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Students of the University of Montana

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THE KAIMIN

Contents

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THE KAIMIN

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MISSOULA, MONTANA, OCTOBER, 1903.

Editorials

With this issue of the Kaimin, a new year in college journalism commences—a year which, it is hoped, will prove the most successful of any through which the paper has passed. It may not be inappropriate to give here the "platform" upon which the Kaimin will stand during the coming year. First of all, the editors intend to publish a copy every month. As many of the students know, heretofore the paper has appeared for one month, and then gone into retirement, only to reappear at the end of about two months. This is not at all as it should be, and the board of editors for 1903-04, have resolved to change the order of things. It was suggested that a copy be printed twice a month, in order to compensate for those which have not been printed in the past, but for some unaccountable reason, this plan was rejected. But, contributors and printers permitting, one number of the Kaimin will appear every month.

In regard to locals—if any student has a local item which he considers fit to to be used, and which is bright, "newsy," or humorous, then let that student drop the item in the Local Box, in the library, or give it to the Local Editor. But if any student has one of the so-called "personals," whose only excuse for being is that it pokes fun at some one else, then let that student drop it into the waste-basket, and not take the trouble to hun up the Local Box or the Editor, for such items will be mercilessly blue-penciled. They are not funny, they do no one any good, and they have no place in a college paper.

The students must remember that this is a student paper, and each one is expected to contribute something. The editors are too busy to write everything that is found in the Kaimin, and the student body must help. If you find fault with what is printed, it is because you have not done your part to help improve it. If you are not satisfied with what you read, do not grumble, but go to work and assist the editors In making it better.

One thing which the 'Varsity has lacked heretofore is a good Montana song. Nearly every college and university in the land has its own college song, but we have been a little behind in this. Now, however, the time has come when we should be able to express our feeling for our school in a song that is strictly our own. Below are printed the words of a University of Montana song which were written by Prof. Aber this summer. If music can be found to fit them, then we can have a University song which will rank with the best:

1. The U. of M. we'll sing!
   The U. of M. we'll praise
   To her our tribute bring
   In song through all our days.

Refrain

The U. of M. we'll sing,
To her our tribute bring,
To her our praise.

2. Protecting mountain walls,
   In the fair Montana land,
   Guard well the college halls,
   Where U. of M. doth stand.

   (Refrain.)

3. Though absent far from sight,
   To scenes within thy walls,
   When hearts with joy were bright,
   Loved memory often calls.

   (Refrain.)

4. No time or change shall end
   Thy children's love for thee,
   While passing years extend
   Thy fame o'er land and sea.

   (Refrain.)

5. While hearts within us burn
   We'll sing thy praise for aye;
   To thee our thoughts will turn
   Where'er our steps may stray.

   (Refrain.)

The outlook for the University on the gridiron this year is very bright, and there is no good reason why we should not have a winning team. Under the lirection of Coach Conibear, football practice is being carried on as it has never been before, and a squad of twenty-five men is out every night. With such a beginning and with the spirit that is being manifested by everyone, there is nothing to prevent the 'Varsity from carrying off the honors this fall. Let everyone who can come out and practice, and let the rest stand on the side lines and give encouragement to those who are willing to sacrifice themselves for their Alma Mater.

The Kaimin takes pleasure in adding its voice to the chorus of welcome which is being sung to those who are entering the University for the first time.

To the new members of the faculty we give a greeting and pledge our loyalty and support. To the new students we extend a hearty welcome and a hope that they may enjoy the coming school year and make the most of it.

In another column of the Kaimin for this month will be found the Dedication speech of Claude O. Marceyes, which was delivered on Class Day, June 8, 1903. Owing to inclement weather the Dedication Exercises were held in Chapel, and were not as complete as expected. In deference, therefore, to the Class of 1903. Mr. Marcyes' speech is made public in this issue of the Kaimin.

Literary Department

JOHN RUSKIN.

It has passed into a proverb that a man cannot be summed up justly by contemporary thought, and perhaps no one in the nineteenth century has suffered so much from misunderstanding and indiscriminate criticism as Ruskin.

The world persists in considering him only as an art critic while he himself thought his best endeavor was in the field of political economy. Three fields he entered vitally, art and nature, architecture, and political economy. In the first, he was a reformer; in the second, his views are as yet severely criticised and little adopted; in the third, he is regarded as a visionary whose ideas are beautiful but not practical.

Until the time of Ruskin, art was regarded as a mystery belonging only to artists; its principles were generally unknown and its products correspondingly unappreciated. Ruskin opens the door and invites all who will to enter and enjoy with him nature as seen with the artist's eye. The one thing which he desires people to see before all else is the truthful portrayal of nature, not for art's sake, but for the lesson and meaning which nature embodies. Not that he dispises the beauty in nature, but he looks beneath and beyond the beauty to its deeper significance. To this element in nature, Ruskin is peculiarly susceptive, having been trained from his earliest youth to look for the truly beautiful. It is the fact that he looks for beauty which distinguishes him from his contemporaries, for he sees loveliness even in what is usually despised and he says that to call attention to this loveliness is one of the most prominent objects for which he writes.

On the subject of architecture, Ruskin's position is uncertain—not the position which he took in his writings, but that to whch critics have assigned him in their estimates of those whose words on the subject command deference. In this field also, he looks beneath outward grandeur and beauty seeking mementos of the workmen who fashioned them. He believes that there is no "living work" save that which the builders rejoiced in building. He sees so much more in the building than the perfection of form and the blending of color. He sees these things most distinctly; indeed, his sense of fitness, proportion, approjriateness is so keen and true that it may be said to be almost a law in itself. And yet when he lays down rules and laws for others, his instructions are criticised and found inadequate and yet cumbersome. Because he is misunderstood and censured, his works often contain bitter rebukes which, while they are powerful, still near the beauty of his writings.

In his writings on architecture, numerous descriptive passages of marked excellence are found, for instance, the first sight of Venice from the water, and his matchless chapter on "St. Mark's." In these he exhibits a marvelous faculty for close observation and the power of sketching vivid pen pictures in a few words. While his work on architecture is by no means his best, and many of his principal propositions have been rejected, yet numerous suggestions and ideas from his works have been adopted and time only can tell what his influence in this direction shall be.

The work which Ruskin desired to do best, in which he became most intensely earnest, was his philanthropic or economic work. Here he failed signally. In this world of practical evils, calling for practical remedies, his beautiful, ideal theories were of little use. He describes, in masterful words, the wretched condition of the poor and suggests what ought to be done, but cannot be amid the existing circumstances. Such sentiments are of little immediate benefit ,but they are the occasion of many beautiful, pathetic passages, abounding in vivid illustrations and declaring the interest which the author had in his subject. Here, Ruskin is not at his best. His style is not adapted to discussing such prosaic themes; he is not really democratic in his ideas and so fails to arouse sympathy; he is too essentially aesthetic; he is clearly out of his province when he enters this field.

Ruskin's works on nature and its relation to art are his crowning ones, those which he was best fitted by disposition and training to write. Thro' these he has given to the world greater blessings than those theoretical ones which he vainly endeavored to set forth and render practical in his sociologic works. He has shown people that there is beauty and a source of pleasure in all of nature's works; indeed, he has opened to us nature's heart and shown us unsuspected glories there. In this work his soul revels and there he reaches his highest pitch of excellence. The beauty and purity of his conceptions, his vivid imagination, his keen observation, his extensive knowledge of nature, his love of truth and sincerity—these qualities combine to make his sketches of nature the most attractive, entertaining, elevating and instructive articles ever produced on the subject. They are particularly characterized by beauty, both in thought and expression. His selection of subjects is somewhat unusual and his treatment novel. To him nature does not appeal only as abstract per-

fection and comeliness, but with a deeper meaning connected in some way with humanity. He has ceased to reverence art for its own sake. There must be something more than mere beauty of form and color to interest him; and he has found it in the blade of grass, the moss-grown stone on the mountain-side, the mud-puddle and "the dance of the dead leaves at sunset."

Ruskin is above all else an optimist, seeing the pleasant, beautiful side of everything and he has revealed to us a world of beauty hitherto unsuspected, as well as expressing for us in most precise and elegant language the beauty which we ourselves have seen but have not yet been able to make dfinite and express. And thro' all these various kinds of work there shines forth that truest sign of a great soul, the desire to help his fellows.

JESSIE M. BISHOP.

BACTERIA.

Bacteria are of vital importance in the processes of life and in agricultural industries, manufactures and the arts. They clear the earth of useless animal and vegetable matter, converting its complex constituents into simpler compounds which are available as nutrition for vegetation, which in its turn forms the food of animal life.

Often the products of decomposition are too simple to be absorbed by plant life, as in the formation of ammonia and nitrites. In this case the agency of nitrifying organisms come into action and such compounds are oxidized to nitrates which are readily absorbed into the vegetable system.

One valuable factor of some forms of bacterial life is a faculty to derive free nitrogen from the air and fix it in the form of the various nitrogenous compounds; this is brought about in some cases by the aid of the legumes. In this way, those essential constituents of a fertile soil, the nitrates, which are gradually being lost thro' various chemical and phyical agencies, are in a measure replaced.

Fermentation is induced by micro-organisms, and this is a kind of decomposition which is of vast importance in the arts, to manufacturers and to farmers. Bacteria are used in the fermentive process in which vinegar is produced. They are used in softening the material from which linen, jute and hemp are made, they are used in preparing opium and tobacco and in some processes of leather making, fermentive action is set up by these organisms which is essential in the production of indigo from the indigo leaf. Generally fermentation is to be guarded against in foods, but in some cases as in the production of the flavor of sauer kraut and the gamey flavor in meat, this is desirable.

In dairying bacteria play a great part either beneficially or otherwise. Milk is peculiarly adapted as a culture medium for bacteria and they multiply so rapidly in it that they produce important changes in its composition in a very short time. More than 150 species of bacteria can cause milk to turn sour; other species bring about changes in color and taste in milk.

Bacteria produce the flavor and aroma of butter and cheese, but bacteria also produce rancidity in butter and worthless cheese, it is therefore the aim of dairymen to promote the growth of those bacteria which give butter and cheese their pleasant aroma and taste, and to discourage those species which discolor and cause unpleasant tastes in their product.

So it is in all organic matter bacteria are powerful factors in bringing about changes in composition, which modify very materially the properties of the original substance. Besides the changes brought about in food substances and the changes wrought in constitution and color as in dye stuffs and fiberous matter, chemical reactions and scientific interest are seen in those cases of fermentation where grape sugar is decomposed into alcohol and carbon dioxide or acetic acid. Alcohols are oxidized to acids by various species of bacteria. Nitrates are reduced to ammonia by other species. Polymerization, hydration and dehydration are all causes in various organic compounds by different species of bacteria. Other species produce the poisons of disease and the poisons found in putreying animal matter suc has cadaverine (pentametlediamin) and trimethylanum.

GEORGE C. WESTBY.

THE CHRISTIANITY AND JAPAN.

Masajiro Urase.

The Kaimin editors wish to call especial attention to the following article written by Mr. Urase, a native of Japan, and a Christian, who attends the University of Montana, with the purpose of gaining a fuller knowledge of American educational methods, that he may be of service to his less enlightened brothers.

Mr. Urase has lived in the United States only two years and the quickness with which he has learned our language and acquired knowledge is remarkable.

We consider this article most commendable and congratulate the writer heartily.

Literary Editor.

The copy of the speech I made in Epworth League of Methodist church on Aug. 30th.

Members of League:

It was about two years ago I landed on this land and saw for the first time this most beautiful country.

I read something of you when I was at home, but never imagined the United States such a beautiful, such a civilized and such a modest and polite nation.

I admire you, your country and wish Japan would be established like the United States.

Two years have passed by since my first landing and today I know much of you; the more years I stay, the more I like this country.

You are the teachers of us and we are the pupils of you, because the most noted and distinguished men who have brought Japan into the light out of the darkness, have received their education from you, and I must thank you for that forever.

Your country and mine have such a close relation, so we must sing the song of peace in everything which concerns us. This evening I am before you to tell in broken English of peculiar pronunciation, of christianity in Japan, and it will give me the greatest satisfaction if you understand even a little of my speech.

In the bible we find these words: "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the

Lord, and as the heaven is higher than the earth, so my ways are higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts."

The title of my speech is "The Christianity and Japan," and I want to tell you under this topic how Japan was brought to the belief in Christianity, or to civilization. The Christianty of today in my country is at its highest; Japan has many churches and chapels, and every Sunday churches are crowded with good people; from this fact I do not doubt that in the days to come Japan will become one of the christendom.

It is a fact that when Columbus set sail from Spain to discover a new continent, it was not America he was seeking, but his destination was the land of Japan.

Marco Polo, the famous Venetian traveller, had spent 17 years in the court of Chinese emperor Kublai Khan, and while he was in Pekin he heard of a land lying to the eastward, called in the language of Chinese, Jipunga, which you call Japan.

Columbus was the ardent student of Marco Polo's book which had been published in 1298.

He sailed westward across the Atlantic to find the "kingdom of the Sun-Source," and discovered, not Japan, but America. The second attempt to discover the unknown land was made by Vasco da Gama, and when he came back after a successful trip, he told of densely populated empires enriched with the wealth that makes civilization possible, and of which Europe had scarcely heard.

His account fired the hearts of the zealous people who longed to convert the heathen, aroused the cupidity of traders who thirsted for gold and kindled the desire of monarchs to found empires in Asia.

It was a merchant who landed first on the island, but my subject of religion, I shall not tell you about the trader.

The missionary followed the merchant. A native named Anjiro, of Satsuma, (a province of Japan), having killed a man, had fled to a foreign trader's boat and was carried off to Portugal. After having learned to read and write Portuguese and mastered thoroughly the doctrine of Christianity, he became the interpreter of the missionary.

To the question whether the Japanese would be likely to accept christianity, Anjiro answered:

"My people will not accept what might be said to them, but they will investigate the religion with a multitude of questions, and if they see the religion is agreeable to them, the whole nation will flock to Christ."

In 1549 a party of missionaries landed in Japan, and went around the western part of the island preaching the gospel of Matthew, which was translated by Anjiro; though unable to understand much of it, he read it in public with great effect.

After years of preaching the missionary went to Kioto, then the capital city of Japan. There, instead, of the extraordinary richness of the sovereign's palace, which he had expected to see plated with gold on the roofs and ceilings, with tables of the same metal and all the wonders related by Marco Polo, he found it but a city which wars and fires rendered desolate and almost uninhabitable.

There he suffered from poverty, and his appearance was that of a beggar. But he was a preacher and overcame all sufferings, and after five years he founded seven churches in the vicinity of the town, where he lived and many other christian communities throughout the country.

The number of christians at the time of the greatest success of the missionaries in Japan, was six hundred thousand.

The churches, chapels and residences of the fathers numbered more than a thousand, and the preachers had traveled and taught from one end of Japan to the other.

The cause of this surprisingly rapid success of spreading the religion of Christ was that it came in the proper time.

It was in the latter days of the reign of Asikaga, that christianity arrived in my country.

Centuries of misrule and anarchy reduced the people on whom the burdens of war fell, to the lowest depth of poverty and misery.

Buddhism then afforded little comfort or consolation to them, and they had sunk into a poor condition.

It was at this time that the religion of Christ came in and the people flocked round christian teachers.

The priests of Rome came with crucifixes in their hands, eloquence on their lips and with rich dresses, impressive ceremonies and magnificent processions. They preached the doctrine of an immediate entrance into paradise after death to all believers.

The whole of Japan would have been christianized at that time, but unfortunately, when Hideyoshi came to be ruler, a great shock fell upon christianity. The new ruler issued, in 1587, a decree of banishment of the new religion, and any person believing in it was to be killed. On account of this the preachers closed their churches ad chapels and ceased to preach in public, but they carried the work on in private until 1590.

When the ruler saw that the nation was going yet toward christianity, he renewed the decree of expulsion.

The christians suffered all sorts of persecutions; they were wrapped in sacks of straw, piled in heaps of living fuel and set on fire; but these barbaric persecutions could avail nothing against the Japanese christians and few of them renounced their faith. They calmly let the fire of wooden crosses before which they once prayed, consume them; mothers carried their babies at their bosoms or their children in their arms and jumped upon the swords or into the fire, because they did not desire to leave their children behind them to live in the world where God is not present.

If one doubts the faithfulness of the Japanese to God, or the heroic deeds they performed, or their willingness to suffer for what they believed, he has but to read an account preserved in English, Dutch, French, Latin and Japanese of various witnesses to the fortitude of the Japanese christians in the seventeenth century.

In 1637 at Amakusa, about 20 miles from Nagasaki, where I was born, the christians rose by tens of thousands in arms, seized an old castle, fortified it, and raised the flag of rebellion.

The government dispatched the armies, and expected an easy victory, but see how strong the mixed army of christians composed of peasants, women and children was; they were not strong bodily, but they were protected by God.

The government army had difficulty in overcoming this enemy, and by a siege of two months, by land and water, the castle was finally abandoned.

Many of the christians were captured and sent over to Nagasaki for crucifiction. When the crucifiction occurred, what those unfortunate christians suffered!

They smiled, looking up to the crosses upon which they

were tied and killed, they smiled as the babies smile when they are in the arms of their tender mothers and listening to the lulabies.

I tell you with tears, that christianity was after that time swept away and no beautiful light of the heavenly father shone upon this land until forty or fifty years ago. Today christianity has a strong foundation and is spreading rapidly.

I wrote to a Japanese pastor asking how many christians are now in Japan, and he said "About 1000 churches in my country."

Let us hope that christianity which is today in my country, whether Catholic or Protestant, may work a profounder and more beneficient revolution in faith and moral practice, and that only that kingdom may be established which is not of this world.

I heard a preacher tell once of a black man who was preaching on the street with many people before him, and when he saw the white man laughing at him he said, "My color is more black than yours, but my heart is more white or purer than yours."

My nation's color is more black than yours, but when the blood of God circulates through their veins, their souls will become as white as yours.

God created all nations, so, when christianity spreads all over the face of the globe, there will be friendship, and all nations will sing the song of peace.

EARLY AMERICAN LITERATURE.

History records no greater changes than those which took place in Europe during the seventeenth century. France and Germany were on the mend. Spain on the decline, her "Invincible Arniada" lay corroding in the bosom of the Atlantic; England's most illustrious queen was about to end her reign, amid the greatest outburst of literature England had yet experienced. Never before had a sovereign been encircled by more flattering surroundings than Elizabeth. Her mean of letters have never been surpassed, her sailors encircled the globe.

It was the sons of this remarkable ancestry that found the greater portion of the American colonies. And it is, indeed, a pleasure for the sons and daughters of today to look into the avenues of the past and read the records which this peculiarly endowed people have inscribed upon the first monuments of American Literature.

These colonists who settled on the banks of the James, and the shores of Cape Cod, as heretofore intimated, were not the scum of English ignorance; but the cream of English intelligence. It is true that many were of a roving, adventurous disposition like John Smith; but who did more for the Jamestown colony than he? Ie was this spirit of adventure that saved the colonists from melancholy and dispair. The colonists and especially the Puritans, were intensely practical in truth, they had but little time for frivolity. They were the same style of people, who a century later invaded the plaints of the West, and conquered a wildness in half a century that would have taken a less progressive people five or six.

Their habits were in exact accordance with their proverbial practicability, plain and austere in the extreme. These are some of the characteristics of the colonists whose legacy we are about to examine. However, before launching into the legacy itself, a short survey of the surroundings and materials which compose it is essential.

When the Puritans landed in Massachusetts, they found a land of great fertility, covered with trees and vegetation very similar to the one they had just left, even the climate was nearly identical. But instead of large cities and old settlements, they found the Indian wigwam and native wildness. Neither were the Indians always peaceful; thus, while the Puritan built cities, tilled the soil or explored wilds, he must so with the accessories of toil in one hand and the musket in the other. America was, indeed, a land of liberty; but "eternal vigilance" was the price of that liberty. Hence it is not surprising that we do not find social clubs or inns, where learned men gather to discuss questions of art and literature, amid clouds of smoke, pots of ale and peals of laughter, as was the custom in "Merry England." The Puritans were a practical people, placed in practical surroundings. If they did not till the soil starvation was the result, or if they neglected to provide suitable cabins for winter, exposure and suffering from cold was imminent. Hence we find that the future "home of the brave and the free" was not a haven for the dreamer and idler, a fact which the Virginia colony had found out to their bitter experience, but on the contrary, a land for active strenuous men and women.

Return to England, turn back the hands of time a thousand years, and you have the exact environment of the American colonist. Then let the panarama of the past move before you. The colonist and his wife are sitting within their rude log cabin, watching the sparks and clouds of smoke ascend the spacious chimney, or perhaps he is reading his bible to the accompaning click, clik of his wife's knitting needles, while the younger members of the family are playing hide and seek in the gloom of the rear. Faithful old Rover is lying contentedly, asleep on the hearthstone; at the other extreme, Tabby is gently purring in response to the genial warmth of the fire, one perhaps is dreaming of the chase, the other of conquests in the garden. * * * The scene changes, without is heard the deep howl of the wolf, followed by shriller yells of the coyote, the dismal hooting of some solitary owl, weired shrieks of mysterious night birds, grewsome croaking of numerous frogs in the adjacent bog. Let your imagination be free and these noises of the night would be easily converted into a thousand Grendel's, or the swish, swish of the ocean waves into angry lashes of a monstrous sea serpent; the creaking and moaning anguish of the swaying vines into hideous dragons of the night. Within, is consternation, horror, temerity, the children rush towards the light, the clicking of the needles ceases, the Bible is hastily laid aside, and the husband is taking his trusty flint-lock down from its resting place above the fire place. Rover is sniffing angrily at the door sill, Tabby, with her hair erect, moves nervously from place to place. Now let the hands return to the normal, and you have the typical homelife of the colonist of 1620 to 1700. It was amid such stirring scenes as these that American Literature received its birth. Is it then to be wondered, that John Smith exaggerate his wild adventures, or Cotton Mather and Jonathan Edwards hurl such fiery anathemas at their respective congregations?

Of the early colonial writers no better type can be desired than Cotton Mather. He was a typical Englishman, with all the strenness of Puritanism and all the inherent faults accompanying rank. In intellect he was a prodigy of enormities,

his style is as pompous as his vanity and self-conceit could make it.

Samuel Sewell, Mather's contemporary, was a very different type, although his sermons were of the fire and brimstone quality, yet he was nearly free from the pompousness and vainness so characteristic of Mather. Sewell's defense of the slaves, or the "Selling of Joseph" shows his great skill and foresight and marks him the first abolishonist.

Jonathan Edwards, is a worthy successor of Mather and Sewell. He is still farther removed from the Mather school than Sewell, and in his philosophical writings, we catch the first glimpse of the future Emerson. Edwards was held by his fellow associates to be the most acute thinker of his time.

There is but one more author needed to complete the colonial period, and happily there is but one, who is eligible to complete this chain, and he is none other than the genial, warm-hearted philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, the first American author of cosmopolitan fame.

In sketching the careers of Mather, Sewell, Edwards and Franklin, we have unconsciously traced the growth and development of the famous Yankee, for who could be more English than Mather and who more American than Franklin. * * * * In the early years of the Revolution the Americans outfitted two battleships under the command of Paul Jones, this small navy a few months later won a signal victory off the coast of England. However, years before this there was another ship being built, its timbers came from the Bay of Massachusetts, the wilds of Penn's woods and the banks of the James. Piece by piece it was put together and at last was ready to launch. In appearance it was rough and crude, enough; but it bore the indelible stamp of its builders, strength, stability, power. It's captain was a man of wide repute, and he bore the name of Mather. It's crew was also distinguished, for among them were Sewell, Edwards, Smith, Strachey, Winslow, Ward and many others. The ship was christened Americai Literature, and as she sailed on from the harbor of Progress into the sea of Recorded Deeds, there stood at her helm a mariner wise in the affairs of men, one who had been long tossed on the billows of life; his genial face was turned towards the future, his firm hand guiding her over the shallows of obscurity into the depths of the present. That mariner was Franklin.

PLANT COLORATION.

There are several reasons why the biologist should be interested in the color of different organisms, for instance ,its conspicuousness in a merely objective survey; its relation to the prevalent theories of evolution, as well as its importance in comparative physiology, for the intensity or brightness of a color certainly depends on the inward or physiological condition of the organism. Besides this it is interesting to cast about for a reasonable explanation of such a universal characteristic.

Most colors, especially those of plants, owe their existence to pigment, small particles of coloring matter, which is usually formed by the organism itself, but, in some instances, is transferred from the tissues of one of those of another.

Though there has been on absolute classilcation of pigments, there are some natural divisions into which different ones fall, for example, those of direct physiological importance which are known to aid in respiration or some other physiological function; those derived from such pigments; those formed by the waste products of such; those classed as reserve products, and lastly, those termed the introduced pigments.

Among those of the first class we find haemoglobin and chlorophyll, which two are more familiar, in name at least, to most people than any one of the others. The latter, which is extremely unstable, occurs only in plants and is the pigment that produces the usual plant-green. In its natural condition, it is associated with one or more reserve pigments, the lipochromes, which vary in color from red to yellow. Whether these associate pigments aid the chlorophyll in the process of assimilation or not, is undecided as yet, but it is quite certain that chlorophyll alone, is the one pigment capable of extracting carbon from the air.

Green, blue, yellow and red are the most common pigmental colors found in plants; pale brown and white being due to other causes; tannin, in most cases, producing the brown appearance.

Even in forms as low as bacteria, some surprisingly brilliant colors are found, for instance, the red spots on bread, the violet growth sometimes found on decaying meats, together with man yother forms as brilliant and varied, tho' less well known. The pigment occasioning these colors may be found in either within the cells of the colony or confined to the mucilaginous mass surrounding it. Also, in some cases the pigment occurs only in the substance from which the colony draws sustenance. As to the conditions necessary for the production of these pigments, some demand high temptature while others require abundant light. Moisture is usually present during all such formations. The main interest of the bacteria pigments is due to their variety and brilliance while the chief motive in their study is in determning the organism which produced them.

Toadstools and the higher fungi of different sorts exhibit great brilliancy of color especially in autumn, as their fruiting season approaches. Indeed to these fungus growths may be attributed many of the gorgeous colors of autumn. Altho many of the fungi pigments have been described and named, the simple relation which fungi bears to other organisms admits of no probable theory of utility to explain their occurence.

In chlorophyll containing plants, chlorophyll is itself the most important pigment; sometimes, indeed, the only one. It occurs in all plants, generally speaking, except the fungi, and is frequently associated with other pigments which apparently replace or partially mask it in certain flowering plants. It is only in instances where this masking or replacement occurs that color is regarded seriously as the result of natural selection.

One of the pigments most closely associated with chlorophyll is a yellow lipochrome called xanthophyll, and the varying amounts of this substance explains the differing tints of leaves. As to the probable function of this element, it has been suggested as a possible absorbent of certain injurious elements of white light. Also, it may aid the chlorophyll in the process of assimilation.

Illustrations of this association of chlorophyll with other pigments may be found in different forms of the Algae. It is especially noticeable in the Floridae or red sea weeds, which tho' red or violet while living, become green if put in cold clear water; the water, however, becomes faintly tinged

with red, showing the pigment to be soluble. They have power, moreover, to absorb blue light, hence this form of algae can live at greater depths than any other plant. The fruit of algae is always brilliantly colored, while the plant retains its original hue; the process is analogous to that of plants higher in the scale which may be mentioned later on.

In flowering plants, we find besides chlorophyll two pigments of especial importance, viz, the lipochromes and the anthocyans. Owing to these pigments both the reproduction organs and certain of the vegetation parts are bright colored.

The anthocyans occur dissolved in the cell sap and usually vary in color from blue to red. They are readily soluble in water for when an apple rind or beet lef is steeped in water, a red solution is obtained. Tho' the chemistry of this group of pigments is imperfectly known, many consider them as some form of tannin. For instance, grapes, which belong to the anthocyans owe their color to the oxidation of tannin; hence the conclusion.

Stahl, in a paper on the function of anthocyan in brilliant colored foliage, decided that it was an aid in the absorbtion of heat, hence an element toward greater growth of the pollen tube. In this way, he desires a very plausible reason for its occurrence in wind fertilized plants.

Molisch found that anthocyan and chlorophyll are antagonistic, thus deriving a possible explanation for the presence of more chlorophyll in spring than in autumn, while at the latter time there is an abundance of anthocyan. This may also explain the brilliant and varied colors of leaves growing in shady places where conditions are rather unfavorable to an abundance of chlorophyll.

There is certainly liberal truth in the statement that the existence of every living thing is ultimately dependent on the activity of plant green, for as well as aiding in the conversion of sunlight into available energy, it utilizes carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and phosphorus; all elements necessary to life, but not available for use in their natural state or until they have undergone some chemical change, which change is derectly due to the action of plant green, or chlorophyll.

Chlorophyll occurs only in plants exposed to the light; drakness causing it to decompose into substances hurtful to the organism. It occurs in greatest abundance in leaves in layers of special cells called chloroplasts. Not much is known concerning the composition of chlorophyll except that it contains carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, magnesium and phosphorus. These elemets of its composition explain the richness of the soil in regions of decaying plants. Iron, too, is necessary to its formation,, tho not as a component.

Autumn colors are due in great part to substances formed by the disintegration of chlorophyll, while the varying tints of green leaves at all seasons is due either to the difference in the thickness of the chloroplasts, their different positions o rtheir movement from place to place in the cells. This latter fact explains why plants often vary in color at different times of the day or on different days.

The variety of colors seen in autumn might lead one to think that they are accidental in occurrence, but this is not true as each species has its own peculiar tint which is almost constant in all places and in different years. For instance birches in the fall time are golden yellow wherever they may grow, oaks vary from reddish yellow to reddish brown; the red maple becomes dark red, hawthorn and poison oak violet color, while sumacs and vines are brilliantly scarlet. In explanation of these changes the autumnal colors have been compared to a screen under which the protoplasm retreats from the main stem, carrying with it such matter as may be useful to the plant. When all this substance has been removed there is no longer any need for brilliant coloring or even life in the leaf so it shrivels up and dies. As a proof that this brilliance acts as a protective, we find that leaves covered with a dense growth of hair or wooly fibres do not have any definite autumnal coloration, the wooly surface evidently affording ample protection.

The colors of flowers or fruits in general are due to anthocyan pigments dissolved in the cell sap, or to lipochromes contained in solid bodies and known as chromoplasts or chromolencites.

The color of the blue bell, the hyacinth, and the rose together with that of such fruits as the grape, blue berries, cranberries, etc., are due to the anthocyan pigments and the tint is determined by the activity of the cell sap. Thus, changes in color are due to the diminished acidity of the cell sap as the flower advances in development.

Such flowers as the daffodils, jonquils, yellow and red lilies, honesuckles, and lilies of the valley, such fruits as the tomato, the melon and asparagus, are colored by the lipochromes which very from yellow, thro' orange to red. However, pure red lipochromes rarely exist distinct fom the orange colored pigments.

Chromoplasts arise in much the same way as chlorophyll corpuscles. Indeed, the unripe fruit or undeveloped floral leaves contain chlorophyll which, however, disappears after the manner of that in autumnal leaves, as the plant matures.

Altho' the color of most flowers and fruits is due to lipochrome or anthocyan pigments, that of the orange and the dahlia are due to an entirely different series of pigments which have unknown affinities. In fact little except their mere existence is known concerning them.

Besides the brilliantly colored flowers already considered, we often find those of a pure white appearance. This is an optical color caused by the presence of air spaces between colorless cells. Those colors that are not primary are produced either by the superposition of differently colored pigments, or of colorless pigments and those having color.

In many plants otherwise brilliantly colored, we find definite markings or contrasting lines which usually bear some definite relation to certain parts of the organism. This probably is due to the existence in the sap of a different colored pigment than that occuring in the main part of the leaf or petal.

A few plants, however, exhibit no definite markings, but a series of miscellaneous lines on the corolla or the labellum. This is shown by an examination of the fox glove or the orchid. They are used, apparently, as landmarks for insects in their search after honey and are called honey guides or seekers, altho' they do sometimes occur in plants which contain no nectar.

In considering the coloration and marking of fruits and flowers we can see parallels between them and those of the vegetative shoot, but why with the differentation of parts, there should also be a difference in color is a question not likely to be seen settled, though numerous are the theories propounded as probable explanations.

Foremost among these is Danvin's theory which is based upon the relation of different organisms. For instance the

contrast which some plants bear to the surrounding shrubbery is explained by supposing it to be a means of attracting pollen conveying agents such as insects. Thus, its utility lies in the fact that it aids in spreading the species, hence by the law of natural selection, a brilliant or contrasting color is retained or developed.

Mr. Wallace, however, says, "color arises as a necessary result of the complex chemical constitution of organisms; it becomes more conspicuous and intense as the external tissues beome more complicated in structure; its development probably takes place acording to laws of definite growth; and, finally, 'the olors thus produced and subject to much individual variation, have been modified to suit the needs of each species.' "

Mr. Poulton, on the other hand, says that, tho' pigments do occur in organisms, it is uncertain and in fact improbable tah tthey would ever have appeared on the surface, but thro' the process of natural selection. Moreover, he states that colors tend to disappear from the surface directly they cease to be useful. This certainly accounts for the fact that flowers begin to fade as soon as the function of pollenation has been performed.

The essential points of the foregoing theories have been generally accepted by most biologists as a basis for further research, altho' there have been some dissentionists. For instance, Prof. Eimer considers color the result of inherited characteristics and environment, while Mr. Cunningham says it is due to the action of light, hence the reason that plants kept in the dark are always pale and weak looking.

As yet, however, no biologist or botanist has got beyond the pale of theory and it is only by constant effort and earnest research on the part of some one that we can ever hope to learn the certain origin and function of color. Meanwhile it is well to become better acquainted with both the theoretical and physiological possibilities already pointed out to us.

ALICE HERR.

THE TRUSTS.

The term "trusts," as popularly applied to all gigantic corporations, has been changed in use from its original sense. When the word first became to be used it denoted a union of several companies who worked together and yet maintained their individuality. The value of each property holder in the union was ascertained and certificates of partnership were issued to that amount. These certificates were given out by a few selected "trustees" who managed the whole business, whence the name "trusts."

The Standard Oil Trust was the first of these, but it was quickly followed by many imitators. Most of these, however, were short-lived. They were thought to be monopolies, and Congress soon put a stop to their proceedings.

After these then came the great corporations which we know now as "trusts."

Hardly one of them is a genuine trust, but the name has stuck to them. In the case of these massive establishments, the stock of each property owner was bought up, and a board of managers or directors controlled and operated the entire business. The small manufacturer was brought out, and the bulk of the business in that one line was concentrated in the hands of a few capitalists.

Naturally, this has not gone on without opposition. Many have fought the trusts—many have wielded tongue and pen against them—Congress has passed laws to curb them, yet we have today more trusts than ever before, and new ones are springing up all the time.

The greatest argument brought against the trusts is that they tend toward monopoly; that a large corporation can by controlling the markets, drive small competitors out of business, and thus obtain a monopoly of trade. Unquestionably this is a great evil, and there is no doubt that, unless controlled in some way, the trusts will become monopolies. The problem is, "How shall they be controlled?"

In New Zealand this has been accomplished by taxing all corporations capitalized over a certain amount a particularly high rate, thus giving special privileges to small manufacturers and merchants. This method would hardly do in the United States, for the government here is partly in the hands of the several states, instead of being a strong central government. As a result of this, perfect unity would not be likely to come.

The theory of publicity has been advanced as a remedy. By this, is meant to make public the workings of the trusts so that their operations shall be open to the people. It is intended to have the books examined at regular intervals, and the results published. This, it is thought, will prevent illegal procedure, and dangerous operations. This method has been adopted as a remedy by Congress in the "Nelson Amendment," creating the "Commissioner of Corporations."

Publicity will doubtless help to regulate the operations of the trust, but it will not be an absolute cure for all their evils. Expert book-keepers may be employed to cover up any crooked dealing, and the books may be kept in such a way that nothing illegal will show.

However, in spite of this, publicity is a good thing, and should be employed. But the real remedy lies back of the trusts themselves. Laws aiming at the trusts directly have been ineffective. Since the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Bill in 1890, there have been organized more trusts than ever before existed. The Interstate Commerce law has not been effective. The trusts have not ceased to operate and to make money, and all efforts of the law to held them have been in vain.

Why is it that the large trusts can operate so much more easily than the small manuacturer? That they can transport products more cheaply and more quickly? Is it not because of special privileges that are granted them by law and by custom? As Mr. Collier puts it, "Trusts are sustained by special privileges."

Chief among these is railroad discrimination. The reason that the trusts can put their products upon the market cheaper than can the small corporations, is because the railroads discriminate in favor of the large firms, and grant them speial rates and privileges. Stop this and you deal a hard blow at the trusts.

Railroad discrimination is one of the worst crimes of our modern civilization, and one can hardly think of too severe a penalty to put upon it. It is the cause, directly or indirectly, of a great many failures of small corporations, and it nourishes and fosters the large trusts. If stringent laws were passed concerning it, and severe penalities placed upon it, or if it was so arranged the railroads would be placed at a disadvantage by indulging in it conditions would be greatly improved. Many of the trusts who now rely on it as a means of

support would go to the wall, and the small manufacturer would be benefited.

There are a number of special privileges which the trusts enjoy, which I will not take the time to discuss here. These are, protective tariff, monopolies obtained through the grant of exclusive franchise, etc.

The other evils which are ascribed to the trust are of minor importance, and compared with the evil of monopoly dwindle away to almost nothing.

Much can be said in favor of the trusts. They undoubtedly tend to cheapen production, for they can utilize all of the material, they can buy cheaper, because of large quantities purchased, and they can employ more efficient workmen and superintendents. They can command all the capital necessary, and can procure low rates of interest because of the amounts borrowed, and their time. There is no waste in production, because the least details can be well looked after.

In marketing their products the trusts are as economical as possible. They save in every possible direction, and can get the products to market cheaply. The consumer may profit by this, and enjoy the privilege of buying products cheap.

Legislation against the trusts has been ineffective. The first law was the Sherman Anti Trust Law, making every combination "in restraint of trade" illegal. The next was the law causing cases involving trusts to be hastened into court, and the third was the Nelson Amendment, which provides for a Commissioner of Corporations.

The Montana constitution has provisions against pooling, but these are directed particularly against railroads.

Athletic Notes

NORTHWEST INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

In order that a better idea may be obtained by those interested, of the requirements necessary for those who take part in athletics, w print the rules which have been adopted by the Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Association, of which the University of Montana is a member. These rules, while not at all unreasonable, are strict, and will be enforced to the letter, so all who intend to enter any department of athletics should be familiar with them.

MUST BE BONA FIDE STUDENT.

Division II—Rules of eligibility—Article I—Bona fide students—Sec. 1—No one shall participate in any collegiate contest unless he be a bona fide student carrying work of 12 credits or recitation hours in a regular or special course as defined in curriculum.

Sec. 2. No student shall be allowed to participate in any intercollegiate contest who has failed to pass on any regular college work which has been assigned to him, until such work has been made up.

Sec. 3. No person having been a member of a college athletic team during any year, and having been in attendance in his institution less than one-half of the preceding college year, shall be permitted to play in any intercollegiate contest thereafter until he shall have been in attendance one-half a college year.

Sec. 4. No student who has represented one institution in any intercollegiate contest shall be allowed to represent another institution during the following year.

Sec. 5. No student registering after the 15th of October shall be eligible to play in any intercollegiate football contest.

Sec. 6. No student registering after the 15th of February shall take part in any intercollegiate contest held during the remainder of that year.

RULES ON AMATEURS.

Article II—Amateurs—Sec. 1. No person shall be allowed to compete in athletic contests of this association who is not an amateur.

Sec. 2 An amateur is a person who has never competed for money, or under false name, or with a professional for a prize, or with a professional where gate money is charged, nor has at any time taught, pursued or assisted at athletic exercises for money or for any valuable consideration.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to prohibit the competition between amateurs for medals, cups or prizes other than money. It is hereby expressly declared that this definition is to be retroactive.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prohibit the acceptance by any amateur of his necessary traveling expenses incurred as referee, judge, umpire, scorer or starter, in going to and from the place of any amateur contest.

EVIDENCE OF PROFESSIONALISM.

Sec. 5. The disposing of any medal, cup or prize for a consideration shall be considered evidence of professionalism.

Sec. 6. The governing board shall have the power to restore to amateur standing any person who has violated the letter of these rules, but who, in their judgment, is not a professional by the spirit of these rules.

Article III—Four year rule—Section 1. No student shall take part in athletic exercises between institutions represented in this association for more than four years. It is understood that this rule shall not go into effect until September 1, 1904.

Literary Societies

It is a well worn topic—perhaps a trifle threadbare—this one of Literary societies, and one often feels hesitation in broaching the subject because there is a danger of being unheeded. But in truth, a well worn subject is very sure to be a worthy one, and beyond doubt this one is.

Since the beginning of the University, there have existed two literary organizations, the Clarkia for young women, the Hawthorne for young men, which are a credit to the institution. The membership enrollment is always large, and each year the societies become more important factors in the University and greater inerest is manifested in them.

All people who come to the University with the purpose to get the most and best out of their college life, should at once identify themselves with one or the other of the literary

societies, or from them, it is true beyond doubt, there may be gained an advancement, training and culture which is not obtained elsewhere.

Then, beside the instructive side of these organizations, is a social element; the members become acquainted and interested in each other, occasionally an entertainment is given, and when a member of the society graduates from the University, he continues a member, exempt from assessment throughout his life.

Besides the regular meeting, there is the annual address to the societies made by some prominent man, and in February each society is required to give some sort of public entertainment at University Hall. These entertainments usually take the form of a literary and musical program, or a short play, the performers being only members of the societies.

A most urgent and cordial invitation is given by both the Clarkia and Hawthornes to all students, old and new, to visit their regular meetings and join their numbers.

THE CLARKIA.

On Monday, September 28th, the Clarkia literary society held its first meeting or the purpose of electing officers for the first Semester. Those elected are as follows: President, Roxy Howell; vice president, Alice Herr; secretary, Florence Johnson; treasurer, Anabel Ross; censor, Ruth Ward; critic, Mary Evans; sentinel, alma Myers. Meetings are held in the John M. Evans hall, at four o'clock every other Monday. The next meeting occurs on October the twelfth.

THE HAWTHORNE.

The Hawthorne society elected their officers at the first meeting held on Saturday, September 26th. A good attendance gave encouraging evidence of the interest taken, and the officers elected were: President, Moncure Cockrell; vice president, Joseph Streit; secretary, Martin Tucker; treasurer, Laurence Goodbourne; sentinel, Charles Dimmick; first critic, John Jones; second critic, Charles Schoonover. Meetings held every other Saturday evening, at eight o'lock, in Literary hall.

Locals

Hey, there, Flo!

* * *

Oh, that awful goat!

* * *

Hurrah for football!

* * *

The clock's on a strike.

* * *

"Smells like shoe polish."

* * *

Three cheers for Conibear!

* * *

Why does Hay like butter?

"Ag-nees, your lover has came."

* * *

What's the matter with basket ball?

* * *

"Yours till the chair breaks.—X. Y. Z."

* * *

Mennen's Talcum Powder—better than wax.

* * *

The next thing on the program will be a dedication speech.

* * *

Did any one see Anne Bielenberg at church Sunday evening?

* * *

Ask M. Cockrell to tell you about the hit he made at the dime show.

* * *

The University offers an advanced course in penmanship this year. (We need it.)

* * *

Mr. Frank Williams has returned from Deer Lodge, and will continue his studies of the Rattlesnake.

* * *

Miss Maude Burns has returned from Twin Bridges, where she spent the summer.

* * *

Mr. Benjamin Stewart, '02, visited the University one day last week.

* * *

Among the late arrivals are two living skeletons from the Clearwater.

* * *

Conundrum—Why did they put that light at the entrance of Casey Lane?

* * *

Miss Nellie Kellogg has returned to graduate with the brilliant class of '04.

* * *

Miss Ona Sloane gave a very pleasant "at home," Saturday, October third.

* * *

"Such a delicate complexion as yours would only draw the angels from the skies."

* * *

The list of collections has been added to by a universal collection from Miss Orr of Butte.

* * *

"Did you ever see papers walk?"

"No, but I've seen walking papers."

* * *

The Philharmonics have resumed their scales under the supervision of George Greenwood.

* * *

Mrs. Grace Whistler Misick delighted the students by singing at Wednesday convocation.

* * *

Harriet Rankin, '03, is taking post-graduate work in Normal training at Winona, Minnesota.

* * *

Mr. Kessler, supervisor of Science Hall reports himself quite pleased with the new assistant.

Dr. Craig attended the meeting of the Montana Educational Commission of the World's Fair, Oct. 9.

* * *

We ought to say something about the bell, but its such a massive subject that we can't handle it.

* * *

Ruth Worden, formerly of the second prep, has gone to Washington, D. C., where she is attending High School.

* * *

The graduating class has been strengthened with a Hammer. However, they do not expect to do any "knocking."

* * *

Senior—I'm as honest as the day is long.

Smart Freshy—Yes, but the days are getting shorter.

* * *

During the summer the University was presented with 181 plants rom the New York Botanical Garden at New York City.

* * *

The editors of the Kaimin announce that a prize will be offered to the person most susceptible to the pokes of this issue.

* * *

We have been unable to find out anything about the Y. M. C. A. reception, except that they had white grapes and a good time.

* * *

The interior of the gymnasium has been completed and with its new running track is one of the finest gymnasiums in the state.

* * *

The probabilities are that the locals will be sharp this year as the local box is guarded by a number of ancient spears.

* * *

Two of our students must have had an hallucination or after image of a football game. This will bear pyschological investigation.

* * *

Wellington Rankin '03 passed through Missoula last week, on his way to Harvard, where he will take a course in post-graduate work.

* * *

John Jones has been elected to succeed Corliss Hargraves as second literary editor, and will, no doubt, surprise the world with his literary masterpieces.

* * *

Maj. Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, Miss Milligan, Ex-Senator Carter, Congressman Dixon and A. B. Hammond have been among the interested visitors of the University.

* * *

One
Two
Three
Four
Only four of them! That's good.

* * *

Miss Bishop, one of the original staff of Kaimin editors, has been forced to resign on account of "too much work." She will be succeeded by Miss Florence Wood, as literary-editor.

* * *

A band of colonists hailing from the sunny vale of Deer Lodge, have come to "bide a wee" with the rightly civilized tribe of Em-Ar-See—thereby hopeing to imbibe—not spirits—but knowledge.

* * *

In childhood he clung to his bottle
And his was the reddest of toes's;
In manhood he clung to his bottle
And his was the reddest of noses.—Ex.

* * *

Mr. R. H. Chapman of the U. S. Geological Survey, will give an illustrated lecture in the Assembly room of the University ,at an early date. Mr. Chapman has a large collection of valuable slides, and his lecture will no doubt be very interesting.

* * *

Professor Aber has been carefully examining our diminutive elms to see whether they have made unusual progress the past summer. One tree, near the Hall, has been dignified with a bright green bow, but whether this is a mark of unusual growth, or the emblem of the Freshmen, Prof. Aber has left us to decide.

* * *

Mrs. Fox and Miss Whitney chaperoned a party of girls from Hall, to the Warde and James performance of "Alexander the Great." Those composing the party were the Misses Anne Bielenberg, Alice Welch, Georgia Smurr, Ruth Warde, Dale Warde, Alice Glancy, Florence Ervey, Agnes McBride, Edna Fox, Christy McPhail and Linda Featherman.

* * *

Down, down, down, where the football boys, play play, play—
They will win the game on Thansgiving day.
They may not be big, but they will push it through,
And Bozeman that day will be certainly blue.
We know we can play and we'll show them the way—
Down where the football boys play!

* * *

Launch party
Black cloud.
Big hug (not allowed)
Moon out
Folks stare
Wrong girl
Boy swears.—Ex.

* * *

There was no University exhibit at the State Fair on account of lack of time to prepare a suitable exhibition, but there will be an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, consisting of material from the Biological, Geological and Chemical departments. The Art department will also be well represented and it is proposed to exhibit the collection of ancient manuscripts now in the University library.

* * *

Prof. Conibear, who has charge of University Athletics, is a graduate of the University of Illinois. He was at one time a member of Stagg's team at the University of Chicago, and won favorable mention in several events. He was in charge of the Chicago team sent to Paris for the International meet. Last year Prof. Conibear coached the 'Varsity team of Illinois. The University is to be congratulated on such a valuable acquisition to the Faculty.

* * *

Prof. Rowe gathered much valuable material for the min-

eralogical and geological departments, during his summer's expedition. Most of the material was collected in the eastern part of the state and consists of formations of the cretaceous vertibrates, invertebrates and fossiliferous material. The collection of fossil leaves in the museum has been much enlarged by the specimens Prof. Rowe collected near Fort Pierre, Fox Hills and Laramie.

* * *

The members of the Young Woman's Christian Association, held their first reception at Woman's Hall on Friday, September twenty-fifth. The affair was in the form of a welcome to the young ladies of the 'Varsity and was a fitting beginning of a series enjoyable events to be held at the Hall this winter. The evening was pleasantly passed in conversation iterspersed with music and recitations. At a late hour, refreshments were served in the dining room, after which the evening was fitly closed with a canni bal song and dance by Miss Sadie Beckwith. The young ladies were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Craig, Miss Whitney and Miss Reily.

* * *

One of the most enjoyable events of the University year is the reception for the new students given by the faculty and old students, which was given Friday evening, Oct. 2. The guests were received in the parlors of Woman's Hall, from eight to nine. Those who received were, President and Mrs. Craig, Prof. Sibley, Miss Corbin, Prof. Aber, George Greenwood, Ruth Ward, Blanche Ingalls and Walter Beck. During the receiving hours music was furnished by Prof. McPhail's orchestra. After this a short program was rendered. Dr. Craig gave an impromptu address, welcoming the new students. Mr. Dickinson rendered a song in his inimitable manner. Miss Hutter and Mr. Heyfron favored the assembly with recitations, and Mrs. Whitaker played a Chopin waltz, which was thoroughly appreciated by all. After the program, dancing was indulged in at the Gymnasium until eleven o'clock, when the crowd dispersed. From half past nine until ten supper was served in the dining hall, which was tastefully decorated with sweet peas, pansies and smilax. It is to be hoped that receptions of future years will be as enjoyable.

* * *

During the past summer the museum of the University has been greatly enriched by the addition of some valuable collections. The collection of the late Mr. Wiley of Miles City, has been purchased and is now on display in the museum. The collection consists of about a thousand species of lepidptera, moths and butterflies, comprising several thousand specimens, properly identified. This collection contains many of the larger and more showy moths and butterflies of North America, as well as the smaller forms of more somber hues. Besides these, there are a number of specimens from South America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Some of these are wonderful in coloring and though very large are very well preserved. The collection also includes many of the species of insects found near Miles City, and along the Yellowstone. This collection adds to the insects, a large series from the eastern end of the state, and makes the University collection of butterflies and moths, without doubt, the largest and best in the state. This has been attained through careful field work and the efforts of those attending the University Biological Station at Flathead Lake.

Miscellaneous

ELECTION OF EDITORS OF THE KAIMIN.

For the benefit of the student body we desire to print here a paragraph or two explaining how the Board of Editors for the Kaimin are chosen.

We print the entire report of the committee appointed to look into the matter of establishing a college paper in 1898, and the students can see that it is entirely a matter of competition, and that every one has a chance to become one of the editorial staff. No favoritism is to be shown, and the field is open to all. Let every one try and this year we will have a better paper than before. Then next year's editors, profiting by experience, can make it even better. Below is the committee's report :

Missoula, Mont., Mch. 13, 1898.

To the Faculty of the University of Montana:

We, your committee appointed to look into the question of establishing a university publication by the students, or college paper, beg leave to submit the following report.

From the indications we believe the students are ready and willing to undertake the management and support of such a paper, and we recommend that the venture be undertaken if found financially practicable.

As to the management and control of the publication, we recommend that it be given over to the editors entire in so far as the finances, mechanical execution and material is concerned, save such control as may be neessary to onserve the interests of the University and such control to be retained through the editor-in-chief.

We recommend that the management of the publication be entrusted t oa staff of six editors, as follows: Editor-in-chief, to be chosen annually, at the close of the college year, by the faculty, two literary editors, a local editor, and an exchange editor, to be chosen by competition in the manner hereinafter explained; a business manager, to be chosen by the editor-in-chief and the four associate editors.

The editor-in-chief shall have charge of the management of the publication, aside from the financial side, judge of the character of the material presented, and be responsible to the faculty for any matter, whether reading or advertising, that may appear in the paper.

The business manager is to look after the financial part, secure subscriptions and advertising and see to the expense of the paper. At the close of each fiscal year he is to make a statement of the accounts of the publication and file it with the seretary of the faculty, not later than commencement day of that year.

The editor-in-chief is required to keep accurate record of the amount and quality of all material handed in for publication, no matter by whom it is presented, whether printed in the paper or not. From this record, considering both quantity an dquality, the four editors above mentioned are to be chosen from the student contributors for the ensuing year, the four having the best records to be the successful parties. In case of a tie preference is to be shown to the party who

has not held the position, if one of the two has been on the staff. In case neither has been on the staff, the tie shall be decided by lot. In no case is any one to be considered so chosen to the editorial staff if such person does not expect to attend the university the following year. In case of a vacancy from any cause the next on the list shall be chosen.

Competition closes the first day of June, and as soon thereafter as possible the editor-in-chief files a copy of his report and findings with the secretary of the faculty. The editor-in-chief may announce the decision through the paper, or in such other public way as he may deem proper.

As soon as possible after the announcement has been made for editors for the ensuing year the staff should meet and choose a business manager. It is recommended that the choice of the faculty for editor-in-chief be made in May, so as not to delay matters, but the choice need not be made public.

The staff of editors is to assume all financial responsibility, pay any deficit that may be incurred, and share any profits, in such manner of division as they may deem equitable, in accordance with the wor keach may do. Should dispute arise any of the editors may file complaint with the secretary of the faculty for redress.

If the staff desires to present any matters to the body of students, or ask advice on any question, the editor-in-chief may call a meeting of the students for such purpose, and at such meetings he shall preside.

The above is an outline of the general plan to be pursued in the selection of the editorial staff and the management of the publication. For the first year, where the above plan cannot be put in operation, we recommend that an election be held at such time as the faculty may deem wise, at which time four editors are to be chosen, each student in the university having a vote. At this election the editor-in-chief chosen by the faculty, is to preside. He, together with the four so chosen by vote, are to choose the business manager.

We recommend that the staff proceed to work at once, and if they deem it possible, put out one issue about commencement time. The regular issue of the publication, however, is to begin in September or October, college year 1898-99.

In case the above is acceptable to the faculty, and is undertaken by the students, we recommend that the president appoint an advisory committee, of whatever number he may deem wise, to confer with the editorial staff and advise them in their efforts at starting the paper.

Finally, we recommend that the first staff of editors, with the advise of the advisory committee of the faculty, draught a suitable constitution, to be ratified by the students, with a view of filing articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

M. J. ELROD,
W. M. ABER,
EUNICE J. HUBBELL,
Committee.

The people who advertise in the Kaimin are the best merchants in the city, and everyone ought to trade with them. For full value and good prices go to the Kaimin advertisers.

Dedication speech of Claude O. Marcyes, delivered on Class Day, June 8, 1903:

Friends, Countrymen and Fellow Students:

Today we are about to leave school life and enter Life's school, and in memory of this occasion we gather here to dedicate the ground upon which will be erected two massive granite pillars; to show in our humble way our love and appreciation for our Alma Mater to which we will soon bid a long farewell.

Twenty years hence this will be the principal entrance way to these stately halls of learning which rise here before you. Then, during those days, street cars and "autos" will pass through here as freely as do our many wheels which enter here today. From now on we hope that the multitude of students who in the course of time must pass through these portals, will receive from these silent witnesses some breath or message of inspiration which will spur them on to the day when they, too, may wear the Toga and posses sthe wisdom accompanying it. Now may these sturdy columns, like stately sentinels, guard and preserve to the end of Time, the memory of this most worthy class, "Naughty Three."

HOW TO KILL A SCHOOL PAPER.

1. Do not subscribe. Borrow your classmate's paper—just be a sponge.

2. Look up the advertisers and trade with the other fellow—be a chump.

3. Never hand in news items and criticise every thing in the paper—be a coxcomb.

4.—If you can't hustle and make the paper a success—be a corpse.—Ex,

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The following touching bit of verse is to be sung to the music of "Bill Bailey":

"Come back to school, Bill Flaherty,
Come back to school,"
Bozeman sings all day long,
"We'll settle board bills, honey,
We'll pay the fees,
We've never done you wrong!
Bring Charlie and Dick,
And of all the rest,
We don't give a whoop about the rule.
You don't have to study,
We won't tell anybody,
Bill Flaherty, come back to school!"

If anyone doubts that we are going to have a football team, just let him come out and watch practice. We have the best material that we have had in several years. What'll we do to 'em? Eat 'em up!

Remember—The subscription price of The Kaimin is One Dollar per year, payable by November first. Don't forget to subscribe, and above all, after you have subscribed, do not forget to pay. The editors need the money.

It is rumored that we are to have a department of law in the University next year. This is good news, and we all hope it is true. The nation needs some good lawyers.