

The Recorde

Commencement, 1903



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Ye Recorde

VOL. VII.

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No. 3

Puget Sound University and the University of Puget Sound

BY DANIEL L. RADER, D. D.

The higher we ascend in the accomplishments and institutions of civilization, and the finer the machinery, the more complex are the adjustments and more difficult to manage. This is true of great Christian institutions, like the family and the Christian college. Hence, it should be no surprise to any one if men of eminent ability and perfect honesty should meet barriers in their efforts to establish a Christian college such as bring failure to the enterprise. It is easy to see how such an institution might fail to succeed, not because of a lack of competence on the part of those in authority, but because of conditions which are insurmountable. The Methodist people west of the Cascade Mountains have from a very early period had a high estimation of the importance of a Christian institution, and many communities have coveted the establishment of a school of high grade in their midst.

Prominent among these has been Tacoma, where years ago Puget Sound University was established. It is meager praise to say that to this institution men and women of the highest integrity and the most thorough scholarship have devoted their brains, and at a great personal sacrifice have given all their

time and means. Every effort was made which seemed possible to make the Puget Sound University, which they established, a success; and a success it has been in some of the work it has accomplished. Some of the leading educators of the State of Washington received their training in this institution, and the influence of the school upon the students and the community has always been wholesome and elevating. But the wisest and most astute financiers often make disastrous business engagements, and enter upon enterprises which are doomed to failure, not because of lack of integrity, but because no man can foresee future contingencies. Among those who have failed to realize their hopes in business enterprises, are those who were responsible for the finances and management of Puget Sound University. They struggled on through the years, but a few weeks ago the trustees agreed that it would be futile for them to try longer to maintain, under their management, such an institution as is demanded by the Puget Sound conference, and announced publicly through the press that at the close of this scholastic year they would cease to conduct a school of any grade; and with the

closing of their accounts and the settlement of their obligations they would turn over the institution to the body which gave them existence. The Puget Sound conference, which had in some measure at least anticipated this contingency, had provided a commission consisting of Reverends Joseph E. Williams, E. M. Randall, A. B. Chapin, W. S. Harrington, and Messrs. T. S. Lippie, E. S. Collins, John S. McMillan, and L. L. Benbow. To this commission it committed the task of investigating the financial status, the methods of management, and to assist in such modifications of the charter as the commission might deem best, and conferred the power of representation and action on the commission. Therefore, when the Puget Sound University trustees announced their intention to desist from further effort after this school year, this commission proceeded with great care to organize a great enterprise which it hopes will meet with hearty approval, and adoption by the Puget Sound Conference, as well as by the people of Tacoma, and of the State of Washington. While the new institution hopes to accomplish the work undertaken by the old, it is in every sense of the word a new organization, and will receive nothing from the old except its good will, and hopes to inherit largely the patronage and support which was given to the old. Of course, this new institution, as the old, is intended for the best interests of the people, and is in no sense a private enterprise.

The trustees are moving carefully, and have selected Rev. Edwin M. Randall, A. M., D. D., as the President of the institution. Mr. Randall is a man

of rich intellectual endowments by nature, and of fine cultivation. Being an alumnus of Baker University, of Baldwin, Kansas, he has a well prepared intellect, and a warm heart and an enlightened devotion to the best interests of his fellow-men.

From all over the church comes words of appreciation and congratulation over the selection of this man for the important position which he is to fill. On account of the severe affliction of his splendid wife, and because of the tasks of winding up his great pastorate of First Church, Seattle, Dr. Randall has not been able to enter upon his duties in connection with the erection of the new building as readily as he has desired, but the probabilities are that he will be able immediately to give himself to this important enterprise. We expect great things of him, and are thoroughly sure our expectations will be realized, as he has the hearty cooperation of those who shall be interested in this great undertaking.

Prof. C. O. Boyer, who has been at the head of the Puget Sound University the past year, has been selected Vice-President of the new institution. It seems hardly worth while to say that Prof. Boyer has demonstrated his eminent ability as a leader, that he commands the utmost confidence of those under his direction, and that he is a teacher of the very first order. His broad views, his painstaking devotion to duty, his thoroughness in his preparation, his kind Christian spirit, commend him to the confidence of those who know him, and justify the great things we expect of him.

The Board of Trustees is now de-

voting itself with untiring energy to provide suitable buildings to house the institution, which, it is expected, will open its first term September 30th, to the selection of a thoroughly competent and reliable faculty, and to such other interests as may be necessary to the establishment and maintenance of an institution of learning of the highest grade. It is the desire of those in authority to have such an institution that no young person in the state can afford to go elsewhere. It is the purpose to have a school that will deserve the patronage of any student, because of the great opportunities that are to be afforded to the institution.

I plead for the careful consideration of every one who is contemplating a thorough preparation for the duties of life. Our purpose is thorough work, and we shall strive to develop the greatest efficiency for life's duties, by the largest preparation of body, mind and heart of those committed to our care.

OUR GRADUATE.

Edith Gertrude Berkman was born in East Alberta, Benton county, Minnesota. Her early years were passed in St. Cloud, in which scholastic city she undoubtedly imbibed her thirst for knowledge, in the shadow of the famous St. Cloud Normal School, on the banks of the old Mississippi.

At eight years of age, however, she assumed that her education was finished, declaring that having passed through the second grade she knew enough to be a primary teacher, and expected to stop at that position.

Just what mental evolution changed her ideas along that line would be difficult to determine, but at the age of

sixteen we find her the valedictorian of the Elma High School, where she carried off the highest marks of the judges of the orations.

She completed the academic course, scientific of the University in 1900, and has now finished the College course with the degree of Bachelor of Science.



Miss Berkman will be missed by the student body. Her loyalty to the Students' Auxiliary, to the Owls' Fraternity, to the literary societies, has made her life of great influence. Her devotion to our school and her efforts in its behalf have met with the most hearty appreciation from both students and faculty.

We are proud of our graduate. As she leaves us for life's broader field, we wish for her the largest possible success, and that life will bring to her its very best gifts.

A Little Leaven

By Edith G. Berkman.

The "survival of the fittest" has long ceased being a mere theory. It has become an established fact in all practical living; it is reckoned with in every activity, individual or national.

That which was and is not now has not lost entity. It served the purpose of a time and a need, and it lives again in a fitter device or invention, which meets the new demand. And so the civilization of the race moves on, the fittest surviving under the very law of progress that has made the occasion for its being. It has been said that the civilization of a nation is advanced no farther than the poorest individual in it, and to ensure the full development of either, all faculties must be called into action. The longer a faculty or sense has been dormant or untrained, the greater the work required to bring about healthy, normal activity. Our awakening to some phases of our commercial policy has been slow and unsatisfactory. After all the American people are like charity in one respect—they suffer long—and whether they believe all things or not they never fail in the end. It has taken a long time for us to understand that there are many crooked things in the great business life of a nation, much double dealing and fraud in transactions necessary to the maintenance of a great government. It has not come about in a day, nor a year; it has been growing from the root of all evil, away down past the rank and file of political machinery, down in the human consciousness where selfishness and greed have germinated.

We can take it as one of the signs of the times that the demand for the straightening process has come. It is an evidence that somewhere, somehow, a moral chemicalization is going on that will finally lead out into a broader, better life for our republic. Our most effective laws, those that have been most searching, most severe, have come after the clamor has abated and the real public sentiment has been felt.

A few years ago there went up the protest from all sides against combines and the encroachment of wealth. It became the prevailing fashion, like la grippe. Each club and social organization in the country had a different remedy. The political surgeons made a beautiful diagnosis based entirely upon the high rate of the public pulse. They consulted, they investigated, they theorized, they fused and confused — then they decided to operate. When they were ready for final action they found that they were dealing with a full-grown octopus, the arms of which were far reaching into every avenue of trade in the country; into every commercial interest, domestic or foreign. An octopus whose terrible suckers were clinched upon the very vitals of society itself, crushing out every instinct of humanity and mercy.

Alas! for a nation that allows the curse of a monstrous greed to fall upon the innocent heads of children; that protects corporations or individuals in the purchasing for a starving pittance, the body and soul of the child that must work for its bread.

The history of child labor is one of the blackest in the annals of American slavery, but the white woman of the South may not stand by her black

brother at the polls and vote for protection for the white child. Once we wanted protection for the capitalists, who were developing our resources, protection for home products and home industries. Now we want to be protected from the capital that has become the synonym for trusts, monopolies, and ill-gotten gains.

It is true that we are proud of the ten billion dollars which represent our manufacturing interests; we take pride in the estimate of their products at fifteen billion dollars. We have watched with true rejoicing the foreign markets making way for us, and we glory in the fact that the world's trade may be had for the pushing out for it.

But despite the prosperity that would dazzle us, we want fair play in every line of dealing; we want an honesty that dares to go down into facts and figures and make public conditions which need to be known.

It was left to the 57th Congress to demand that the mystic books be brought out from the hidden places, and the lights turned on—and it is generally believed that a stronger light will be needed than that furnished by the Standard Oil Company.

If we have been fostering economic abuses for a generation; if we have been loading down the wrong side of the scale, it is time we readjust the balance, and it must be made somebody's business to see that it is done.

The first move in that direction has already been made. Congress by passing the "Act Creating the Department of Commerce and Labor" has virtually declared that the tangle must be straightened.

Into this department is crowded every agency of the government, which

has to do with industry and trade. The bureaus and commissions and boards are all there, as they have been in other departments, but it is under this same innocent looking sixth section of the law that we see the financial octopus beginning to squirm. What does John D. Rockefeller think of a Bureau of Corporation? His opinion has probably been expressed in the telegrams with which he favored Congress. But what is to be done with a commissioner, whose business it is to investigate into the organization, into the conduct and management of all business of corporations, joint stock companies, or corporate combinations? He is not only to investigate things; he is to know them and if need be, make them public. In case of a strike, this commissioner can compel the company to produce the books and show whether profits warrant the demands of the strikers.

It was because there was not sufficient profit that the building trades found no sympathy or support in their recent strikes, and it will soon be impossible for unskilled labor to force the market by any such methods.

There must be permanent principles at stake before organized labor is justified in such a course.

Because the anthracite miners had such principles; because they had to deal with uncommon stupidity and stubbornness; because there seemed no other way to bring about justice, they went into the strike meaning to have the question settled once and forever.

The public, however, has too large interests in the various industries to tolerate strike methods to secure regulation of wages. It is to the settle-

ment of these labor problems that statesmen everywhere are turning attention with an earnestness that promises a brighter outlook.

There is an old record which tells of a woman who hid, in three measures of meal, a little leaven, and it is said that the whole was leavened. There is a large minority who believe, even now, that if woman were allowed to help in the leavening there would come a rapid uprising against the evils that beset us. We pity the countries of the semi-civilized east; we send missionaries to lift them to what we are pleased to call our own high plane of living and yet we are dominated by caste as truly in the United States of America as are the people in heathen India.

We need a fermentation that will begin down beneath all our glittering generalities of equal liberties, equal justice; that will break the bubbles of shams and let us know just where we are, and what we have to deal with in every phase of the labor question. For the first time in our history the corporation is made amenable and subject to punishment as the individual has always been; for the first time arbitration is being pushed into the court of public opinion.

The words of our president are a watchword against unnecessary delay and inactivity; "The only shot that counts is the one that hits."

We feel the assurance within us that the Bureau of Corporations, stripped of all disguises, has been made for no other purpose than to hit and to hit hard. The new cabinet photograph gives us confidence. We see in the honest face of George B. Cortelyou that which gives us hope and courage, that which scorns recon-

ciliation with any policy, however profitable unless it is based on the old fashioned honesty, which is the corner-stone of our republic.

Into the mass of public thought the leaven has been placed, and slowly, but surely the process is deepening and broadening; the impurities are rising and passing away, and gratefully we accept the five per cent good while we wait for the ninety-five per cent of evil to disappear.

CHIEF AIM OF EDUCATION.

By C. M. Grumbling.

It were folly to attempt to settle this by citing eminent authorities, for no matter how great the outward harmony there would remain the inward discord. All might agree that the true aim of education is to develop the perfect man and prepare him for complete living, as Herbert Spencer puts it.

Again, all might agree that man is a trinity of powers, physical, mental and spiritual, and that all these must be harmoniously developed. After all in trying to solve the problem in practice there would be harmony in neither aim nor method. There would be no agreement even as to what it took to constitute the perfect man. Should there even be an agreement as to the number and kind of factors that compose the man, educators would still differ as to their relative values and as to the order in which they should be taken up, and, besides, as to how each of these factors should be developed in order to educate the man properly. An Elliot would emphasize the importance of so educating a man as to enable him to "make a living." A Hadley would accentuate the importance of so training a man as to

"make the life" what it ought to be while he is getting ready to make the living. The one aim leads to specialization from the start and hence the long list of optional studies and courses bearing on some particular trade, profession or vocation in life. The machine that is to make the bread and butter for the family is to have attention first. The man is a secondary consideration. It is fondly hoped that he will be evolved in the process of constructing the machine, so that in the end both will be secured.

The other aim looks more to the man from start to finish and hence more importance is attached to such studies as tend to develop all the faculties of the man without so much regard at first to any special calling. Hence the so-called "culture studies" have a large place in the curriculum of every course. Later special courses are pursued leading to the chosen profession or occupation in life. Thus, again, it is believed that both ends have been secured.

But as the present purpose is to discuss merely one factor, the chief one in education, this wide field of discussion must be abandoned in order to concentrate our thinking on one factor that is essentially fundamental and without which no permanently good results can be obtained. The very keystone to the educational edifice is character and hence character-building is the chief business of our schools. Failing in this, nothing is accomplished. This, then, must guide us in all matters pertaining to instruction, to training and even to discipline. So truly central is this and so positively fundamental that all else becomes subordinate and contributory to it.

Especially is thus true in a gov-

ernment of the people, for the people and by the people. Our very laws are but the thoughts, the sentiments, the purposes of the nation crystallized in more or less enduring forms of mental and moral beauty, and the more their spirit conforms to that of the "Decalogue" and the "Sermon on the Mount" the more enduring will they be. Now, when we reflect, that the character of the nation is but the average character of the individuals that compose it, how clear it becomes that the work of the schools should be not only to develop keen intellects but sensitive consciences. Physical and mental power must go hand in hand with soul culture.

The perfect man will not, because he is wiser or stronger than his neighbor, push him to the wall and crush him. Rather he will adopt for his motto, "Live and let live," or better still, "Live and help live." This spirit in the individual, so consonant with what we all profess to believe, will finally manifest itself in the corporation, in the trust, in the labor union, in church and state. To doubt this is to lose faith in professions and professors of religion.

The Herbartians, then, must be right in placing moral culture, moral aims, in the very heart and center of their curriculum, and in regarding all branches of study and discipline even as a means to this one important end, the building of character. Should this system of education be reduced to practice what a revolution there would be in the modes and methods of transacting ordinary business, in buying, selling, manufacturing!

It is with a view to this that a new order and alignment of studies has been made by this modern school of

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pedagogy. In this system history holds the first rank, including as it does broadly the whole field of literature, biography, poetry and fiction, in short any records that man has left of his thoughts, feelings or purposes which may serve as an index to thought and motive, especially on the part of those who have done most in advancing our civilization. Heroism, patriotism, philanthropy, love of justice, truth and purity are to be taught by constantly keeping before the minds of the pupils the deeds and sayings of great and good men whose lives were living examples of these abstract virtues.

To learn of the good deeds of great men is to learn to love the men and to revere their memory and finally to love the very virtues that made them great. Just as the great and good with whom we associate make us wiser and better, so an acquaintance with the great and good of the past through history and literature tends to beget in us a disposition to imitate in daily life their virtues and thus our own characters are changed for the better. This is not mere theory but in harmony with the soundest pedagogy as based on well recognized principles of mental philosophy.

Herein lies the great opportunity of our schools as just such literature can be selected as will best serve the purpose of showing how in the long run virtue is rewarded and vice punished; for, our boys and girls are influenced more for good or bad by what they read than by our lectures on morals or the abstract virtues. If the dime novel, with its thrilling adventures, is so great why not attempt to substitute spicy and thrilling literature of the "Rough Rider" sort, whose

influence is not only inspiring but elevating and wholesome? Even fiction, if well selected, is of this character, but it must be carefully selected by pointing out the good without mentioning the bad or impure. For fiction of some sort our boys will read. You can no more prevent it than the old-time German professors could prevent Goethe and Schiller from reading Shakespeare. The very fact that the reading of our greatest English poet was strictly forbidden had the effect to arouse curiosity and stimulate investigation in fields proscribed by even eminent authorities. Better then avoid denunciations and assist in finding literature with exciting scenes, thrilling adventures and romantic episodes of the harmless sort and thus lead, guide and direct the energies of youth into proper channels.

Robinson Crusoe generally strikes a normal boy just about right. The fun of getting out of bad predicaments almost pays some boys for getting into them. When a man meets with dire misfortune through no fault of his own and utter ruin stares him in the face, what is more natural than to learn by what means or devices he succeeds in extricating himself? The more hazardous the situation the greater becomes the interest, especially if some new and untried method must be invented with very meagre resources as in the case of Crusoe on that lonely island.

Thus the story of human endeavor whether written in prose or poetry, whether based on fact or fiction, must ever remain the best means of creating an interest in school life. The history of heroic men in time of peace or war, narrating in a spicy way real scenes that transpired calling for courage,

skill, inventive genius, energetic action, must ever remain, likewise, a potent means of teaching our young people to love truth and justice, ever ready to fight for the flag or if need be die for their country.

THE CLASS PARTY.

There are parties and there are parties, but if such a thing is possible the class of '03 surpassed them all in their class party, which was given Friday evening, June 6th.

Of course, we "has been" preps were not jealous of their success; for this year they were aided by the genius and grace of our beloved college senior, Miss Berkman, who is a host in herself.

The program of the evening was unique and delightful, and in itself a compliment to the class. The plan was that of a progression, or as some termed it, a merry-go-round.

The first hosts of the evening were Dr. and Mrs. B. E. Lemley, to whose home we were conducted so tactfully as to make it a complete surprise for each of us. There we were entertained at progressive crokinole in which Mr. Beach won first honors, as each petal of his "pansy" tally card was adorned with a star. Having been treated to delicious sweetmeats, we received marching orders and were led to the tune of class and college yells to the home of Miss Le Sourd, on Pine street.

Here other entertainment awaited us and another hour passed quickly and pleasantly away. During the interim of games an abundance of peanuts disappeared at a 4th of July rate, and the time for another progression came all too soon.

Again we set forth, and the beau-

ty of the evening, the novelty of program and the super-abounding spirits of everyone made the walk to our next place of reception by no means the least enjoyable feature of the evening. This time we were guided to Miss Berkman's residence, on State street, for the final entertainment of the evening, which consisted of dainty refreshments, singing of college songs, and other functions, which tendered to the enjoyment of all present.

Decorations, mementos, etc., were chosen in harmony with the class emblems, and every particular was most carefully prepared and delightfully executed.

A. L. M.

Deeply appreciating the long, devoted and invaluable services of Dean Palmer in connection with Puget Sound University, the students all contributed last week and purchased a beautiful reclining chair which was presented to him as a slight token of their affectionate regard for him personally and of their high estimation of him as a teacher. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Arthur Marsh, and very fittingly and feelingly expressed the sentiment of the occasion. Dean Palmer has been connected with the University for ten years, part of that time being president of the institution, and while he is a thorough disciplinarian and an exacting teacher, he is greatly beloved by all of the students.

Miss Berkman (coming into the Dean's room and seeing one of the telescopes)—"Ah, have you boys been star-gazing?" Mr. Milligan—"No, we were just waiting for the morning star to appear."

Ye Recorde

A monthly school journal published by the students of Puget Sound University, under the auspices of the Sigma Tau Sigma Society.

ANDREW MARKER.....	Editor-in-Chief
JOHN OLSAN.....	} Associate Editors
ALBERT RUTLEDGE.....	
CLYDE A. THOMPSON.....	Business Manager
JASPER NOYES.....	Assistant Business Manager

Entered in Postoffice at Tacoma as second-class matter.

We are pleased to present herewith a fine half-tone portrait of the University's new president, Dr. Edwin M. Randall. Dr. Randall is a man of fine culture and rich intellectual endowment, a graduate of Baker University, of Baldwin, Kansas. As his picture indicates, he is also a man of spiritual sweetness and radiant personality and has already won a place in the affection of the students. Under his able management, the success of the new University is well assured.

It is a matter of gratification to the University that such strong and capable men have been placed on the new Board of Trustees. They are all men who have the best interests of the institution deeply at heart, and under their able management the success of the new university is doubly assured. Dr. Daniel L. Rader, the president of the board, is a big-hearted, broad-minded, beloved man, whose name at the head of the board will command the loyalty of the students and wield an influence in favor of the institution that few others could. Under the supervision of such a board, manned by such a splendid president and faculty, and backed by a devoted student body,

the immediate outlook for our school is most auspicious and assuring.

And now commencement has come. In a few days the students will separate and scatter to their various homes to spend the summer vacation. And apropos to the occasion, the Recorde takes leave to say good-bye and to suggest a parting thought.

In going out into the world from these walls the student should remember that he has an added influence and a new responsibility. He has enjoyed for a year the superior advantages of the University, and as he goes back to his home he will be subject to a close and critical scrutiny. His friends will be keen to note the change that has been wrought in him, and they will judge the character of the institution by the character of its product. The student becomes, therefore, a responsible representative, and should keep this fact in mind. Not only does this apply to the graduate but also to those whose courses are unfinished.

"She is a small college but there are those who love her," exclaimed Daniel Webster in his impassioned and celebrated plea for Dartmouth. Of course, we all love the small, but fine old institution which we represent, and let us, then, not forget our duty to her during vacation. As one who loves a friend will cherish his good name and champion his cause when he is assailed, so let us strive to add lustre to the name of our school and champion her cause with our friends. No time so propitious, and no occasion so effective, for such service as vacation. We then become the objects of interest to a ceterie of friends, and we may advance the fame and material interests

of our school by worthily representing it in all our conduct and conversation.



The Recorde is highly pleased with the way the contestants acquitted themselves in the late oratorical contest and of the many expressions of praise and appreciation that were heard on every side in commendation of their work. The literary quality of the productions was excellent and the manner of their rendition indicates that in the matter of oratorical ability the University is not behind larger institutions. The function of the orator is to give to the noblest thoughts the noblest expression; to penetrate the souls of men, and make them feel as if they were new creatures conscious of new powers and loftier purposes; to cause truth and justice, wisdom and virtue, patriotism and religion to appear holier and more majestic things than men ever dreamed of before, to delight as well as convince, to charm, to win, to arouse, to calm, to enlighten, to persuade. Surely this is a noble mission and one which may well appeal to the best talent of the University. The mere effort to express one's self in lucid and convincing language before an audience is, perhaps, the greatest self-developer a man can use. It brings into play almost all his mental and moral qualities. The power of combination, of analysis, of synthesis, of magnetism, of personality, of mentality; all these are put to the test and are called upon to contribute their best. And though these students, who took part in this contest may never attain eminence as public speakers, yet they cannot fail to have a broader mentality, wider culture, higher ideals, and more vigorous, well-rounded character for hav-

ing put their utmost into this oratorical effort. It is to be hoped that this annual contest, which has become such an interesting feature of the University's Commencement will become even more spirited and keenly contested, and that those who failed to win the prizes this yet will not be discouraged, but will go in with their acquired experience to win next year.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC.

The students of Puget Sound University always look forward to the annual Orophelian picnic with a great deal of pleasure. Certainly this year their anticipations were not disappointed.

On Saturday morning, June 6th, between ten and eleven o'clock, the members of the society, with a few friends, assembled at the University. About half of the number took the car to South Tacoma, and from there drove to the picnic grounds at Custer. The other party went on their wheels.

The place was an ideal one for spending a quiet day. After lunch was served everyone went to see the base ball game, between two teams, chosen from the University boys. The first team had John Olsan for its captain, and George Keith was captain of the second team. The game was very well played by both sides, and excited a great amount of enthusiasm among the rooters of the opposing teams. The final score was 22 to 11, in favor of the first team.

After the game the time was spent in boating and other pastimes until seven o'clock, when the party returned home. The day was very agreeably spent, and the remembrance of it will always be a pleasant recollection to all who attended.

THE GRADUATES.

The graduating classes of the University are small this year, but the institution has good cause to be gratified with their personnel. The University has the proud distinction of never having graduated a non-professing Christian from the college department, and but one or two exceptions from the Academy. This year the graduates are all circumspect and consecrated Christian young people, who have learned, not only how to apply their hearts unto wisdom, but that more excellent way of living. They will go out into the world to spread that splendid civilization of loving hearts, high purposes and cultured minds.

THE ACADEMY CLASS.

Mr. Raymond E. Cook, president of the class of 1903, is a native of this state. He was born Feb. 1, 1884, in Free Port, Cowlitz county. After finishing his course in Castle Rock public school, he completed a two years' high school course at that place, graduating with honor.

Realizing the usefulness and necessity of higher education, in the fall of 1901, he entered Puget Sound University, selecting the classical course. Seeing his ability as a leader his classmates chose him as their president, which office he has graced with dignity. Through his efforts largely is due the organization of the Students Volunteer Band for Foreign Missions, of which he is leader. He also served two terms as speaker of the Sigma-Tau-Sigma fraternity.

He has been an earnest member of the Y. M. C. A. during his entire course in school, and no doubt his faithful work and Christian endeavor will bear good fruits.

He held a position on the foot ball team where he acquitted himself creditably.

His school and class-mates will always regard him as a conservative, energetic, Christian young man.

Next year he will enter upon his college course which he intends to complete with his characteristic thoroughness and zeal.

Miss Lois Rutledge, secretary of the class, entered the University during the fall of 1900, having finished the public schools the previous spring. On account of her pleasant manner and sweet disposition, she has made impressions which will not soon be erased from the hearts of the students. Owing to her faithfulness to her work she has always been a favorite with her teachers and a credit to her classes. We all hope to see her in college next year, where she will be welcomed by all.

Mary Revelle was born in Cuba, Mo., and came to Washington, at the age of nine, with her father, who is one of the leading Methodist preachers, and now holds a charge in Alaska.

In 1892, she entered the public schools at Hoquiam. A few years later she entered the Tacoma schools and graduated from the Grammar grade in 1899, after which she began her work in the Puget Sound University.

Miss Revelle has won the hearts of the faculty and students by her quiet, modest manner and faithful performance of duties. No one was more regular in recitations nor in attendance at the literature society, church and students' gatherings, where she strove to do her share. She has held an office in the Young Woman's Christian Association and her untiring efforts



Class of '03 of the Academy

in that organization has helped to bring many a student nearer the Divine Master.

Ethel Pauline Revelle was born in Cuba, Mo. Her recollections of this place are not very clearly defined, for her parents moved from Cuba, when she was but six years old.

As the daughter of a Methodist minister she has naturally lived in a number of places. In 1892, she came with her parents to Hoquiam, Washington, where her father was pastor of the Methodist church. At the close of his pastorate there, he came to Tacoma, where for seven years he was pastor of Mason and St. Paul Methodist churches, respectively.

After completing the Grammar grades in the public school Miss Ethel entered the Academic department of the University.

Notwithstanding the earnestness with which her student life has been characterized, she has always found time for the many extra duties, both social and religious, that lend so much to the life of any institution.

Her cheerful manner and gracious ways have made her a great favorite with the students and won for her many friends among the people of Tacoma.

Mr. John M. Olsan is also a native of the state of Washington, his birthday occurring on Sept. 4, 1879, at Bay Center, Pacific county. He received his early training and education in the public schools. In Sept., 1900, he arrived in Tacoma to attend Puget Sound University, pursuing the scientific course. He at once became a prominent man in athletics. No one will forget the many effective battles he waged on the gridiron, that his school might be triumphant. While

he played a clean game, his opponents had reason to fear his mighty onslaughts. Besides having occupied the highest office of his fraternity, he was active in the Y. M. C. A., serving on several of the important committees at various times. He is connected with the college paper in the capacity of associate editor.

Mr. Olsan is a young man of straightforward purposes and is noted for resoluteness and determination in his work. He plans to continue his college course next year, looking forward to the degree of B. S., on graduation.

Mr. John Long, the remaining member of the class, is one of the best students of the Academy, and is an honor to the institution. He is a stalwart young man, in principle as well as in stature—a young man of high Christian character, integrity and worth. He is preparing for the ministry, and undoubtedly has a career of honor and great usefulness before him.

THE STUDENT CONFERENCE

The first annual Northwest Student Conference which met at Gearhart, Oregon, from May 29 to June 7, was a splendid success—socially, spiritually and intellectually; a season of glad-some days and goodly fellowship, of recreation and profitable deliberation. About 75 delegates, representing 26 colleges and universities of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana, and two from Berkley, California, were in attendance, and from the first entered into the spirit of the occasion with the intensity and enthusiasm characteristic of whole-souled, glad-hearted college men. And from the first it was mani-

fest that the sadction and benediction of God was upon the assembly; the propinquity of the blessed Paraclete was felt as seldom before, the religious experience of every man was deepened and intensified and we all came away feeling as though we had touched the trailing garments of the Master.

The missionary meetings were conducted by Arthur Rugh, traveling secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, a young man who is very interesting and wonderfully well informed on the great and absorbing theme. No sincere Christian could go through that series of meetings without being profoundly convinced that a Christian who dosen't believe in missions does not look like Jesus Christ. He is a contradiction and a misnomer. It was brought out by statistics that the healthiest association represented in the conference was the one that had done the most for missions, and it was Rugh's wisdom that if the associations could be properly saturated with the wide world spirit the tremendous chasm between what is and what ought to be in the associations would be bridged. He said that there is not a school in the United States with an intelligent and adequate interest in missionary work which has not a missionary class.

The regular morning Bible studies were very interesting and instructive. The several classes were in charge of able leaders, and the interest and enthusiasm of the students, manifested in their faithful attendance and by their running fire of pertinent questions and thoughtful deductions, made this one of the most profitable features of the conference. The text books used were the "Studies in the Life of Christ," by H. B. Sharman, of Chicago University, and "Studies in the Acts and Epistles," by Prof. Edward I. Bosworth, of Oberlin, Ohio, the Freshman and Sophomore courses, re-

spectively, of the International Committee's College Cycle, now used by about 15,000 students and highly recommended by the leading educators of the country. The course is arranged with reference to the formation of the habit of daily study, and Mr. Colton sanctioned a prominent professor's saying that any one who completely covered the four years' course would have a better working knowledge of the Bible than the average president of a theological seminary. Many of the students are leaders, or intend to be leaders, of classes in their respective schools, and much time was devoted to the best plans for the preparation of teachers and the most effective methods of enlisting men in associate Bible study. While the cooperation of hundreds of college professors has been secured in this work, the association lays special stress on utilizing and developing student leaders, and as a result nearly one thousand young men each year receive special preparation at these summer conferences for the work of leading Bible classes.

Another feature of the conference which was highly helpful was the hour devoted each day to association work. In these meetings the various delegations discussed freely and fully the problems that confronted them in their own associations, and counseled with the trained leaders present as to the best methods of meeting those needs. The interchange of ideas, the comparison of methods and results, and the practical suggestions and advice of men of wide experience, made the series of meetings an education in active association work.

In none of its activities has the Association Movement exerted a farther reaching influence than in that of helping students to determine the form and field of their life work. It seeks to bring every Christian student face to face with the supreme question as

to where he can place his life so as to be of most service to God and to his generation. These life work meetings have become a regular feature of the summer conferences. At Gearhart they were held in the open air every evening at 7 o'clock on a little hill by the sea. These twilight talks were conducted by men of wide practical experience and sympathetic appreciation of the problems of young men, and were given on subjects of vital interest to those who had not yet by preference or natural aptitude determined their life work. It developed that about forty per cent. of the students present were among this class, and during the meetings a number dedicated themselves to definite work, and certainly every one went away with a deepened sense of duty and a clearer conception of his mission in the world.

The platform addresses were of a high and ennobling character, and were delivered on subjects of particular interest to young men. The speakers were Dean Bosworth, of Oberlin, O., Mr. T. E. Colton, International Secretary of the Association, Prof. Penrose, President of Whitman College, Dr. House pastor of the Congregational church of Portland, and Dr. Wilson, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Seattle.

Dean Bosworth won every student's heart by his friendly way and because of his wide experience and warm sympathy in dealing with the problem of student life. His addresses were pun-

gent with practical wisdom and profound good sense. The Dean is also a rare Bible scholar and his discourses had the simplicity of style and grandeur of thought of the Word itself. And all accounted it no less a privilege to have come in contact with that prince of manly, Christian men—Mr. T. E. Colton. I was deeply impressed with his pure and powerful personality, and when he spoke one invariably thought of the man behind the speech and felt that the preaching of such a life was more potent than the preaching of the finest philosophy. He is a splendid specimen of that peerless combination which is the peculiar product of the association—a deeply spiritual, intellectually ably and physically powerful man. Himself a college man with a wide personal experience and a kindly sympathy that has made him the recipient of the intimate and profitable experiences of others, he speaks with peculiar power to college men and his discourses were highly helpful and inspiring.

The value of such a conference cannot be told; it will undoubtedly result in a greater activity in association work throughout the Northwest and a deepening of the spiritual life of our colleges and universities. A great center of civilization is surely destined to be located in this Pacific Northwest. Sequence of events shows that the Pacific ocean is to be the great burden-bearer of the world's commerce and the Pacific Coast becomes, therefore, a great strategic point for the dissem-

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ination of Christianity. And now when the country is young and in its formative period, the consecrated lives of our college students will go far in furnishing and fixing the conscience of a vast, after-civilization. And when, at Gearhart, in our first annual conference, 18 young men decided to dedicate their lives to missionary work in other lands, I thought that if this were but the beginning of our conference work, we should soon be sending out thousands of splendid young men to carry the glorious Gospel into all the world and to spread the civilization of men of cultured minds and loving hearts.

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LOCALS.

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The graduating exercises of the class of '03, Tuesday evening, were a credit to the class and an honor to the institution. The orations were of a high order and were exceptionally well delivered.

As heralded heretofore, the Sigma Tau Sigma fraternity is an exclusive organization, and yet there might fittingly be engraved upon their escutcheon the device of an armed knight kneeling to a lady. For happily the society is composed of unselfish and sensible young men whose appreciation of the redeeming influence of the fair sex is becoming and duly profound. And in acknowledgment of this homage, and to show, also, that

they cherish no resentment on account of sometime boycott proceedings, they lately tendered an open meeting to some elect representatives of their many fair feminine friends, which was declared by them to be entirely worthy of the Society's proud reputation for doing things in fine, high-handed fashion. The affair took place in the suitable and elegant quarters of one of the members, and was one of those occasions when everything seems to work together for harmony and when the goddess of felicity bows the heavens and comes down. A characteristically able and interesting literary program was given during the evening, after which folding doors were thrown open and the company introduced to a beautifully spread table, decorated with cut flowers and laden with frozen ambrosia and golden fruit. The remainder of the evening was beguiled with games and joyous badi-nage, and withal was so gayly spent that it will long remain among the recollections of pleasant evenings.

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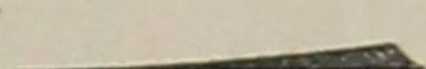
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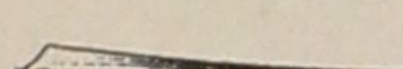
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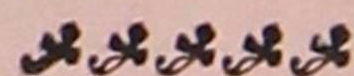
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