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THE
MONTANA
ALUMNUS



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The Montana Alumnus

A Quarterly Journal Edited and Published by the
Alumni Association of the University of Montana

Vol. 2.

November 15, 1907.

No. 4

Officers of the Alumni Association of the University of Montana

H. N. Blake, '02..President

Florence Johnson, '06..Sec.

Maud Burns, '06..Vice-Pres.

Roy McPhail, '06.....Treas.

Entered as second-class matter August 9, 1906, at the postoffice at Anaconda, Montana, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



THE OXFORD SYSTEM



UNDER this very general title I wish to attempt to explain the system of instruction and examination at Oxford, because the connection which now exists between Oxford and America makes it imperative that university graduates at least should understand the organization and working of this ancient university. And yet when I remember how it took me many months to unload my mind of my American ideas of a university and grasp the Oxford system in anywise approximating a clear understanding of it, my courage to attempt to convey the same idea in a brief article almost entirely vanishes.

There is one point which it is essential to bear in mind in every picture of Oxford—and that is the dual relationship of college and university. The university of Oxford is not a group of buildings around a campus presided over by one central faculty, but is rather a federation of colleges, each an independent body, with its own head and body of tutors. One cannot join the university without first joining some college. It is the college which provides one with tutors and furnishes instruction, and which possesses the principal authority over the undergraduates. The function of the university primarily is to examine. To illustrate: Two of the subjects set in one examination called Pass Moderation are the Agricola and Germania of Tacitus and the Apology and Meno of Plato. That is a university regulation; every man going in for that examination must do these subjects (or an alternative); each college will pro-

vide lectures for its own students; but the university will appoint a board of three examiners from any college who will set the examination papers and decide whether or not a man has passed. The man who is examined is expected to know everything upon the subject set. The examiner may set any question so long as it bears upon the subject. This point may be better illustrated by a period of history which may be the subject of an examination. Suppose it is the period of European history, 1787-1815. The examiners are not confined to any textbooks from which the questions may come. They need no test only those questions which college lecturers may have touched upon in their lectures. They are at liberty to ask any question on European history between those limits. The result of this is that the lecture assumes a secondary importance at Oxford, for no lecturer can say everything on his subject in the short terms; and also that a large amount of individual work and extensive reading is done by the student.

Another feature, distinctively Oxonian, is the double system of Honor and Pass Schools. So far as I know, there is nothing in our American universities which wholly corresponds to it. The difference between the Honor and Pass Schools (or courses, as we should probably term them in America) is one of extensiveness. The Pass School has definite books set which must be known thoroughly; the Honor School is wider and more comprehensive and is not limited by any textbooks at all. A concrete illustration will best show this. The pass-man in doing political economy must acquire a thorough knowledge of two books—one by Adam Smith and one by John Stuart Mill. The honor-man in doing the same subject is expected to merely use these books as a foundation for acquiring a complete knowledge of political economy.

Both schools lead alike to the degree of B. A. The Pass School is especially designed for and used by those who are not particularly clever and who prefer to spend the bulk of their time in other ways than with their books. The man who chooses to do an Honor-School knows that he must average about six hours of work every day whether at Oxford or away from there.

In the Pass-School examinations it is a question merely of getting through or not getting through. In the Honor-Schools there is the additional possibility of getting honors. All who pass are given either first, second or third class. A first class in an Oxford Honor School is the scholastic ideal of every undergraduate, even though he be a Pass-Man. The standard in these schools is exceedingly high and the percentage of firsts is consequently low. And it may generally be assumed that he who is adjudged by the examiner as worthy of a first class, possesses a thorough and complete knowledge of his particular subject.

One's career at Oxford is marked by examinations rather than by years or semesters. Ordinarily the entrance examination—responsions—must be passed before one enters an Oxford college. (It is the equivalent of this examination which is held in America in connection with the Rhodes Scholarship.) The next stage is marked by the examination called Moderations, which one must pass some time during the first or second year of residence. An examination in Pass Moderation is held at the end of each term, but the examination for Honor Moderations occurs only once a year. The last stage is closed by the final schools—pass or honor.

The result of this is that there are no class distinctions such as Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores, though the term Freshmen is used to distinguish those who are in their first term. A man may be frequently referred to as a second year man, or a third year man, but there is not enough similarity in the work which all of the same year may be doing to lead to class organizations and distinctions. The bonds which bind men together are those which make groups of friends under similar circumstances anywhere.

The length of the Oxford course depends upon the work which a man undertakes. The normal time for a pass man is three years, while the man who chooses to take honor moderations and a final honor school cannot take less than four years. A frequent combination for the man who can only spend three years at Oxford is to take pass moderation and then some final honor school. This is possible because moderation is a qualifying examination only; it is a barrier which must be passed on the way to the end. It is very general in its nature and does not lead up to any particular department of study, so that pass moderation may easily precede a final honor school.

If one characteristic of the final honor schools—which are after all the distinguishing things about Oxford—be comprehensiveness, another one is specialization. They are comprehensive in a limited degree. A man cannot choose a course at Oxford which embodies some philosophy, some history, some science and some literature. Such general work precedes his university work. By the time a man has reached his second year at Oxford and is ready to begin work on a final honor school, he must choose his particular field—classics, theology, science, law, literature, etc. And then in preparation for the final examination he must attempt to gain a complete and thorough knowledge of his particular subject. There are no intermediate examinations between the time a man begins his final school and the time he ends it. One cannot get up one part of the subject, take an examination on it and then possibly forget it. Rather it must all be kept in mind and the various parts correlated until the examination week, when for seven or eight days one writes

papers for six hours each day in attempting to prove to the examiners that you have done some work and have not been ill-advised in taking an honor school.

Thus the leading ideas of Oxford which I have attempted to describe may be briefly summarized as follows: The individuality of each of the twenty-one Oxford colleges, and yet the unity of the university; the provision for men of different capacity in the honor and pass schools; the emphasis upon carefulness and thoroughness of work; and the combination of the two ideas of specialization and comprehensiveness in a well-balanced relationship. I have attempted merely to illustrate these ideas and not to give a complete picture of Oxford. As a matter of fact, generalizations about Oxford are like rules of grammar, in that they all have exceptions—but I have purposely left out all exceptions that the general conception might not be lost amid the complexities which the exceptions would introduce.

Finally, I may make mention of two peculiar Oxford examinations and of Oxford slang in order to add a dash of color to the sombre character of what has preceded. The university statutes prescribe that each undergraduate "must satisfy the examiners in the Holy Scriptures." This is a separate examination, popularly called "Divvers," which is set upon two gospels (usually Matthew and John) in the Greek and the Acts in the English. Everyone has to take this examination before he can begin any final school. It is a very simple examination and yet often perplexes him who has trusted to his previous knowledge on scriptural subjects and not made any special preparation. Men have been known to take a first class in Honor Moderations one term and be "ploughed" in "Divvers" the next term.

Another unique Oxford custom is the "viva voce" examination, which every one must pass, as well as the written examination. Both of these examinations are relics of the past, which are still faithfully preserved, though they are often in danger of becoming merely a farce. It is a recognized though unwritten rule that if a man does badly in a viva voce examination, his grade which he may have obtained on excellent papers shall not be lowered; but on the other hand if one has written some very weak papers, a good viva voce examination may improve his class. The "viva" may help but it cannot injure.

Oxford slang is quite unique. In general it consists in abbreviating the word in question and adding the ending "er." Thus one commonly speaks of his "sitter" and "bedder" in referring to his sittingroom and bedroom. Should you be invited out to breakfast, the invitation might be, "Will you come to 'brekker' with me?"

In the same way one sometimes hears "ekker," "lekker" and "bonner" for exercise, lecture and bonfire.

The Oxford Union society—the university debating society—is referred to by some as the "Ugger," and the Martyrs' Memorial has been known to be called the "Maggers Memerytis," Jesus College is popularly known as "Jaggers," and Queens College as "Quaggers." The custom of giving such terminology to language is excellently shown by the name thus accorded to a waste paper basket, which would be "wagger-pagger-bagger." G. E. BARNES, '02.

Oxford, England.

Lights and Shadows of American Politics

NURTURED in American hearts the indomitable spirit of liberty has wrought out upon American soil a type of government that stands as the grandest exemplar of democracy in the annals of recorded time. Founded upon a new continent, harboring its institutions beyond the influence of old-world despotism; fostered by a citizenship representative of every race; tested by the shot and shell of Yorktown, Gettysburg and El Caney; enlightened by civilization, and hallowed by the spirit prompted by the prayer breathed by the pilgrim fathers at Plymouth Rock; maintained by a manhood suffrage the greatest and most intelligent of all the centuries, the problems presented by American politics are of mighty and stupendous import to humanity.

The mission to be fulfilled by America is not in the far-away Philippines; nor in the turbulent seas of international diplomacy; but in the civic virtue and civic ideals instilled in the hearts of those who gather around her twenty million hearthstones. It is for the republic to prove the capacity of man for self-government, that the people are to be entrusted with the eternal principles of justice and equality. Beneath the standard of true patriotism, toil, struggle and conflict are still necessary to combat those influences that menace the social fabric of the nation. Although our forefathers bequeathed to us the truest foundations for a popular government, let us not forget that upon them a debased citizenship could erect a tottering superstructure falsely buttressed by the mere semblances of democracy.

The most urgent demand upon American citizenship at the present time is the solution of those problems clustered around our manhood suffrage. The casting of ballots oftentimes has not been a contest of principles, but a mere test of fealty to party power, or

the fierce struggle of party bosses actuated by self interest and attaining their ends step by step upon the prejudices of the ignorant and dishonest voter. There is scarcely a city in our broad land that is not cursed by its Tammany. And the vote, of such vital importance because it is an expression of an opinion pertaining to the welfare of all, makes way for the dollar; yields to the base commercialistic tendency of the age. The man who thus sacrifices principle and honor places his nation upon the auction block, as truly as the Praetorian guard who sold the highest bidder the Roman Empire.

These evils have found lodgment in our political system because there are even intelligent men who fail to see the true relationship of the individual to the state, never realizing that in a government by the people the true citizen sees the reflection of larger and nobler self. These curses have been perpetuated because public opinion has been tainted by the misanthropic phantasy that every man has his price; that the primary, caucus and voting booth are the sinks of degradation and corruption. Chicanery and debauchery are not the reigning influences in politics. That they exist, so much the more need of civic courage, for it is really through such a medium that the pure ballot can be made the safeguard of the nation's interests.

As the fleeting, broken cloud ofttimes veils the sun, casting all in shadow beneath, the oblique rays by contrast reveal the beauty and splendor of the landscape beyond. So in the civic life of the nation fragmentary clouds of self-interest, commercialism and impure politics have cast their momentary shadows across the path of progress, beyond there has been revealed higher standards and nobler ideals to be attained.

Today the promise of consummate fruition of popular government upon American soil is as bright as in the days of Washington when the flaming star of liberty flashed its message of hope across the seas, or when the immortal Lincoln laid down his life that his nation under God might have a new birth of freedom, and that a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Public opinion, drawing power and inspiration from American institutions, has been enthroned and dictates the course of government. As we mark the development of the republic from the thirteen colonies, whose only strength was the principles they championed, to the gigantic progressive democracy that swept forever tyranny from the western hemisphere, this truth is borne home, that the will of the people is becoming purer and stronger. Through a century and a quarter of conflict it has been the constant tendency of our composite citizenship to test the sincerity of party issues, and

in the great political contests place intelligence in the vanguard, bearing aloft the standard of honesty.

The purging from the body politic the spoils system, that gave us the politician instead of the statesman, that disseminated its poisonous influence through every branch of government, bears testimony that when the national conscience is awakened, that civic purity is the watchword of American citizenship. The moral awakening that swept our land from shore to shore and gave us such men as Hughes, Folk and Heney, who triumphed in the hour of need proves that the strength of the people is supreme. These are the hopeful assurances that bid us look for better things. Today we catch the murmur of popular condemnation of the evils that assail our manhood suffrage. Tomorrow the decree shall be that the party boss, machine politics and bribery are to be banished from the civic arena of the nation.

It is with firm reliance that we place our trust in the American ideal of equality, in equal opportunities and privileges for all, in an educational system that radiates its benign influence from the little log cabin upon the edge of the wilderness to the great thriving university in the midst of the throbbing city, to cleanse, to uplift public opinion, to weave the golden cords of fraternalism, to rally to the support of government a virtuous, vigilant and aggressive citizenship.

G. E. SHERIDAN, '02.

Butte, Mont.

DEVELOPMENT

NATURAL SCIENTISTS tell us that originally this world was a mass of molten lava. Then followed hundreds of years of changing life and action. Finally in place of the red-hot, seething fluid there are millions of people actively engaged in bringing out the various resources of the vast continents, chaining even the waters to slavish practicality. This is one instance of development.

And what, then, is development? It is more than change; it is growth; a broadening, an enlarging. The dictionary says: "Development is the act of disclosing that which is unknown; a gradual unfolding process; growth through a series of progressive changes; disclosure, elaboration."

There comes a time, sooner or later, in the life of every man and woman when he or she must consciously or unconsciously answer the question, "Am I developing?" If he has been fortunate enough

to have good natural tendencies and environments he will tend toward improvement as naturally as the sunflower turns towards the sun. If he has not this nature and training, then it must be a conscious struggle. He must, inch by inch, fight his way against what at times seem insurmountable obstacles. But the accomplished purpose is always ahead, luring him on. This selfsame goal may be one of many things—fame, riches, power, or simple charity. Be it what it may, worthy or not of him who seeks to attain, it still is calling, calling. And he who would be successful must have courage, strength, patience, perseverance. Some fortunate enterprises are quick of completion, though many more and indeed the most permanent are those that have taken some time in developing. They are then proven step by step, and attainment is sure though slow.

We have in our midst a state institution that is growing steadily and truly. And yet there are those—and shame overtakes us when we are forced to admit that some Alumni are among the number—who stand around and say, “Why doesn’t the University grow faster? Why don’t they have larger buildings?” Yes, why? Simply because these people who should be at work helping to advance every issue of the school, are standing around waiting for some one else; worse than passive waiting, they object and pull back and work against instead of toward improvement. Thanks to the unremitting work of some, the University has grown from an idea at mere mention of which enterprising citizens smiled, to a prosperous, well-equipped, well cared for institution. As the stones at the base of the front entrance show, the first of the present buildings was built in 1897. Ten years have gone and we have four splendid buildings in use and excavations begun for a fifth. We all know of the increase of the number in the faculty and the great number of students now compared with then; and best of all of a broader recognition all over the country.

What is it that folks object to? They say that people are sending their children out of the state to finish their education. And why? Because these “kickers” don’t stand up for and advertise their own school. They say our standard is not high enough to be accepted by other schools as equals. Certainly not. Support from the outside has not been sufficient to warrant the addition of such work and expense and materials as would make it equal. Now, however, since the Preparatory Department has received its doom and is soon to pass away, we can think of adding another year to the college course. “Why was this not done years ago?” some one says. Simply because the high schools were not of sufficient merit to warrant their graduates making the college work. And who but University people have been instrumental in effecting this change? Effort could not be centered on the University alone; the whole

educational system of Montana had to be worked over and rearranged.

Some good friend is wondering why other institutions that were started about the same time as the University are able to build larger buildings than we; why some get almost double our appropriation to finish a building already begun and ours was not started. All of this we must beg to be excused from discussing. It is a pity that the two institutions that should go hand in hand and strive for mutual good should seem so divergent. You who deem yourselves enemies of the University merely because you are friends of another state school, we meant you well always; let bygones be bygones and let us work together in harmony and good will rather than separately in inharmony and discord.

Besides all these things there are many annoyances and set-backs to be reckoned. There was the fire at Science Hall that took a large piece of that year's appropriation. Then there was the mistake in the survey and the disappointment about the clock, and the fright over the bonds.

It is the same with a school as with a person. It has to work and strive and overcome difficulties. It must quietly receive many rebuffs, with nothing more than the famous answer, "Et tu Brute?" There are times when it is wise to stop and consider and arrange plans perhaps more wisely.

Let us not forget that upon us as Alumni depends most the advancement of our Alma Mater. There have been good men at the head of University affairs. Let us hope that those to come may, in their ways, be likewise, and may we all strive for that end with our influence and work. May the efforts of every Alumnus be always in favor of the school, never by word or deed casting the slightest cloud on her fair name. Where is there one who can say that he or she has not been aided in his or her development by the University? Now is our time to help the University in her development. There are enough of us scattered all over, in various occupations; our influence counts much more than we realize. We must work always; must keep on the alert for ways and means of advancement. Think what it means to the state and to every individual in the state that this school should prosper! Think, and know that it lies within the power of the Alumni to make or mar the school. It is developing; it is advancing; let us one and all yield our heartiest support wherever possible to the best and greatest of Montana's state schools.

MAUD BURNS, '06.

Bonner, Montana.

EDITORIALS

Editorial Board of Montana Alumnus

G. E. Sheridan, '02.....	Editor in Chief
D. F. Grush, '06.....	Business Manager
Eloise Knowles, '98 : Maud Burns, '06 : Francis Nuckolls, '07	

With this issue "The Montana Alumnus" introduces to its readers an entire new editorial staff. It is with regret the announcement is made that Mr. Greenwood is unable to continue the work which he inaugurated and carried on with so much credit to himself, the Alumni and the University.

Mr. Greenwood and his associates have given to the Alumni of the University of Montana a journal of high standard. A single year of its existence has proven that it is an absolute necessity for the fullest development of the Alumni and the University.

It is with this thought in mind that the new editorial staff enters upon its duties. An honest endeavor will be made to carry on the work as efficiently as it has been in the past. With the earnest, loyal support of the Alumni, The Montana Alumnus with each succeeding year will mean more and more to the University of Montana and its graduates.

* * *

No announcement in the brief history of the University has caused profounder thought among the Alumni than the announcement of Dr. Craig's resignation. As to the splendid work accomplished by Dr. Craig, the Alumnus takes pleasure in referring to the testimonial of his service to the school and state, in the resolutions of regret published elsewhere in this issue. In a little more than a decade Dr. Craig has accomplished what many able men would be proud to call their life work.

We as Alumni have known no other president; the school from the beginning has been under his guidance. Perhaps for that reason we look to the appointment of his successor with more distrust and misgiving. It is well what influence we have should so temper public sentiment.

With existing conditions in our state the University of Montana perhaps faces the most critical period since its inception. Our University has reached that period in its development when it requires more of its president than it will later when it reaches wider recognition, receives better support, when the fight for maintenance

is not so strenuous, and when petty politics in the governing of our institutions will have been eliminated to a greater extent.

The call is made for a man of the highest attainments. A man thoroughly acquainted with educational affairs; a scholar; a man of tact, and of executive ability.

The wisdom of the State Board of Education is apparent in giving themselves ample time in the selection of a new president. We feel confident that the requirements of the position and the attainments of the applicants will receive the most careful consideration from them, and that a worthy successor to Dr. Craig will be found.

* * *

With the growth and development of our Alumni Association tasks of greater magnitude can be undertaken. As suggested by Dr. Craig, our association has attained a position where it should be recognized by an appointment upon the State Board of Education. Such an appointment would mean much to the educational interests of the state. And our association, though young, boasts of a number who could fill the position with credit and honor.

The development of our educational system is but in its infancy; the demand is made that it should be developed to meet the needs of the industrial and social growth of our commonwealth. As to how such development can be fostered no one should be able to see better than a man whose training has been received in the state's highest institution of learning, and who since graduation has been closely identified with the activities of the state.

The appointment would not only add dignity to our association, but would add materially to its scope of usefulness and would infuse into the state board an element now entirely lacking.

* * *

On account of lack of time and a desire to have the *Alumnus* reach its readers as soon as possible, the customary article from one of the heads of departments of the University does not appear in this issue.

ALUMNI NOTES

Harold N. Blake, '02, resigned his position with the A. C. M. Co. at Anaconda, and left for Washington, D. C., October 15th. He has a position as clerk in the United States Senate and will begin his duties soon. Mr. Blake will not make Washington his home, but will return to Montana about July 15th.

Leslie Sheridan, '03, formerly a draughtsman for the A. C. M. Co. at Anaconda, and now assistant chief draughtsman for the Steptoe Valley Mining and Smelting Co., at McGill, Nevada, was quietly married June 21, to Miss Clara Peters of Anaconda. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan are now at home at McGill, Nevada.

Bertha Simpson, '01, has been re-elected teacher in the public schools of Missoula for the ensuing term.

Caroline Conkrite, '00, became the wife of Lieut. DeWitt C. T. Grubbs at an auspicious military affair June 18, 1907. Lieutenant and Mrs. Grubbs made an extended trip west before returning to make their home at Fort Missoula.

Ray Walters, '05, has returned to Columbia to resume his study of law.

Benjamin D. Steward, '02, is assistant engineer for the Federal Mining and Smelting Company of Wallace, Idaho.

James H. Mills, '07, electrical inspector for an insurance company, has his headquarters in Butte.

John H. Jones, '06, has gone to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he will enter the law department of the University.

Agnes McDonald, '02, is teaching in the Anaconda public schools.

King Garlington, '07, has been appointed night ticket agent for the Northern Pacific at Missoula.

Fred Anderson, '02, recently returned from Reiter, Wash., where he had been engaged in the construction of a small smelter for the Bunker Hill Mining and Smelting Company.

Mr. Fred S. Buck, '06, is now in the employ of the Milwaukee railway. Mr. Buck while assistant professor in engineering during '06 and '07, took special work along with civil engineering, thus perfecting himself for his present position.

Miss Debora Wagy, '06, has secured a position in the Stevensville schools, where she will teach the seventh and eighth grades.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents when Miss Ruth Ward, '06, was married to Delbert I. Grush, '06, May 22, '07. Mr. Grush is a draughtsman at the Washoe smelter at Anaconda, where they now reside.

Charles E. Avery, '00, a prominent lawyer of Missoula, has been appointed local counsel for the N. P. railway.

Blanche Simpson, '05, is teaching in the public schools of Missoula.

William Hovey Polleys, '07, has been appointed by the Montana Land and Lumber Company, a Nebraska corporation, as its local agent in this state. Mr. Polleys will make his headquarters in Missoula.

M. D. Smith, '07, and Charles Dimick, '07, have gone to Schenectady, N. Y., where they will engage in electrical engineering.

Joseph D. Buckhouse, '06, is now working in the Coeur d' Alene district as timber cruiser for an eastern lumber company.

Charles Cotter, '07, holds a responsible position in the First National Bank at Butte.

Maud Burns, '06, is one of the corps of teachers in the new Bonner schools.

Grace Flynn, '06, has been re-elected as teacher in the public schools of Missoula.

Wellington Rankin, '03, who recently returned from Oxford, was associated with Judge Evans in his extensive law practice in Missoula during the summer.

Mr. James Bonner, '07, resigned his position in the surveyor general's office and accepted the position of assistant in mechanical engineering.

Homer McDonald, '02 has been recently appointed assistant chief chemist at the B. and M. smelter, Great Falls.

The wedding of Sidney M. Ward, '01, to Zoe Bellew, '99, occurred in Missoula June 19, '07. Mr. and Mrs. Ward after a short trip east, returned to Hamilton, where they will make their home, as Mr. Ward is superintendent of his father's ranch near that place.

Ralph Gilham, '07, is enrolled at the Montana State School of Mines.

Mr. Claude Marceyes, '03, was married in September to Miss Miller of Denver, Colo.

Miss Francis Nuckolls of the class of '07 has taken up post-graduate work in the University. Her major will be philosophy and her minors in literature and English. D. I. GRUSH, '06.

Anaconda, Mont.

UNIVERSITY NOTES

The University opened for its thirteenth year of work on the 10th of September. The spirit in the college is excellent, and all indications promise one of the best years of the institution. The

enrollment of college students exceeds that of last year. That of the preparatory students is less, as was to be expected. The increase in the number of good high schools, the addition of four years courses in many high schools which formerly had three, and the announcement that the University will begin to drop the preparatory department in the fall of 1908, have contributed to this condition. However, it is not a fact to be deplored. The "little preps" have done their work for the University of Montana. It was a good work, but the institution has now stepped beyond that stage in its development.

Several changes have been made in the faculty; some old faces are missing, and new ones have taken their places.

Prof. L. C. Plant, a graduate of the University of Michigan, comes to the University from the Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria, Illinois, where he was professor of mathematics for nine years. He has his master's degree from the University of Chicago, and has since then completed two years of graduate work. He takes charge of the applied mathematics and already gives evidence of being a man of strength and ability. He is a valuable addition to the faculty.

The students, especially the women, learned with deep regret of the resignation of Miss Young. The two years that she was Dean of Women won for her many friends. Never before had the girls of Woman's Hall been so happy as under her kind administration. Miss Young, with her mother and sister, is now growing oranges in Southern California, and, we are pleased to state, has quite recovered her former strength.

Miss Mary Lenore Stewart, Miss Young's successor, bids fair to hold as sure a place in the hearts of the girls as did Miss Young. Miss Stewart is a graduate of the University of Colorado, having specialized in English and literature. For four years after graduation she was principal of the University Preparatory Department at Boulder, and later held the same position in the high school at Longmont. She is entering upon her work with enthusiasm, and the charm of her personality and her warm heart have already won her admiration and esteem.

The successor of Mr. Fred Schule, the athletic director, is Mr. Albion G. Findlay, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in 1906. Mr. Findlay distinguished himself not only in athletics, but also as a science student, having specialized in geology and mineralogy. As an athlete Mr. Findlay has a national reputation. He was the "star" football player of Wisconsin and is a member of the All American Team.

It is with deep regret that we announce the resignation of Prof. Robert J. Sibley, the head of the engineering school. Professor

Sibley has been in the University four years, and not only has he succeeded in building up a strong engineering course, but he has introduced much college spirit and many college activities. Probably only a few realize how many of the good features of the college life of the institution were inaugurated by Prof. Sibley. It must be a pleasant thought to him that he has woven himself into the endearing fabric of the student life of the institution. Prof. Sibley resigned his position as head of the department of mechanical engineering in the University to accept a position with the Greenough Brothers, who have extensive mining interests. His successor is Nathaniel R. Craighill, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894. His degree was in mechanical engineering; and later in 1896 he took a degree in electrical engineering. While he has taught, lately he has been engaged in construction work in Milwaukee, Wis. His experience and training fit him exceptionally well for his new work.

The football season has bright prospects. "Mr. Findlay knows football," as the boys say, and the team has good material. The first skirmish of the season took place on Saturday, September 28th, between the Montana Wesleyan and the University of Montana. It was the Wesleyans' first appearance on the gridiron, and so the score of 62 to 0 was hardly a surprise, although the University had inexperienced men.

The new students' reception occurred on September 27th. New features were introduced, which were highly successful. The usual dance was dispensed with, and a "conversation dance" was substituted. Programmes were filled, and subjects, which were not discussed, were assigned for each number of music. A spirit of good fellowship and hilarity prevailed.

Just before Prof. Sibley's departure the Associated Engineers gave him a farewell banquet. Much keen regret over his resignation was expressed. Prof. Sibley spoke feelingly to the students, giving them some excellent advice.

A fellowship in the department of chemistry has been given to Miss Agnes Fay, who has her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Chicago. She is assisting Prof. Harkins and is working for her doctor's degree under his guidance. Miss Fay is a Phi Beta Kappa, and her thesis will undoubtedly be of great interest.

The exhibit of the University at the State Fair was creditable. Probably the case of transparencies of buildings, students and the Biological Station attracted the most attention. But the whole exhibit was good. Selections of Montana wild flowers from the University Herbarium; models of the frog, the human brain, eye and ear from the Department of Biology; specimens of lava from

the Department of Geology; a microscope with slides of chalk, shells and diatoms, an aneroid barometer and an anonometer from the Department of Physics; specimens of shop work in both wood and steel, drawings of bridge construction by Mr. Vincent Craig, and a map of the Flathead reservation by Mr. James Bonner from the School of Engineering; drawings and paintings from the Art Department; ancient documents from the Museum; and publications of the University and of the students, all attractively arranged, made an exhibit dignified and instructive.

ELOISE KNOWLES, '98, Missoula, Mont

Proceedings of June Meeting of Alumni Association

The annual business meeting of the Alumni Association was held June 6, 1907, the president in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee on the revision of the Constitution submitted a lengthy report, which was approved and accepted. There was a general discussion of the proposed amendments and the Constitution. After a few alterations and additions the Constitution, as amended, was adopted as a whole.

A very encouraging report was received from the Legislative Committee and approved.

The nominees for the several offices were, on motion, unanimously elected by acclamation: Harold N. Blake, '02, president; Maud Burns, '06, vice president; Florence Johnson, '06, secretary; Roy McPhail, '06, treasurer; Ed Simons, '05, member of A. S. U. M. Athletic Committee; Zoe Bellew, '99, member of A. S. U. M. Oratorical Committee; Joseph Streit, '07, member of A. S. U. M. Debating Committee; George Greenwood, editor-in-chief of the Montana Alumnus.

After a general discussion as to the best means of furthering the interests of the University, it was decided that an Alumnus be recommended for appointment to membership on the State Board of Education. Harold N. Blake, '02, was selected by acclamation to be recommended for this appointment. The report of the business manager of the Montana Alumnus, evincing a great expenditure of time and energy on the part of the business manager and a lack of support from the general body of Alumni, showed a deficit of \$25, and was approved and accepted. It was moved and carried that any surplus in the treasury be applied to the debt of the Montana Alumnus.

A committee of three was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions to express the regret of the Association at the resignation of Prof. O. J. Craig. Miss Knowles, Roy McPhail and Guy Sheridan were appointed to serve on this committee.

GERTRUDE BUCKHOUSE, Sec. Pro Tem.

Resolutions of Regret at Dr. Craig's Resignation

Whereas, The Alumni of the University of Montana have learned with deep regret of the resignation of Dr. O. J. Craig from the Presidency of the University of Montana, this resignation to take effect September, 1908. Be it resolved:

First. That we express to the people of Montana our thorough appreciation of the task which Dr. O. J. Craig has accomplished in building up the University of the State. It has been well said that "it is an easy undertaking to keep in motion a smoothly running machine after it has been started; the difficult task is to construct that machine and to set it in motion." The University of Montana opened its doors twelve years ago with five members to its faculty, very little equipment and fifty students, only four of whom could be classed as of collegiate rank. Steady and rapid has been its advancement. And now we find an institution with four large buildings, with another soon to be constructed, with fifteen collegiate departments, with over two hundred college students, and with an entrance requirement which gives it admission to the Carnegie foundation of state universities, thus being ranked with the best of such institutions in the United States.

The difficulty of such an undertaking can be understood only when it is realized that neither the students themselves nor the communities from which they came had any clear ideas as to what such an institution should be. Standards, traditions, all had to be established. Yet, in spite of these handicaps, the institution has acquired a worthy atmosphere of college dignity and traditional propriety.

Second. That we commend the clear-sighted handling of the finances of the University of Montana—not a penny has been mis-spent, no mistakes have been made. With zealous care President Craig has converted the money of the people of Montana into buildings not only convenient and adequately equipped, but tasteful and dignified, and he has surrounded them with a beautiful campus, thus creating that college atmosphere and aspiration so difficult to acquire in the new and practical institutions of our modern life.

Third. That we state our appreciation of the broad, fair-minded way in which the institution has been evolved. As the demand has occurred new departments have been added, making a complete development. A proper proportion has been maintained, and every department is an integral part of a well-planned whole.

Fourth. That we express our unqualified admiration of Dr. Craig as the determined "man of faith." The small man can plan and dream, but it is the big man who, amid obstacles and faint-hearted discouragements, pushes his plans to accomplishment. In a young state, little populated, utilitarian and full of sectional jealousies and contending forces, Dr. Craig has been able to transfer his faith to the people of Montana. He has convinced them of the wisdom of liberal appropriations and patronage. And their confidence has not been misplaced. They have as a result an institution of which they may well be proud, and educated men and women who hope to do properly the duties of life and of citizenship assigned them.

Fifth. That we declare that not only do "state universities never die," but neither do the names of their founders. The name of Dr. O. J. Craig is written in the annals of the University of Montana. He has constructed his own monument. His brain energy has been converted into a material being, and the University of Montana, with its great future influences latent within it, stands an established fact. That future development in power and worth will cast undying glory upon its first president.

Sixth. That we, the Alumni of the University of Montana, extend to Dr. Craig our personal regard. We cherish many memories of his consideration, his kindness, his fair-dealing and his breadth of character. Our college days, an important period in the formative time of our lives, are over, and deeply associated with that time is the personality of President Craig. He has been to us not merely the president of our Alma Mater, but our adviser and friend. We extend to him wishes for many days of happiness and peace of mind.

ELOISE KNOWLES,
ROY McPHAIL,
GUY E. SHERIDAN.



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