Western Michigan University

Kalamazoo Normal Record (1910-1918)

Western Michigan University	Year 1914

The Kalamazoo Normal Record Vol. 5
No. 1

Western State Normal School

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THE KALAMAZOO NORMAL RECORD

OCTOBER, 1914
# The Kalamazoo Normal Record

Published Monthly, Except August and September

by

The Faculty and Students of the Western State Normal School
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Entered as second class matter October 31, 1910, at the post office at Kalamazoo, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879

The Business Advertisement of the Record is at the head of the Editorial Page

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or does
The Typewriter Run You?

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NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Burnham addressed the Allegan Grange at the Grange Day of the Allegan County Fair October 1.

Miss Ella Davenport of Birmingham, a graduate of the Normal, is teaching in the Domestic Science department for a few weeks in the absence of Miss Hutty, who has been very ill, in Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids.

Miss Adele M. Jones, formerly head of the Domestic Art department in the School, is in charge of this work in the School of Education, University of Pittsburgh.

Allen Petrie spoke at the opening of the new school house in the district north of Comstock on Saturday, October 3.

There are 35 Rural I. students enrolled in Agricultural Nature Study this fall. The main work this fall for that section is the study of trees, insects and birds.

Dr. Cameron was the chief speaker at the opening of the new two-room school near Recreation Park.

The Rural Observation school at Oakwood is making excellent progress under the direction of Susie M. Ellett.

The Agricultural Nature Study for Rural II. consists of the study of the types and breeds of farm animals and also the study of trees common in this vicinity. There are 28 students enrolled in this course.

The picnic planned by students in the Rural School Courses for October 8 and postponed because of rain, was held under the willows by the brook in the Normal Athletic field Oct. 14.

The preliminary meeting of the Seminar was held in the Kindergarten room Oct. 1. Helen Barnett, the president, outlined plans for the term, and the executive committee reported the programs. The first formal meeting was Oct. 15.
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Greetings
To Normal Students

Make this Drug Store your meeting place. You are always welcome here, it only to write a postcard, use the telephone, or meet a friend. We fully appreciate the business we have had from the Normal students in the past, and you will always find a warm welcome here.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Mrs. Elwyn R. Shaw, formerly Miss Edith Griffin, of the life class of 1907, now resides in Freeport, Ill., where her husband has a law practice.

Miss Jean L. Allen, 1913, is teaching in California this year.

Mrs. L. T. Goble, formerly Miss Winifred McKee, of the class of 1906, resides at 2349 Cleveland avenue, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Goble are engaged in the curio business and kindly loaned the Normal Art department several choice book plates.

Miss Norma Carrier, Graded 1913, is teaching in the country near Kalamazoo this year.

Volney Stuck, 1910, is out of the teaching profession and is employed as clerk in the Otsego postoffice.

Miss Marie Rasey, Normal, 1907, is teaching German in the Hancock High School. Clifford Carr, John Harma and C. M. Bedinger are employed in the Hancock schools, the first two as ward principals and the last as manual training instructor.

There is a splendid representation of Western Normal graduates in the Traverse City schools this year. Lee R. Omans is again principal of the Oak Park building and the Misses Alice Kyselka, Fanny C. Lindsey, Esther Straight and Georgietta Ebner are teaching in the grades. Miss Blanche Pepple is director of the County Normal.

Miss Katherine Saunders, 1914, is teaching in the Otsego public schools.

Miss Grace Ballantyne, 1914, is employed in the Ann Arbor schools.

Miss Fredrika Bell is teaching in Bridgman, Michigan.

John Erickson, Manual Training, 1913, is teaching at Blaine, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS

for


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NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROTE SONGS—KINDERGARTEN MELODIES—MOTION SONGS—GAME SONGS—MUSIC FOR MARCHES—MUSIC FOR FOLK DANCING—ALL ARE FOUND IN FIRST YEAR MUSIC

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Supervisors of music and kindergarten and primary teachers will find in this new book a collection of songs which are fresh and moreover artistic and within the child's interest. The child voice and the musical value of the songs have been carefully considered. Section Two of the book provides favorite kindergarten melodies, many of which have been newly harmonized. In this selection also are found game songs which are now so popular and with these are full directions for presentation. A unique feature is found in Section Three which gives a collection of pianoforte selections. Here is found music for marches, folk dances, etc. Some of these selections are original and others adaptations from great composers. Dann's First Year Music is especially well adapted for use with Dann's Musical Dictation Book One. The introduction contains such valuable suggestions and directions as to make the book really indispensable to all teachers of beginners. The mailing price is 60 cents.

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330 East 22nd Street
CHICAGO

Miss Josephine Byrne, Domestic Science and Art, 1913, is teaching again this year at Santa Cruz, California.

Miss Janette Auwers, a graduate of the Normal life certificate course, is teaching in Chicago and resides at 4924 St. Lawrence avenue.

Miss Maude Davis, a graduate of the Normal, has recently been engaged as third grade critic in the City Normal at Camden, New Jersey. She attended Teacher's College last year.

Miss Ruth Parmelee, Physical Training, 1914, is in charge of the girls' physical educatin in Albion College and is residing at 1000 East Porter street.

Two former students of the Normal, Miss Beryl Blakeslee and William Orr, were married October 8th at the residence of the bride's father in Kalamazoo. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are residing in Zanesville, Ohio. Both were popular in the School.

During the summer the marriage of Miss Ruth Ralston, a graduate of 1913, to Harvey W. Stewart of Kalamazoo, a former student in the Normal, took place at the home of the bride's parents. They are "at home" in their new residence on South West street hill.

Graduates in the Manual Training department of the Normal, class of 1914, are all engaged in teaching this year except Frank Miller, who is associated with the Harvey Candy Company of Kalamazoo. In the list of positions to which the graduates went:

The Misses Evelyn Ball and Edith Muffley, 1910, are teaching at Sheridan, Wyoming.

Miss Adah Bliss, Kindergarten, 1912, is teaching in the grades at Deer Lodge, Montana.
E. A. PORTER CO
136 South Burdick St.
Specialists in
Feminine Apparel

We Feature
Smart
Individual Clothes
at Moderate Prices

are the following: Will Empke, Lafayette, Ind.; Neil Adams, Rock Island, Ill.; Graham Barker, Coldwater; Elton Clifford, South Haven; Elzie Clifford, Monmouth, Ill.; Robert Curtis, Dan Stewart and Jesse W. Tomlinson, Toledo, Ohio; Ernest Cutting, Albion; John Harma, Hancock; Joe Grienenberger, Morenci, Arizona; James Hendrickson, Flint; Orville Henney, Mannington, West Va.; Earl Minch, Bellevue, Ohio; C. E. Rossman, Benton Harbor; George Shepard, Ontonagon; Charles Snell, Bryan and Waseon, Ohio; Lloyd Tyron, Niles.

In the December Atlantic Miss Beatrice Tina says: "So long as woman compels man to forget her soul in the contemplation of her body, so long will she remain a slave."

"As one who seeketh to fold a newspaper in a high wind, so is he who argueth with an angry woman."
"As one who pulleth a bureau drawer that sticketh, so is he who argueth with an angry damsel; thou canst not budge her."

INDIAN PROVERBS.
When a fox walks lame a rabbit jumps.
An Indian scalps his enemy, the paleface skins his friends.

"Why, Johnny, your little sister is shelling two quarts of peas to your one."
"Well, I told the little chump about it, but it didn't do no good."—Cleveland Leader.

A SMILE OR TWO
There are moments in life when our souls leave their homes,
As the lark leaves its nest in the sod;
The Ideal is the Real, the Real the Ideal,
Life seems good: it is then we see God.
JESSIE RICHMOND DENNEY.
This is Good Weather for Sweaters and College Coats

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We are showing a very complete line of Sweaters for young women on our second floor. All the new novelties of the season are shown here. We are also showing the very latest in College or Skating. They have taken the Eastern college towns by storm. We will be more than pleased to show them to you on the second floor.

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Our “Men’s Corner” is showing a splendid sweater coat made of good wool yarns in the popular and wanted colors, all sizes at only $4.95, and besides we have a great assortment of other priced garments which will be of interest to every college man wanting a new sweater coat for the winter months. Main floor, West Aisle.

J. R. Jones’ Sons & Co.

The educated man is the one who does what he ought to do when he ought to do it, whether he wants to or not.—Pres. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia Univ.

Grain Dealer—You owe me three dollars for oats, Jim. If you don’t pay me I’ll have to take your horse.

Uncle Jim—All right, suh. And I’ll pay yo de balance o’ de three dollars just as soon as I kin.—Puck.

First Burglar—Any luck lately?
Second Burglar—No. Worked all night on a safe, and when I got it blew open it was a folding bed.—Puck.

“Was it a case of love at first sight?”
“I would hardly call it that. He did not get his auto until a month after they met.”—Judge.

“Johnny,” the teacher asked, “can you tell me anything about Christopher Columbus?”

“He discovered America.”

“Yes. What else did he do?”

“I s’pose he went home and lectured about it.”—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tell a man that there are 270,169,325,484 stars and he will believe you. But if a sign says, “Fresh paint” he has to make a personal investigation.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

“Are you acquainted with Mrs. Hisky, your fashionable neighbor?”

“Only in a roundabout way. Her cat boards at my house.”—Louisville Courier-Journal.

When some men die the loss is fully covered by insurance.—Denver News.
HE Michigan State Teachers' Association held its first meeting in 1852. Mr. A. S. Welch, who later became the first principal of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, was the first president. Until 1865 the annual meeting of the Association was held during the month of July; the time was then changed to December, so as to take advantage of the holiday vacation. For the first six years of the Association's existence two meetings a year were regularly held and there have been two on special occasions, which makes the total number seventy-two, although this year marks the sixty-second annual meeting.

During the forty years in which the meetings were held in December one may surmise that annually most teachers were obliged to choose between a sense of duty impelling them toward attendance and an inclination to enjoy their vacation in less "conventional" ways; but most of them settled the question by staying at home. In 1905 the membership just exceeded one thousand, but those two banner years surpassed the average by several hundred.

In 1906 an innovation was introduced by placing the time of the annual meeting in the last week of October. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Patrick H. Kelley about the same time dug up a forgotten statute that permitted him to call a state institute and he proceeded to declare the annual meeting of the Association such an institute, which gave every teacher in the public schools of the state the privilege of attending without loss of salary.

The attendance at the 1905 meeting was nine hundred two, but the next year the number jumped to over forty-five hundred. Battle Creek, where the meeting was held, had prepared for an increased attendance, but no one anticipated that it would be quite so large. There was great scurrying around for additional meeting places and several impromptu overflow meetings were held, but the members were good natured and the meeting was a pronounced success.

Mr. T. Paul Hickey, of the Department of History of the Western State Normal, but in 1906 principal of the Battle Creek high school, was chairman of the committee having in charge the work of registration and assign-
ment of rooms. In those days advance enrollment by mail had not been thought of and all of that work was practically done in half a day. The satisfactory manner in which Mr. Hickey and his assistants managed the task, without any precedents to guide them, set a pace that has not since been surpassed.

Changing the time of the annual meeting undoubtedly did much to stimulate attendance, but the attractiveness of the program itself was at the same time greatly enhanced by securing speakers of nation-wide reputations. While the Association was small it spent little money, but then its bank balance was smaller still. In order to properly finance the first October meeting Mr. W. F. Lewis, President of the Association, advanced several hundred dollars of his own money. It is quite probable that the Association would not for many years have attained its present vigor if at that critical period the president had not been a man of vision and determination.

Four or five years ago there was considerable agitation in favor of dividing the Association into two or more smaller organizations, but the growing pains that prompted such an idea disappeared, and now it seems to be generally conceded that one large organization is more influential and, on the whole, more effective than several smaller ones would be.

With its present membership of over seven thousand, and a maximum of over eight thousand, the Michigan State Teachers' Association is the largest in the United States. Its programs carry the names of the most eminent men of the day, not only in education, but in general pursuits. But the work of the Association is by no means confined to the activities of the annual meetings; it is constantly financing and supporting investigations and commissions, among which some of the most notable have been on legislation, course of study, industrial education, preparation of secondary school teachers, moral training in the public schools, free and uniform text books, the township unit for rural schools, and teachers' pensions.

The Association has held three meetings in Kalamazoo, the last time being just forty years ago. The population of Kalamazoo was then about seven thousand, and it is quite possible that during the meeting to be held October 29th and 30th the city will entertain a greater number of visitors than was comprised in the total population of the “village” on the previous occasion. The meeting of forty years ago was presided over by Daniel Putnam as president. He will be remembered by many of the residents of Kalamazoo on account of his connection with Kalamazoo College from 1854 to 1867.

The meeting this year is unique in having for the first time in its history a woman as president. That honor has fallen to Mrs. Henry Hulst, of the Central High School, Grand Rapids, and under her direction a program has been prepared that promises to be the best of a long series of highly successful meetings.

JOHN P. EVERETT.

The Teaching of Grammar

The teaching of grammar in growth are evident. The first proving. Healthy signs of the grammar grades is im-

of these is the conscientious question which educators have been asking: “What is the good of teaching children grammar?” Another question follows: “Is our teaching of grammar producing the results which time-honored taking-things-for-granted has claimed for it?” Scientific studies have sought to answer these questions. As in Indianapolis, thousands of pupils have been examined “before and after taking” grammar, with the object of determining whether or not the study of grammar does improve:

(1) The quality of composition.
(2) The ability to interpret literature.
(3) The ability to use English correctly.

The results of such studies seemed at first discouraging, but, as a result of more sober reflection, the conclusion has been widely reached that the trouble lay in the way grammar has been taught rather than its undesirability per se.

If an enthusiastic teacher of grammar is thoroughly convinced that her teaching may result in some measure of improvement in the three desiderata mentioned above she can shape her work more efficiently to meet these ends.

The new texts coming from publishers reveal this spirit of enthusiasm in their prefaces; and a great improvement is also shown in the selection and handling of topics shaping to the ends of improvement in English usage; improvement in the quality of composition; and greater aid in analysis of meaning.

Attention is also being paid to the question of economy in phraseology, especially to relieve the discouraged teacher of foreign languages who labors to teach, for example, predicate adjectives, to a class brought up upon "subjective complements."

Since no text is perfect, and we wish not to miss the good things of several, it seems wise to work from an outline which suggests the especial values of each topic.

Following is an outline with suggested aims. It may be used as a guide by those who are interested in getting the good points of more than one text, and by those who have on their consciences a desire to join the army of improvers, by thus increasing their sources of aid.

A Grammar Outline for Eighth Grade with Suggested Aids:

A. I. The four kinds of simple sentences with their punctuation. Aim: Correct use of punctuation marks; period, question mark, exclamation mark.

II. The basic part of the sentence, and the parts of speech which fill these functions:
   Subject, Predicate—Use with class faulty sentences noted in written composition.

Noun (proper, common)—Aim: Correct use of capitals.

Verb—Make lists of action, being, and state-of-being verbs.

Complements. (Subjective)—Note the various forms of the verb "to be;" since this takes the subjective complement.

Objects (direct, indirect)—Pronoun (personal) with nominative and objective forms to fulfill above functions.

Noun—Used as complement.

Verb—Transitive, intransitive, — in connection with subjective and objective complement, and the two corresponding cases of pronouns.

From the beginning of the study of complements and the work following make the aim—correct usage of cases in personal pronouns.


Adjective phrases. The preposition. Adverbial phrases. The preposition. Use in this connection lessons on correct use of prepositions of rest or motion; as, "in or into;" "to or at," etc. Study also faulty composition in wrong placing of modifying phrases; as, "Wanted; a saddle-horse for a young lady not afraid of the cars."

IV.—Review. Analysis. Review structure of sentences as above taught, hand in hand with the parts of speech performing such functions.

Oral and Written Form: The tall man soon wrote them a letter.

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<th>Part of</th>
<th>Part of</th>
<th>Words</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Speech</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simple subject</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modifiers</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>tall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simple predicate</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>wrote</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modifier</td>
<td>article</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complements:</td>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>soon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct object</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect object</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
<td>them</td>
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</table>

Aim for above: Try to make the point of departure for above analysis.
as an aid in interpretation of literature, as in the understanding of involved sentences in poetry. Examples are found in lines in "Herve Riel," "Incident of the French Camp," and others; e.g., "As sheathes a film the mother eagle's eye." Simpler exercise work is also necessary.

V. Complex and compound sentences and compound elements of sentences. Conjunction—Distinguish between use of prepositions and conjunctions in such common errors as mistaking "like" and "as," e.g., "He walks as I do," not "like I do."

VI. Further modifying elements of sentences: Appositives, possessives, possessive "case" in pronouns, possessive forms in nouns, with rules for spelling possessive singular and possessive plural.

B. With above basic elements continually kept in mind through analyses as above, the parts of speech are now examined in greater detail.

I. Nouns. Kinds: proper, common, and collective. Aim in teaching collective nouns: to see when to use a singular and when a plural verb. Correct use of "was" and "were." Uses summarized: (In what parts of the sentence are nouns used?) For stimulating interest here, show case-ending changes in foreign words. Compare with English pronoun-inflection.


IV. Verbs. Irregular verbs. Drill in correct usage. (Use weekly throughout the year.)

Auxiliaries. Make lists of auxiliaries in association with the correct principal part including "present participle." It will be noted that no auxiliary is used with the "past" principal part. This will help in correct usage.

In drill, see that all forms where mistakes might occur, receive proper attention. Fill blanks in sentences and make up sentences.

Note auxiliaries in classifying tenses.

Tenses. Classify as present, past, future and as sub-classifications of these, as simple, continuing and perfect for each of the above.

Treat this topic with the idea of noting the richness of language in showing shades of meaning. Avoid parrot-like memorizing here.

Add interest by showing pupils some of the verb-endings used in foreign language inflections.

Infinitive. Chief uses. Note the use of the objective pronoun as subject of the infinitive. Avoid "split infinitive."


Singular and Plural Number in verbs. Aim: Correct agreement with the subject, especially with collective nouns. Use "is," "are," "was," and "were."


Illustrate by some foreign-word inflections. The uses of cases in pronouns are made clearer by changing sentences as to the "voice" of the verb; e.g., "Who told him the story?" "By whom was the story told him?" "By whom was he told the story?"

V. Adjectives. Comparison. Aims: Correct usage; and, seeing how language inflections express finer shades of meaning.

VI. Adverbs. (See V.)

VII. Conjunctions. Fuller lists including "phrasal" conjunctions. Review.

VIII. Interjections. Lists. Improve the quality and variety of the pupils' use of exclamatory expressions.

GRACE EDITH SEEKELL,
(Supervisor, Grade 8.)
A European War Experience

[The article following describes in a most vivid manner the experiences of one of our faculty in escaping from the war zone on the breaking out of hostilities between the European belligerents. Nothing that we have yet read on this subject exceeds it in interest.—The Editor.]

ATE in the evening on July 30—
we returned from an all-day ride and stroll through the wonderful Tell country. As a grand climax to a perfect day, a magnificent storm had broken and made easy living in imagination Schiller’s famous storm scene on Lake Lucerne. Despite a drenching rain, we trudged cheerily up the hill to the hotel, for the day had been a joyous one. Great was our dismay at being greeted with sober faces and the news that war between Germany and Russia could be averted only by a miracle, that all Germans had been summoned home and had been leaving Switzerland by thousands for days and that the Americans and British consuls had said that as our tickets required us to go to Belgium via the Rhine country we must start at once unless we were willing to be held in Switzerland indefinitely. We were assured that England and Belgium would not become involved and that the participation of France was only a possibility. Early on Friday morning, the 31st, began one long pursuit of safety.

Our first plan was to get speedily through the Black Forest district to Heidelberg, there to linger until the war cloud passed over. No lunches were taken with us, as we expected to telegraph ahead for them to be put on the train soon after we crossed the German border. We had not been long within German territory war were actively going on. At every station, at either end of every bridge and tunnel, at every important cross road was a fully armed soldier; crowds of women and children leaned over the fences at every station; no lunches were put on for us; frequent unexpected changes of cars were made; trains were overcrowded and off schedule; men were conspicuously absent from fields and around the streets of the towns. Nevertheless we were unprepared for the stirring scenes that greeted us when we arrived, much belated, at ten o’clock at Heidelberg. Immense crowds thronged the station yard; bayonets glittered on all sides; neither porters nor cabs could be procured at any price; men were irritable but civil, if civilly addressed; confusion reigned. Our hotel was but two blocks distant, so we walked to it and, although the hour was late and the waiters gone, were served a light lunch by our courteous landlord. To our consternation we then learned that Germany and Russia were at war, that Germany was under military law and hence no letters could be mailed, no telegrams sent nor received not in the German language, that the entire active army and the first and second reserves had been summoned into service, that a financial panic was on and no letters of credit or traveler's checks were usable, that Americans had been given twenty-four hours to leave Germany, after which time passenger trains would be indefinitely cancelled. “Had we better get out?”
was asked the consul. "No, fly." was the response. Toward midnight five of us went back to the district around the station to see what was going on. The marvelous poise, the perfect order, the quietness of that immense German crowd is inefacebly imprinted on my mind. We stood in the street on the margin of the crowd which pressed close to the fence enclosing the tracks and watched the preparations for war with eager and yet awed interest. Squads of soldiers marched through the streets headed perhaps for the station, perhaps the barracks. Instantly the crowd would surge toward them, remove hats, cheer, then stand quietly while they passed on. Troop trains went off in an air of subdued enthusiasm. Bands of reservists, summoned from their work to war, clad in citizen's clothes with bundles or suit cases slung over their shoulders marched across the town singing "Die Wacht am Rhine" or "Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles." The mobile crowd drifted en masse toward each new band, doffed hats and cheered. Spying husband, son, brother or lover, women pressed forward—a hurried embrace and then a quiet withdrawal back into the crowd to weep. Scenes of pathos were everywhere, but always with dignity, self-restraint. Bitter hatred of Russia had been aroused by the announcement of her refusal to accept or aid arbitration although she had previously given every indication of being heartily in favor of it. Convinced that Russia had been foully treacherous, the spy mania flourished and Russians were arrested wholesale. A tall, pale-faced Russian clad in a conspicuous suit of white flannel, was escorted by an officer toward the baggage room which had been converted into a place of detention. The crowd surrounded him but allowed him to enter the examination room unmolested. Later he emerged alone and started to cross the street where we stood. Instantly he was spied and engulfed in the mob of which we became unwilling members. An officer dashed toward the Russian as he stood there irresolute, struck back those nearest and motioned to the Russian to leap into a passing automobile. The chauffeur put on full speed and disappeared into the black night followed by the laugh and cries of the mob. In a few moments another suspect was brought in. People stood on every available chair, box and on each other's shoulders to peer into the windows of the baggage room while the examination went on, but no one was disorderly. As a friend and I were returning to our room about one o'clock, a German woman accosted us, inquired if we were Americans and then burst into tears. Her husband and son had been called to arms; her sister's home was in Paris and she had started for it that day, and now for an indefinite time they could not communicate by letter or telegram; she herself was left alone to face the terrors of war. We went to our rooms fully realizing that a critical time had come for all Europe. Sleep was impossible for we were over weary from the day's hard journey, and although not at all alarmed over our own safety, too keyed up over the inevitable horrors of the impending war. All night long troops marched past in squads singing the national hymn or shouting "Hoch der Kaiser."

At six we were at the breakfast table endeavoring to drink coffee and eat rolls. We then learned that our train was the last to leave Switzerland until after mobilization was completed, that no money but gold or silver would be accepted, that we must abandon any thought of reaching London via a Belgian port and go to Holland at once in view of the probability of Holland's neutrality. Our portly German landlord proved a trump card in the way he produced a porter to cart our luggage down and personally saw to it that we were on the right spot to catch the train. We fairly fought our way into the coaches and our suit cases were shoved through a window to us. Even the corridors were packed and we were humbly grateful for standing room and counted ourselves fortunate that that standing room was before an open window. Such a medley of races as composed
that crowd—Hollanders summoned home; Germans going to join the regiments or seeking to get wives and children to the frontiers, dreading, they said, the horrors of a Russian invasion; English seeking to leave a country which threatened soon to be on hostile terms with them; Americans fleeing a land which might become a battlefield. We had purchased tickets for a boat trip down the Rhine but had to content ourselves with whirling past the glorious old castles, the wonderful views of hill and valley in a packed, sweltering hot train going at a terrific rate of speed. Not the medievalism of the valley held our thoughts but the certain suffering and ruin of modern warfare. At either end of every railroad tunnel were infantrymen. All quays and bridges were held by troops. The signal corps could be seen stretching wires and field artillery was being mounted. On high summits were groups of people looking skyward—was it for hostile aeroplanes? Station platforms were piled high with baggage but destitute of guards. Old men, cripples, subdued children, women with stoney faces stood listlessly in the village streets. Cologne was in utter confusion and it was impossible to find out when a train would leave for Holland or on what track. It was mid-afternoon and we had had neither food nor drink since early morning. Funds were limited owing to the impossibility of cashing checks, and the only available lunchroom, a little stand upon the platform, so a sandwich and a glass of beer (the only liquid procurable) constituted my meager repast. Sitting on my suit case upon the platform, hot, grimy, hungry, with excited, anxious people, scurrying in all directions, tearful leave takings of soldiers on every side, I glanced out of the smoky glass of the station yard and beheld the outlines of the wonderful Cologne cathedral which stands close beside the tracks, already converted into an aeroplane observatory. Could anything be more tantalizing than to know that was all I could ever behold of one building I had crossed the ocean to see? When the train finally arrived, corridor space was all that could be procured. From Cologne to the Holland border, "Alles aussteigen" was the ever recurring command. Anywhere, any time, the order was likely to come and everyone scrambled out lugging heavy baggage, sometimes to board another train, sometimes merely that our own might be searched for spies, bombs, or Germans fleeing military duty. At one railway junction we were told to transfer to another train half the size of the one we had alighted from. In an instant every compartment was taken, vestibules and corridors packed and doors held tightly to prevent others getting on. We succeeded in throwing on our baggage but could not get on ourselves. Hundreds were left, but when the other train had pulled out we were ordered to return to the one we had just left. For the first time that day I secured a seat. At Emmerich we were again hustled out for customs inspector. The other train had arrived and our baggage lay on the platform. Imagine hundreds hauling heavy suit cases, never intended to be carried by hand, trying to get into the customs office at the same time. I stood on the edge of that seething mass of humans loath to become a part of it, when a man, whom I suspected was an official, inquired if I was an American, and then, saying that I need not go through customs, picked up my baggage, carried it to a first class compartment and then demanded a tip. Being without money, I was forced to submit to his outburst of anger, but as I could not understand his invectives it was not as disagreeable as it might have been if delivered in English. The real purpose of this forced exodus had been to enable soldiers to search the train thoroughly for German newspapers, which were confiscated, for bombs, Russians and Germans. This compartment had but twice as many people as seats, so all were able to sit down part of the time. In it were some Hollanders and an American family, all delightful people and supplied with money. The latter meant that the rest of the journey I had
plenty of sandwiches and water for stops were long and frequent and my companions were generous. Upon reaching the great Rhine bridge we were held up two hours. The Dutch had mined the bridge that they might blow it up should any country attempt to ignore their neutrality, and it was necessary to disconnect the electric connections before we crossed. Inspectors came through and examined each compartment for matches, lighted cigars and Russian spies, and demanded from each a passport but accepted traveler's checks as sufficient identification. Then, although the heat was intense, our windows were closed tightly and we were forbidden to reopen them. A long train of inspectors then passed by to see that the order had been observed, and before we crossed the bridge a soldier caught onto the side of each coach to see that no window was opened. The bridge itself was heavily guarded by soldiers and we fairly crept across it. These precautions were taken that the planted dynamite might not be exploded by sparks from a match or cigar and to prevent any spy from deliberately blowing the bridge up by hurling a bomb. It was after one o'clock that night before we reached Amsterdam. Crowds thronged the platform and we were followed through the station to our taxi and there surrounded by a silent, staring mob. Even our driver seemed infected with the prevailing excitement and drove us at a mad rate across the city. We had telegraphed for accommodations, but the message was not delivered, and we arrived at two to find the hotel crowded. Too weary to eat, speak, or even remove the stains of travel, we tumbled into bed for the first sleep in forty-six hours, and did not arise until Sunday night, when we sat down to the first real meal since Thursday night. The hotel was run on the European plan and we were living upon credit, so in spite of a tempting menu we confined ourselves rigidly to meat, potatoes and vegetables. Sleep was impossible that night for all Amsterdam seemed to be on the streets and in an utterly demoralized condition. Laundry could not be done on credit, so Monday morning was spent peacefully washing out shirt waists and resting. At two while at lunch, came the sudden announcement from the American Consulate that steamers to England would shortly be cancelled, that the Germans were mining the North Sea and passage would be dangerous and that we must start at once for the Hook. Lunch was left unfinished, suitcases hurriedly packed with wet clothes and within twenty minutes we were speeding toward the station. As usual, the train was crowded and the only seats we could get were in a third class smoking compartment which was quickly filled even to the limit of its standing room with Holland soldiers, all smoking, and women. At Rotterdam we had a long wait, so ordered a steak, ate it and then paid for it in German silver. As we had nothing else the proprietor of the restaurant was obliged to accept it. We arrived at the Hook at nine that night and found that the boat which had a capacity of six hundred already had a thousand on board and soldiers stood at the gangplank with fixed bayonets to prevent more getting on. Some people behaved like maniacs and attempted to dash past the guards, one woman even attempting to grapple with four guards at one time. She won out, too. The boat sailed away at midnight leaving four hundred of us on the quay. We were told that a special boat was to be run about one o'clock, so we sat on our suitcases on the dock huddled close together for warmth until nearly three. By that time we felt convinced the boat officials had purposely lied to us to keep people from attempting to board the other boat. So we resorted to the floor and counters of the custom office in a vain attempt to get some rest. At four a boat was sighted. As more refugees had come in during the night, those who had been there some nine hours feared being left again unless near the gang plank when the boat docked. For
over four hours we stood on the quay, most of the time in a drenching rain, held within the rigid bounds by soldiers. Two boats came in at the same time at different docks, and no official would tell us which boat we should take nor when we should get on. It was after eight in the morning before we were allowed to embark. We were packed around the gang plank in an immovable mass of men, women, children and baggage. Then came the absurd order "Women first." In the endeavor of men to extricate themselves and baggage and withdraw from the gang plank a near panic resulted. Once in the boat we were given coffee free, a most welcome gift to drenched, chilled, exhausted beings. We thought we had had a hard time, but when we listened to the tales of other refugees, we knew our lot had been an easy one. The North Sea had been mined and although England and Germany were not actually at war until that evening, torpedo boats escorted us to Harwich. That harbor was mined and a formidable fleet of cruisers and destroyers was drawn up outside the harbor. Harwich was teeming with soldiers and her fortifications were fully manned.

We reached London at ten that night and found the banks and steamship offices closed for five days, no money procurable, the city overrun with stranded Americans, the streets packed with excited people. Within a few days the American committee was looking after the interests of the refugees, the Great Eastern Railway cashed checks for Americans in gold to the amount of five pounds and an issue of paper war currency relieved the money stringency. Sight seeing lost its charms for it was impossible to get away from thoughts and scenes of war. Procuring passage home became the chief concern. We had scooped at the Americans who had been so frantic for return passage that they accepted steerage. Late one evening we received word that our own steamship company had offered us steerage in exchange for our passage. At ten that night a friend and I crossed London to the home of a member of the American committee to know if it was really necessary that we accept such passage and received an emphatic affirmative answer. Another hurried packing of suit cases, another ride in a crowded train and we were in Liverpool before we had time to realize that this meant farewell to Europe we had planned so long on visiting and of which we had seen so little. The steamship officials had assured us we would be equipped with proper bedding, provided with good food and given privileges of first and second cabiners. Knowing the boat had far outsold its capacity, we invested in steamer chairs and took them in the taxi with us to the steerage dock. Liverpool stores open very late and as we were due to embark at nine in the morning the chairs and fruit were all with which we were able to provide ourselves. I doubt if the White Star steerage dock has ever before been packed with taxis conveying passengers to the hold. Hundreds were without tickets, having merely been sold permits to sail, for so great had been the crowds at the steamship offices that it was impossible to fill out tickets. Claiming that the high war insurance rates made it necessary, the company had raised all rates, steerage passage increasing from thirty dollars to fifty-five. Speculators bought up berths and disposed of them at high prices, five hundred to a thousand dollars a stateroom being paid by many. With several hundred others we early filed application for any vacancies in first or second cabin, but it was impossible to effect transfers, even though it was known that several rooms with accommodations for three or four held but one or two. The front and rear ends of the main deck, when unoccupied by machinery are used for steerage passengers and effectually cut off from the rest of the decks by heavy canvas. A few benches were the only seating accommodation provided. Several hundred who had not brought their chairs with them and could find no place on a bench, sat upon orange boxes or stood up. Over six hundred American citizens—from all walks of life—college professors,
Rhodes scholars, surgeons, delegates to the International Peace Conference, bankers, manufacturers, teachers, people of leisure, were intermixed with about the same numbers of regular immigrants. Bedlam was ever present on that deck, but when the Irish immigrants began jigging from morn to night to the rasping strains of a violin and three monotonous chords on an accordion, while a few yards away at the head of the staircase leading up from the steerage bar, a revivalist in stentorian tones preached perdition to all who hearkened not to him but particularly to the dancing Irish, when for three days rabid Protestants and Roman Catholics carried on such a heated discussion over a question of religious doctrine that it approached a free-for-all fight, tired nerves rebelled and the captain was petitioned to end the quarrel, the exhortation and the music. Sleeping quarters were down in the hold, and although we were fortunate in having a room for four instead of sleeping in a common bunk room, as several hundred did, night was misery. The bunks were narrow, unprovided with sheets or pillow cases, with mattresses and pillows closely resembling cobblestones. We were too close to the water to permit opening port holes except on a mirror sea, and as the ship was obliged to sail without lights at night to avoid capture by the Germans, no portholes in steerage were allowed open at night. Foul air, suffocating heat, fleas, rats, noise made sleep impossible, but we were driven off the deck to the hold by ten each night. Poor food, served on partially washed dishes in a hot, unclean, odoriferous dining room is not appetizing, and bread and water eaten on deck were much to be preferred, although ten days of such fare led us to speculation upon how long it would maintain life. Angels of mercy were numerous in the first and second cabins, and sandwiches, fruit, malted milk tablets, cookies were daily passed through the holes in the canvas screen. Ten days of physical discomfort are pleasant neither to recall nor read about, so enough of such details. We were a jolly little group boycotting absolutely all grumblers, made many delightful acquaintances, played cards, read, listened to tales of those whose experiences had been many fold more trying than ours and watched the horizon for German cruisers, not anxiously, just for amusement. For ten days we steamed full speed through fog and storm, on no known course, with lights out, convoyed by a British cruiser. No sound was ever so welcome as the wild cheering of a waiting crowd of two thousand, greeting the American refugees from the White Star pier.

—LUCIA HARRISON.

BACK AGAIN

(A Senior's Viewpoint.)

Same old trip to the same old town;
Same old little jaunt around;
Same old search for same old rooms;
Same old meals on boarding-house prunes;
Same old corner, same old street;
Same old chums that always meet;
Same old climb up the hill,
Same old Normal crowns it still;
Same old halls and same old stairs;
Same old Casey and the smile he wears;
Same old cram enrollment day;

Same old worry and delay;
Same old intervals, same old noise;
Same old girls and same old boys;
Same old juniors, same old clatter;
Same old classes, same old chatter;
Same old library and same old tune,
Same preserver of quiet in room;
Same old marks, same exams,
Same old boning and same old crams;
Of the same old things there is no end.
But we're glad to meet that "same old friend."

—R. R. JONES.
On Sunday, October 11, the faculty and students of Western Normal received the sad news of the sudden death of Miss Matie Lee Jones at Saugatuck, Mich. Miss Jones spent last year abroad, returning last July, but was unable to resume her position at the opening of the fall term because of ill health. Her friends, however, were not alarmed about her condition, and it was confidently expected by all that she would soon be with us once more. Indeed, her visit to Saugatuck was a pleasure trip, and the news of her untimely demise was as sudden as it was shocking to all.

The department of physical education for women was established in the fall of 1907 and Miss Jones installed as its head, since which time she has been its most efficient and inspiring leader. She brought to her work an enthusiasm that surmounted all difficulties, and a spirit of cheerful helpfulness that endeared her to all. The present fine condition of this department is the direct result of her purposeful planning and untiring devotion to her work. She was a splendid teacher and director—a natural leader of girls.

Miss Jones was a great favorite both in the school and outside. She was cheerful and high minded, exerting always an influence for good. Among her colleagues she was held in the highest esteem and affection. Her death has robbed the faculty of one of its best beloved and most progressive members, and by them and her other large circle of friends she will be greatly missed and most sincerely mourned.
THE 1914-15 RECORD.

THE Record is now going on five years of age. It is still the only literary child of Western Normal. For four years, two editors for two years each, have seen it through the measles, whooping-cough and colic and watched it cut its milk teeth. They have conscientiously coddled it by day and walked the floor with it by night. Now having brought it safely past the kindergarten stage, a new regime is to be inaugurated. This year there will be ten issues, and for each a brand new editor. The editor of the present number is the only one of this decemvirate who has heretofore rocked the cradle of the baby Record. 'Tis an alluring prospect that our readers have for this year. There will be nothing stereotyped about the magazine, for each new copy will make its own distinctive appeal. Who knows what Benetts, Danas, Greeleys and Pulitzers may be discovered! Mayhap a Hearst may be unearthed and, before the end of the year, screaming head-lines of red displace our present modest introductions. At any rate the entertainment will be cheap at the price, and whoever fails to get his money's worth must certainly have some cerebral lesion. In spite of the high cost of living and the tax on luxuries, the subscription price remains the same. A half a dollar pays the bill and brings you this thesaurus of wit and wisdom each month from October to July. Send in your orders early for you can not afford to miss a copy.

Reciprocity. We would most earnestly call the attention of the students of the Normal and of the Alumni to the list of our adver-
tisers. In this list will be found firms catering to your every need. From time to time you will have to part with some of your money to supply these needs. The firms advertising in the Record are representative in their respective lines and you may be sure of receiving courteous and honest treatment. On account of their support of the Record, our advertisers are entitled by all the rules of equity to the first call on your patronage when you go shopping. Make it a point to see that they get it. In which case they, you and we mutually receive benefit. You can still farther help us at no cost to yourselves by stating, when on a purchasing trip, that you are a Normal student and that you saw the firm’s advertisement in the Record.

Increase in Enrollment. A clearly manifest spirit of enthusiasm pervades Western Normal halls since the opening day of the fall term. Students and instructors alike rejoice over the marked increase in attendance. The enrollment a year ago was 670 and at that time the figures constituted a record for the fall term. At the close of the second week of the present term the attendance has reached 762, an increase of 92, or nearly 14 per cent over the previous high water mark. The superintendents of Michigan are demanding more trained teachers than the Normal Schools can supply, and it is consequently a justifiable source of satisfaction to the faculty to learn that the advantages of the Western Normal are becoming known to a larger constituency and a wider territory. The present enrollment, representing more than forty counties, is clear evidence that the Western Normal is now well established in the good opinion of its natural constituents, the citizens of Michigan.

The marked increase in attendance is due to several factors. Of these perhaps the most important and most direct in its effect is the cordial and enthusiastic advertising and promotion by the alumni and undergraduates of the opportunities and advantages offered in the Kalamazoo Normal School. A large number of undergraduates and alumni either brought or sent one or more students to Kalamazoo this fall.

The new Science Building and Normal Field, the new athletic ground, are unquestionably to be considered in explaining the large enrollment.

Fundamental factors to be given much weight are found in the skillful, enthusiastic teaching of the instructors, in the splendid social conditions that obtain in the school, and in the democratic spirit that pervades the Western Normal. Those advance agents, the alumni, are constantly recurring to these things.

An interesting factor in the growth of the Normal is found in the wide distribution of the alumni. Graduates in June and August, 1914, who were placed by the appointment committee, are teaching in 79 different cities and villages located in 38 different counties. This distribution does not include those who are teaching in rural schools or those who secure positions without assistance from the appointment committee.

Of the total number of students, two hundred and seventeen are men and five hundred fifty-five women.

An Opportunity. The student who thinks that all he gets out of a school comes from the classroom makes a very serious mistake. Very much that makes for culture can not be obtained from the leaves of a book or from an instructor, though he be as wise as Solomon. Every live school has numerous clubs of a literary, musical, dramatic, religious or social character, entirely outside of the regular curriculum, and yet full of promise for the student. They are run for and by the students, and in no small measure contribute to the breadth of his culture and his after-school success.

Western Normal has a number of these flourishing organizations, all of which are open to every student qualified to enter. There are no elaborate ceremonials of initiation, no selection of candidates on social, relig-
ious, racial or financial grounds. All one has to do is to intimate, ever so slightly, his intentions, and he is cordially welcomed and made to feel at home. The following list is appended as a guide. Each student, especially each new one, will do well to scan it carefully and, having done so, to select one or more of the organizations, as the theater of some of his extra-curriculum activities. The organizations now well established are the Amphyction, Normal Literary and Erosophian Societies, the Rural Seminar, the Y. W. C. A., the Hickey Debating Club, the Classical Club, the German Club, the Geographical Club, the Women's League and the Chorus. If the name of any organization is lacking, the editor apologizes for the oversight.

Talent Last year Western Normal to Let had its first experience with a Glee Club. On account of the pronounced hit made by this organization, this year there will be three, viz: the Senior Ladies, the Junior Ladies, and the Men's Glee clubs. Toward the close of the past season the latter club rendered several very acceptable programs at nearby towns. This year all the clubs plan similar trips.

All the clubs are under the direct supervision of the music department, which is a sufficient guarantee that the standard of their performances will be high. Any club or clubs will visit any town not too far away and give a performance for their expenses only. This is an excellent opportunity for any of our graduates who are getting up programs for entertainments, to secure a really meritorious attraction at a minimum cost. Address all inquiries to Professor Harper C. Maybee, Kalamazoo, Mich.

When the first game of football comes off make it your business to be there, if it is played in town. The team needs you and you need the team. Go to that top shelf in your closet and find poor old Enthusiasm, dust him off and give him a shine and take him with you. He needs an airing or he will go to seed. If you always stay away from the game you are left behind. Loyalty dies and your interest in your work lessens, though you think you are doing the right thing by staying at home to study. If you can't do it for the good of the team and the school, remember yourself. You need recreation and the game is the very thing, even though you do come home tired. If you do go, don't stand around and let the team do all the work. Work yourself! Yell a little! The team will be better off for it and so will you, so yell! Make yourself a part of the game. What if people do think you are crazy? You are, and it's good for you. The game isn't played every day, so don't lose your opportunity. It's too good to miss.

—SARA BULLOCK.

The Girl The girl who leaves home for school or to take a place among the great army of industrial workers finds herself in the midst of many confusing and conflicting problems that call for a tremendous adjustment on her part.

The home folks have made allowances for her shortcomings, the neighbors have understood her joys, her sorrows and have explained away her pranks, the very trees and garden spots in the old home town were friendly towards her.

Here she finds everything new and strange; no one seems to care or understand; she finds herself of little moment in the new situation; she broods upon it, grows homesick, can neither eat nor sleep, wonders why she ever came. Her well-ordered world is quite upset and she says "What good can come to me out of all this chaos?" for chaos it is—confusion and misunderstanding.

First, she must comprehend that there is no growth without some of this, and reconstruction always means an upheaval of the old before the new can take root. She has lived in a world of friendly consideration, now she stands upon neutral ground and her new world will be what she creates it.
Every girl is well-launched toward womanliness when she comprehends that the only way to solve this problem is in getting a right attitude toward this new experience; if she approaches it with the self-centered question “What are you going to do for me now that I am here?” she soon gets this answer: “We can do nothing unless you first show us what you are worth.”

The girl who brings to this new life an open mind, an open heart, a spirit of helpfulness and service has already invited and paved the way for future success. She it is who says “What may I do to serve best?” and in that moment the light breaks in upon her clouded vision and she finds the way.

The girl who succeeds best away from home is both considerate and painstaking, not only towards the specific work she has in hand, but towards people with whom she contacts. She closes doors softly, she trips lightly up the stairs, she is careful in her use of other people's property—the furniture in her room, the care of the bathroom. She values orderliness and cleanliness. Her own personal appearance is a large factor in her success; her hair is neatly and becomingly arranged, her dress is in keeping with her work, always simple, attractive and well made; her shoes are well cared for with no run-down heels, and her shipshapeness becomes an index to her character.

Into her life will come friends because she is a friend; into her life will come happiness, because she radiates happiness and good cheer; into her life will come work that is pleasing because she embodies service; into her life will come peace because she has found herself in harmony with self, with others and with God.

—LUCY GAGE.

Berkeley, Cal.

Unity in Organization. In schools where a variety of courses are offered, each of which concludes with graduation and some sort of diploma or certificate, there is danger of sensitiveness and inordinate rivalry between departments. It is suggested that such tendencies may be minimized by multiplying the serious and worth-while activities in the results of which a unified institutional pride may be taken.

A school paper, an annual book, the observation of anniversaries, the promotion of some local civic undertaking, an occasional great day of festival in which all unite, and outstanding research contributions which properly credit the school with scholars everywhere; these are some of the forms of unified action or, if not of action, at least of satisfaction, which are strong antidotes to factional development and the weakness sure to result.

Perhaps nothing is more reassuring as to the life of a normal school in so far as the public, and other educational institutions are concerned, than a piece of really co-operative activity which has been pushed to a worthy completion by the united work of the several departments of the school.

One of the best illustrations of the case in point, which has come to the attention of the Record, is that reported in an issue of last year of "The Normal Bulletin" of the Winona, Minn., normal school. The results of a thoroughgoing study of a specified group of young people, who had dropped out of the regular public school regime, are presented in interesting and instructive summaries.

A suitable and an available group of students for the proposed study were found in the winter short courses offered by one hundred Minnesota high schools, for these were pupils who in the main would not attend the regular school, and yet were entirely eligible so far as age was concerned. Those who attend are for the most part out of touch with school life; they parallel the ungraded classes of continuation or night schools in cities, and come to the short courses in the interim between the closing of the fall and the opening of the spring work.

The problem proposed was to learn something about these young people from a social, economic, educational, and personal standpoint. This general problem became, upon analysis.
six specific inquiries: 1. Distribution of pupils as to age and sex. 2. Family and home life. Place of residence, size of family, nationality, and economic condition. 3. Education. Amount of schooling previously received and reasons for leaving school. Ever attend college or ever expect to? 4. The short course. Subjects studied. Preference as to studies and reasons therefor. How does this different sort of school appeal to them: in what ways do they think it could be improved. 5. Vocation. What vocation do they expect to follow and are the choices matter of necessity or real choices? Relation of vocation chosen with father's vocation. Attitude toward farm life. 6. Personal. Their wishes, aspirations, attitudes towards life.

In carrying out the investigation the superintendent of each school was asked to submit and interpret to each student the thirty-six questions used in the inquiry. The replies were summarized and the results are clearly set forth in graphs, statistical tables, and in short paragraphs.

The presentation of findings of the investigation is not the purpose of this brief article. It is proposed that a piece of definite and interesting research work in education done by the faculty and students of a Normal school and authorized for publication by the administration of the school is an excellent means of stimulating institutional unity in action and of realizing the cumulative satisfactions of carefully organized group achievement.

MATIE LEE JONES.

Once again the hand of death has grasped among us and brought us face to face with the grim irony of existence. The shadows of life are never welcome, but when they come in the time of youth and promise, blasting hopes almost made real, we feel their gloom is blackest and their chill most cold. As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are the ways and thoughts of God higher than those of us, His children. We cannot understand the meaning of His ways nor catch the full significance of the first symbol of his many-lettered thought. We are but creatures of a day, and the only answer to our pathetic wherefore is the voiceless breathing of eternal silence.

Matie Lee Jones was one of us, not one among us. She loved her work; she loved her school and identified herself with its purposes and ideals. Unlike so many in this, our day, who ever see themselves writ large on every undertaking in which they join, she had the happy faculty of forgetting self in the larger circle in which she moved. There is a charm in simplicity, a nobleness in unselfish cooperation, a sublimity in social self-sacrifice, and these we feel were elements copiously mingled in her personality and character. She gave her undivided soul to the work and life in which she believed, and naught but appreciative welcome and acceptance could come to her as encouragement or reward.

As yet we cannot fully know her loss; only the passing of days and years can reveal the richness of her contribution and the far-reaching influence of her cheerful optimism. Another or others will follow, taking up the work she has left unfinished, and they in turn will do their work in their own way, making places for themselves. But there was only one Matie Lee Jones, and she is gone. Her memory will ever be cherished by those who knew her, and with her, as with all who live nobly, we feel her work lives after her.
SEVENTH GRADE NOTES.

The seventh grade last spring published and printed a school paper. This fall the present seventh grade decided to continue it. The composition classes of the grade have been busy the past week in writing stories suitable for publication in the first number.

Beginning with the fall term forty minutes a week is devoted to Current Events. Each child takes the "Current Events" and is also encouraged to bring in outside material. Care is exercised to select topics which appeal to the children and thus arouse a real interest in current topics.

In the reading classes the children are much interested in the "Dog of Flanders." As only one copy is used the children have a real incentive to so read that the others may enjoy the story.

The seventh grade girls are making a combination apron and work bag, involving basting, running, stitching and hemming. They will soon start on kimonas or night gowns for themselves.

TRAINING SCHOOL ASSEMBLIES.

The assemblies thus far this term have been very interesting and plans have been made for programs for the remainder of the term.

The program for Sept. 24 was given by the children of the first, fourth and fifth grades. The first grade dramatized a group of Mother Goose Rhymes. These were much appreciated by the children. John Waldo of the fifth grade drummed for us. We always consider it a treat to have John drum. The fourth grade dramatized "King John and the Abbot."

The program of Oct. 1 was given by the seventh and eighth grades. They gave us the causes of the present war and other current events. This was very well done and we certainly enjoyed it.

The program for Oct. 8 was interesting summer experiences given by one child from each grade. Through these experiences we went to St. Louis and Washington, saw a demonstration at a life-saving station and other things equally as interesting.

Oct. 15 we had a treat when Miss Forncrook told us stories and Mrs. Davis sang for us. The program for Oct. 22 was in charge of the Kindergarten. Oct. 28 was our Hallowe'en program. Since October is the month in which James Whitcomb Riley was born and because he is the children's poet and has given them a number of poems in keeping with Hallowe'en we are weaving a number of these into a little play for this program. The poems to be used are: "The Raggedy Man," "'Eizabeth Ann," "Fool-youngsters," "Nine Little Goblins," "The Funniest Thing in the World," "Bumble Bee," "Old Tramp," "Naughty Claude," "Orphan Annie," "The Night Wind" and "The Duel." All of these are Riley's poems except the last two. With our Hallowe'en songs and witches' dance we expect to have an interesting program.

Nov. 5 the program will be the planning for collecting toys to be given to the poor children of the city at Christmas time. Nov. 12 the program is in charge of the Physical Training and Music Departments of the Normal. Nov. 19 the fourth grade has charge
and Nov. 25 is our Thanksgiving pro-
gram. For this the plans are not, as
yet, definitely made.

PRACTICE STUDENTS’ TEA.

The Practice Students’ Tea is now
one of the most pleasant traditions of
the social life of our Training School.
The third Thursday of every term is
set apart for this delightful occasion.
The students have these parties in
charge and plan a little informal pro-
garm sure to set free the “get-to-
gether spirit.” Coffee and cakes were
served at the first one of the year,
Oct. 8, and then followed a number
of clever group stunts into which fac-
ulty and students entered with joyous
abandon. Later Mr. Ralph Bloem
added to the pleasure of all by singing
two solos. Miss Lucile Worden also
played delightfully on the violin. She
was accompanied by her sister, Miss
Louise Worden.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE
GRADES.

Physical examinations under the di-
rection of Miss Guiot, supervisor of
physical training in the Training
School, have been completed in all the
grades of the Training School. The
results are very satisfactory, gains be-
ing shown on all lines of work. The
correction work has been especially
successful. Many curvatures have en-
tirely disappeared. Parents are be-
ing to appreciate more fully the
worth of this department.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

For the convenience of visiting
teachers the Training School will
conduct regular classes on Wednes-
day, October twenty-eighth, and the
supervisors of the grades may be ob-
served throughout the day. There
will be an exhibit of pupils’ work in
manual training, domestic art, bas-
ekery, and drawing. In each room
will also be found sets of composi-
tions and other types of written work.
As the Training School is a model
building for the purpose intended, it
will be interesting to note its general
arrangement and equipment.

Attention is also called to the in-
teresting and suggestive assembly
program given under “Assemblies” in
this number. This program will be
given Wednesday, October 28, at ten
o’clock in the Training building ro-
tunda. Visitors are welcome.

KINDERGARTEN GIRLS’ “WEENIE ROAST.”

The senior class of the Kindergarten
department, desiring to welcome
and to become better acquainted with
the members of the junior class, pre-
sented each one of them with a most
attractive invitation to a “Weenie”
roast for October the first. The invi-
tation was concealed within a milk-
weed pod, to which had been tied with
red raffia a small spray of bitter-sweet
berries. Meeting at four o’clock in the
rotunda of the Training School build-
ing, each senior took a junior for a
partner and accompanied by Miss
Harrington, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs.
Buckingham, they all tramped to
Wattles’ Glen. A huge bon-fire was
built in an open place in the glen and
the “weenie” roast was enjoyed.
Games were played until dusk when
the members of both classes jour-
neyed home together feeling much
better acquainted with each other.

GRADE TWO.

The children in Grade Two are hav-
ing an interesting time in their Nature
Study, identifying the trees on the
campus and around their homes. As
each tree is studied, leaves are gath-
ered and pressed. These are to be
classified and preserved in books
which the children have made in their
construction period. The covers have
been decorated under the direction of
Miss Judson in the Art period.

Teacher: “What is a mountain-
cr?”
Pupil: “I think I know. It’s a
piece of land which sticks out from a
mountain and looks like an ear.”

GRADE THREE.

Bulb planting is one of the activi-
ties of this grade. Each child will
plant his own tulip bulb in a pot and then all the pots will be put in a trench. The out-of-door trenches were found better than cellars. Last year the trenches were open in early January. The bulbs were in bloom before Easter vacation.

The annual trip to the flour mill has been made. Much material for nature study was gathered.

For easy reading the classes are enjoying Horace Mann's Introductory Second Grade readers.

The Unit poems have been distributed. Booklets are being made to hold the same. The children prize these collections very highly.

Every seat in Grade Three is taken, an extra one being in use.

FOURTH GRADE.

The children are enjoying their new reader, Fifty Famous Stories, very much.

"Alice in Wonderland" is furnishing a great deal of material for dramatization and illustration. The pictures of the different characters that appeared in the October Ladies' Home Journal are being used in connection with the story.

The Nature Study classes are making posters and booklets in connection with their study of nuts of commerce.

Tuesday morning, Oct. 6, the third grade furnished a very interesting opening exercise for the fourth grade. We hope they may come again soon.

The children have been making burlap bags for their gymnasium shoes, using the basting, running and back stitches, as well as the cross stitch for ornamentation. Bean bags will be their next problem.

The football season at Western Normal opened very auspiciously on September 22, with more than thirty candidates out for the team. Since that time many more candidates have been added to the large list. Coach William Spaulding has very few members of the last year championship team back in school. Captain Anderson, Hellburg, Killean, McIntosh, and Corbat are the only members of last year's team returning to school. But these are men of a high grade and great things are expected of them this year. Already this quintet has shown in the first game with the Battle Creek Training School that they are even better than last year. Anderson and Hellberg have made a strong pair both offensively and defensively in the line. Hellberg is probably the best center in accurate passing of the ball in the state. Captain Anderson is in every play and few gains are made through his opposition by the opposing team.

Killean is playing on the end this year and has shown excellent judgment in breaking up opponents' plays and in handling the forward pass. Behind the line McIntosh and Corbat are playing with the spirit that wins. The former is proving an exceptionally heady general and is a deadly tackler and blocker. The latter is skirting the ends with his old time speed, and besides being a terror on defense is booting the ball with great distance and accuracy. He has been dropping the pigskin with unusual frequency between the goal posts both from drop-kick and placement. So far his percentage has been 1000 in this department of the game.
In addition to the nucleus left from last year’s team, a large squad of new material has entered to try for the team. Among these are McKay, McCafferty, East, Peach, Thomas, Welden, Hyames, Yeakey, Bek, Possi, Nyland, Brumm, Barnett, Austin, Slocum, Holmes, Plough, Crosby, Castlemant, Fisher and others. Of these McCafferty was a sub-guard on last year’s team. Thus far he has done well as a regular, and with a better knowledge of the game he will make a good man. McKay at left tackle is a fixture. He is a worker every minute, and is in the play every minute. A great reputation is in store for him by the end of the season. The right tackle position is being taken care of by Peach, and by the way he is cavorting about that side of the line, he bids fair to be one literally and figuratively. Coach Spaulding is particularly well pleased with the manner in which this fellow is disposing of his opponent. On the right end of the line East, a graduate of Plainwell High School, is playing a wonderful defensive game, and with a little more practice in handling the forward pass will be equally as good an offensive player. His defensive work has been so good that Coach Spaulding has given him a trial at guard while Captain Anderson is out of the line up on account of an injured leg. Back of the line there seems to be a wealth of material. Yeakey, from the Otsego High School, has shown up very well. With a better knowledge of the defensive play against the forward pass, he will be one of the best backfield men in the state. He is fast around the ends, picks his openings well, and hits his opponents like a battering ram. He has been playing for the present in the position of left halfback. Several men have been tried at the other half. Among these are Bek, Possi and Brumm have been having a fight for the place. All these are good men. If Possi comes out regularly he will no doubt land a regular berth. He is strong and fearless in his plunging, but is not quite fast enough to work with the fastest backfield. Once he gets under headway, he is hard to stop, and gains speed as he goes. But he is hardly quick enough in starting at present. However, he will undoubtedly make a good man for the line on account of his "pep" and drive. Bek is fast and is improving every day. He is a good defensive player, a very essential person in a strong backfield. Brumm will make a good utility man and will hit the opponents’ line for good gains. Thomas, a general utility man, will be in every game. He can play in any position, and as a receiver of the forward pass he has no superior on the team. He is strong on both offense and defense. Nyland, who has played in the backfield of the second team, is showing up well, and will probably be on the regular team in most of the games. Welden from Illinois is small, but one of the best tacklers, and though light in weight goes through the line and around the ends with great success. Hyames, who has been playing quarterback in practice and who was injured in the early part of the season, looks like one of the best quarters on the squad. McIntosh and he are both handling the team well, and it seems a toss-up which will play at the position. As McIntosh is a good half as well, he may be shifted to that position to allow Hyames a chance to run the team. He is heady and keeps the team on the go every minute of the game.

Besides the above mentioned players, there are several others who are still in the fighting for positions on the first team, and any other year would surely be there. Among these are Barnett, Holmes, Slocum, Crosby, Hampton and Dunlap. Lackey, who looked good, quit.

On the whole, the prospects for this year’s team look excellent, and if not handicapped by injuries or other unforeseen conditions, Coach Spaulding will turn out another championship team. Coach Spaulding is being assisted by Coach Herbert Reed of the University of Michigan, and those who know the latter believe it is hard to find a better assistant in coaching a football team.
On Friday, Oct. 2, the exponents of manly force and vigor from the Physical Training School in Battle Creek came over to pastime with our pig-skin neophytes on the Normal field. It was the opening joust of the local season and a good crowd turned out to lamp the contest. "Twas a fine day for the maturing of corn and late potatoes, but somewhat warm for the strenuities of Rugby. The contest was staged on the skating rink department of Normal field, and the mosquito fleet was much in evidence. This and the early season form of the players accounted in large measure for the scratchiness of the contest. The wild efforts to dispossess thirsty anopheles or massacre lunching stegomias rather than tend to lower the technique of the attack, however much they may add to the hilarity of the occasion.

On the whole the game was a very satisfactory one. On offensive our boys showed up to better advantage than on defensive, though there was nothing here that will not be corrected by a little more work. The attack was spirited and well directed and the opposition was unable to stop it consistently. McIntosh at quarter ran the team well and several good forward passes were pulled off. Welden, during the third quarter, got a taste of big league stuff in this position and showed excellent form and judgment. The line men were great on offensive, and with a little more pounding will prove stalwart defenders of the home goal. Hellberg at center snapped the ball clean and true. Yeakey at left half was a tower of strength and was always good for gains. Killean at right end did some fancy work at the receiving end of forward passes.

The Physical Training boys played a good, clean game, but showed lack of practice. They have good material though and will improve as the season progresses. The game was free from roughness and the officials had an easy time.

The game was called at the end of four quarters of 12 minutes each to give the athletes a chance to swallow their tongues and cool off. It was the hottest football game ever seen hereabouts. Anderson was the only man hurt and he will be out of the Olivet game.

At the finish the score stood: Normals, 36; Training School, 0.

The line-up:

Normal. B. C. T. S.
Killean I.E. Kennedy
McKay L.T. Blakeslee
Anderson L.G. Jones
Nyland
Hellberg C. Brennen
Peach, East R.T. Flannery
East, Thomas R.E. Hansen
McIntosh Q.B. Steele
Welden
Corbat, Bek R.H. Harrison
Yeakey L.H. Theosin
Possi, Burman F.B. Johnson

The Olivet game, Saturday, Oct. 10.

W. S. N. S., 3; Olivet, 0.

Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah!
Olivet, you bet.
Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah!
Olivet, very wet.
Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah!
Olivet, well met.
3—0.

Since football became an institution at the Normal, we have been meeting the teams of the M. I. A. A. By the close of the 1913 season we had been successful in one or more of the games played with each one of the colleges in this group that we had met, with one exception. Up to that time Dr. Lancaster's Congregationalists had been too hard a nut for us to crack. They had steam-rolled us and flattened us out to their heart's content.

But the trodden worm at length turns, and as Saturday, Oct. 10, was a good day for vermiform contortions we decided to turn, and turn we did, and now as a consequence have made our list of scalps complete. During all the fall the country had been as dry as a bone, but on this day the Water God sent General Humidity into action with a full load of his freshly distilled product. During the forenoon he made his deliveries intermittently, but for a half hour before the game, he turned the spiggot
wide open and knocked out the bung. The result was a field, heavy, soggy and slow, and in parts even mirey. During most of the contest, however, he was generous and it was only during the last quarter that a slight sprinkle occurred. We were, in any event, in pretty good shape, for Coach Spaulding had thoughtfully provided his team with a "Mackintosh" when he sent them on the field, and this proved amply sufficient to protect them from disaster.

All things considered, there was a pretty good crowd out and a fair amount of enthusiasm displayed, though an increase in either would have wrought hardship to none. Those who were there have the satisfaction of knowing that they saw one of the best and closest games ever fought on a local gridiron. Those who stayed away have the satisfaction, in their turn, of knowing that they missed something worth going far to see.

The game started with Olivet dos a dos to Eames' race and the Normals vice versa to Michigan avenue. Shortly after 3 p.m. Olivet kicked off and the historic contest was on. By hard bucks and forward passes Normal soon had the ball within Olivet's 30 yard line. Here McIntosh showed that his occiput encloses some good gray matter. The signal was called for a field goal kick. A great silence fell on the crowd as the players disposed themselves. Swift and true came the pass from Hellberg to the kneeling McIntosh. Deftly the latter poised the ball and as it touched the ground, smiling Louis de Corbat deliberate^ kicked it just abaft its equater. With the impact of his trusty toe, the soggy ball, as if instinct with life, jumped from the oozy ground and describing a graceful parabola sailed straight and true over the cross bar for the first, last and only score of the game. Then the brooding silence was broken by a mighty huzza that fairly started the rivets in the Science building high on the hill beyond. Soon after time was called.

In the second quarter on bucks and forward passes we rapidly advanced the ball, the last pass taking it nearly to Olivet's goal line. However, one of the argus-eyed arbiters noticed some Normal mop of hair a quarter of an inch off side when the ball was passed and so called it back.

In the third quarter, we again had the ball right down on Olivet's goal line, but unfortunately in a regular quagmire. Here strategy would have seemed to call for a run on our right side to reach firmer ground, but the battle was fought out in the mud, and as our heavy siege guns were hopelessly mired the ball went over on downs. The battle here was fast and furious and at one time threatened to become sanguinary, but the amenities of the occasion were finally observed.

Nothing particular happened during the fourth period. Barring a fluke, it was evident that Olivet could not score, and while it was a whale of a game, flukes were not in evidence. And so the game ended 3 to 0 in our favor, with everybody satisfied except a few Congregationalists. As the result, however, was a matter of fact and not of doctrine it is hard to see why they should not have been pleased also—pleased that the score was not larger.

The score aside, the game was a great satisfaction to all Normal adherents. There was some question as to how the line would comport itself in a real game. There is none now. They were the masters of their opponents man for man in every stage of the fierce encounter. They were great on defense and lightning fast on offense. They had the jump on the enemy, made great holes in their line and broke through and spoiled their plays with an abandon that was a delight. The tackling on our part was superb. The man carrying the ball for Olivet usually came to earth under five or six of our tacklers. The much touted Springer failed to exhibit his speed, for the very good reason that he never got a start. The line bucks were sweet to see and the fancy stuff well executed.

McIntosh ran the team in excellent shape and showed good generalship. The Macs were much in evidence and lived up to their Celtic fame. Killean
was all over the field raging like a Berserker. Yeakey carried the ball for good gains and was always in the game. Corbat's Gallic smile illuminated the murkiness of the day as he flashed hither and yon on his career of conquest. And then there was a full-blown Peach without spot or blemish who certainly looked good enough to eat; and a Thomas, not a descendant of the "doubting" one, but a positive, forceful, achieving youth, and—but say, it would take a ream of paper to tell the virtues of each of these heroes. In a word, they are all all right.

Some carping critic may say that on a dry field the result might have been different. Nay, nay, gentle reader. We would have eaten up speed and on a dry field would have run circles around the enemy. We had speed to burn and couldn't use it.

Olivet played a good game but never threatened our goal during the whole session. We had the edge in every department and were never forced to deliver our last punch. The best team won.

In conclusion, a word to the back field. When the enemy punts, get far enough back to take the ball coming in. Chasing it after it has passed over head is a dangerous business.

Kennedy of Chicago and Bennett of Michigan were the chief officials and did their work well.

Line up and summary:

Olivet W. S. N.
Champion L. E. Killean
Updyke T. L. McKay
McCillop L. G. McCafferty
Coulter, captain C. Hellberg
Bevins R. G. East
Holliday R. T. Peach
Barker R. E. Thomas
Springer Q. B. McIntosh
Hull L. H. Yeakey
Butler R. H. Bek
Abbott F. B. Corbat

Score by quarters:

Olivet 0 0 0 0—0
Western State Normal 3 0 0 3


This year there is a second string team and a high school aggregation. The second team played at Plainwell Saturday, Sept. 26, and were beaten by that snappy bunch 14 to 7. As they had been together but three days the defeat was not to be wondered at.

On Saturday, Oct. 3, this team gave a good account of themselves at Hastings, beating the local high school team 75 to 0.

With a little more conditioning they will make a good eleven. The team is composed of: Crosby, r. e.; Plough, r. t.; Thomas, r. g.; Barnett, c.; Fisher, l. g.; Bambro, l. t.; Dunlap, Castleman, l. e.; Welden, q.; Stocum, l. h.; Nyland, r. h.; Brumm, f.

The high school department also promises to put a full-fledged team on the field. The following have reported for work: Kingsley, King, Simpson, Vosburg, Shirley, Kline, Momany, Mulder, Sooy, Russell, Middlebush, Smith, Swan, Boland, Naylor, Beckley.

THE NORMAL FIELD.

During the summer steady progress has been made in improving the new athletic field purchased a year ago from Mr. I. N. Wattles. Many of the readers of the Record will remember that the new field covers more than thirteen acres of usable ground lying between the Michigan Central railroad and the Eames millrace just across Oakland Drive from the Normal campus.

All but three acres at the north end of the field has been graded, tile drained, fertilized and seeded. In addition a wide ditch has been dug along the entire west side of the field from south to north, giving an outlet to the surplus waters of Arcadia creek. These improvements have cost approximately $3,000.00. The baseball diamond has been constructed toward the south end of the field and a quarter-mile running track is now building. The track will be 21 feet in width on the sides, nar-
rowing at the ends to 12 feet. The excavating of the track to a uniform depth of fourteen inches has been completed and this will be filled during the fall and winter with a special track preparation of coarse cinders, sifted cinders, and loam. It is planned to have the track ready for use at the opening of the spring term. The north end of the field, commonly known as Root's pond, has been converted into a temporary football gridiron where all of the local games will be played this fall. The final location of the main football field will be inside of the running track, similar to the arrangement at Ferry Field.

Students, alumni, faculty and outside friends are all contributing generously toward the Athletic field. As stated above, improvements already made on the field have cost about $3,000 and interest charges of $420 on the $7,000 loan have been paid. Additional expenditures to be made this fall and winter will approximate $1,000. Up to the present time nearly $4,000 in cash has been contributed. Students, alumni, instructors, and friends of the school have given freely and additional amounts have been secured from entertainments and the surplus from the store. Several thousand dollars in addition have been pledged and it is now a certainty that the entire sum of $16,000 needed to pay the purchase debt on the field of $7,000 and to provide initial improvements costing $9,000, will be raised without difficulty. A detailed statement of all receipts will be given in the November Record.

NEWS ARTICLES

WESTERN STATE NORMAL AND THE STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

This year the State Teachers' Association convenes at Kalamazoo October 28-30. It is a great event for the city and the Western State Normal. Every alumnus should make an especial effort to be on hand. Register early at our downtown headquarters in the Burdick Hotel Arcade and at our campus headquarters in the main building, and plan to attend the reunion Thursday, Oct. 29, at five o'clock p.m. in the Gymnasium. A record attendance and a bully good time is assured. Make your reservations early.

The Normal School will be well represented in the proceedings of the convention. Mr. Everett, our new professor of mathematics, is general secretary and is a busy man these days. Several members of the faculty are chairmen of local committees of arrangement and are putting forth much effort to insure smooth running of things locally.

The School is well represented on the various programs. Miss Goldsworthy is chairman of the Art Section, Miss Zimmerman of the Modern Language Section, and Dr. Harvey of the Michigan Nature Study and School Garden Section, of which Mrs. Lou I. Siegler is secretary. Miss Ruth Mosher is secretary of the County Commissioners Section, and Miss Forncrook of the Drama League. Miss Ida L. Shaffer presents a paper before the Manual Training Section. Mr. Maybee conducts the Kalamazoo-Normal Festival chorus in the Hymn of Praise which will be rendered at each of the concerts. Mr. Henderson will render several organ preludes and the Men's Glee Club will sing at one of the general sessions. Miss Forncrook directs an Indian pageant given by students of the Normal on the new Athletic field. In all W. S. N. S. will be splendidly represented in the convention activities.

The significance of these meetings to the interests of the Western State Normal is apparent, and every one should be back to help the good work along. You will want to see the new Science Hall which is well along in construction, renew old acquaintances and imbibe again some of the W. S. N. S. spirit. Everybody is coming.
Hallowe'en!
Novelties and Favors

Table Decorations for parties and suppers, in a splendid assortment of fancy and novel designs. Invitation and Menu Cards.

Masks for Masqueraders. All fairly priced.

Men! Your Furnishings are here—just what you want.

Sweaters for Young Men and Women
In many grades—moderately priced.

GILMORE BROTHERS
So. Burdick St.

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Try our Swiss HAND LAUNDRY Department

Up to date SHOE REPAIRING Dept.

Attractive Footwear
The out-of-the-ordinary kind, with tone and individuality

WALK-OVER SHOES
Prices
$3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00
For Men and Women

AT
The Bell Shoe House
124 E. Main St.
LOUIS ISENBERG, Proprietor
A SURPRISE.

Yes, we are always looking for something different, something new, a change. We are to have it during the State Teachers' meeting. It will be in the form of an Indian scene holding true to Indian life; and all the participants will be there in their glory and war paint. Nothing could be more interesting than the re-living of real Indian life. There will be joy for all. Nevertheless, back of the joy there is a little hard work, consisting of the making of arrangements, the appointing of committees, and not the least, so far as effort is concerned, comes the making or composing of the scene. The real meaning or purpose of this scene is to aid teachers in making use, in a dramatic way, of historical incidents, and also to give a real happy time to everyone. It is not done to advertise or to display our ability, but only to lead to an understanding and appreciation of the possibilities of real "doing" open to us all as teachers.

KATHERYN SMOOL.

Special Extra.

The Hillsdale College football team will be with us on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31. Plan to stay over and see the W. S. N. S., 1915 model, self-starter, eleven cylinder machine in action. It has Cameron anti-skid tires, Spaulding patent never-miss spark plug, Waldo right and left-hand drive, extra powerful shock producers and a strictly water-cooled engine.

THE SCIENCE BUILDING.

The Science building is now taking on substance and form. After wearisome delays, real progress is apparent. The walls are up, the cornices attached and the framework for the roof in position. Soon the lid will be clamped down and the exterior finished.

Surmounting the hilltop and dominating the western outlook it presents, both a dignified and an attractive appearance. Returning alumni will rejoice to see it. Ere the Ides of March roll by we hope to see it finished and in use.
THE HEATING PLANT.

Active work is now in progress on the Normal's thermal unit. It nestles close against the sandbank below the Science building. It is hoped that the erection of this building will go forward swiftly and surely.

MODERN LANGUAGE SECTION
OF THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,

Teachers of modern language throughout the state will welcome the formation of a Modern Language section in connection with the State Teachers' Association, which meets in Kalamazoo on October 29th and 30th. The meeting of the section is to be held in the rotunda of the Western Normal Training School, and is in charge of Miss Elizabeth Zimmerman as chairman. Fraeulein Elizabeth Kadelbach, of Berlin, who for many years conducted a small private school for American girls in that city, and has had some years' experience in American schools, will give a talk on her work with American girls in Germany. Professor E. W. Bagster-Collins, associate professor of German in Columbia University, and author of a book on methods "German in Secondary Schools," and a text-book, "First Book in German," will give the address of the afternoon on "Modern Language Instruction in Secondary Schools." Professor Bagster-Collins is preeminently qualified to speak on this subject, as he has made a special study of modern language instruction in America and Germany, has been associated with Prof. M. Walter of the "Musterschule" at Frankfurt-on-Main, and has applied the principles which he advocates in his book on methods in a "Beginners' German Book." There will follow the address, five-minute talks by members of the association on various phases of the subject under discussion, which it is hoped will lead to a very general discussion of the problems which every teacher meets in her classroom work. A short business meeting will follow in which a permanent organization should be affected and officers elected for the

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coming year. After the meeting all present are invited to attend an informal tea to meet Professor Bagster-Collins personally. A cordial invitation is extended to all teachers to attend the meeting.

NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Reinhold spoke before the Grand Rapids Ladies' Library Society Saturday, October 10, on the subject of "Psychology and Life."

The total attendance during the summer term of 1914 was 810 and 45 counties in Michigan were represented in these figures. There were several students from out of the state, including Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio and South Dakota.

At the close of the third week of school this fall an unusual gain in student attendance was shown over that of any previous fall term. There were 765 students enrolled, not including eight who registered and later found it necessary for them to withdraw for various reasons. Of this number 219 are boys, approximately 75 more than during last fall term. There are about 45 counties represented in these enrollment figures and a few students are in attendance from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

There are many changes on the faculty this year. Dr. B. L. Jones of the English faculty is away for the year and has entered Harvard University for work toward a doctorate. Miss Lucy Gage, director of kindergarten work in the Normal, entered Berkeley University, California, and is now in Oklahoma City, Okla., called there by the illness of her father. Miss Florence Murphy, a graduate of the University of Michigan, is assisting in the English department in Dr. Jones' absence, and Miss Evalina Harrington of Teachers' College, New York, is in charge of the kindergarten work for the year. Other new members of the faculty are as follows: Miss Fannie L. Ballou, Training School; Mrs.
J. E. Biscomb, High School Department; Arthur E. Bowen, Manual Training; Mrs. Minnie M. Campbell, Training School; Mrs. Carrie Briggs Chappell, Domestic Science; Miss Alice Edith Clark, Domestic Art; Mrs. Bertha Shean Davis, Assistant in Music; Miss Susie M. Ellett, Rural Observation School; Prof. John P. Everett, Mathematics; H. P. Greenwall, Penmanship; Miss Germaine Guiot, Physical Education; Mr. Glenn Henderson, Music; Miss Rose Netzorg, Art; and J. A. Petrie, Rural School Department.

The annual reception of the faculty to the students of the Normal Friday evening, September 25, furnished one of the most brilliant events the social calendar of the school has ever known. Approximately 700 people were received during the evening, the receiving line including President and Mrs. Waldo and the new members of the faculty. Fischer's orchestra played a delightful program during the evening and a grand march, led by Miss Frost and Dr. Harvey of the faculty, made a most beautiful scene, nearly every one present participating in it. Gorgeous autumn effects were obtained by the decorating committee with the use of colored foliage and bitter sweet, and in the center of the gymnasium was a bank of palms and ferns. A brief program was presented. Mr. Maybee furnishing two enjoyable vocal numbers, Miss Frost two delightful dances and the Misses Lucile and Louise Worden, students in the Normal, two beautiful violin and piano selections. During the evening refreshments of ice cream and cake were served in the halls by young women of the Domestic Science department. The evening was one of unusual enjoyment for the large number present and served to introduce faculty and students.

Dr. Ernest Burnham has been asked to contribute an article on "Training of Rural Teachers" for the November issue of the Wisconsin Normal School Bulletin.
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The Hon. W. J. McComb of Albion and the Hon. Frank Cody of Detroit, president and vice-president, respectively of the State Board of Education, visited the Normal on Tuesday, September 29. They were in the city for the State Republican convention.

A fine increase in the enrollment in the Advanced Rural School Course is shown this year. There are 35 members of the class against 19 in last year's class. The students in this course are all high school graduates.

A French class has been organized in the Normal with Mrs. J. C. Hockenberry in charge.

Dr. L. H. Harvey addressed the State Medical Society in Lansing Friday, Sept. 11.

The marriage of Harry Day, a graduate of the class of 1913, now principal at Hopkins, to Miss Glenn Van Middlesworth took place this summer. Mr. and Mrs. Day attended the faculty reception to the students the opening week of school.

Mrs. Hildred Hanson Hostetter, formerly of the music faculty of the Normal, is now residing at 715 Forest avenue, Oak, Park, Illinois.

Two of the speakers for the 1915 Rural School Progress program have been engaged. Prof. Zebulon Judd of the University of North Carolina, and Mrs. Marie Turner Harvey of Kirksville, Mo., whose work along rural educational lines has been the subject of an article in the Outlook, will be the principal speakers of this annual occasion. Both are recognized authorities in rural progress work.

Miss Florence Pray, formerly head of the department of Domestic Science in the Normal, recently visited in the city and was guest of honor at an informal afternoon tea given by Mrs. H. H. Tashjian and Miss Goodrich at the former's home. She is now residing in Harrisburg, Pa.
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4. The Training School building is one of the best equipped in the country. It is regarded by educational authorities as a model.

5. The largest Normal School gymnasium in the "Old Northwest" Territory. The floor measures 119 feet by 68 feet. Running track, swimming pool, shower baths, lockers.

6. Fine new athletic field of over 13 acres. Will include two football grids, two baseball diamonds, running track, hockey field, tennis courts.

7. Graduates in demand. Now teaching in 33 states and in every section of Michigan. Eighty cities and villages engaged members of the last senior class for 1914-15. Nine members of this class went to Detroit, five to Iron Mountain, five to Battle Creek, six to Grand Rapids, nine to Holland and five to Flint.

8. Young men who have completed the life certificate course receive from $700 to $1000 the first year (one member of present senior class has been engaged at $1200). 65 graduates of the Western Normal are now holding important administrative positions in Michigan, including superintendencies, principalships, county normal directorships, and county commissionerships.

9. Manual Training. The Western Normal is the only Normal School in Michigan granting a special manual training certificate. Graduates of this department are teaching in twenty-two cities in Michigan and in fourteen states outside of Michigan.

10. Graduates of the Normal School complete the A. B. course at Ann Arbor in two years. Twenty-five former Western Normal students are now in residence at the University. Three Western Normal graduates of recent years who have completed the A. B. course at Ann Arbor are receiving an average salary of more than $2000 this year.

Winter term begins January 4, 1915.

Spring term begins April 5, 1915.

For catalog address Secretary,

WESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
Kalamazoo, Mich.