of any one who might possibly be benefited through the work of the Student Employment Committee, send that person's name in to Prof. Robert Sibley, Chairman, Missoula, Montana.

THE Faculty of the University have taken hold of the matter of the employment of deserving students in a systematic, earnest manner this year. A committee, consisting of Professors Robert Sibley, chairman, Wm. D. Harkins, Wm. Book and Miss Young, was appointed towards the end of last year to give this matter their personal attention. During the entire summer months the chairman of the committee kept in touch by means of circular letters with almost the entire student body and many of the Alumni of the University, writing in all some five hundred letters. By this means names of prospective students who could not attend without financial aid were sent in to the committee, and by the opening of college over twenty-five students were on the list.

The first few days were busy ones for the committee. Merchants were seen, private families canvassed, and every one who needed aid of this sort was placed in some of these various positions throughout the city.

This is the first year anything of this kind has been attempted, and there is no question but what it has resulted in doing a great good for the University as well as for the advancement of higher education throughout the state. Many a young man and young woman has been thus enabled to pursue a university course who would have been absolutely debarred had not aid of some sort been given them. Almost without exception these young people are willing to do any honorable work, and it has been a pleasure to those having this work in charge to see how enthusiastically they take hold of the various forms of employment offered them.

The aims of the employment committee have been somewhat realized in placing the undergraduates; the next branch of work to be undertaken will be for the Alumni. The committee will endeavor

to enter into this field in the future by aiding graduates of the institution in securing good paying positions. This cannot be done without the co-operation of the Alumni. If any Alumnus knows of good positions open, send in the information immediately to the chairman of the committee and the committee will immediately see if some worthy Montana graduate can not be placed in the position. Let us all co-operate in this work. Other Universities, both East and West, are doing similar work. With our fast increasing Alumni body, this work ought to become more important each year. The Alumnus of many years standing, established in his chosen work, should be ever ready to lend a helping hand to the capable, though inexperienced, graduate of just a few months.

The work in securing employment for graduates is to be subdivided into three branches—educational, commercial and engineering.

The educational branch will have as its special function the securing of teaching positions in the various high schools as well as secondary schools of the state. The University is handicapped at the present time by having but a very limited number of Alumni in high school work. Here is where many a good word can be said for the University—at the time the young high school graduate is making up his mind where to attend college; and everyone knows that the high school faculty exerts very often a determining influence in this regard.

The commercial branch will exert its influence along all commercial or business lines for such Alumni as drift into this kind of work.

The engineering branch will keep in close touch with our Alumni in the engineering field at the present time and endeavor to keep alive an active interest in helping each other into better positions, as well as asking them to assist in placing the new graduates of each year.

Let us all enter into this work and respond with that hearty yell so typical of Montana spirit—

“However, wherever, always together;
Whatever, whenever, Montana FOREVER.”

 PIONEERS OF TO-DAY

IT IS scarcely more than two score years since there crossed the prairie which separated the known valleys of the Middle West from the unsealed peaks and trackless gulches of Montana the first of a stream of human beings seeking new surroundings, new activities and new homes. These people broke away from all that they had previously held dear—homes, relatives, friends, comforts—all that went for happiness. They braved the dangers of storm, of savage, of wild beast, of hunger and thirst, in crossing the vast plain which separated them from the land of their desire. Once arrived at their journey's end they were handicapped by disadvantages and discomforts that would appal most of us in these days of luxury and pleasure. But these stalwart men and sturdy women were not discouraged. They clung firmly to their purpose and persevered in their task. And they builded even better than they knew. Whatever may have been their personal faults or graces, one thing is certain—that by their united efforts they laid the foundation upon which the superstructure of a great commonwealth has been raised.

Good men and bad were found among these pioneers; virtue and vice were strangely intermingled. But they were rugged and wholesome. They wrought better than we can understand or appreciate, and the results of their efforts and their successes will outlive even their memory.

Never very numerous, their ranks are becoming thinner day by day. We look in vain for the face which we saw smiling only yesterday, and listen in vain for the voice which but a short time ago spoke to us so kindly. Day by day the pioneers are dropping away, and the time will come when the last one of those few—"The Old Guard"—shall have passed.

But their work will live. The villages which they founded have grown to populous cities; the mills which they built now give work to thousands of laborers; the grain which they planted nourishes a whole commonwealth; the forests whose subjugation they began have metamorphosed into countless dwellings and places of business; the mines that they discovered have added millions of dollars to the

wealth of the community. And when we have seen all this can we ask, "What purpose prompted those pioneers in their labors?"

No doubt some left their homes in the East out of pure love for adventure; others to seek wealth; others to escape some unpleasantness. But no matter what purpose drove them away from their homes, once here the majority united in a fixed determination—to found a state. They were builders. Stone upon stone they laid the foundation, making laws, compelling obedience to them, extending their influence, electing magistrates and legislators, finally obtaining recognition as a state, and being admitted to the Union.

Their work was over. They had done their part and done it well; and, realizing this, they turned their attention to other things, leaving the affairs of state to younger hands. But there were some problems that they left untouched—some fields that they left virgin as they found them.

Among these was the field of education. They had not felt the need of schools for the reason that there were few children, and those few worked with their elders. But after the state was admitted to the Union the need for a school system began to be felt, and such an institution was established. Not content with the grammar school, the residents of the state organized high schools, colleges, and finally a State University. The last marked the culmination of the work along educational lines—it was the flower of the public school system.

All these events happened within the memory of a great many of the readers of these words, the founding of the University occurring hardly more than ten years ago. A president was secured, instructors hired, students procured, and the work begun. Those first instructors and students were pioneers in their work just as surely as the men and women who crossed the plains years before. In their line of work they had as much to contend with. And their recognition has been even slower. Even now, after such splendid progress has been made, their names are known to but few, and the school to which their services are dedicated is only a name to many of the residents of the state.

It is evident that here is a field for a new sort of pioneer work. If ten years of persistent labor and steady growth are not enough to make the University well known, then some other and more strenuous measures must be adopted. And whoever undertakes this task will

be brought face to face with difficulties similar to those which confronted the earlier pioneers. The forests of ignorance and prejudice must be hewn down and the broad fields of human sympathy must be cultivated before results can be expected. But results will be forthcoming just as surely as results crowned the labors of those former pioneers.

Obviously, none are so well fitted to take this work upon themselves as the Alumni of the University. Having spent four or more years within its walls, they are fully acquainted with the opportunities it offers and are well aware of its possibilities. They are in touch with its life and at the same time are doing their own work in the world. They form a connecting link between the school and the rest of society, and it is through them that the fullest information should come to outsiders. So it can be readily seen what a part they are able to play in this new pioneer work.

And they have undertaken to play this part as well as it is possible for them to do. They have agreed to do all in their power as individuals to advance the cause of the University and also as an Association have pledged themselves to honest and faithful work. Organization is completed, committees have been appointed, and as we begin this present school year the Association is prepared to do its share.

As members of that Association we Alumni should take a special pride in the work we are called upon to do. We are enabled to *begin* something, to do what no one else has done, to mould tradition and custom for those who are to follow us. And in doing this we are truly Pioneers of Today. The pioneers of 1860 subdued actual forests—we must hew down the metaphorical forests which grow in the minds of many citizens; they conquered savages and wild beasts—we must conquer listlessness and laziness; they laid the foundation for a material state—we are founding a commonwealth of brains, impalpable but unassailable, whose rulers will control the destinies of the material state. The tools with which we work are much the same. Fearlessness and truth are constructive everywhere and at all times, and with these assisting a fixed purpose we may hope to accomplish great things. It is the earnest wish of this paper that our building may compare favorably with theirs and that none may challenge our right to the title "Pioneers of Today."

EDITORIALS.

To an Alumnus revisiting the University for the first time in a number of years, one of the most striking facts in connection with the growth of the school is its internal development. Growth in the number of buildings, in the number of departments, in the number of courses offered, in the student body—all these are noticeable and gratifying to a large degree. They speak of the material prosperity of the institution, and as indices to its wider sphere of influence and higher usefulness cannot fail to be noted with pleasure by every graduate. But beyond these and transcending them in real importance, the Alumnus marks the internal growth of the school. This manifests itself in many ways. The increased interest in and deference to what have now become college customs; the building of newer, better and higher traditions; the enthusiasm that is shown in pushing some new project to completion; the spirit of buoyancy and healthy, vigorous life exhibited by all the students—these are some of the features of this new development that strike the Alumnus with special force. They speak of the growth of an intangible something that influences the student and prospective student more, even, than the curriculum.

With material growth has come a confidence in the future of the University; with this confidence has come an enthusiastic desire to aid in whatever might increase the scope of that future; and following this enthusiasm has come a unity of purpose in all the members of the student body that tends to bind them together and to create that very enthusiasm from whence it came. This unity exhibits itself in the manner in which the University is spoken of by those in attendance; in the willingness of the students to accept any task set upon them, from selling tickets or distributing programs to captaining an athletic or debating team; and in the omnipresent spirit of good will in evidence at Commencement.

It is this internal development that is of the utmost importance to a school. It is quite conceivable that a University might have the most magnificent buildings, the most renowned specialists as a faculty, the most extensive endowment, and yet fail utterly *as a University*. On the other hand, a school might have only a few buildings, men and women of small reputation on its teaching corps, an

inconsiderable endowment, and yet afford ample preparation for the future of its graduates. The vast difference might be in the student body. In the first case, a group, large or small, of individuals seeking only book knowledge; in the second, a group seeking universal knowledge—the knowledge that best fits man to meet his fellow man; there you have the leaven that leavens the lump.

For a University does not simply prepare for life—a University is in the truest sense life itself. Within its walls are found minia-tured all the activities of the world outside. The same laws govern, the same punishments follow their infringement. Social ostracism in college is almost as great a punishment as being cast out from society in the world at large. And in many other ways the life in a University is simply a foretaste of life outside.

This being so, it follows that the fact that a man has a B. A. or B. S. or B. M. E. attached to his name does not necessarily fit him to go out and meet his fellow men on terms of equality. The degree itself—the fact that the man has completed a certain number of hours of work—does not make him a valuable citizen. And two colleges granting the same degree often turn out widely differing Alumni. The mere possession of knowledge, while highly desirable, is by no means the thing most to be coveted. The ability to turn that knowledge to some account is far more important. And the school that turns out classes who are so fitted is the best school.

It would seem that the University of Montana fulfilled these conditions. So far there has not been a single failure among her graduates. All have gone from college into their life vocation and are doing honest and useful work. And those who have completed their course up to this time have not had the advantage of this new spirit that has crept in of late. How much more, then, should we expect of the future graduates who are to be impregnated with this zeal and enthusiasm? The graduate who makes good in later life is the student who has made good in college. And the more opportunities a man has in college, the more activities he is engaged in, the stronger man is he.

These opportunities are presented by the University of Montana. Every one in attendance has a chance and an invitation to accept them and make the most of them. And to an Alumnus revisiting his Alma Mater it would seem that the greater portion are doing so.

May the good work be kept up and the quality of her graduates grow in proportion to their quantity.

* * *

The Ninth Annual Commencement of the University of Montana is in the past. With it are nothing but pleasant memories. To the Class of 1906 it marked the completion of their four years of college life as students and ushered them into their college life as Alumni. The undergraduates it brought one step nearer the coveted position of senior. For the Faculty it closed another year of earnest, faithful work, with results showing more satisfactorily than in previous years. For the Alumni it completed the most successful year of the Association and witnessed the most enjoyable and enthusiastic meeting ever held by the organization.

And now we are on the threshold of another school year, at the close of which will be the Tenth Commencement. What shall it bring forth?

For the Class of 1907, the undergraduates and the Faculty, the question may be left unanswered here. Our concern is chiefly with the Alumni. And for them we can voice the hope that it may see as successful a season as has 1905-06. There is no good reason for its not doing so. As an organization the Association is stronger than it has ever been before. As individuals its members were never so valuable. And never before has its purpose been so fixed and its program so definite.

Its one aim is to broaden the extent of the influence of the University of Montana, and to this end every conceivable means must be used.

Certainly one of the most useful means in gaining the above end is the enlistment of every Alumnus in the work. This can be done in no better way than by the carrying out of a first-class program at each reunion of the Association. The program at the last meeting was executed to the letter as planned, and there is no reason why each subsequent one should not be. It is not too early to begin planning at once. Committees can be organized and the whole matter brought well under way, so that when spring comes all that is necessary will be to complete the arrangements. The "Alumnus" suggests that the work be undertaken soon, so that the Tenth Annual

Commencement of the University may witness the best meeting that the Alumni Association has ever held.

* * *

The State Legislature will meet this winter, and among the most important bills to come before it is the Appropriation Bill, providing for the maintenance of the higher institutions of learning of the state. No doubt every member of the Association will recall the difficulty experienced by H. N. Blake, '02, in the last session in forcing the amount due the University up to \$90,000. And while it is not the desire of the Association to enter into politics any more so than necessary, it is surely within its province in assuring itself that the interests of the University will be well guarded during the next session of the legislature. We offer to suggest here that each member of the Association interview the various candidates for membership in the legislature and ascertain just how they stand in reference to the University. Then let the Alumni throw their influence where the University will be most benefited.

It may be objected to this that the Association is entering politics with a vengeance; that such practices are to be frowned upon, and that the University ought to be kept free from all political influence. But it may be said in answer to these objections that in entering the political field in this fashion the Association is actuated by motives that are purely unselfish. We gain no material advantages in assuring ourselves that the University is protected. We know that our Alma Mater is the central educational institution of the state; and if others do not know this, or, knowing, do not propose to accord her the place she deserves, it is our duty to correct their error. A gain to the University is a gain to the state of Montana and to every citizen of the state. Therefore every Alumnus is wholly justified in forwarding the interests of the University by every possible legitimate means.

Impressions of the Alumni.

Of course individual acquaintance with members of the Alumni is all that is granted one until the coveted stage of graduation is reached. Such acquaintance proved them to be merely older students who were no longer at their Alma Mater.

But as commencement day drew near many were the tales that reached our anxious ears of their high-worded harangues and long-drawn arguments, and their formality upon all occasions of mass meetings, in spite of their apparent mildness. We deliberated upon missing the Alumni banquet; we were sure we were not needed at the business meeting—perhaps we feared we would have no voice in affairs.

However, time flew until commencement week was upon us. The Alumni gradually came in from all sides, seemingly pleased to be "back at school." And then when we talked with them, the conversation inevitably was something as—

"Let's see. Aren't you a graduate this year?"

"Yes; I finish this year."

"Well, isn't that nice? Or, perhaps you are sorry to be through school?"

"I am glad to have finished, but yet I do not like to leave my school friends and associates."

"No, of course not. But you do not leave them altogether; we are very glad to welcome you among the Alumni."

And a welcome it was in deed as in word. The banquet was a pleasant success. There was formality enough to make things run smoothly, no more. There was cordial good will and cheerful friendship expressed on all sides. In a word, we were made to feel that we were one with them in purpose and in act.

Next came the day when we were given our diplomas, when we were turned away, as it were, from our college. But we did not find ourselves adrift alone on "the cold, cold world," for we were at once carried off to the business meeting of the Alumni.

We were welcomed, invited to discuss matters, listened to as if we were old members, some of our suggestions acted upon, some of our number being honored, even, with an office. We found them cordial, courteous, sensible. There was individuality and frankness, but no

personality or rivalry. They were experienced men and women of the world representing the various professions, yet with the old college life and humor clinging about them. As in every crowd, some had more pushing ability than others; in truth, some should be urged to cultivate more interest. One noticeable feature was the entire loss of class spirit. We were no longer classes, we were all one body of fellow workers with one common interest—the advancement of our Alma Mater.

And so we found them, these far-famed Alumni of the University of Montana, not frivolous, not weighed down with formality, not an extreme in any direction, but a common sense medium; in fact, just “good fellows.” We were glad to be made one with such a noble Association, proud to sign our names to the Constitution, happy to know that our interests were still with fellow students. May we not be a disappointment to them; may we bring them into even closer touch with the college and add new life and energy to the already brilliant and helpful work as planned by the thoughtful older Alumni.

A MEMBER OF '06.

The Alumni Banquet and Business Meeting.

The Alumni banquet and reunion of the year nineteen hundred and six was more largely attended than any other in the history of the University. It was not only because the graduating class was unusually large, but also because many of the old Alumni were present. Prior to the banquet proper about an hour was spent in hunting up old classmates, visiting with them, indulging in reminiscences and comparing notes as to the changes time had brought about. About sixty people then repaired to the dining room in Woman's Hall.

The president of the Association, George H. Greenwood, '04, acted as toastmaster, and in a few well chosen words welcomed those present and especially the class of 1906. Response was made to this by the president of the class of 1906. Apt and effective responses were made to the toasts, all of which responses showed an enthusiasm and interest in Alumni affairs most inspiring to those present. Dr. Craig ably responded to the toast “The University.” Leslie M. Sheridan's toast to “The Alumnæ” was highly appreciated especially by the

feminine members. "The Influence of the Alumni on the Future of the University" was responded to by Miss Eloise Knowles, '98, a talk which gave much food for thought. Miss Knowles has always been one of the most interested and faithful workers in the Alumni and so was well qualified to speak on this subject. The last toast on the program was "The Future of the Alumni Association." Mr. Harold N. Blake, '02, who so ably supported the University in the last legislature, responded to this. His talk was straightforward and practical in the extreme, and it is to be hoped that the things said by him will be remembered effectively by all present. The Rev. Mynard of Great Falls, who was a guest on this occasion, was then called upon and responded in a most pleasing manner.

The annual business meeting took place the following morning during the regular time at the close of the commencement exercises. It also was exceptionally well attended. The meeting was what might be called "snappy." Every one was interested, nothing dragged; there was enough opposition and dissension to make it exciting, and every one talked, even to the "co-eds," who are usually so backward about expressing themselves. For the benefit of those who were unable to attend I will give a brief account of what transpired at this meeting.

The election of officers for next year was the first business to come before the meeting. Mr. Guy Sheridan, '02, of Butte, was unanimously elected president, Mr. Leo Greenough, '06, of Missoula, vice-president, and Miss Jeanette Rankin, '02, also of Missoula, secretary-treasurer. The new organization, "The Associated Students," at the University makes provision for Alumni members on the various committees, one in each committee to be appointed by the Alumni. The next step was to elect the committee members. The result was: Executive committee, Miss Gertrude Buckhouse, '00; oratorical committee, Mr. Charles Avery, '00; debating committee, Mr. John D. Jones, '06; athletic committee, Mr. Roy McPhail, '06.

The next question to be discussed was that of the Alumni journal. This was one in which the greatest interest was evinced, but not at any time was there the least doubt of the advisability of having the paper. On the contrary all were anxious that there should be an Alumni periodical and that steps should be taken at once to make it permanent. It was decided that this journal be called "The Mon-

tana Alumnus," that it be issued quarterly, and a committee was appointed to insert an amendment in the Constitution to that effect. The editor-in-chief is to be elected by the Alumni and is given the power to appoint his associate editors. Mr. George H. Greenwood, '04, was unanimously and enthusiastically elected the first editor-in-chief of "The Montana Alumnus."

The following business was of less importance, but a great deal of it should have been attended to long before. A motion that the replies to the banquet invitations be in the hands of the secretary two weeks before the event was carried, a point which should be urged upon all the Alumni, as it will greatly facilitate matters for those in charge of the banquet.

The class of '06 then presented their class pin, recommending that it be adopted as an Alumni pin and also as a class pin for the graduating class. If this were to be done there would be a uniform class pin instead of the motley collection which there has been hitherto, and an Alumni of the University of Montana could always be recognized by the pin. The pin is about the size of a ten-cent piece, a gold seal of the state of Montana with "University of Montana" and the class numerals on the rim. A motion was carried that the Alumni Association recommend the pin to the graduating classes and that as many as possible of the Alumni obtain one.

The question of wearing the cap and gown was brought before the Association. Some members are in the habit of wearing them to the various commencement exercises, while others do not. A motion was carried that henceforth the cap and gown be worn on Baccalaureate Sunday, at the Alumni banquet and on commencement day by all the Alumni in attendance.

The advisability of having a legislative committee was then spoken of by Mr. Blake and Mr. Ward. After some discussion it was decided that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, also a committee of three to see about rates of transportation.

All things considered, the last commencement was by far the most successful commencement the Alumni, and, for that matter, the University, has ever had. A keen interest was evinced by a large number of the Alumni. Many desired to be of assistance in making the reunion a success and evidently gave much thought to it for some time previous. This increase of interest on the part of the Alumni

may be taken as a very good sign. It shows that the University is gaining prestige, that more people are becoming acquainted with it. Alumni spirit was something greatly needed. Not that there is anywhere near enough as yet, but we've made a beginning and a most auspicious beginning. The support of a large number is certain, but the enthusiastic support of all is needed. It is to be hoped that interest may be aroused during the coming year so that the next reunion may be as great an improvement over this year as this was over the year before.

R. K. H., '04.

MANAGER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Last June a body of Alumni of the University of Montana voted very enthusiastically to publish a quarterly journal, the price of which was to be \$1.00 per year. These same persons were given a chance to prove their sincerity this summer, when subscription blanks were sent to every Alumnus. From the way in which replies have not come in, it might be inferred that sincerity was not an attribute of a University of Montana Alumnus. But we know that this is not the case, so we are giving you another chance to prove that our opinion is correct. A subscription blank is enclosed with every copy of this issue that is sent out. If you have paid your subscription, pay no attention to it. If not, please enclose it, with a remittance of \$1.00, to Harold N. Blake, Anaconda, Montana. We must have the money in order to insure the permanency of the paper.

University of Montana

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