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VOL. V

NO. 1

THE KODAK

OCTOBER, 1898.

Dedicated to the Class of '95

Published in the Interest of

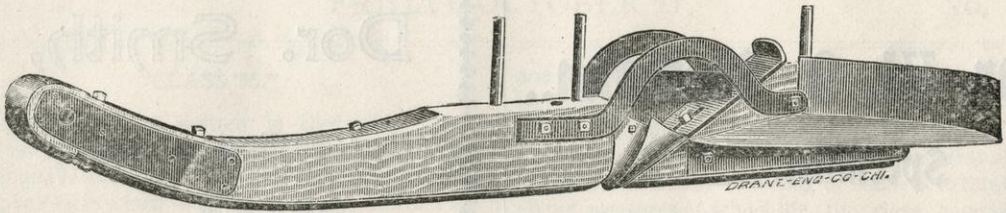
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BY THE

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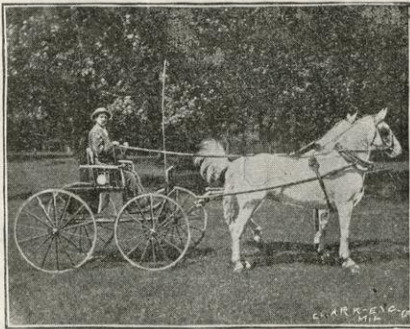
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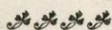
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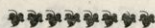
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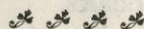
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THE * KODAK.

VOL. V.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 21.

NO. 1.

"CLASS '95."

"All history, whether written in chronicles or preserved in the traditions of nations, is a strange mixture of truth and falsehood; of facts which men would fain forget, and facts which they cherish with pride and are glad to hand down to nations yet unborn."

When the writer of this article rashly promised to become responsible for the faithful portrayal of the history of the 'class of '95' up to date, he reckoned little on the consequences. He found out, alas, that much would have to be left to the department of fiction. The time was too short for opening a correspondence with all, so that this record will be somewhat incomplete.

The majority of the class of '95 entered the High school in 1891 in the old building. As freshmen they were noted for their respect for the wisdom of the seniors and their numerous differences with the sophs.

With the second year they received several bright recruits from other schools and went into the new High School building. Now the task of strengthening the freshman mind by means of torture devolved upon them. To them belongs the honor of discovering that deep, dark, mysterious hole where the shivering freshman was thrust in, to hang suspended for seeming ages from a beam with his feet three inches from the ground, expecting every minute to be engulfed in the abyss below.

1894 found our heroes deeply engaged in forming the now flourishing Athletic society, and founding the Kodak and preparing debates for the Ciceronian Literary and Debating society.

Many were the prodigious feats of strength and skill performed in the 'gym.' Here the first football team received its preliminary coaching and Chickering, Olson and the other pitchers prepared their arms for the season's successful baseball. The success of our first field day can also be traced to the good work of our instructor for that year.

In the debating society the thundering eloquence of Arnold and clear, sarcastic logic of Snow did much to enlarge the minds of all their hearers.

The senior year passed all too swiftly in spite of the worry and excitement of it.

Who can forget the endless series of class meetings, where the momentous questions of class badge, class motto, etc., were discussed and settled?

Then came the drill on orations, mysterious trips to churches and armories, to hold forth for hours. This even extended to the homes of the sufferers, where pantomimic gestures before the mirror and rantings

and ravings in the garret were indulged in while the neighbors threatened to get out injunctions.

And then commencement night! The pleasure and excitement of the early part, the hearty congratulations of friends, and then—a feeling of sadness to think that all the pleasures of school life, the close comradeship, all is over, and we stand face to face with the world.

The class of '95 claims to have been largely instrumental in the founding and preserving of the following: The Kodak, the Athletic society, the Debating society, Class-Day exercises, and the agitation which led to the abolition of the old style commencement.

It will be impossible to give a full account of the present whereabouts of all the members, owing to the distance to which some have removed. For any misstatements made, the writer hereby apologizes.

Hepburn, Morgan, Johnson and Arnold are in the army; Martin Olson, Radensleben, Henry Hanson and Knutson are pursuing their studies at Madison; Miss Keesey is teaching school; Miss Thomas is at Milwaukee Normal; Miss Olson has completed her course as a trained nurse at Chicago and is now practicing her profession; Miss Mattison is visiting near Boston; Neil Geillis is doing office work with the Telephone company; Louis Hanson is principal of the Fourth ward school; Ed Snow is teaching at Superior.

So far the class of '95 has had a smooth and even course. The grim monster Death, or the almost equally terrible, matrimony, have not yet grasped a single one. The past has been full of success and pleasure, the present is full of hope and promise—for the future let "*Effica nobis res deo.*"

W. H. G.

HUMOROUS.

At one time there was a general strike among the workmen in Paris and Theodore Hook in describing it gave the following amusing account of the affair:

The bakers, being anxious to extend their *domains*, declared that a revolution was *needed*; and though not *brad* up to arms, soon reduced their *crusty* masters to terms. The tailors called a meeting of the *board* to see what *measures* should be taken, and looking on the bakers as the *flower* of chivalry decided to follow *suit*; the consequence of which was, a *cereous* insurrection was *lighted up* among the candle-makers, which however *wicked* it might appear in the eyes of some persons, developed traits of character not unworthy of ancient *Greece*.

"Followed in the rear."
In Latin a translation;
"Armed in the rear."
A scholar's transformation.

PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG AMERICANS.

When Horace Greeley gave his memorable advice, "Go West, young man," Sandusky, Ohio, was the western limit of civilization. Since then the great middle West has opened up and San Francisco and Denver now rank among the large cities of the continent. We in Wisconsin look upon that product of western thrift and enterprise, Chicago, as being "East." The plains are no longer unexplored nor the Rockies uninhabited. American ambition reaches onward, outward and upward.

The war just closed has demonstrated to other nations what perhaps they had not fully realized before, that we are to be counted one of the great world powers. It has shown them our almost unlimited resources, our vast possibilities. It has shown them that we can build our navies, raise and equip our armies entirely within our own boundaries and borrow from ourselves in time of war immense sums of money at as low a rate of interest as we pay in times of peace.

It has shown all this and more. It has shown that we will not stand idly by and see an unfortunate people impoverished, persecuted and butchered. Our favor and alliance are now sought at nearly every foreign court and mighty England in the person of her great statesman, Chamberlain, has said that she hoped to see the day when "The stars and stripes and the Union Jack should fly from the same mast head."

We stand now at the parting of the ways. Behind us is a century and a quarter of unparalleled advance and unsullied honor; ahead are even greater possibilities. We shall either be submerged by the breaking of the dikes Washington hedged about our government or by a wise utilization of our opportunities become the master of the seas and the controller of the commerce of the world. The stars and stripes already fly on the "Key to the Pacific." The Ladrões and the Philippines will complete the connecting link to the East. On the other side of the continent salubrious Porto Rico and the Pearl of the Antilles await only the touch of American genius to make of them garden spots. By allying ourselves with Great Britain and Japan we may help control the commerce and wealth of disintegrating China, or by peaceful arbitrament with Russia advance in that benighted country the holy cause of civilization. Look which way we will the vista is intoxicating.

The developing of all this territory will come from the present race of young Americans. The merchants, the artisans and the tradesmen, as well as the office holders and statesmen, will come from the ranks of those who are now of the age of high school scholars. The advance will not be made by force of arms, by conquest or vainglory. It will come hand in hand with knowledge and experience past the school house, the college and the university; past the work shop and

the open furnace door.

With all this there comes another thought, a hope that we may not prove false to this high trust. We have just emerged from a short but brilliant war, the flush of victory upon us and with the self-confidence that comes from a clear conscience. May we learn a lesson from the fate of our late enemies, the lesson of right living and right government. May we learn from the fate of Macedon, of Egypt, of Rome and of France that the only healthy growth is a normal one. May we heed the admonitions of Washington and our fathers. Great problems are to be solved and the future of America to be decided. There will be more and greater opportunities than ever before and if we make self-applicable the prayer of Kipling,—

"Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.
Far called our navies melt away,
On don and headland sinks the fire;
So, all our pomp of yesterday,
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre.
Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

Thus may we be certain that America has seen only the dawn of her greatness and her glory and that we, on the threshold of life, will help further the advance of her free institutions and her liberal government.

R. B. '99.

I

Ed and Pearl to Chippewa went.
Ed was broke, had not a red cent.
He went away to raise some cash.
A fellow came and made a mash.

II

Ed returns, his bird has flown.
He sadly sighs, "I might have known
Better, to take her away off here,
Because in Eau Claire I had no fear.

III

The time comes for the train to go.
Pearl is there, but Ed, oh! no.
For he had gone some time before,
His head was aching, his heart was sore.

IV

Do you think you will find him in that place again?
Certainly not, unless he goes insane.
And those together no more you will see;
For each has a reason they think to be free.

V. B.

My kingdom for a hat
Which would stay on these shelves
Without being carried away
By sly, unseen elves.

"To kill is nearly parricide,"
An ancient Latin said.
"To kill is nearly murder,"
Was what Miss Kennedy read.

GLADSTONE AND BISMARCK.

Comprised in the record of events for the year 1898, and most prominent among the list of obituary for that year will be the deaths of Gladstone and Bismark, the two greatest men of their age and time. The work of Gladstone is decisive on the side of conservatism, while Bismark was as characteristically an absolutist.

A comparison of the life work and actions of the two men is an instinctive result of a correct judgment of their lives and characters.

The death of these two characters of the nineteenth century leaves a very great discrepancy in the political circles of their own countries and of the world. But although they have had a very great share in determining the conduct of affairs during the last half century, their absence from governmental functions and circles will not prove an irreparable loss to civilization and progress, as they had both realized the attainment of their ambitions and plans of government prior to their deaths. They had both virtually retired from public life and actions, and although they occasionally pronounced opinions on topics of the day, their active powers as factors in the shaping of the politics of their governments had ceased before they died. We can see that as their plans had been carried into execution as completely as they could have desired, the firmness of their work and the solidity of their policies will be tested by the shocks and under-currents of politics when other hands than their own are at the wheels of state. If their monuments stand, their policies will be vindicated and the correctness of their work evinced.

Their lives and works are comparable because of the constant and undeviating pursuit of one object and aim in life, and because of their changing policies when they perceived that it was necessary.

Both served their countries faithfully and well. Bismark's idea of country was his king, for whom he always worked. Gladstone continually sought the welfare and liberation of the common people in whose interest he labored. In most respects the comparison must be carried by contrasts and not by any likeness in procedure. Their lives and spheres of action were separate in character and the methods employed were as different as conservatism is from liberalism, for which, indeed, taken as a whole, the two men were the representatives.

The often-times severity of his measures, gained for Bismark the appellation of the "man of iron and blood" and the phrase, "We must put Germany in the saddle," is as characteristic of the man and of his works. But as it happened, his frankness was often as deceptive as another man's lies.

His undeviating purpose was to lift Prussia and Germany to power in Europe. His constant aim was the unification of the several German states into one

union, and he firmly believed, and as far as he could carried the belief into action, that the common people should be governed and not govern. He was all fight. He was an extraordinarily hard worker and he soon became the champion of conservatism and extreme monarchical rights. When the king was admiring Venetian art, Bismark, although engaged on his wedding trip, was traveling around the country founding and encouraging Tory clubs and newspapers. No one can dispute the magnitude of Bismark's work in the unification of Germany and the founding of the German empire which has been a great factor in the organic development of Europe during the last half century. Without his work, the status of the European countries would still remain unsettled.

Gladstone's diplomacy, as opposed to that of Bismark, who sometimes employed measures that savored of brutality, was the result of ripened culture and persuasive eloquence. He won his victories by peaceful agitation, by continually impressing upon the public mind the measure in hand, fearlessly, never faltering at any menace, with a combination of courage, tenacity and persistence; and accomplishing what others brought about by debate and dealy by simply saying "this is righteousness, this is humanity."

His voice was heard on some side of every question or discussion of any particular moment. His chief exploits at home have been the reform of the tariff, the establishment of free trade, the franchisement of the workingmen, and it was in his administration that the Educational Act was passed. Home Rule and the Irish Land Bill are measures for which he is chiefly celebrated. The measures which he advocated exerted a permanent influence upon the history of England and his voice and influence were continually on the side of the ever moving, onward current of democratic enlargement—as he was the leader of the people in the highest sense, always working in their interests and for their welfare.

The literary achievements of both men are extraordinary for men who had their time so fully occupied by affairs of state.

The plentitude of Gladstone's writings entitle him to high rank among authors on the scale of versatility and industry, and the very high order of excellence in his essays and compositions is exceptional, when we consider the multitude of his compositions. His essays and researches on Homer are of a superiority of character which have made them authorities.

Bismark's writings have the simplicity, force and vigor of a Wellington or a Grant, characteristic of men of action; and they also have that characteristic which prompted one of Germany's great novelists to say that he was "glad that man had gone into politics because he would have spoiled our trade."

Gladstone spoke with lucidity and clearness of meaning and combined a dramatic force with a power

and fluency of well chosen words that rolled from his lips like an unlimited tide so that even his enemies listened with respect and attention whenever he arose to speak.

A proper comparison of the two men is difficult, from the conditions surrounding them and the different methods employed by them. The writer ventures no decision of the much mooted question of the political supremacy of either. The national life of Germany is yet in its infancy and was indeed created by Bismark. He lived consequently in an age of development which was really some centuries behind the political situation in other countries, and measures which we might at first criticise for their seeming barbarism, were necessary for the successful accomplishment of his plans.

Gladstone's two mistakes were the opinions which he pronounced on the Crimean and American wars. He has since recognized his mistake in the latter case. Bismark builded all himself; Gladstone had the labors of predecessors to build upon. Which character will have the greater influence on future time, the writer must leave the reader to determine. H. P. H. '00.

GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR THE PURPLE.

[Eau Claire, 12; Winona, 0.]

Whether the triumph of the purple was due to the quality of the material in our team; to efficient coaching; to pluck and endurance combined with bulldog tenacity; to the enthusiasm of the rooters, or to all four of these causes, at least it is certain that we won. The victory was well earned. The teams were well matched and the game was characterized throughout by clean, manly, vigorous play.

A day which dawned cold and wintry, cleared up by the time the referee's whistle blew; and though the air was crisp and sharp the crowd along the sidelines made no complaint. The play commenced at 4 o'clock. Eau Claire kicked off. Winona advanced the ball to the fifty yard line. Three center plays and an end failed to accomplish much and at the fifth play the ball was lost on a fumble to Eau Claire. By them steady advances were made which carried the ball to the fifteen-yard line. Here it was passed to Herrick, who carried it through the left tackle making the first touch-down. Rowe kicked goal.

Kick off by Winona. Ball advanced fifty yards in three plays. Lost on a fumble. Winona's ball. Two end plays and a center brought it to within five yards of Eau Claire's goal, at which juncture time was called. Score: Eau Claire, 6; Winona, 0.

Second half. Winona kicked to the eighty-five yard line. An end play gained for us fifteen yards. Then five mass center plays in trip hammer succession gained five yards each. Here Eau Claire lost the ball on the only fumble we made during the game, but quickly re-

gained it by failure of Winona to advance. Two short dashes around the end took the pigskin to within three yards of the white goal line. Again at a critical moment was the ball passed to Herrick who carried it over for a another touch-down. Rowe kicked his second goal.

Winona kicked off and Eau Claire advanced the ball to within seven yards of Winona's goal before the end of the second half, thus counter-balancing what advantage Winona might claim from the position of the ball at the close of the first half. Score: Eau Claire, 12; Winona, 0. So Winona,

"Baffled and beaten, backward reeled

From a stubborn line and a barren field."

When we consider that for six of the men this was an initial game, it was a matter for wonder that the team did so well. It seems to be strong in all places. The men behind the line, especially, did excellent work. Blackwell during the game made several phenomenal tackles and his play was characterized by fine tackling and strong line bucking throughout. Pickett played a quick, accurate game at quarter—making only one fumble. The work of Herrick, who made both touch-downs, was ably supplemented by that of Blackwell and Rowe, the latter kicking both goals. Behind the line we could hardly hope for improvement. Of the center it is only necessary to repeat what one of the Winona boys who had an opportunity to practically test his prowess said, that he had "never seen so strong a center on a high school team." The rest of the line played a good strong game, the left side being a trifle the weaker, as it was composed of men who were not seasoned.

The indications are now that this season on the gridiron will bring a repetition of the successes we met last year. The line up was as follows:

WINONA.		EAU CLAIRE.
Mills	Left End	Quinlan
Yommans	Left Tackle	McMann
Brophy	Left Guard	Bartlett
Jezewski	Center	McVicar
Freeze	Right Guard	Drummond
Lynch	Right Tackle	Pollock
Bosworth	Right End	Williams
Man	Quarter Back	Pickett
Sainsbury	Left Half	Herrick
Davies	Right Half	Blackwell
Kinne	Full Back	Rowe

Referees—Johnson, McNee.

Time Keepers—Rodwell, Wilcox.

Twenty Minute Halves. Western Rules.

R. H. B. '90.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

As the direct result of our present amicable relations with Canada, the Joint High Commission is worthy of special notice. This is composed of five Americans and five Canadians, appointed to confer as to the best means of settling the disputes of this country and Canada. The meetings are secret, but as both sides show a liberal spirit and are willing to make sacrifices,

it is certain that many disputes will be quickly settled. Prominent among these are those concerning the Alaska boundary, the foreign labor laws, the Rush-Baggott treaty, the extradition treaty and alien miners.

The railroad question will be hung up because of the difference of opinion in parts of this country.

The lumber controversy is a difficult one for the Canadians, as it involves politics. The Dingley law placed a duty of two dollars a thousand on sawed lumber. This shut out the Canadian cheaper grades and Ontario retaliated by placing an embargo on logs, compelling Americans who logged in Canada to saw their logs in Canadian mills and to pay a duty before getting them into the United States.

The Bering Sea dispute will be terminated by the United States buying all Canadian vessels engaged in the trade at two hundred dollars a ton. There are forty or fifty of these boats, costing about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in return for which Canada is to give up forever to the United States the absolute control of the seal fisheries.

The fishery dispute is of long standing. Under present laws Americans cannot fish inside three miles of the shore of Canada, are not allowed to buy bait there and must carry their catch all the way back to the United States. On the other hand, Canadian fishermen are debarred from our markets by a high protective tariff. Canada is ready to do more than her share, but Massachusetts has protested against lowering the duty. It is impossible to forecast the solution of the problem, but the Canadian authorities are willing to allow Americans to send their catch in bond to the United States.

The much talked of reciprocity treaty is in a terrible tangle. Canada thinks her market for manufactured goods would be worth more to us than the limited agricultural interests which alone would be unfavorably affected in the United States. Canada can find no market here unless she offers us inducements in the shape of reduced rates. She cannot do this and give us a market because of her duty to England. What is our gain, is England's loss. There is no market for Canadian goods in Europe unless England adopts a protective tariff, which would be contrary to all her traditional free trade principles and which would raise the price of food in England. Thus the interests of Canada and England are bound to clash. If Canada gives privileges to us, she must give them to the mother country and we would not be benefitted. Under American protection, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii will ruin the trade with the United States, in sugar, etc., of Jamaica, Trinidad and the other British West Indian colonies. The only courses left to England now if she wishes her colonies to prosper are to either change her policy and adopt a protective tariff or to release Canada from her commercial obligations to the mother country. The former is against all her

policies and the latter would ruin her trade with Canada; but unless she does one or the other, her colonies cannot prosper. Canada must and will trade with us in preference to England. We are nearer by three thousand miles; purchasers can come to New York and Boston and make selections in all the latest goods; transportation charges are much less, and the goods arrive promptly. It can be seen that this reciprocity treaty is a complicated problem which will require much time, discussion, and diplomacy.

The commission has adjourned until November 1, information being required on some points. The next meeting will be held in Washington, D. C.

W. A. R. '00.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

For some years the annexation of Hawaii has been a subject of much discussion both in and out of Congress; yet were it not for the present war with Spain, it is more than probable that the Hawaiian Islands would never have been subject to the United States government.

On June 15th of this year the House of Representatives passed a resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, the vote being 209 to 91. On July 6th, following, by a vote of 42 to 21, the Senate adopted this joint resolution of annexation. The resolutions passed provide for five commissioners, to be appointed by the president, two at least being Hawaiians, to recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper. President McKinley has appointed the following: Sanford B. Dole, president of the Hawaiian Republic; Justice W. T. Frear of the supreme court of Hawaii; Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois; Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, and Congressman William R. Hitt of Illinois. The resolutions prohibited further immigration of the Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands and prohibited their immigration into the United States from the islands.

The public debt of the Hawaiian Republic is assumed by the United States, but the latter's liability is in no case to exceed \$4,000,000. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact laws for their disposition, provided that all proceeds from the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of Hawaii. Until congress shall provide for the government of the islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be vested in such persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the

president of the United States shall direct. Also, the existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations are declared null, being replaced by such treaties as do or shall exist between the United States and such nations.

The above is about the present political situation of the islands. A brief description of them might be of benefit to our readers.

Eight islands of the group are inhabited. Their names are Hawaii, the largest, Maui, Kauai, Niihau, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and Oahu, on whose southern coast is Honolulu, the capital and principal city. A census taken two years ago says there were in the islands 31,019 Hawaiians; 8,485 part Hawaiians; 24,407 Japanese; 21,616 Chinese, 15,191 Portuguese; 5,260 Americans; 2,257 British; 1,432 Germans, and 1,534 of other nationalities—a total population of 109,020.

Among the exports of Hawaii we find sugar, rice, coffee and bananas, principally; also pineapples, guavas, coconuts, spices and other tropical fruits. The Chinese have transformed vast areas of swamp lands into fertile rice paddies. In a great many respects the Hawaiian Islands are to be admired—their scenery, climate, productions, etc., but leprosy casts a shadow over all. On the northern side of Molokai is a leper settlement, to which all who have the dread disease are banished and cared for by the government. But let us hope that even this will not hinder the progress of the island in any way, and that they will be to the United States all that has been expected.

C. N. '01.

FOOTBALL AT CHIPPEWA.

The many defeats which our teams have administered to Chippewa Falls in football culminated on Saturday, October 8, at Athletic park in Chippewa, in a grand and glorious victory for the purple, when our Second Eleven met with and easily defeated the First Eleven of Chippewa. It was a bitter pill for them but they had to take it. The game developed some splendid new men for next year, who we predict will carry our colors to yet brighter conquests. The game clearly demonstrated that Eau Claire knows how to play fast, scientific football. Our team was composed of the lighter material and when the opposing team lined up the prospects for Eau Claire's winning were not very bright; but the excellent form and admirable team work which we had developed immediately showed themselves to the greatest advantage. The team played with great snap and vigor, the interference was perfect, the breaking through was clean, the blocking was low and hard and the backs played a game that was characterized throughout by strong line bucking and brilliant runs. The line played a low, hard game, repeatedly breaking through and tackling

behind Chippewa's line. They played with that determination and skill that have so often brought victories to our school. The men from Chippewa were completely at their mercy.

Eau Claire got the ball on the kick off and by a steady succession of rushes made the first touch-down in six minutes. Each time that Eau Claire secured the ball this was repeated. Twice touch-downs were made by runs of over 60 yards by Burse and Henry. Other touch-downs were made by W. Rowe, Malcolm and Selmer, all being obtained by good runs. The line invariably succeeded in opening good wide holes through which the backs plunged for five or ten yards.

Chippewa was unable to make any gains, either by line bucking or by end runs. After the first down the result was never in doubt and Eau Claire won by the decisive score of 27 to 0. Our line up was as follows:

Right End	Rowe
Right Tackle	Malcolm
Right Guard	Hopper
Center	Perkins
Left Guard	Playter
Left Tackle	Henry
Left End	Selmer
Quarter	Williams
Left Half	Burse
Right Half	Rowe, Capt.
Full Back	Chambers

H. P. H. '00.

THE SITUATION WITH SPAIN.

The war with Spain, not departing from the general course of other modern wars, has been of a short and decisive character. Even the old haughty Spanish monarchy, seemingly slow in realizing that the present war could bring nothing but national disgrace and dishonor, at last deemed it prudent to seek peace on the best terms possible. On account of the magnanimous treatment of Spanish soldiers and sailors throughout the entire length of the war, the opening of peace negotiations became an easy matter, and soon the signing of the peace protocol on August 12th virtually suspended all hostilities. The conditions of the protocol were promptly carried out by both parties and the appointment of the different commissioners was speedily accomplished, and soon they were busily engaged at their respective tasks. The commissioners at San Juan and Havana are now nearing the completion of their work, while those at Paris, who were to negotiate and conclude the treaty of peace, have yet many and perplexing problems to contend with. Their work, however, is to be strictly diplomatic and not anything similar to a board of arbitration. They are to act under instructions from Washington, using only so much of discretion as the administration may have chosen to accord to them. The most important field of argument left open by the protocol is that regarding the disposal of the Philippines, and it is on this point that the Spanish commissioners will be likely to do a great deal of disputing. But this will probably be more for the sake of gaining

certain other advantages in the final treaty, as for instance, in compensation for the Philippines they will probably demand of this country that it shall pay a part of the so called Cuban debt or make stipulations regarding the immense property holdings of the monastic orders in the Philippines.

On the whole, however, it seems reasonable to suppose that since Spain has virtually lost Cuba, the one possession for which she has always felt a strong attachment, there would remain no strong sentiment in Spain in favor of retaining rights over the Philippines, and especially when there are such limited prospects for retaining Manila. Although the question of the Philippines has not yet been considered in joint session of the commissioners from both countries, yet the American commissioners have acquired exhaustive information concerning the islands and are therefore well equipped to discuss the question when it comes up. So far there has been no disposition on either side to delay the ultimate conclusion and the board as now constituted may well be entitled to the confidence of our nation; and made up as it is of the most noble and intelligent men of the land, there is no doubt but that they will work together in harmony and show good judgment in every particular, and thus fulfill the important duties which were assigned to them.

O. P. '99.

PEACE AND DISARMAMENT.

There have been numerous propositions for universal peace during the last half century. Peace congresses, philanthropists, philosophers, poets and enthusiasts have all been very desirous of such a condition of universal peace and friendliness. But never has one come from a quarter, or one emanated from an official source, having such weight and authority to back it as the proclamation recently issued by the Czar of Russia.

One of the most interesting sides of the question is the unexpectedness with which it is accompanied. Russia would be the country from which we would least expect such a proposition. Her policy in regard to the acquisition of territory in China, and the suspicion with which her policy was regarded, made it most improbable that such a measure would be suggested by Russia. The recent developments of her policy would seem to indicate that she was bringing on a war and the press resounded with opinions to the effect that Russia was hastening a trial of strength, and that all Europe was soon to be engaged in a mighty war.

Five years ago such a proposition would have been first seconded by our own country, but just at this juncture we hardly feel in a mood to adopt the Czar's proclamation. Then, primarily, the measure is pronounced to the European countries and our favorableness or antipathy to the movement would not be decisive for its general adoption or rejection.

The movement may not be accompanied with success, but it is a step forward toward the ultimate end. During the last eight years steady advancement has been made toward the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration. Is not the Quebec Conference sitting at our very doors, conferring for the settlement of disputes between this country and Canada?—a proof of this advancing tide of arbitrament. Disputes which not long ago would have led to war, have been settled through peaceful means and let us hope at any rate that the dawn of the twentieth century will find the countries of the world on a steady path to the amicable settlement of all disputes, and

A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and quiet peace.

H. P. H. '00.

THE ENGLISH-FRENCH CRISIS.

England and France are again on the verge of war. These two countries, old time enemies and rivals in commerce, power and territory, have carried their disputes into Eastern Africa. England is zealously extending her dominion south from Egypt to reach Cape town; the French are equally ambitious and are pushing their boundaries from the east towards the Atlantic. The two claims must inevitably cross each other and some one must withdraw. Gen. Kitchener had scarcely won his victory over the Mahdists at Khar-town, when word reached him that the French under Major Marchand had occupied Fashoda, four hundred miles to the south. As soon as possible Kitchener hurried to Fashoda and, carrying out Salisbury's instructions, invited the French to haul down their flag, which they did under protest. When this news reached London and Paris, the people took it up and the two capitals are in a turmoil.

Salisbury has issued a "blue book" bearing on the question, which declares that France must keep out, and this injunction will be supported to the letter by the proud English people. They have been complaining and growling for the last half year because of the weakness of English diplomacy in China and elsewhere. They are delighted with the firm stand taken by Salisbury and will support him with their all if he sees fit to resort to physical force.

The question now is, what will France reply? It is admitted that she has an alliance with Russia and if this includes offense and defense the situation is very serious, as Russia has anti-British claims in the East. France must give up or fight. Her civil affairs at present are in a terrible condition. The people are inflamed over the late army scandal and have decided that Dreyfus was illegally convicted by the army authorities and have decided to give him a new trial. Thus the people and their beloved army are opposed to each other and each watches the other with the greatest suspicion. They have no confidence in their

leaders, morals are very low, society corrupt and the legislature is no good. France may go to war, hoping to divert the people from the shameful condition of home affairs. War, on the other hand, may result entirely differently; the people may take advantage of the revolt, led by a descendent of Napoleon who has just loomed into prominence.

France may avert the threatened war by making some excuse, but it is doubtful if the people would admit of this. Paris is filled with 40,000 mutinous strikers engaged on the fair buildings; the situation is very critical and soldiers have been rushed into the city to prevent an outbreak, so that Paris resembles a military camp. On account of the fickle, inflammable minds of the people a mob may gather at any moment and attack the garrison and stir up another revolution. If France yields all may be well, and if she elects to fight there is no telling when peace will come or what will be the result.

War is imminent at this writing and it is more than likely that the affair will either be settled peacefully or by a resort to arms before our next issue.

W. A. R. '00.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

China has been given a new chance of life, and her threatened partition has been prevented by the jealousies of England, Germany, Russia and France. According to the interests of the four great nations, China may be divided into four parts; northern, or Manchuria, the two central portions and the portion west of West River.

Russia has gained more than any other power, for Manchuria has become a Russian province in all but name. Russia has long sought for Manchuria and she has worked steadily for many years until she obtained it.

Her acquisition of so much power in this province is regarded by the other nations as the most successful diplomatic triumph of the nineteenth century.

It is true China still holds the nominal control of Manchuria, but Russia can wait fearlessly for an opportune time to step in and assume complete control. Russia obtained all this power by means of leases of important ports for a term of years and the right to build railroads between the important ports and inland towns. The right to police the territory for the purpose of protecting the railroads seems also to have been obtained by secret convention, and this will of course end in Russia obtaining control of the province.

In the central portion of China, which is the field of operations of France and Germany, no such vast grants have been made, and beyond the permit to build railroads and the lease of a few ports, little has been obtained. The probable reason for this is that neither the Germans nor the French have the keen persever-

ance of the Czar, nor the shrewd business intellect of the English.

The concessions secured by England from China are not as great as those of the Czar, and the English people are not very well satisfied with the course Lord Salisbury has pursued. They think that he has let the Czar get ahead of him. This may be true in part, but England will receive just as much good from her concessions as Russia will from hers. England's concessions are in short these: First, The inland waters of China shall be thrown open to all nations. Second, In connection with an Anglo-German loan England has been allowed to collect the likin taxes as a part security. Third, A company of English capitalists has received a sixty-year grant of the coal and iron fields in the province of Shausi. The first is not a grant applying to England alone, but as it is a commercial grant, she will derive the most benefit from it because she has the largest mercantile fleet.

By the second, a good deal of trouble will be saved the steamers because the likin tax has always been a source of trouble to the boats.

By the third, English capitalists will have a place to invest their money where they can receive large returns.

And we think after viewing these points the English people can safely say that no power has led her as regards diplomacy.

F. J. N. '00

FOOTBALL.

The wish of nearly every boy is to become a man. He is given, according to law, twenty-one years in which to accomplish this aim. But many are desirous of attaining this who have no definite method of accomplishing it.

There are many ways by which those who are interested see chances to help this boy or that by turning his energies and thoughts along a line which with the necessary co-operation will bring good results.

Football, for instance, can be used as a means of making more useful men out of careless, heedless, negligent boys.

All boys will become useful men under the right conditions, and under wrong conditions will develop into men who are undesirable in select conditions of human society. The manifest truth of this statement makes unnecessary any proof.

Let us look for a moment at a boy who is eager to engage in a game of football. He is influenced largely no doubt by a desire to bring glory to his school through the efforts which he puts forth in the way of training and practice.

Then we notice, after he has played his first game, won through many brilliant plays and bumps, and after he has received his share of applause and glory,

the teacher finds in that young athlete a student on whom lessons have a strong hold, one whom it is not necessary to threaten with a discontinuance of his playing on account of lack of preparation in his studies. In this manner the teacher gets a hold upon those whom he has under his jurisdiction; and in the same way is the wise parent given an opportunity of developing manly qualities in his boy.

Then football develops a good sound body—barring accidents. In two seasons, under proper training, a player develops broad shoulders, and with judicious and systematic work gains an increased lung capacity and from ten to twenty pounds in weight; so it is manifest that football is of great benefit physically.

There are qualities necessary to a player's success which the game tends to broaden and develop. He must be quick and active, courageous, have good steady nerve, a clear head and a control of his temper; all of which when developed make a successful man. Generally speaking, the football player in high school and college is the most sought after and the greatest favorite. It is because the qualities which have made him a successful football player have begun to influence his life and he has become a strong character.

Football helps to prepare a man for the higher path of life and enables him to cope with the difficulties, obstacles and problems which beset his progress.

It makes much easier his journey over the rough stones and sandy deserts of his career when he grapples with the mighty problems of life through those characteristics which he has gained in his systematic training for football.

G. M'G. J.

SCHOOL BOY'S PSALM.

I. Rare is the student that walketh not crookedly upstairs, nor standeth in the way of others (in the aisle); nor sitteth in the seat which is in the back row.

II. But he delighteth in his lesson which is long, that upon it he meditate day and night.

III. He shall be a walking dictionary (petted by all the teachers) that knoweth all things when asked, his favoritism also shall not cease; and for whatsoever he doeth he shall receive high marks.

IV. The unstudious are not so; but are like the chaff which the wind driveth away.

V. Therefore the unstudious shall not stand in the examinations, nor dull ones in the congregation of the exempt.—Ex.

UNEXPECTED.

I

In the town of Chippewa, not far away,
Lives a pretty girl, that's what they say;
But McVicar can tell more than you or I.
He was seen there on Fair day, that's no lie.

II

When he left this burg on that fateful day,
He was innocent, pretty, blythe and gay;
But when he came from there that night
His features and heart were a dreadful sight,

III

He met that girl in his rambles there,
She had blue eyes and flaxen hair.
She saw and bewitched him with a smile.
And of course he wasn't worth much for a while.

IV

He became her courtier brave and bold,
What cared he for the features cold
Of those who had him under their care?
He saw nothing but her eyes and hair.

V

They wandered around, she was the guide;
He was the straw that followed the tide.
Soon they got tired and sat down to rest.
He didn't know what was the best.

VI

Then he remarked at this one and that,
And soon spied a youth with a blue and white hat;
And asked, who the jay was in such an array.
She answered in curt tones, "He's my beau, go away."

VII

And this to him had a moral to teach:
"Don't judge in an hour that she is a peach,
And don't think she's so single because there's no pair;
For in a quarter of an hour he might be there."

VIII

But youth has a balm for a broken heart,
And soon gets over such a sad, sad part;
And McVicar in the school room no more looks sad,
For since then he's a better and a wiser lad.

IX

Choose one of our own fair maidens, Mac,
They are trustful and faithful and of virtues no lack;
And run no more to Chippewa to roam
When you can get one as well by staying at home.

V. B.

A SHORT ROAD TO WEALTH.

I'll tell you a plan for gaining wealth,
Better than banking, trade or leases.
Take a bank note and fold it across,
And you'll find your money increases.
This wonderful plan, without danger or loss,
Keeps your cash in your hand and with nothing to
trouble it.
And every time you fold it across,
'Tis plain as the light of the day, that you double it,

Why is it Steve falls to sleep in school?
When the proper time is at night,
Perhaps a certain Senior could answer,
At any rate, she could set it aright.

THE * KODAK.

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With this issue the Kodak again greets its friends and begins the fifth year of its existence.

Four years have passed since the publication of its first number and those who at its inception occupied front seats and gazed with awe upon the august majesty of a senior have passed through and out of high school life. The Kodak, accordingly, is now the product of and relies for support upon an entirely new set of students.

Remembering the character of its origin and the merit of its sponsors, it proposes this year to give what tribute it can to the achievements of those to whom it owes so much. This it does by dedicating the several issues of this year to the respective classes graduated since its inauguration.

This, the first number of the fifth volume, is subscribed to the class of '95, which was the first one graduated after its initial publication.

To this class are sent the well wishes of the present members of the High School and of their friends. Whatever of success they have achieved in the struggle of life comes back as an added lustre to the good

name of our school, for which we are duly appreciative.

The Kodak is one of the many links which bind them to us. May the memory of their work continue in the future as it has been in the past, a preserver of and an incentive to school spirit and good fellowship.

The Kodak regrets the absence of the alumni column in this issue. The alumni column is one of the most important departments of a high school paper, tending as it does to a close relation between present members and graduates of the high school, and a more comprehensive good-fellowship and school spirit. We apologize and will try to not let it occur again.

The beginning of this school year found a change in our corps of teachers. When we returned in September we learned with sorrow that Professors Howie and Phillips had left us for positions in other places. The vacancies in our faculty were filled by Messrs. Talman and Wickerski. In proportion to the regret with which we learned of the departure of Mr. Howie and Mr. Phillips, we welcome our two new instructors and express the hope that their stay will be one of fond associations and one of profit to us all.

The Kodak calls the attention of its readers to the many ads appearing in this issue. It is upon these that the life of our paper depends. As our advertisers have been obliging enough to patronize us, we should fulfill our obligation to them in this respect and patronize them.

At this time of the year a large share of the attention of most of our scholars is directed toward the subject of athletics, and football particularly. Our victories over Chippewa and Winona have demonstrated the superiority of our football teams. Our First Eleven is probably not as heavy as it was last year, but under Mr. Johnson's efficient coaching has developed into a very strong team from which we may expect many victories on the gridiron this season.

But it is not of football the Kodak desires to speak, especially. It wants to call attention to the deplorable lack of apparatus in the gymnasium. This is entirely unnecessary as we have plenty of money in the treasury and have sufficient room to furnish a gymnasium that should be one of which we could be proud.

With the punching bag won from Chippewa in the tug of war, and the vaulting horse belonging to Mr. Wickerski as a start, we should gradually add to our gymnasium and make it a place in which to spend a short time in the afternoon and a means of physical development. Mr. Wickerski has signified his willingness to help and direct us, and the gymnasium could be used in a scientific and regular manner during the winter after the football season closes, if the Athletic Club would only procure more apparatus. Let the

Athletic Club attend to this matter which has so long been neglected, and adopt measures for the improvement of the gymnasium.

The completion of the inter-urban electric railway line between Eau Claire and our sister city, Chippewa Falls, a distance of twelve miles, marks an epoch not only in the trading and financial development of the two cities, but it also opens up a quicker and cheaper route to Badger Mills, half way between the two cities. Various improvements will undoubtedly be made at Badger, so that Eau Claire and Chippewa will have ready access to one of the most beautiful spots in the country.

The Chippewa Valley Electric Railway Company which has been building the line has had some conflict with the Wisconsin Central Railway Company in regard to crossings, but has come out victorious; and although there have been no regular cars run over the new route as yet, the track and all preliminary matters are completed. It is hoped that a sporting park may be situated somewhere on the line of the road near this city to supplement the old Shutzen Park which is not near enough to the center of the city for playing our football games, as we cannot attract large enough crowds to insure a sufficient profit on the games.

STREET FAIR.

On Sept. 27 and the three days following Eau Claire had the first street fair in its history. The weather was very propitious for such an occasion and the many visitors that thronged our streets proclaimed that the undertaking was an immense success. The business men responded loyally and liberally to the requests made of them in the way of decorating their establishments and of erecting booths for the display of their merchandise in front of their respective places of business.

The event, which, as has been stated, was the first of the kind ever attempted in this city, was attended with such success that a permanent organization has been perfected and we may expect the Street Fair to be an annual occurrence in the history of our city.

The several departments were the Manufacturers', the Educational, Horticultural, Poultry, Bench, Art and Art Needlework. Each department was displayed in a different building and was of exceptional interest.

The manufacturers' building contained and illustrated the various financial enterprises of our city. The Eau Claire Linen Co, had one of its machines in operation which was very instructive, showing exceedingly well the perfection of modern invention and enterprise.

The various exhibits in the educational department were of great interest, as they were all contributed by pupils attending the schools of Eau Claire. The

science exhibition contained an educational machine at which many laughable incidents occurred. The exhibition of the Roentgen-Rays machine by Dr. E. F. Williams was of special interest. In the physics department was a model of a geyser which attracted much attention. It regularly made an irruption at intervals of five minutes and was an exhibit that was worthy of especial notice.

The other departments of the fair were all conducive to a lively interest and tended to the enlightenment and education of the minds of those who inspected them.

High School scholars took an important part in the sports with which the fair was liberally interspersed.

The chief interest of our students centered on the tug-of-war between Eau Claire High School and Chippewa High. Our team was composed of the following: Mc Vicar, Capt., Dean, Rowe, Prince, Pollock, Ramstad and Drummond. Of course we were victorious. Many of our sprinters took part in the runs, winning first honors in all.

On the first day of the fair there was a parade of about 40000 school children, demonstrating that Eau Claire is behind none in the advantages for the development of her children.

Ketch on to—

Nathaniel Rothstein fencing with Mr. Wickerski.

Al Williams' warm tie.

Lester Pope's new march.

How sporty some freshmen are getting.

Nate's Iowa.

The Wisconsin Central for Chippewa.

The brilliant practice of the first eleven.

— standing so often before the looking glass.

Grace Witherby coming to visit school so often. We wonder why.

Roy Malcolm's frequent visits to Chippewa.

Drummond's graceful walk.

The sweet sleep of S. D. and J. A. during school.

Four girls in the tower.—Isn't Miss McG. partial?

LITERARY SOCIETY.

— The Literary Society held its first meeting on October 7. Miss Culver, last year's president, was in the chair. After roll call the society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The chair then appointed a membership committee composed of the following members: Chairman Mr. Wickerski, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Rowe.

Prof. Wickerski made a few remarks, saying that he had always been interested in work taken up by literary societies and would work with us if a sufficient number would interest themselves so that the society

would be made profitable. He spoke of the benefits derived from work in literary lines and expressed the hope that a large number than were present would join the society and take an active part in the work.

Among other business was the appointment of a program committee. It is planned that this committee shall draw up the program for the remainder of the year, having a more definite plan of work than has been the custom in previous years. The meeting then adjourned.

The Kodak desires to emphasize the benefits of work in the Literary Society and would request that a large number of those, especially, who have not hitherto attended the meetings regularly may be present at the next meeting.

The prospect for a good literary society has never been better. It is hoped that all members will take an active part in the work; and let us put our shoulders to the wheel and make the society a success.

RECEPTION.

On Friday, October 14, the young ladies of the senior class gave a reception to the members of Winona High School football team, who had in the afternoon met Eau Claire High School football team on the grid-iron—and lost.

The event, which was held in the High School building, was an immense success and was enjoyed by the members of both the Winona and Eau Claire High School football teams, together with members of the Athletic Club and invited guests.

The reception called to mind the very enjoyable one to which our boys were treated at Winona last year.

The upper hall and Miss Shuster's recitation room were decorated and beautifully furnished so as to present an appearance very much like home. Mr. Frawley's room was converted into a kitchen and dining room where, after the following program, refreshments were served by a committee of freshmen.

Piano solo..... Jessie Culver
Ladies Quartette.....Misses Thomas, Hart, Kelly and Wilcox
Toast to Football Players.....Miss Schuster
Instrumental Duet.....Misses Culver, Kelly
Recitation.....Mildred McMaster

The occasion was a very enjoyable one, from which the Winona boys returned to their places for the night well pleased with our hospitality.

QUOTATIONS.

Recipe for perpetual ignorance—Be satisfied with your opinions and content with your knowledge.

S-t-v-D-n-h-m (at 10:10) "I guess it's about time we'd better be going. Good night, sweet ladies—good night."

"I have that glib and oily art,

To speak and purpose not."—Arthur Pickett.

"I always have an idea."—Henry Davis

"That fellow would vulgarize the day of judgment."
—James Curly.

"I am not in the roll of common men."

—Arthur Pickett.

"If a body meet a body."—Hoddy Boddy.

"How like Thos. Keene."—Nate Rothstein.

"As studious a character as one would wish to find."
—Richard Hollen.

Beware B. M'G. and L. R.!!

"As soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale."

—Addison.

"The fashions wear out more apparel than the man."

—Dick Hollen.

"I'll speak in a monstrous little voice."

—Earl McVicar.

"A lion among ladies is a most terrible thing."

—Richard Hollen.

"I would fain die a dry death."—Hoddy Bartlett.

For the Physics class, "Facts are stubborn things."
—Smollet.

Pearl Hart mumbling to herself a famous quotation as follows: "Men, false, men, smiling, destructive men."

I, thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To closeness and the betterment of my mind."

—Jessie Culver.

"She is mine own, and I, as rich in having such a
jewel,

As twenty seas. —Jim Allen, of M. C.

"Come not within the measure of my wrath."

—Prof. Wickerski.

"Why, then the world's my oyster,

Which I with sword will open."

"This is the short and long of it—Gertie Jacobson
and Kittie Dawson.

"We hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted."

"Condemn the fault and not the actor of it."

—James Curly.

VACATION PERSONALS.

Bertha Dean, Edna Thomas, Fanny Blackwell, Maud Horan, Leona Linderman and Angie Kelly were members of a camping party at Long Lake.

Will Potter visited with friends at Superior and Duluth.

Allard Rowe was engaged as collector in the Bank of Eau Claire, occupying the position John Barron, First Lieutenant of Co. E, vacated.

Lizzie Williams visited with friends in Minneapolis.

Nellie Ellison visited with friends in St. Paul.

Hazel Sloan was a member of a camping party at Chetek.

Wilfred Rowe, Roy Malcolm, Jack Selmer and Harry Morrison spent two weeks during the first of va-

cation camping at Island Lake near Chetek.

Herman Derge visited with friends in Milwaukee and Chicago.

Hugh Henry spent vacation at Superior and was out camping nearly all of the three months.

Paul Holmes and Hartwick Johnson worked in the Northwestern mill at Porterville.

Arthur Pollock worked near Menomonie as a land watcher. He has many thrilling experiences to tell of his work as there were numerous Indians in that region who were, as he says, "very bloodthirsty savages."

George Ramstad spent the vacation in Iowa.

EAU CLAIRE HIGH SCHOOL.

Course of Study—1898-'99.

English	General Science	Latin
FIRST YEAR, B CLASS.		
Algebra	Algebra	Algebra
English Composition	English Composition	Latin
Book-keeping	Book-keeping	Physical Geog.
Reading	Reading	Reading
FIRST YEAR, A CLASS.		
Algebra	Algebra	Algebra
Physical Geography	Physical Geography	Latin
English History	English History	English History
Reading	Reading	Reading
SECOND YEAR, B CLASS.		
General History	General History	General History
Word Analysis	Word Analysis	Latin (Caesar)
U. S. Constitution	U. S. Constitution	U. S. Constitution
(4 mo.)	(4 mo.)	(4 mo.)
Reading	Reading	Reading
SECOND YEAR, A CLASS.		
General History	General History	General History
Wis. Constitution	Wis. Constitution	Wis. Constitution
U. S. History.	U. S. History.	Caesar.
(3 mo.)	(3 mo.)	(3 mo.)
Political Economy	Political Economy	Physiology
Reading	Reading	Reading
THIRD YEAR, B CLASS		
Geometry	Geometry	Geometry
Rhetoric	German	German
Physiology	Physiology	Cicero
Reading	Reading	Reading
THIRD YEAR, A CLASS		
Geometry	Geometry	Geometry
Chemistry	German	German
Botany	Botany	Cicero
Reading	Reading	Reading
FOURTH YEAR, B CLASS		
Physics	Physics	Physics
English Literature	German	German
Review Algebra	Review Algebra	Virgil
(3 mo.)	(3 mo.)	
Review Arith. (3 mo.)	Review Arith. (3 mo.)	Reading
Reading (3 mo.)	Reading (3 mo.)	
FOURTH YEAR, A CLASS.		
Physics	Physics	Physics
English Literature	German	German
Review Geom. (6 mo.)	Review Geom. (3 mo.)	Virgil
Theory and Art	Theory and Art	Theory and Art
(6 mo.)	(6 mo.)	(6 mo.)

CLASS MEETING.

The senior class held a class meeting which resulted in the election of the following officers:

- President—Earl McVicar.
- Vice President—Jessie Culver.
- Secretary—Josie Elliot.
- Treasurer—Louis Nelson.
- Sergeant-at-Arms—Richard Barry.

The class further decided that blue and white were the best color combination and accordingly adopted them as class colors.

The junior class meeting elected the following officers:

- President—Allard Rowe.
- Vice President—Hugh P. Henry.
- Secretary—Mable Fitzgerald.
- Treasurer—Winnie Dean.

They decided on green and white as class colors.

Neither the sophomores nor freshmen have held their class meetings yet, but the Kodak urges upon them that they should do so within a short time. The sophomore class that preceded you, sophomores of today, did not effect an organization until very late, and the Kodak is very sure that organization will be a great help to you, as well as liberal training in parliamentary law when you meet to discuss class topics, such as badges, colors and various other subjects which will arise.

WHY?

Does a strange weird smile pass over Ed's face so often?

Because "_____"

Don't some of the seniors study more?

Because "_____"

Have we got such an excellent football team this year?

Because "_____"

Is it that Dick Hollen is seen going to Chippewa so often?

Because "_____"

Does J. C. l-v-r look so weary during the sixth period?

Does N-l H-l-l smile every time he goes by the tower?

Because "_____"

Does the tower seem to have so much attraction for Sh-l-y B-r-e?

Because "_____"

Did Mike P. do such a good business Friday at about 2 a. m.?

Because "_____"

Does Barry journey eastward nearly twice weekly?

Because "_____"

Don't McCoy and Corbett fight it out?

Because "_____"

Did E. T. want H. S. to come down to the football game last Friday?

Because "_____"

EXCHANGES.

Our list of Exchanges is, as yet, very small, compared to what it was at the end of last term. But many of the papers are a little slow in getting into working order after the long vacation.

But the exchanges we have received so far this season are better than the same issues of last year and we hope that they will continue so.

One of our earliest, as well as most interesting exchanges this term, is the *Shady Side Academy News* Pittsburg, Penn. "Fine Points on Football" by Archie E. Young, contains many valuable points; and it would be profitable for all the players to not only read, but study the article.

The *Lowell*, San Francisco, Cal., comes to our table, resplendent in a new cover, and it is even better than last year—which is saying a good deal. The literary department is unusually interesting and comprises over one half of the paper.

The *P. H. S. Monthly*, Pottsville, Penn., comes to us in a larger form than before. Over fourteen pages of interesting reading matter is enclosed within a neat cover. "With the Wagon Train of the Fourth Regiment," and "A Few Social Moments in Cuba," written by members of the high school who took part in the late war, are very interesting.

The Science department of the *Porcupine*, Santa Rosa, Cal., has always something which is well worth reading. In its last issue there is an article about human hair, which states that the number of hairs on a person's head varies from 30 to 16,000; and if plated together, they would sustain a weight of nearly 80 tons or 500 persons.

The first issue of the *Crimson and White*, Manchester, N. H., successor to the *Echo*, is at hand. The article on Washington Irving is very instructive. The cover design is not appropriate for a high school paper and has more the appearance of some cheap journal.

The *Mercury*, Milwaukee, Wis., is a typical high school paper and all the departments are well conducted. The literary department consists of seven pages of very interesting, as well as amusing, reading matter. The East side Milwaukee High School expects to put a winning football team into the field, judging from one of the articles in the *Mercury*.

Some of our other exchanges are: *The Aerolith*, Franklin, Wis.; *The Recorder*, Springfield, Mass.; *The High School Reporter*, Eureka, Cal.; *The Climax*, Beloit, Wis.; *The Lake Breeze*, Sheboygan, Wis.; and *The Wisconsin Times*, Delevan, Wis.

A. G. R. '99.

A Problem: If the sophomores are allowed to whisper and pass notes and leave the room four times in a period, how long will it be before they own a railroad in Canada and a silver mine in Altoona?

AND THE CLASS LAUGHED.

Margaret McDonald (in composition class) "A damsel formerly meant a young man or woman of either sex."

And the class laughed.

Helen Wheeler (translating in German) "Please give me a stick of bread."

And the class laughed.

Miss McGregor (when John Slagswold does not remember some fact) "You have a wonderful forgettery."

And the class laughed.

Hartwick Johnson (in German) "Das dog barked."

And the class laughed.

George Ramstad in class defines a simpleton as a "son of a poor man."

And the class laughed.

In Miss MacGregor's reading class: Miss MacGregor—"What is the meaning of dewey-tasseled trees?" (pussy willows). Mr. Curly (in a very loud tone) "Catskins."

And the class laughed.

Paul Holmes in reading class interpreting the pronunciation of Lady Psyche as Lady "Fizik."

And the class laughed.

Carl Olson in main room answering "Yes sir" to Miss Holcolm's question in regard to change of classes.

And the class laughed.

Hazel Cook, translating in Caesar—"These were built so that the enemy could not throw trunks of trees or large ships for the purpose of destroying the bridge."

And the class laughed.

George Blackwell declining think—"Think, thank, think."

And the class laughed.

Richard Hollen, whispering to Rothstein—"What kind of a verb is it?"

And the class laughed.

Miss Kennedy in word analysis—"How do you pronounce cock-roaches?"

Neil Hall Esq.—"Kroo-kays."

And the class laughed.

Miss Brown explaining that her recitation room was "hard of hearing."

And the class laughed.

Mr. —————'s original definition of quantity in Mr. Talman's algebra class, "How much of it?"

And the class laughed.

Miss MacGregor (to Lee Skeels who is disturbed by some bees)—"There have been 60 freshmen in this room and they haven't made as much disturbance as you have." Lee Skeels—"They didn't know what they were."

And the class laughed.

Miss Kennedy—as Garry Dean cannot find the place—"Hereafter those who do not keep the place cannot recite. Mr. Dean the 25th line." Garry—(translating infandum)—"Oh Horrors!"

And the class laughed.

NOTES OF OLD SCHOOLMATES.

George Robinson is attending Armour Technical Institute, Chicago.

Joe Culver is a member of this year's graduating class of St. John's Military Academy.

Leon Kahn is engaged in the Chicago store as advertising manager.

George Galloway is at Denver, Colorado. He is a regular contributor for several papers and has made a mark in that line.

George Johnson is at Vashon Academy, Tacoma, Wash.

Gardner Teall is the Chicago correspondent of the Art Interchange. He has been engaged in illustrative work for several years and has obtained a reputation of a very high character through the superiority of his work.

In Memoriam.

The sad duty devolves upon the Kodak of chronicling the death of Martin Cahill on Oct. 7. Martin Cahill was a boy dearly beloved by all and his pleasant face was always noticeable in the class room or on the play grounds. His death is mourned by his many friends and schoolmates. He was a member of the class of '02. The Kodak extends its most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

We chose for a Senior color
That of Miss Kelley's hat,
And all we knew was, it was blue,
And let her go at that.

And when we go to get the color,
In order to be right,
We each must take Miss Kelley along
To keep the hat in sight.

KODAK SHOTS.

Sheridan being dunned for the payment of a bill by his tailor, or at least the interest on it, answered that it was not to his interest to pay the principle nor his principle to pay the interest.

It is rumored lately that Gill Joyce is no more a citizen of Eau Claire, but has moved farther north. Pearl Chambers is also sometimes seen going up the line.

A model class room of order—"The old library."

Please hand in your excuses.

Don't write notes in German.

Remember the football games, but don't bet or you'll loose.

We see by Nate Rothstein's book covers that several new studies have been introduced into our course of study, among them—Hier Algeebra, Ingelish Literchoor, Fiziks—and others.

If it takes 4 months, 2 weeks, 3 days and one hour to walk from Clear Creek, Montana, to Yellow river, Alabama,—how long will it take Richard Hollen to dig in, and thoroughly get his Virgil?

The beginning German class, following the example of all its predecessors, wants to know how to pronounce the German word "damit."

Our boys are training hard every recess—running down to Alex's for lunch.

Steve Dunham going to sleep regularly every sixth period in the main room.

Will Schwahn walking down in the Third ward every day after school. We wonder why?

It is said that a certain East side young man is subject to fit (z).

Thorp Wilcox explaining to an old farmer all about the mysteries of a radiometer, during the street fair at the educational department, says that if he would put it in his whiskers it would revolve much faster than under ordinary conditions. Injunctions were obeyed, but with results unknown.

What took place at the west end of Kelsey street bridge on Thursday night of the street fair? Probably Gertie Jacobs will be able to explain.

John Slagsvold—"My brain pan were an empty shell."—Tennyson.

Miss Brown had on exhibition in the educational department of the street fair a model of a geyser to illustrate its workings. A spectator unkindly stepped up and asked if that was the "x-rays."

Frank Drummond, on Barstow street bridge—"All coons look alike to me." Reply—"———"
"———" Further particulars should be obtained from F. R. D.

Charles' Chop House.

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CLAMS,
LOBSTERS.



EVERYTHING IN SEASON.

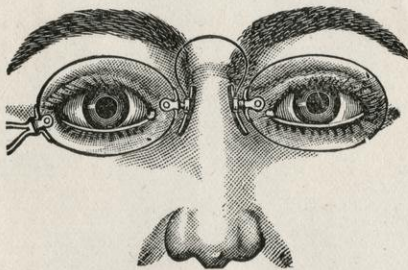
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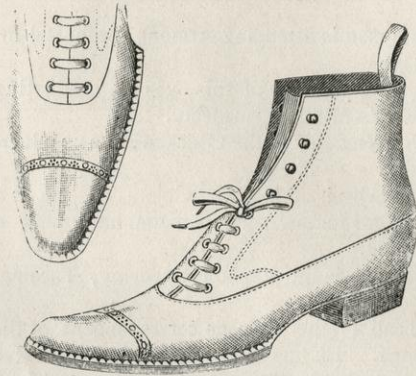
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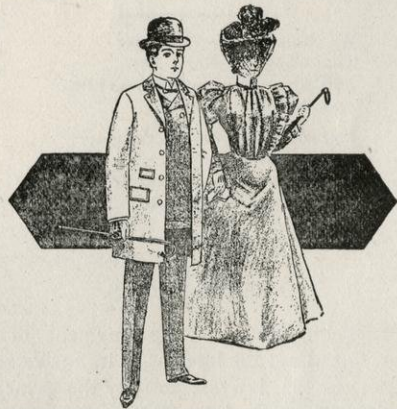
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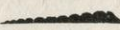
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