Normal College News, May 21, 1904

Eastern Michigan University

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AGAIN WE WIN

Five successive games on the home grounds have furnished plenty of material for baseball enthusiasts this season. Closely following the Hillsdale victory the Normal team again sent the rooters into ecstasy by defeating Adrian last Saturday, by a score of 14 to 1.

The game had been postponed from Friday because of rain.

W. R. Smith, who has been doing such splendid work behind the bat, had his hand hurt at the beginning of the game and the outlook seemed bad. Caul took his place and did splendid work. The game was too one-sided to be interesting, but the crowd went wild to see how each man played his part and kept Adrian from scoring. Hyames struck out sixteen men and allowed but three hits. Harris, was not at his best and was pounded mercilessly. Adrian scored one run on an error in the last inning. Harris has a reputation among college pitchers and when the return game is played he will undoubtedly be found ready with the goods. A more good-natured set of players never met defeat than Adrian. Their spirit was commendable.

An exciting game was the one with Detroit College, Monday afternoon.

The lead was first with one, then with the other and the interest was intense. The Normals seemed to have the game secure until the fatal last inning, when Detroit suddenly found the ball and drove it out for five long hits, two single and three doubles, leaving the score 14 to 10 in their favor. The return game will be played at Detroit next Friday.

(Secorded on page 326)

SOME THINGS ABOUT THE "LABOR WAR"

For months past the public press has been filled with information regarding the grave danger in the industrial situation at the West. To attempt even a summary of events in the space of this paper would be useless. Doubtless, much that has been reported, had no foundation in fact. Judging, however, by concurrent opinions, some very significant things may be relied upon as statements of the truth.

The offensive party in this warfare, for it can be called nothing else, is the Western Federation of Miners. The order is radical in principle and extreme in method, so much so, in fact, that it is not affiliated with kindred organizations, such as the American Federation of Labor, and the United Mine Workers of America.

By a vote of the convention, composed of delegates from the several unions, the administration of affairs during the impending crisis in Colorado was put into the hands of the executive committee. The five men composing the committee were all men of pronounced socialistic views and, on a fair interpretation of their utterances, unsafe leaders of an excitable people. It is immaterial by what arguments the convention was swayed or under what pressure the vote was secured, the power thereby conferred was opposed to the spirit of American democracy. Without referendum or constitution, the act resulted in the exercise of despotic power by these five irresponsible leaders. Coupled with the loyalty of 40,000 men in the mining camps immediately controlled, they constitute a force sufficient to
bring about immeasurable results. The general and wide-spread business disaster resulting from the efforts of the leaders to force the reforms, created the public sentiment needed to organize resistance. The destruction of property, the intimidation of citizens, the open defiance of authority, the violation of civil law, all tended to rouse public opinion against labor unions.

The Citizen’s Alliances, including mine owners, business and professional men of all sorts, together with a number of civil officers, were formed. The enrollment soon reached 29,000 names. The Mine Owners’ Association has also a large membership. These organizations fairly represent the public spirit of resistance against the domination of unionism.

Every citizen in Colorado is allied with one camp or the other. “Both armies are lined up for the supreme test of strength.” Between these two forces in their superhuman movements will be wrought both the preservation and destruction of things essential to social well being. The final result will be a compromise, as all social effort and struggle must always be. In this fact lies the salvation of society. So only can the one be saved from the tyranny of the other. Society is the systematized surrender of member for member, of part for part, or the consummate expression of “vicarious sacrifice.”

The public sentiment embodied in the non-union organizations gave moral support for all the acts of usurpation and violation of constitutional law which have marked the progress of events. From their ranks were drawn men for mobs and militia. At their request the Governor declared martial law, which means that property can be taken, persons imprisoned, or even shot, without legal safeguard. The right of trial was denied, the press censured, houses searched, men driven out of the county at the point of the bayonet or arrested as vagabonds. The people of Colorado, by 40,000 majority, had adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing the eight-hour law which the legislature failed to enact. Industrial disruption and political upheaval are the signs of the times. No sane mind can fail to condemn a public sentiment which can make possible such a condition of anarchy.

Perhaps more serious still is the cleavage affected in society by the violent feelings engendered. It has become not only an industrial war, a political war, but a class war as well. The hatred is so bitter, the feeling so hostile, and the relations are so antagonistic that it would seem impossible ever to humanize and socialize the elements again. Each class has drawn together in a more perfect organization, but the anti-social relations of the two classes must remain a continued menace to all common interests concerned.

NORMAL SUMMER SCHOOL PROMISES TO BE LARGE

Great interest is being manifested in the coming summer school of the Normal College. Almost every mail brings requests for catalogues or information. Many persons already teaching intend to return for additional work. This is especially true since advanced work is being offered in the different departments. Many inquiries are being made in regard to the degree courses by teachers who already hold life certificates.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCES

Monday, May 23, at 7 p.m., Professor Jefferson will speak on “Wind Effects,” with lantern illustrations, in Room A at science building, by courtesy of Professor Sherzer.

Friday, May 27, at 7 p.m., Professor King will speak on “Township Survey System in the Basin of the Mississippi River,” in Room 21.
FOUR ITEMS FROM ST. LOUIS

The Louisiana Purchase Exhibition is far from being ready for the public. There are buildings provided with complete and well ordered displays. There are others, like the palace of machinery, that are still unopened and have hardly a tenth of their displays in place. Packing cases, mostly unopened, figure largely and the complaint is often heard that "they" have no business to call their fair open and invite the attendance of the public when not half the exhibits are ready. Yet weeks would not suffice to examine carefully what is already to be seen. There is a splendid exhibition on view at St. Louis today; vast, imposing, and impressive. So great and so varied is it that we must hope St. Louis may have her way and this remain forever the greatest show of its kind. Men cannot always go on having larger and larger exhibitions. There is a vastness that topples of its own weight. The material spaces to be covered are already wearisome.

There were four things the writer saw at St. Louis that impressed him deeply: the German exhibit, the Japanese exhibit, that of the national government and the significance of the whole as an exhibit of what freedom can do for men. Let us attempt a suggestion of each of these four things.

The German exhibit attracted attention first in the Palace of Education. Germany, it appears, respects education. For that matter she has no exhibit that is not in a high degree educational. The writer happened to enter the last booth of the educational exhibit of Germany soon after it was opened. It is a plain little room with a neat carpet, two very simple tables and some very plain cases of books, handsomely bound. There were just books on exhibition there, great books by great German scholars, books that never had sale enough to pay their authors or publishers very much. They were not put there by their publishers. They were put there by the German government, which was proud of them. They are books that are in scholars’ libraries the world over. They are the solid foundation on which Germany stands before the world today. The government regards them as the culmination of a great educational system, and puts them at the head of an exhibit that enables the student quickly and certainly to ascertain what is done in each member of that system and how.

Japan astonishes the visitor much as she has astonished her only European neighbor of late. She has exhibits everywhere and they are ready now. She shows products of eastern and western type alike, not silk, lacquer, paper, porcelain and bronze alone, but baseballs, tennis rackets, tooth powders, chairs and sugar-cured hams. After a room of oil paintings that show us how readily she can assume the manner of the West she reveals four or five full of works in native Japanese style lest we suspect her of forgetting her own in a frenzy of imitation. It appears clearly from these displays that the Empire is making an extraordinary development of her material resources, both agricultural and mineral, that she has today admirable transportation facilities which are rapidly expanding. All this is beautifully shown by samples, maps and diagrams that even Germany only surpasses in the matter of technical execution, and that no American exhibit approaches.

Completer than the Japanese exhibits today are only those of our national government. Doubtless the national commissioners had the advantage of disposing of their own space in a building constructed under their own direction. It does a citizen good to find that they have organized the finest display on the grounds. These displays show what are the activities of the government of the nation in every department; show them well by picking out what is essential, selecting and arrang-
ing so that the visitor strolls into a realization of the nature of these activities without study and without bewilderment.

If the individual states are less discriminating in their display, more inclined to come bodily into the fair with all their resources, all their people and all too much of their territory, if they do not always show the skill in selecting and arranging of autocratic Germany and almost equally autocratic Japan, we do see here the prodigious results that come of the unhamppered will, the unrestricted energy of a people that strives to attain its possibilities under free government.

ADDRESS

The following members of the Normal Faculty, at the request of the News, have given us these dates as engagements for institute, commencement, and memorial addresses:

President Jones—Commencement, Morcucl, June 6.
President Jones—Commencement, E. Saginaw High School, June 23.
Professor Hoyt—Institute, Jackson, May 21.
Professor Hoyt—Institute, Dexter, June 3.
Professor Hoyt—Institute, May City, June 17.
Professor Hoyt—Summer Institute, Hillsdale, Aug. 8.
Professor Hoyt—Summer Institute, Jasper, Ohio, Sept. 22.
Professor Laird—Commencement, Durand, June 15.
Professor Laird—Commencement, Yale, June 17.
Professor Laird—Commencement, Birmingham, June 23.
Professor Barbour—Commencement, Traverse City, June 2.
Professor Barbour—Commencement, Martin, June 9.
Professor Barbour—Commencement, Dundee, June 10.
Professor Barbour—Commencement, Middletown, June 10.
Professor Ford—Memorial, Litchfield, May 30.
Professor Ford—Commencement, Escanaba, June 23.

Widows who cry easiest are the first to remarry. There is nothing like wet weather for transplanting. —The Spectator.

THE TABLES TURNED

Up! up! my Friend, and quit your books;
Or surely you’ll grow double;
Up! up! my Friend, and clear your looks,
Why all this toil and trouble?

Books! ‘tis a dull and endless strife:
Come, hear the woodland Linnet,

How sweet his music! on my life,
There’s more of wisdom in it.

And hark! how blithe the Throstle sings!
He, too, is no mean preacher;

Come forth into the light of things,
Let Nature be your teacher.

She has a world of ready wealth,
Our minds and hearts to bless—

Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health,
Truth breathed by cheerfulness.

One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach you more of man,
Of moral, evil and of good,

Than all the sages can.

Enough of science and of art;
Close up these barren leaves;

Come forth, and bring with you a heart
That watches and receives.

—Wordsworth.

LIBRARY ACCESSIONS

Abbott, F. F. History and development of Roman political institutions.
Arnold, F. P. Companion to English history in the Middle ages.
Bury, J. B. Inaugural lecture.
Cunningham, W. Growth of English industry and commerce.
Miller, G. A. Problems of the town church.
Gladstone, W. Who wrote the Bible?
Stevenson, R. L. Edinburgh.
Stone, P. J. Etiquette for Americans.
Judd, C. H. Genetic psychology for teachers.
Bessy, and others. New elementary agriculture.
Carter, A. E. Bibliography of school gardens.
Miller, W. How to make a flower garden.
Tran Edw. Co. Course in water color.
Crane, W. Basic of design.
Potaw, J. P. Respiration for advanced singers.
Goetschius, F. Theory of tone relations.
Hancock, H. D. Japanese physical training.
Mumy & Co. pub. Scientific American cyclopedia of receipts.
Fletcher, H. A. B. Z. of our own nutrition.
ART

"It is a crime to grow old," so Mr. Griffith, curator of the Detroit Museum of Art introduced his lecture, one of the most entertaining lectures of the season. Mr. Griffith’s winning personality and delightfully informal manner of presenting his subject, together with his fund of illustrations drawn from his wide experience as artist and lecturer, charmed his audience and held it closely attentive throughout the hour. His theme was the universality of art, and his plea for a more intelligent appreciation of the artistic in the world of common things about us. He said that nature reveals her secrets only to those who are in love with her. We fail to appreciate her because we are not observant. The leaves of the trees are said to be green, but if we notice carefully, they are mirrors reflecting the gold of the sunlight. Nature never stare. She tries to conceal the scars of the elements, and makes herself beautiful. The air and atmosphere veiling all things change the aspect of objects when viewed from a distance. Grasping the beauties of nature is seeing art. Art ought to apply to everything, and can enter into the simplest things you handle. The safety-pins and stoves made by the Romans were things of beauty as well as of use. The artistic in objects of everyday life means something to the people, and stands as a symbol to those who produced it. It is the knowledge of the artistic side of all these things which leads us to be more dainty. The historical setting of a work of art, the personality and surroundings of the artist, add greatly to our appreciation of a picture or a statue. Art enters thus minutely into the most ordinary affairs, yet we do not realize it. Mr. Griffith himself practiced the art of teaching by suggestion, and emphasized his points by apt illustrations rather than by detailed explanation.

A HIGHLY ENJOYABLE RECITAL

One of the most enjoyable recitals of the year was given on Tuesday evening, May 17, by Miss Hazel Harding, pianist. From the opening of the seldom heard Concerto in B minor by Hummel, through the difficult Bach Prelude and Fugue, downo to the more modern compositions, Miss Harding showed command of herself and her instrument. Her technique is sure and her manner pleasing. The numbers were all well played, the last group, Die Loreley by Liszt and La Ballerina by Steruberg, being perhaps the most pleasing. Miss Harding goes next year to take a position in the Girls school at Woodville, Miss., a place for which she has shown herself well qualified. The Conservatory Ladies’ Quartette assisted Miss Harding in their usual charming manner, and Mr. Earl Morse, violinist, of Detroit, gave two pleasing numbers, with Miss Clara Brabb as accompanist.

JUNIOR RECEPTION

For many years the Junior reception has been one of the most delightful events of the College year, but it is generally conceded that the party given by the Juniors last Saturday evening in the gymnasium, was the most successful one ever held. A large number of the Faculty and students were present, and the meeting with friends, as well as the dancing, was highly enjoyed. The music was fine, and in fact everything combined to make the Junior party a most happy occasion.

S. C. A.

Last Sunday Professor D’Ooge ended the series of talks on “Christianity from the Standpoint of Different Professions,” speaking from the standpoint of an educator. This series has been a very interesting one and has been greatly appreciated by all who have attended. Next Sunday Rev. Dr. Beach will speak to young men, on “Intelligent Christianity.” A good attendance is desired.
The Normal College News

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Have you paid your subscription? If you have not, will you kindly attend to the matter at once? The school year is nearly over, and it is time that all our obligations were met. The News will be grateful for the receipt of the same.

Eight hundred young men and women, representing twenty universities, attended a recent conference of student volunteers at Edinburgh, to discuss "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation."

Next Wednesday, May 25, will be a notable occasion with the students of the college. The chapel hour will be devoted to patriotic exercises. An inspiring musical program will be rendered and Professor Laird will speak on Patriotism.

An invitation has been extended to Dr. Richard Clyde Ford, of the Normal faculty, to speak at the Modern Language Conference of the National Educational Association which meets at St. Louis during the last week of June. The teachers are fortunate in being able to listen to so delightful and inspiring a speaker.

The report of the Mosely Educational Commission, the English gentlemen who spent three months in this country last fall at the invitation of Mr. Alfred Mosely, of London, is full of suggestions and information for all American citizens. Many of our readers will remember that Mr. H. R. Reichel, a member of this commission, visited our college.

Mr. Mosely became interested in our educational system, having admired the work of the American engineers in South Africa, and he was not so much surprised at the development that he saw as at what he discerned of the future. He felt that a country having such natural resources must, in the hands of capable men, play an important part in the future of the world, and would have considerable influence on the industries of the United Kingdom. Public education seemed largely responsible for much of this success, so he brought this company of men to determine, if possible, what were the exact factors in the solution of this problem. Mr. Mosely noted the large amount of money devoted to educational purposes, the great enthusiasm of the teachers and a positive "thirst for knowledge shown by pupils of all ages, which is largely lacking in our own country."

The extensive employment of women as teachers was questioned, and the neglect of musical talent in the children was noted. The chief success of our schools seemed to him to lie in making scholars self-reliant, in bringing out individual qualities, and in teaching all to reason. There is everywhere a close relation between the theory and practice. Co-education to the extent it is practiced here was an interesting novelty, but accepted on the whole as having advantages greater than the disadvantages. He was convinced that the people, as a whole, believe in the absolute necessity of sound and general education as one of the principal factors in the upbuilding of a successful state.
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C. J. BARLOW, D., Y., A. A. & J. Depot
The Kappa Psi held its initiation last Thursday evening, and Misses Maud Post and Grace Abbott were welcomed into the sorority.

The Misses Patterson, Hoops and Bostwick, informally entertained the Sigma Nu Phi and a few friends Saturday afternoon at the Sorority House.

AGAIN WE WIN

The Albion return game will also be played next week. The outcome is especially interesting since Hillsdale beat Albion last Monday by a score of 1 to 0. It was Albion who drubbed us so fearfully three weeks ago, while last week the Normals clearly outclassed Hillsdale.

Coach Cole is a worker and is maintaining his reputation as "King." He knows how to work the men to their limits and at the same time keep their good will and confidence.

The entire squad is at work, and next year's team will also show the results of his training.

The second team plays a team from Denton this afternoon.

MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE . . .

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