

The Daily Iowan

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IOWA CITY, IOWA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2

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NUMBER THIRTY-FIVE

IOWA'S R. O. T. C. MAKES GOOD AT FORT SNELLING

110 Students of University
Take Military Courses
At Camp.

IOWANS TAKE HONORS

S. U. I. Medical Unit Picked
As Most Efficient—
Awarded Cup.

Members of the Iowa's Infantry, Medical and Engineering corps, who have been attending camp at Ft. Snelling, Minn., during the past six weeks have scattered to their homes during the forepart of this week. The camp was well attended this year, over 1000 cadets being enrolled, as compared to 400 last year. Iowa was well represented, having a total of 110 men at the camp, including thirteen in the medical unit, fifteen in the advanced course and twenty-five basic course men in the infantry; seventeen advanced course and six basic men of the engineering unit, and twenty-two cadets from the motor transport unit.

Several honors were carried away by Iowa's cadets. The medical unit received a cup for being the most efficient medical unit, Gugsbery featherweight on the varsity wrestling team won the camp championship in his class; George Fabricius made the best score in the rifle contests, and the seventh corps area rifle team cup was brought back by Iowa.

Make Good Records.

Seventy-five percent of the advanced infantry, eighty percent of the motor transport, and eighty percent of the engineers qualified for sharpshooters and marksmen, while although shooting was new to them 62 per cent of the basic course infantry also qualified.

When the students arrived at camp they were assigned to platoons corresponding to the different units. These were composed of 50 students each under a regular army officer. The instruction was carried on by these platoon officers and also by a special group of instructors for certain subjects.

The daily work started at 7 o'clock with a half hour of setting up exercises, followed by a half hour of close order drill. From 8 o'clock to 10, and from 10:30 to 12:30 practical instruction in various military subjects was given. Between 10 and 10:30 a light lunch of sandwiches and milk was served. From 1:45 to 3:45 in the afternoon baseball, tennis and other forms of athletics were indulged in on three afternoons a week, at 4 o'clock transportation was provided to take the cadets to Lake Nokomis for swimming.

No Sickness Reported.

The cadets were given Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and all day Sunday off. On Sunday the Twin City churches sent out automobiles to take the cadets to their respective churches, while services were also held in the camp, chaplains being assigned for this purpose.

The cadets all enjoyed good health, little or no sickness being reported. Although a good deal of surplus fat was thrown off, no cadet lost in weight, because the hardening of his muscles more than made up for the loss in flesh.

"Although I have been in a number of camps throughout the country, I have never been in one that was better managed or conducted than the one at Ft. Snelling," said Captain Lagorio of the military department.

"I don't believe I ever had a better time in my life than I had at the camp," said Floyd D. Gibson of Missouri Valley. "The food was good and well cooked and all forms of recreation were provided."

From Iowa's medical, infantry and engineering corps the following men attended camp: Infantry—advanced course—Leonard M. Eklund of Clinton, Laverne C. Bane of Altoona, Arthur C. Benson of Primgar, Donald F. Bray of Burnside, Ill., Paul J. Bonn of Dike, Merwyn G. Bridenstine of Iowa City, John W. Burgess of Madrid, Carl L. Dietz of Neola, Rex G. Dory of Fontanelle, Kenneth Kinsler of Daveport, Charles Larrabee, Jr., of

(Continued on page 2)

Iowa Tank Experts Feature Opening of Big Dipper at Park

Members of the Seals and Eels clubs and of the university faculty combined last night to offer a snappy program at the opening of the "Big Dipper," the new swimming pool, located in the northwest corner of the city park. The features of the program offered were the spectacular fire dive by William McCullough, instructor in swimming, and a human fish stunt by Prof. H. G. Higbee, head of the department of manual arts.

The big pool is expected to become one of the city's most popular resorts this summer. The pool will hold 300,000 gallons of water, which will run continuously and will be changed every 36 hours.

RUSSELL TELLS ABOUT MISSIONS

Lack of Understanding by Home
Boards Hampers Work in
Foreign Lands.

Dr. William F. Russell, former dean of the college of education, addressed the seventh annual religious conference yesterday on "A Layman's View of Missions in China." Although expressing the utmost admiration of the work of the foreign missions, Dr. Russell stated that it is his belief that they were being handicapped by a lack of understanding on the part of the mission boards at home, concerning their needs, and also by inadequate financial support. The lack of co-operation between different denominations, and our Anglo-Saxon attitude of superiority, which incurs foreign hostility, are two additional factors which place the missionary enterprise in a serious condition.

"There are three stages in mission history," Dr. Russell said. "The first is that of penetration, in which the missionary goes to a new country and penetrates further and further into the interior. Livingston was an example of this type of missionary. "The second stage in mission history is that in which the missionary has great influence over a foreign people, as illustrated by the power of the President of Robert Collins college over the policy of the Balkans. It comes after the mission influence has been felt for some time and the people realize that the missionary is there for their betterment. They see the superiority of modern medical, sociological, and educational systems and wish to learn these improved methods.

"The third stage is one of independence of the aid of the missionary. The natives have learned all that the missionary has to teach them of modern educational and medical methods. They can now establish schools and hospitals as good as, if not superior to, those of the missions. Because of ample financial provision, their government enterprises along educational, medical, and sociological lines have well trained leaders and good equipment. The mission schools and hospitals, inadequately supported financially, and often controlled by unprogressive boards at home, struggle along with no improvement over what they were 25 to 50 years ago.

Dr. Russell then stated that there were two things to be done if the condition of the mission enterprise is to be improved. "Either the missions must limit their policy to penetrating into remote districts, or they must establish organizations as good as those established by the governments of any of the countries where they are working.

Hawkeye Picnic To Be Held August 11

Word received from Clayton Welter of the class of 1916 states that the Hawkeye annual picnic will be held at Bixby Park, Long Beach, Cal., August 11. All former Iowans will register at separate booths which will be assigned to the 99 Iowa counties. University and other state institutions will have a place to register former students and alumni. It is estimated that there are over 300,000 former Iowans living in southern California, and many former University of Iowa students are among them.

ARTMAN CHARGES PRESS FAILS TO ELICIT FACTS ABOUT LIQUOR QUESTION

"Literally millions of dollars are being spent on insidious liquor propaganda," says Prof. Joseph M. Artman of the University of Chicago, who has been addressing the religious workers' conference here. "The newspapers have means of knowing this and they are not digging out the facts. We are not getting the truth about Russia, nor about the liquor situation.

"The press is the most potent force in America today, and could turn this old world around if it would accept the moral responsibility of determining the level of public opinion. To say that a paper must print what the public wants is evading the issue. Journalism must create, not cater to a demand, just as doctors, teachers—even lecturers—must create a high grade market.

"Take the liquor question. What do you see? Nearly all the articles are little items telling that some organization voted against prohibition. When that question was decided, three-fourths of the men in the state legislatures voted for it, but I have never seen that in a newspaper yet.

"Newspapers improving. However. What they did with the Gary steel report was one of the finest things that I have ever seen. They found the truth and they emphasized it. Unless I am mistaken, the Tribune had a full column editorial on it. The more they do a thing of that kind, the more they will stabilize American life.

"Take the evolution quarrel, for example. It is almost true that a scientist who does not support religion is not a great scientist. The two are inseparable, but of a man like Millikin, who shows that, we hear little. Bryan is the type that gets the headline.

There are vital movements on foot today of which you see little or nothing in the papers. Over a thousand week-day religious schools have sprung up like mushrooms in the last three years. In Hammond, Ind., 33,000 children received instruction. The University of Michigan is spending \$25,000 for three years on religious education and is working for an endowment of \$3,000,000. Everywhere is the feeling that we have lost our balance wheel, and that the stabilizer may be religion. Here is a generalizing:

1. A definite and specific aim for the class that is being held.
2. Knowledge of his own and related fields.
3. Selection and organization of subject matter.
4. Making the assignment.
5. Questions.
6. Economy in drill as a preparation for permanent retention.
7. Illustration.
8. Securing class participation in the recitation.
9. Knowing how pupils learn.
10. Skill in the general management of a class.

HERBERT QUICK'S NEW BOOK HAILED AS GREATEST NOVEL

Herbert Quick's new book "The Hawk-eye," contains a stirring message for all Iowa. We are wont to think of Iowa as "The State Where the Tall Corn Grows," absolutely devoid of romance, adventure, or any of the materials that go to make up literature. Yet Herbert Quick has taken a score of Iowa people, just plain honest folks, set them down in one township, and built one of the great, if not the greatest American novel.

To Fremont McConkey, dreamer and poet, who long for Scottish moors and rock bound coasts that he might write romance, Herbert Quick says: "I know that in the artist born in Iowa could only be allowed such a life of the soul as would impel him to respect his Iowa materials, and to ponder them long enough and deeply enough, every element of great art would be found here." We see underneath those words the desire on the part of Mr. Quick to encourage all Iowans who crave expression, yet hesitate because they do not find inspiration in Iowa.

With sympathetic sense of humor and a tolerance unknown to Sinclair Lewis, Mr. Quick portrays a typical Iowa community in the pioneer stage. So deftly has he drawn the characters and so exactly do they represent types found in every day life that we can all pick out the Fremonts and the Kates McConkeys from our own experience. Commonplace, homely, his characters may seem, yet in this fact lies their charm, for so many book folk are stilted, unnatural people, rather than ordinary people, such as we may meet every day.

The thoughtful reader can trace the life of the author in the life of Fremont McConkey, the young dreamer

Lucky at Love, but Has No Chance In African Golf Game.

"Unlucky at cards, but lucky at love." This old adage was proved once more today as Glen Mathis of Iowa City, a trifle less than 48 hours after he had been shot in the shoulder in a "crap game" at Oskaloosa, was married to Miss Agnes Fryauf of this city.

Mathis received a small flesh wound in the shoulder when he detected one of the members of a road gang now working near Oskaloosa, using "loaded dice" in the game, and demonstrated in a forceful fashion and tried to rake in a sizeable pot. To this the road worker replied with a Smith & Wesson remark, which fortunately did not prove serious for Mathis.

The wounded man stirred up considerable excitement here when he told of being held up by bandits, and after some rough treatment how they had relieved him of \$700, which he had saved to get married on.

Chief of Police J. J. Lorack thought the story told by young Mathis rather thin, so he proceeded to investigate. Mathis confessed that he had made up the story of getting robbed as he feared the truth might wreck his matrimonial intentions.

The event was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Methodist parsonage, with only a few friends and relatives present. The young couple will make their home in Iowa City.

MABIE DEFENDS RELIGIOUS PLAY

Has No Use for Propaganda Type
Used in Some Instances—Are
Now Sorting Drama.

Edward C. Mabie, associate professor of speech yesterday addressed the religious conference on the subject of "Religious Drama."

He said that he believed if the church knew that the theater had for its purpose the dramatization of basic truths and to elevate the ideals of the community that the church would not oppose it.

"A national organization is now at work sorting plays that are suitable for production in the church, the high school, and the community. There are 10,000 groups doing this work now, and there are, no doubt, many plays that will be cast aside as not suitable material for production," said Professor Mabie.

Professor Mabie divided the plays into two classes: a play that is designed primarily for the extension of the church and the one that is a true religious play. In the first group are found plays of church propaganda or missionary propaganda, and these are the abominable plays and should not be used. The religious play wherein the artist is very sincere and has for his purpose the teaching of some Christian truth, the portrayal of a Bible story, or some real fundamental and character building substance is the one that the church or the community should use to the exclusion of all others.

Oriental Art Work On Display Now At L. A. Drawing Room

A collection of art work, made in Japan and China, ranging from a white and green fan of peacock and pheasant feathers, to a wooden necklace inlaid with mother-of-pearl, has been on exhibition in the Y. M. C. A. rooms for the past two days.

The whole collection represents the delicacy of workmanship of the Oriental peoples. Green and pink stationery made from wood fibre, hand-made prints, mandarin pieces embroidered in silver and colored threads, and a necklace of elephant bone, rarily carved, show extraordinary skill in hand work.

Part of the proceeds of the sale of these goods have been turned over by Mr. O. S. Lee, who is in charge of it. Mr. Lee expects to enter the University of Indiana as a student of dentistry in the fall.

BOYD BELIEVES U. S. PROHIBITION ARRIVED EARLY

Makes No Defense of Liquor
But Thinks Reformers
Impatient.

CANNOT BE REPEALED.

18th Amendment Now Part of
Supreme Law—Must Be
Respected.

"The Eighteenth Amendment arrived 25 years before its time," declared Dr. William Robert Boyd, of Cedar Rapids, chairman of the finance committee of the Iowa State Board of Education, who addressed the second assembly of the second term session of the summer school here yesterday morning.

Dr. Boyd thinks that it would have been the part of wisdom to have postponed national prohibition until the people of the entire country were more of one mind about it than they are now. However, as he says, "we have it, and it will never be repealed." In his opinion the time will never come when there will be a unanimity of sentiment in favor of ignoring the Eighteenth Amendment, and he is very sure that, in spite of its premature arrival, it has done great good in every section of the country, and that there is no additional compromise possible anywhere in America. Such a thing, he declares, is a false hope, and newspapers that lend themselves to its cultivation are in "mighty small business."

The only thing that can be done, according to Dr. Boyd, is to proceed with the strict enforcement of the law and in this the states must co-operate with the federal government. If this policy be followed, he says we shall have a generation which "knew not the saloons, and being ignorant thereof, will not even clamor for so much as light wines and beer."

Dr. Boyd is an alumnus of this university, having received his Ph. B. in 1889, and his address was of unusual interest, both from the nature of his subject and its treatment, to the large group of faculty members and students who were fortunate enough to be present.

The following is Mr. Boyd's address in full:

The Eighteenth Amendment As It Stands Today.

What I shall say under this caption will seem like a bundle of contradictions, but whoever describes the situation as it exists today and seeks to point out what would seem to be the nation's duty in the premises, can not hope to have anything logical.

"I believe the Eighteenth Amendment 'came into this breathing world' before its time. Reformers are always impatient. They are so zealous for the event upon which their hearts are set that they are not willing to await the slow processes of time working under natural conditions. They prefer to have resort to a hot-house, forgetting that plants developed in a hot house often perish in the open air.

I think it would have been better to have waited longer. No decent person had any wish to defend the liquor traffic. The saloons had become an abomination, and this fact was being slowly but surely recognized everywhere. We had in America, however, a vast population; mostly foreign born, who had been brought up on spirituous and malt liquors, and who regarded a glass of beer or a glass of wine as we regard a cup of coffee or a pot of tea. Rightly or wrongly, we have permitted all of these people to vote. They hold the balance of power in many states, especially along the Atlantic seaboard. They had not been prepared for prohibition, but they might have been in, let us say, twenty-five years.

Is Beyond Belief.

Moreover, it is at least a matter of doubtful wisdom to put a thing of this kind in the constitution—but it is in the constitution. Just what forces combined to cause three-fourths of the states to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, I do not pretend to say. It is easy to see how Iowa ratified it and other states in the Middle West and South, but how the legisla-

(Continued on page 3)

'22 GRADUATE HERE.

Hilbert L. Barnes, a graduate of the college of commerce in 1922, who is employed by Butler Brothers of Chicago, spent a few days here visiting his sister, Kathleen Barnes.

METHODISTS TO PICNIC.

The Epworth League will give a picnic for Methodist students and their friends at the city park Saturday evening, August 4. Meet at the church at 5 o'clock. Yes, it's free.

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Thursday, August 2.

IOWA MATERIALS.

It has long been the established opinion among writers of poetry and fiction that Iowa has no material for the artist. Iowa is primarily engaged in the raising of cattle, hogs, and corn and its citizens are prosaic, ordinary tillers of the soil, or smug, complacent retired farmers. This tendency of thought has been very marked among native writers.

A different type of outlook is now being launched into contemporary fiction. Writers have discovered that Iowa does have interesting people, and its history has had romantic and adventurous episodes which lend themselves well to the novel. Herbert Quick in his latest book, "The Hawk-eye," has brought out this idea. Edwin Ford Piper, a well known Iowa poet and a member of the faculty of this institution, has demonstrated that the Middle West is no longer devoid of interest in art and literature.

These artists are doing a real service to the state. Because of their work, the people of Iowa will have greater regard for the history of their state, they will understand that all Iowans are devoid of interest, and most of all, they will learn the lesson that those things which are encountered in every day life are experiences which have a profound interest and fascination when told to others.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

HOW MUCH HORSE-POWER HAS A HORSE?

James Watt more than a hundred years ago, took the strength of "a strong London draft horse" as the unit of measurement to indicate the power of his steam engine. Watt found a beast able to lift 33,000 pounds, one foot, in one minute. He arbitrarily fixed this strength as one horse-power. Since then none has questioned his unit of measurement, save possibly individual horses which unfortunately were unable to appear before scientific committees to contest the Watt decree.

The precisionists of the electrical world will now determine the exact amount of horse-power invested in a horse. A bulletin of the New York State Committee on public-utility information reports that a wagon has been geared to a hydraulic pump and that to this apparatus will be harnessed all types of the animal—from the lordly Percheron to the 900-pound light-harness horse. This will be established a new ratio between weight and strength, and henceforth one will be able to tell how many horses would be required to do the work of a 30-horse-power car.

Science sooner or later concerns itself with every manifestation of life. Nothing escapes the laboratory. For years now wherever youth and conviviality have intertwined arms the company has inevitably reached a stage where all have burst forth with the lamentation that—

The old gray mare
Ain't what she uster be,
Ain't what she uster be,
Etc.

It seems that James Watt was directly responsible. Watt presumably slandered the filly which grew to be the old gray mare of the song and story. Scientists do not believe that she ever could lift 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute. She never was what she is popularly supposed to have been. How many tears have watered fallacious old sentiment and flacons been emptied to no avail.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir:
Your today's editorial about foreign students is very interesting. But there are two things the article did not state plainly and I can not guess at. The first: Just what are the "regulations" that have been alleged to be imposed on foreign students by compulsory; and secondly, Who are the

foreign students that the writer had in mind. May I ask you to answer these two questions. As a foreign student, I am interested in this matter.

T. C. CHAS.

The above questions appear to suggest that special regulations are imposed upon certain foreign students. Such is not the case. The regulations concerning which complaints have been heard are those requiring certain subjects to be taken before advanced degrees will be granted. The article did not mean to imply that additional regulations are piled upon foreign students, nor was it directed at any one race or nationality.

The Sounding Board

Thy laugh's a song an oriole trilled,
Romping in glee the sky—
Sunshine in lucent drops distilled,
And showered from on high.
So perfect in his song thou art,
That when they laughter rings
I long to clasp thee to my heart,
Lest thou, too, have his wings.
EM QUAD.

The weekly report of a tuberculosis cure comes from Berlin this week. The forecasters announce that similar reports are forthcoming from Melbourne, Belfast, and Moscow in the not too far distant future.

"Two rings-up; one ring-down?" promises a legend beside the top story entrance to a local elevator. To avoid embarrassing the elevator pilot we suggest ringing only once.

No one has tried to sell us either Fuller Brushes or "The Circle of Knowledge," this summer. The fact is we have not heard the classic tale for a year about "Siberian bear brigades" that fall one by one when the haw's strop their razor backs on the trees of the frozen steppes where they (the wiry hair) are left to be picked up by the gaunt and underfed peasants again one by one to be caravanned to the nearest railroad, a narrow gauge 900 kilometers distant.

We learned the other day, however, that a number of medics had found selling Bibles a profitable summer occupation down in southeastern Iowa. One or two counties were described as "virgin territory."

Did He Mean Through the Face?
(The Gardiner Journal.)

YOUNG SIMMONS SHOT THROUGH SCREEN DOOR.

Connie Talmadge, we learn, is the champion sword's woman at Hollywood. We never cared much about sword play, but if it's true it's alright with the column.

Have you had your chuckle today? Try this head:

GIRLS SHOW LITTLE EMOTION.
It refers to telephone girls on strike, but the key to the lack of passion is the fact that it occurred in Boston. Now you know.

Someone forgot a "W" in this one: MILITARY RITES FOR SNOW.
We'd write for snow, too, if we thought we would be served.

We won't tell where we got this: MEN SWINDLED BY PAIR.
If the truth were known, there was probably a peach involved also.

Hi Johnson has called the World Court "the League's dangerous appendix." We never thought of Hi as a musician, but it looks as if he were getting into shape for an organ recital. We know the signs.

While sitting in a tonsorial parlor we overheard this gem: "when the farmers quit buying, things go to the dogs, don't it?" We can't say for sure but we suppose it do.

And this one was thrown in by the barber: "It's a good thing they elected Johnson. We ain't had a radical in Congress and we need one." No, except for Hi Johnson, Borah, LaFollette and Brookhart, we ain't had a radical in Congress. We wonder a little how Hi and Magnus will get along. Think of the possibilities: a man with the same cognomen as the California callopie, and who looks like T. R.

We were up north last week, o see how we sood. We found that we were sitting pretty. Nevertheless, we shall not run. We remain faithful to our nominee, Heywood Brown. To those who send a S. A. S. E. we will reveal the correct pronunciation of his name. ETAOIN.

IS VISITOR HERE.

Carl J. Nulty of New Hampton, a graduate from the college of commerce in the class of 1921, spent a few days here visiting this week. He has been teaching school at Ware the past year and intends to go to Minnesota to teach this year.

Who's Who This Summer at Iowa

Dayton Stoner

If you dressed in a slender, immaculate suit, dapper, wearing a palm beach hat and glasses "astride of dom supping him a look of wisdom a pral" hugging under his hurrying bus specimen case, and time for a at top speed, with yet that is a friendly smile of greeting, zoology department of the university. "He who nothing. Hakes no mistakes does loses his who makes too many Stoner's motto. That is Professor neatly tacked, and it can be seen his desk in the side wall near science building 22 of the natural

Any one who 22 must have been ever visited room all with the medical arrangement of the hundreds of specimen cases, files and boxes of scientific material that feature the "sanctum sanctorum" of this keen professor, insuring the making "too many mistakes" a matter of probability.

Everything about is desk stresses this same idea of absolute accuracy and neatness; a plan for everything, and everything in its place, so that one is at once compelled to respect the accuracy of his judgments, as well. One so methodical and systematic must have a brain equally well arranged, from which at any moment the needed material can be drawn forth in a condition.

Professor Stoner him if adds to this feeling of confidence for he is very quick yet sure in all his movements and combines with an air of intense mental alertness and assurance the utmost courtesy of manner.

Talking to Professor Stoner still, letting him talk to you, when he is telling about his zoology, is as fascinating as reading from a tales of "The Arabian Nights." There is nothing dry and horribly technical about the conversation of the scientist, who states facts and theories in such a colorful way that he is held in constant interest.

One of Professor Stoner's hobbies is "snap shooting," (the only kind of marksmanship, by the way, in which he indulges), and he admits frankly that he is a camera fiend. Most of his hundreds of slides with which his lectures are illustrated were made from pictures taken either by himself, or by Mrs. Stoner.

He has the unusual good fortune of having a wife who is as intensely interested in his line of work as he is himself. Mrs. Stoner majored in zoology in college, and she accompanies him on all of his trips, helping him with his pictures and assisting greatly in the collection of zoological material.

This brings us to another of Professor Stoner's hobbies, which is collecting. In fact, this, as he says, has almost amounted to a mania with him, for "even as a youngster I had a museum of my own," he will tell students who exclaim over the marvellous assortments of specimens in the realm of bugology that have been accumulated by the professor in his extensive travels.

Indeed, one who has never been initiated into the mysteries of the inner chambers of the prosaic looking, dull covered specimen boxes that fill the laboratory shelves would scarcely dream of the fairyland of color that lies within, waiting only for the open sesame of the master, when all the little woodland people appear on parade, row after row of tiny, rigid soldiers, standing forever at inspection, having given all that they had, their lives, to their country, in the interests of science.

Professor Stoner has written a number of interesting books, dealing with the results of his years of study and his experiences in New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, the West Indies, Canada, and the extremes, as well as the middle section of our country, all of which are profusely illustrated.

His work deals with mammals, birds and insects, but he is particularly keen about unusual forms of insect life. His collection of stink bugs (Scutelleridae) alone contains many thousands of specimens; almost all that occur in North America, the West Indies, Europe, South America, and other parts of the world.

Professor Stoner says that of all the places of interest he has ever visited, Honolulu is the loveliest, and there he should like to spend his declining years, when his days of active service shall be over. This tropical "city of beauty" makes the greatest appeal to him partly because of its delightful climate, having always a good breeze blowing and being fairly cool all the year, but perhaps mostly because of all the tropical islands it is the most Americanized.

is planning an extensive trip for further investigations in the not far distant future.

While intensely interested in his work, the professor is extremely modest about his achievements in the realm of science, and one has to fairly "drag" forth any reference to his literary contributions, but "once get him started" on bugs—"oh boy"—what he doesn't know isn't worth wasting cyanide on.

Former Extension Head Making Good On Executive Job

O. E. Klingaman, former head of the extension division of the University of Iowa, is praised by the New York Evening World for his work as director of the bureau of research and information of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Professor Klingaman accepted this position during the past year and began work the first of July. Previous to this time he was head of the extension division of the University of Iowa. This position he had held for ten years, being the first and only head of that department since it was founded.

The National Retail Dry Goods association had offered him the position, which he now holds, three years ago and held it open for him until he accepted last year.

The National Merchandise Fair which was held in New York for two weeks in July was a huge success and it was during this that "Dr." Klingaman, as he is known among New York business men, was given recognition by the New York Evening World. Cartoons of the ten biggest men, of which "Dr." Klingaman was one, were given. In the article which accompanied these, the following article is found:

"Dr. O. E. Klingaman is director of the Bureau of Research and Information of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. He makes special studies of merchandise problems. No problem is too deep for his understanding, nor none too slight for his attention, and he lifts the worries of business from the shoulders of the retailers. He came to New York City to remain permanently, from the University of Iowa, Iowa City, which is noted for putting up a football team last year that whaled the ale out of Yale."

Davenport Boosters Invaded Iowa City Streets Yesterday

With forty cars loaded with more than 100 persons, boosters for the Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition, late yesterday afternoon invaded Iowa City and brought traffic to a standstill on Washington street between Clinton and Dubuque streets for more than 30 minutes.

Included in the procession was a motley array of cowboys, boy scouts, a 40-piece band, and dozens of individuals with megaphones, extolling the wonders of the fair to be held at Davenport next month.

Local citizens were favored with several selections from the musical organization, and then with a number of short talks by Davenport businessmen. This group left Davenport early yesterday afternoon and made stops at Washington and several other smaller towns en route here. They planned to return via West Liberty and give a similar demonstration there.

That the invasion was a friendly one was evidenced by the fact that Chief of Police J. J. Lorack aided materially in arranging the procession so as not to block too much traffic.

LIFE SAVER INJURED.

R. A. Hotz, A4, of Iowa City, was injured Monday while cranking the engine of the Red Cross life saving boat. The crank slipped out of place flying up and striking Hotz above the right eye, cutting a deep gash. The accident was not of a serious nature as Mr. Hotz was able to attend classes the following day.

BEG YOUR PARDON.

In a letter to the editor, concerning an article printed in Tuesday's issue of The Iowan about the Philippine situation, Vicente R. Agbayani says he was misquoted in that 30 per cent of the people of the Islands are illiterate, not 12 percent as the article stated.

IOWA'S R. O. T. C. MAKES GOOD AT FT. SNELLING.

(Continued from page 1.)
Ft. Dodge; Elmer Newkirk of What Cheer, David H. Scott of Emmetsburg, Francis W. Suelppel of Iowa

City, Nathaniel J. Walton of Clinton. Infantry basic—Howard L. Argubright of Sibley, Ray M. Bush of Colesburg, Joseph A. Campbell of Blockton, Ray Cohnne of Des Moines, Joseph M. Colby of Iowa City, Allin W. Dakin of Mason City, Ray A. Driscoll of Des Moines, Fordyce E. Eastburn of Sigourney, Myrwyn I. Eaton of Strawberry Point, Sedgwick C. Hawley of Clinton, Harry B. Hoffmann of Iowa City, Raymond J. Kammerer of Muscatine, Edwin Keith of Creston, Cyrus H. Kenfman of Oden, Paul Kenefick of Algona, Bond E. Lane of Zealing, Carl Muhlhausen of Maquoketa, Wesley Nelson of Aurelia, Fred H. Roddell of Dubuque, Edwin F. Stout of Iowa City, William H. Van Oosterhout of Orange City, Edward J. Von Hoene of Williamsburg, Adolph A. Vorba of Traer, Eugene D. Wiley of Orient, Walter S. Woodworth of Cresco.

Medical unit—Rudolph L. Bork of Iowa City, Fred D. Francis of Iowa City, Keith L. Collis of Iowa Falls, Albert W. Gugsberg of Renwick, Raymond E. Walters of Rockwell City, William J. Ritchey of St. Joseph, Mo.; Irving B. Akerson of Keokuk, Granville A. Bennett of Iowa City, James P. Clark of Ogdin, John M. Dorsey of Clinton, Cornelius F. Dyke and Lester M. Dyke of Iowa City, Gerald O. Hedlund of Dayton, Reuel E. Hewitt of Iowa City, Clarence L. Johnson of Eau Claire, Wis.; Wayland H. Malory of Bedford, Roland O. Sala of Iowa City, Donald R. Smith of Hampton, and Leslie E. Weber of Iowa City.

Engineer unit advanced—Russell E. Crawford of New Hampton, Malcolm H. Culbert of Cresco, Ronald J. Dushinske of Cherokee, Floyd G. Fanselow oferry, Vernon P. Fisher of Lomax, Ill.; Floyd D. Gibson of Missouri Valley, Francis D. Haldeman of Malvern, John W. Hummer of Iowa City, Ernest E. Jacobson of Percy, James F. Jarnigan of Prairie City, George C. K. Johnson and William H. Johnson of Manning, Leonard L. Kingsbury of Cherokee, Coyle E. Knowles of Fairfield, Leroy E. Shonts of Rock Falls, Isaac I. Solzman of Council Bluffs, Merle R. Carner of Iowa City.

Engineers basic—Bessemer Anderson of Oden, John W. Brauns of Wapello, Wayne W. Chambers of Des Moines, John G. Murphy of Iowa City, Charles R. Huber of Marengo, and Harold B. Vasey of Collins.

To men who begin at the bottom - next month

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energy, experience and imagination
strength to climb. With added

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facturing and commercial. Your
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large, and finally the whole world.

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BOYD BELIEVES THAT U. S. PROHIBITION CAME EARLY. (Continued from page one.)

tures of such states as Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts came to ratify it is beyond belief. It is apparent now that a majority of the people in many of these states did not favor the Eighteenth Amendment, yet their respective legislatures ratified it with but few dissenting votes. I think the lesson to be drawn from this is that we would do well to amend the constitution in the matter of how it shall be amended. It is not wise to submit proposed amendments directly to the people of the states rather than to the legislatures. Not that I believe it is wise to submit many questions directly to the people, for they have neither the time nor the inclination to consider them; but they will consider vital matters such as the subject under consideration, and nothing short of a very vital matter should even be thought of as an amendment to the constitution. Organized minorities can and do intimidate legislative bodies.

Having said this, and believing what I have said, I think it ought to be taken for granted that I approach this subject without prejudice. I think it would have been the part of wis-

dom to have at least postponed national prohibition until the people of the entire country were more of one mind about it than they are now. But we did not do this. It is a part of the supreme law of the land, and I think we ought to look the facts squarely in the face and govern ourselves accordingly.

Repeal Impossible.

What are these facts? First, we have the amendment, duly ratified. It will never be repealed. It is unthinkable in the first place that Congress could ever muster a two-thirds majority to re-submit the amendment, and if it should be re-submitted, that it should be repealed. Second, the promise held out that Congress can by law get around the amendment by enacting what is known as a "Wine and Beer" law, is a delusion. To promise such a thing is to offer a gold brick. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Manifestly, intoxicating liquor is a liquor that will intoxicate. Light wines and beer will intoxicate, if one drinks enough of either of them. Therefore, the moment Congress passed a law the courts would be appealed to, and the courts could do but one thing: namely, declare such a law unconstitutional.

These things being true, it follows, it seems to me, almost without argument, that there is but one thing left to be done, and that is to recognize these facts and proceed to enforce the law.

New York Raises Issue.

By the action of the New York Legislature in repealing the state enforcement acts, and the signing of that repeal by the Governor, with a labored defense of his action, a colossal issue has been raised; namely, that this is purely a national matter and that the states have nothing to do with it. Some spacious arguments are advanced to sustain this position. They have all been swept away by the President of the United States. He makes it clear that for a state to insist on the enforcement of such a national law, unaided, is to abandon state rights; he makes it clear that to take such action in the name of state rights is a fallacy. The Amendment provides specifically for concurrent action. For a state to do as New York has done, namely, refuse to take concurrent action, can mean, as the President points out, but one thing—the sending into such states of a veritable army of federal officials whose activities can only emphasize, and as a matter of fact, over-emphasize, the supremacy of the federal government. Another fallacy that is being worked overtime is the so-called parallel between the non-enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in the southern states and state nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. At first blush this argument seems plausible, but when all the facts are considered the case does not constitute a parallel at all. That the negro should never have been granted the right of suffrage, without certain limitations, is now generally acknowledged. Then was the time when wisdom would have dictated an amendment to the constitution which would have set up an intelligence test for suffrage, applicable to blacks and whites alike. We were governed by passion rather than reason at that time, however, and so we admitted to suffrage, without giving them any time to qualify, a race which had been centuries in bondage and which was ignorant to the last degree. Numerically they were strong. For a time we enforced the terms of this amendment in Southern States at the point of the bayonet. Gradually we recognized the injustice of it and gave up the attempt, and today the nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment, south of Mason and Dixon line, is acquiesced in, practically without protest, on one end of the country to the other. The ignoring of the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment by common consent is not as justifiable; for by the terms of the Fourteenth Amendment it is provided that where states abridge the right of citizenship, their representations in Congress and in the Electoral College shall be reduced accordingly.

All Favor Enforcement.

This would follow as a matter of course if the states should abridge these rights directly and openly. They have abridged them very effectively but not by due process of law. By every rule of right and justice their representation ought to be reduced; but here again there seems to be practical unanimity in permitting them to do indirectly what they are forbidden to do directly. No such state of public feeling exists in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment. In every state there is at least a powerful minority in favor of the rigid enforcement of the law, and in a majority of states a very pronounced majority. If it should come about in the course of time (which it never will), that there should be a unanimity of sentiment in favor of ignoring the Eighteenth Amendment, as there is in favor of ignoring the Fifteenth Amendment so far as the South is concerned, then

we should have an unrestricted liquor traffic in violation of the fundamental law of the land, in many portions of the country, and another significant warning that we should never put into that fundamental law anything which the considerate judgment of the people, over a long period of time, will not sustain.

Saloon Not Wanted.

It has been my endeavor, thus far, to set forth the facts in this complicated situation exactly as they are. If I have not succeeded in this attempt, it is because my own vision is not clear. If the facts are as I have sought to state them, we shall only waste time and bring about endless trouble and endless confusion if we do not proceed to act upon them. I have yet to hear of anyone who says he wants to see the saloon reinstated in any portion of the land. Even the Governor of New York says he does not wish to see it reinstated. If we had light wines and beer, it seems to me that the saloon would follow as a matter of course. It would also follow as a matter of course that stronger liquors than light wines and beer would be served in the places where light wines and beer were sold whatever we might call them. It is notorious that those engaged in the liquor traffic have no respect for law. If the distillers and brewers and saloon keepers had had a decent respect for law, if they had obeyed the wholesome regulations that law making bodies sought to throw around the liquor traffic, prohibition could never have been put over. But I think it may be said without fear of contradiction that no law in restraint of the liquor traffic was ever put upon the statute books of any state which the liquor men did not flaunt and violate and spit upon, and they would do it again.

We had a wine and beer law in Iowa forty odd years ago. It was violated in every so-called "beer saloon of the state.

Violated Everywhere.

I think it will be conceded that in a considerable portion of the country, yes in perhaps every portion of the country, prohibition, even though it may have come before its time, has done good. I confess that it is being violated everywhere, in greater or less degree, but there is more food in the cupboards of families dependent upon the labor of the head of the house for support than ever before; better clothes upon the backs of the women and children; more furniture in the houses; more comforts all along the line, even in the tenement districts of New York and Chicago. The enemies of prohibition might just as well make up their minds, now as later, that they are not going to get rid of it, they are not even going to get light wines and beer. They might as well bow to the inevitable first as last. Two things should be done, however: the Volstead act should be so modified as to remove the possibility of friction with foreign governments. To permit foreign ships to bring in a reasonable supply of intoxicants within the three-mile limit, under seal, will in no wise interfere with the nations. If it gives ocean liners flying a foreign flag the advantage over our own ocean going vessels, that is the price we would pay for having what we want—or what we think we want. Congress should also provide a method whereby liquor, for legitimate use, could be obtained through governmental agencies without making an honest man feel as though he were at once a supplicant and a criminal. Congressmen and Senators, if they would put it to a test, would always find that they would be constantly sustained in telling cranks of every kind that reason, not fanaticism, should be the rule and guide in legislation.

Why Waste Time?

As to those who would compromise further, they might as well give up that hope. There is no additional

compromise possible here in America. Why waste time, therefore, in talking about anything but the strict enforcement of the law?

We have in this country vital is-

issues that ought to be settled and settled soon—the transportation problem for example. If we are going to develop as we ought to develop, our rail-

(Continued on page 4.



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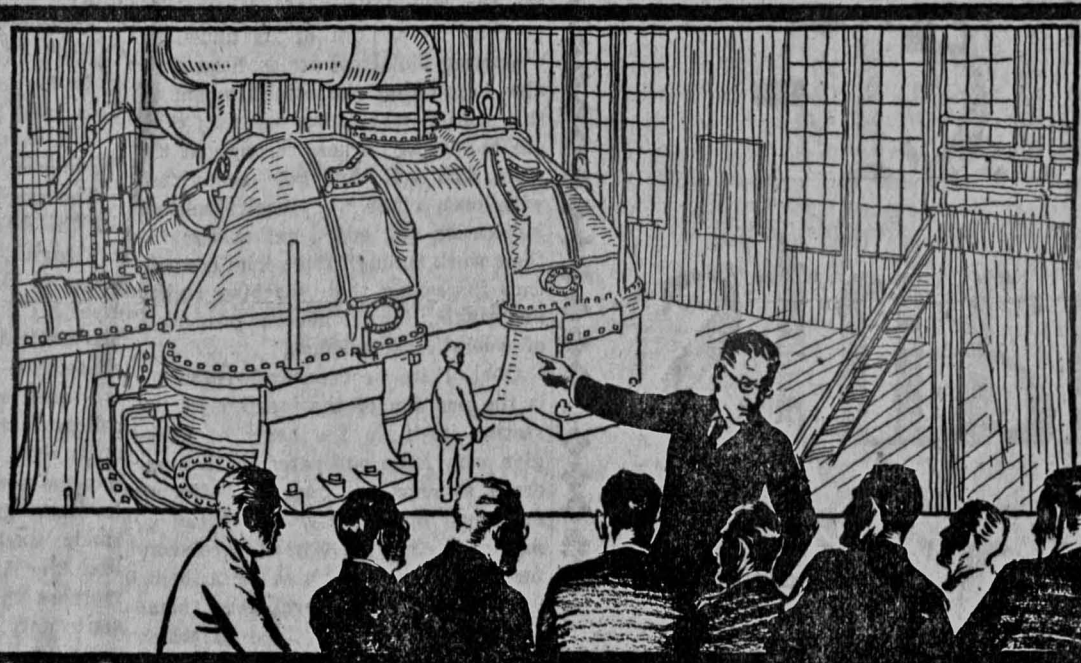
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The great engineers are always at school, always learning, always seeking for more knowledge. They begin with this desire for fuller understanding, and they keep it up to the end.

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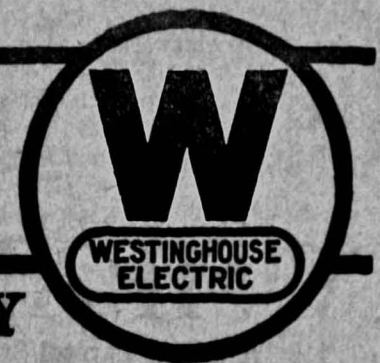
is, of its very nature, a University where theory and practice combine to make bigger, broader and more practical engineers.

The courses in this University are not limited to prescribed subjects nor terms—the subjects are almost infinite, and the semesters are endless. Men with the weight of years on their shoulders work and learn side-by-side with those whose day has just dawned.

This post-graduate school fits men for almost anything. Fits them for it, and makes them continually fitter. Out of this continuing fitness have grown the engineering accomplishments on which this institution has grown. It is, perhaps, one of the great educational institutions of its day.

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ACHIEVEMENT & OPPORTUNITY



Sophomore Teaching At School of Wild Life At Boy's Camp

KIRBY ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

William F. Coutlas, A2 of Emmetsburg has begun his work as an instructor of wild animal and bird life at the boys' Y. M. C. A. camp located at Boone. Mr. Coutlas has quite on honor bestowed upon him, as a man of his age is seldom qualified for such a position. Previous to this time, he has been a student and an assistant to Prof. Homer Dill in the museum department.

Mr. Coutlas made a good record for himself at the National Rifle match at Camp Perry, Ohio, when he was shooting with the Iowa National Guard team. He has also made an excellent record at the wild life school in McGregor which he has attended during the previous summers.

PROHIBITION CAME EARLY. BOYD BELIEVES THAT U. S. (Continued from page 3)

roads must be so reorganized that stockholders, shippers and employees will alike receive justice. Yet we have

millions of people who would sidetrack that and every other vital issue for "booze," only to find out in the end that they have been chasing a will o' th' wisp.

Can Be No Modification.

It is my earnest hope that people will see this thing as it is; that they will quit talking about compromise where there can be no compromise, modification where there can be no modification. Newspapers which lend themselves to the cultivation of this false hope are in mighty small business. Absolutely nothing is to be gained by permitting this thing to be an issue in our politics. If there were any hope of arriving at any conclusion other than the one already arrived at, there might be some excuse for it, but there is no hope. The only thing to do, therefore, is to proceed to the strict enforcement of the law, and in this enforcement the states should co-operate with the federal government. If this shall be our policy—then twenty-five or thirty years from now we shall have a generation which knew not the saloons and, knowing it not, except by hearsay, will no longer clamour for even so much as light wines and beer.

Laboratory at Okoboji One of Few Spots Left Where Nature Is Intact

How many folks really know anything about "Iowa Lakeside Laboratory?" How many even know that there is such a place, right here in our own state, that is as well worth a trip of inspection, and as interesting, in its line, as the Keokuk Dam, the Amana Colony, or the Capitol building at Des Moines?

Prof. Dayton Stoner, of the sociology department recently told students about this station at Okoboji, illustrating his lecture with slides.

The I. L. L. station was established in 1908 by alumni of the university of Iowa, who purchased five acres of private property at the west end of the lake and placed it at the disposal of the university for biological purposes.

The station was dedicated to Dr. Thomas H. MacBride, president emeritus of the university, and was at first called the "MacBride Lakeside Laboratory," but in 1919 the modesty of Dr. MacBride and his insistence brought about the change to the present name of Iowa Lakeside laboratory.

The first session of the summer school held there was under the direction of Dr. MacBride and was attended by 25 persons, who took advantage of the undergraduate courses given by instructors sent out from the university and other institutions. This type of work continued till 1919 when the station was organized as a research laboratory. Since then no undergraduate instruction has been given, but those who can be encouraged to come to the laboratory to carry on various lines of research.

This summer there are a number of undergraduate students at work there on courses in botany, zoology and geology, which are among those offered by the I. L. L.

The founders and those having the station in charge, hope that the station will afford suitable quarters and environment for the carrying on of scientific research in the state, and for the stimulation of research in general, on account of its unusually promising biological atmosphere. It is also hoped that the establishment of this station may bring together various biological workers throughout the state who will thus get acquainted with each other and receive mutual inspiration and added enthusiasm for their work through this social contact, thus increasing their teaching ability and making for the general promotion of scientific knowledge.

One of its best natural resources is the position of the location of the station itself, in the heart of a region very little cultivated, with numerous swamps and marshes offering excellent opportunity for botanical and zoological research, and very near the highest point in Iowa, being 900 feet above sea level. Also, some of the best prairie land of which there is all too little remaining in the state, is near the laboratory. It has 500 feet frontage on the lake itself, with 75 miles of lake shore, the deepest part of the lake being 183 feet. This affords numerous biological possibilities, both for botanists and zoologists. There is also a considerable forest area near by, thus giving a great diversity of habitat, which is part of the "stock in trade" of the station, as Dr. Stoner expresses it.

The laboratory grounds themselves comprise five acres, with several buildings, containing laboratory facilities which are available for students. Among the equipment might be mentioned from June 15 to September 1. mentioned cottages, tents, a good several-compartment garage, an ice-house (a somewhat indispensable hot weather adjunct), a mess tent, two launches, five row boats, a pumping station, and running water on the grounds.

Part of the fun consists in living out of doors most of the time, and, according to Dr. Stoner, "being able to neglect the social amenities, such as face washing, shaving, dinner dressing, and, if desired, getting back to nature in earnest, plunge into one's work."

The cottages and main accommodation camps have large, well-screened verandas, and are situated, like the station, fifty feet above the lake, with steps leading up, and the lake breeze making a cool and pleasant residence during the summer months.

The station itself is a large H-shaped building, and the workers have their quarters here. Each one has a table, and his microscope that are either his own or are borrowed for the term from the university. Each class meets one-half day at a time, working intensively on various topics, botanical, zoological, etc.

The mess hall has a permanent roof and is well screened. It is a "co-educational" affair, and fifty or sixty people can be accommodated there where formerly tents were erected near the laboratory for students. A

cook takes care of all culinary matters, including "dish-washing."

A fish hatchery, at Spirit Lake, near the laboratory, is also of interest. This has numerous aquaria and places where fish are reared. It is not a part of the I. L. L., but is a state hatchery, and is located between Spirit Lake and East Okoboji. It is of great advantage, however, to the I. L. L., as many experiments are carried on there.

A drainage canal is near, showing still other possibilities and varying conditions for the study of animal life. Red-winged blackbirds are especially plentiful near the canal, and many varieties of fish abound in its waters.

At the edge of the few cultivated cornfields is the rolling sweep of virgin prairie, with its varying plant and animal conditions offering still other unusually fine possibilities for field work. The men use great "sweep nets" as part of their "field paraphernalia." These they draw over the vegetation, gathering in all the "luckless insects" they can get at "one fell sweep." Those that are a bit unusual are food for the cyanide bottle, while the common varieties are freed from the nets again. Worms and bugs peculiar to the district are legion, and thirty-five varieties of berry bugs have already been discovered there.

There are also many "blinds" for the observation of birds, in which one may stand unobserved and watch the birds nesting and feeding. The bank swallows are very numerous here, housed in banks in the gravel pits, often 160 birds being found in one pit. "Bird banding" is carried on here and proves most interesting, as there are many doves and pigeons about.

Among the reptiles, perhaps the most interesting is the painted terrapin, whose nests of eggs, laid in small bare places in the soil, are found by the hundreds. Embryologists get these eggs from the nesting or laying grounds and study them in the laboratory.

Another interesting "near point" is Camp Holiday, a vacation camp for girls 10 years of age and upwards. This camp is maintained through the instrumentality of Miss Holiday, of Burlington.

The excursions in field geology under the direction of Professor Tilton, are highly interesting. He takes a group to the scene of the lesson and gives his lecture on the spot, drawing his illustrative material from the vicinity. The personnel of these classes is drawn largely from the various colleges throughout the state. Students come here because through the unusual study opportunities so many habits are easily available; the sandy beach, the rocky shore, farther back the loamy soil, the swamps and marshes that cover much of Dickinson county, and the lake itself.

Dr. Stoner reports that the lake is approximately two feet lower than it was last year.

Many insects and birds entirely different from those in Iowa City and other parts of the state are found here.

Dr. Stoner commends the I. L. L. to all, whether students of natural history, or mere pleasure seekers, for either from the scientific standpoint or as a pleasant outing, it is well worth while.

By auto the I. L. L. is 315 miles from Iowa City, with fine gravel roads throughout the northern part of the state. The hotel accommodations are unusually good, as well as camping facilities for tourists who prefer the "out of doors" during the vacation months.

Dean Burge Back At Desk After Vacation

Dean Adelaide Burge has returned from her three weeks' vacation and business trip, and resumed her duties here yesterday.

She visited at Minneapolis and Duluth. Much of her time was spent in the vicinity of the lake region. Mrs. Burge states that Minnesota seems the playground for this portion of the country, and that most of Iowa's population seemingly go to Minnesota for their pleasure trips due to the beautiful lakes and the climate. She also visited the University of Minnesota and says that it also has a very large summer school enrollment.

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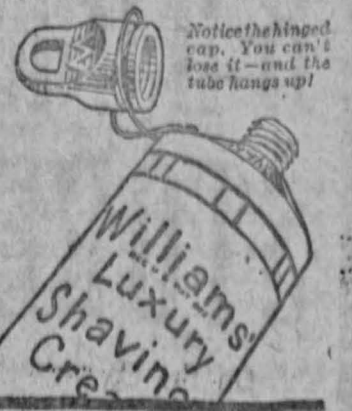
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