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# THE REVIEW

Commencement  
Number . . . . .

JUNE, 1905



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	<h1>THE REVIEW</h1> <p>"Learn as if you were to live forever." "Live as if you were to die to-morrow."</p>	
Vol. X.	JUNE, 1905.	No. 9

## PRESIDENT ARTHUR M. BRUMBACK

### AN APPRECIATION

By Rev. H. L. Boardman, D. D.

WHEN, only two years ago, I tendered my resignation as president of McMinnville College, and had the satisfaction to see my colleague of many years, Prof. A. M. Brumback, elected to that position, I hoped and believed that the new administration would be a long one. It has been with profound regret that I have noted his recent resignation. The loss is great, both to the school he leaves, and to the wider educational community of Oregon and of the Coast. The judgment of Denison University in selecting President Brumback for the important position tendered him was doubtless excellent, as was also that of the rich man in Nathan's parable. I shall hope that the parallel in the two cases extends no further.

#### A MAN OF STERLING WORTH

It was on the occasion of a visit to McMinnville nine years ago this summer, prior to my removal thither to assume charge of the college's affairs as president, that I first met Prof. Brumback. He had but just arrived, with his family, preliminary to taking up his work in the Department of Sciences, to which he had been elected by the college's Board at the same meeting which had tendered to me the presidency. Thus it was that the courses of our lives came together. For seven pleasant years we were to be permitted to

be associated in the work for the school. My first impressions of Prof. Brumback were to the effect that here was a man of sterling worth. These impressions the years only tended to confirm. Scorning superficiality, always exemplifying simplicity, sincerity and genuineness, it was like a tonic to be with him in the varied associations and activities of the college work and life. He was and is a man of few words, but his words were meaningful. On the few occasions when he could be prevailed upon to address the students in assembly hours, he uniformly sent them away benefitted and thoughtful. In his case the demand for "chapel talks" far exceeded the supply, (a thing by no means true of all in similar positions). In Christian character and conduct he was above reproach, living in his daily life the principles he thus most effectively taught.

#### AS TEACHER AND SCHOLAR

Prof. Brumback was a teacher born. He had the rare faculty of imparting truth to other minds, in the case of the subjects handled. With this went also the impression always of resources yet untouched, even after the most exhausting drain of class-room work. He never ran dry. His teaching was luminous, his method fair but exacting, his influence inspiring to the student. There was no "easy street" in his classes, no chance to



"slide through," no premium on unfaithfulness. The earnest worker found help and stimulus always, the drone, measureless discomfort. His own preparation for his work was constant and conscientious. He labored constantly under the handicap of poor and inadequate equipment, yet often gave the impression that this very fact was among his greatest incentives to endeavor. He was a devoted specialist in his department, spent months of hard work in improving the laboratory facilities of the college, and never allowed an opportunity to pass unimproved to commend his work to the interested attention of the management of the school. In two years after his coming he had revolutionized the entire department of sciences, improved the courses offered, and placed the work on a basis of efficiency which made it readily accredited in the best institutions of the state.

#### HIS POPULARITY WITH STUDENTS

This was so marked as to deserve special mention. It is probable that no teacher in the institution during my incumbency as president was so strong with the students as he. This fact is not difficult to account for. He was one of them. He made students feel that their interests were his own. He commanded their respect while standing on their plane. He could see things from a student's standpoint. He enjoyed the society of students, and participated with greatest ease and freedom in their social life. With laboratories locked up and books aside he enjoyed a frolic. Furthermore, he was an athlete. His splendid physique, and his knowledge of athletic sports, together with his zest in entering into them; contributed very much to his popularity with the student body. When he came to the college he was a foot-ball enthusiast. He inspired the improvement of the athletic grounds; he coached the teams; he played in the games; he trained gymnasium classes; he brought athletics to the front in McMinnville. He grew old rapidly under the strain of it all and presently decided, after narrowly escaping several compound fractures of his limbs on the foot-ball field, and deferring to the uniformly good judgment of his wife, that his time for

actual participation in the games was past. His interest in college athletics, however, never waned.

On the field, in class-room, in meetings of the faculty, he was fair and just in his dealings with students. He was the closest marker of grades in the faculty, carrying everything out to the fraction of the per cent; and he always opposed strenuously the weak sentimentalism of the president and some other members of the faculty, exhibited in the tendency to "raise" a grade occasionally, or to arbitrarily "pass" some student whose intentions were good, but whose gifts (poor thing) were below average. On the track of the wrong-doer he was relentless, and he could distinguish instinctively between wrong-doing and innocent sport. When the smooth young bucks stole the laboratory ice, threw it out of the third story window, and smuggled it off to the gymnasium to make ice cream with for a big "feed," he could turn himself into an expert detective, run down the wrong-doer, and collect damages sufficient to pay for the stolen goods, plus a liberal allowance for injury to the dignity of the department. Yet in spite of all these things, or rather, perhaps, because of them, he was popular always.

And now he is to leave us. To me his going will be a personal loss. To him the exchange of the limited facilities and the strenuous efforts at Old McMinnville, for the chair of his own special preference in the well-equipped and growing eastern college, his own alma mater, will prove a most happy one. The promotion is well deserved. As professor of Chemistry at Denison University, President Brumback's success is assured from the start. May his shadow never grow less!

### "The Ministry as a Profession"

By William E. Randall

The problem of directing a young man into a congenial, practical life-relation. If he has exceptional perceptive faculties and abundant optimism, make him a physician. If he is more logical than loquacious, keen and courageous, make him

a lawyer. If he has a thirst for knowledge and ability to impart, make him a teacher. If his purpose is exalted, his pen is ready and his pre-vision clear, make him an editor. If he values the pleasure of serving his generation above the pursuit of rewards and displays an enthusiasm for humanity, make him a philanthropist. If he possesses all of these qualities, or manifests ability to develop them, make him a minister!

The ministry involves the whole enterprise that attended Lazarus' restoration to life and activity. Preaching has been defined as the art of raising the dead in thirty minutes. To "Loose him, and let him go;" to build up free, fair, useful men and women is the divinest art and enterprise toward which God turns the attention of mortals. To take the clay of humanity and temper and transform it into material for the various parts of the temple for God's eternal abiding is the profession supreme.

The ministry in the Twentieth Century demands men of piety and power, convictions and courage, energy and equipment. If a fair degree of any of these qualifications is not attainable, do not attempt the task. It is not God's call that you are hearing. The tremendously accelerated movement of this day demands ministerial alertness, vigor, and sense second to none. Neither the World nor the Kingdom will accord recognition or respect to an ecclesiastical wax-doll, with eyes that close mechanically; to a person who is an anachronism, with more regard for the Past than reverence for humanity in the midst of the problems that belong to the Present; to the light weight, with little wares.

The ministry presents increasing attractiveness to persons fitted for the relation. The entire period and career affords exceptional facilities for self-improvement. There is cultivation through contact, and the best doors are open to a minister of worth and weight. Avenues for mental migration are innumerable; the minister must be a student. There are ample hours for devotion, and to be less than a good, spiritual man is inexcusable.

For acquiring early and abiding influence no other profession is comparable with the ministry.

The young physician or lawyer must wait. The young minister enters immediately his full task with its privileges. If he continues studious, tender-hearted, optimistic, he is in demand after his hair is washed white in the stream of Time.

The ministry is the supreme opportunity for a helpful, philanthropic career. There are times when every man desires to open his heart to some brother man. There are hours supreme in sorrow, or pathetic with peril. There are great movements that offer leadership to men. It is normal for the hearts of humanity to turn to those that are in touch with the Great Heart, the Elder Brother. For ambitious, trained, true-hearted men the ministry is opportunity. It is given to the ministry to awaken the sense of right in men, and watch them write laws and repress wrong, to touch the souls of men, and witness the kindling of altar fires of worship, to deepen the sympathies of men, and watch the hands extend to wipe away the tears that dim the eyes and darken the days of countless hearts.

There is growing mental and soul liberty in the ministry. Ian MacLaren (John Watson) is right; "It is to be hoped that every branch of the Christian Church will soon exact no other pledge of her teachers than a declaration of faith in Jesus as the Son of God and the Saviour of the World, and a promise to keep his commandments, and otherwise grant to them the fullest freedom of thought and exposition." As never before, it is being recognized that living, throbbing thought and life must not be throttled by the withered hand of a dead Past!

If you would place the young man with mind, metal, and manhood in the largest life-relation, make him a minister. Sharpen his intellect, deepen his convictions, quicken and broaden his sympathies, elevate his ideals, and bid him stand where he may pass the heart-throbs of Christ into the hurts of humanity. Enjoin him to be reverent, free, faithful; to breathe the atmosphere of heaven, but to live on the earth and have a man's part in the great enterprises of life; to shun littleness and acquire largeness. The minister and the ministry up to these specifications has the "promise of the



life that now is, and of that which is to come." When he has gone to his eternal reward all classes of society will from time to time visit his grave, deposit forgetmenots, and register a conviction that the world is better because a sincere, true man rounded out a career in the profession and relation supreme.

Make him a minister, if you can make him into a good minister. For other brands demand has ceased.



### Law as a Profession

By Hon. C. S. Shank, Seattle, Washington

Inasmuch as so great a portion of all business classed as belonging to the legal profession is civil, and so infinitesimal a part criminal, I shall treat this subject entirely from the standpoint of the former.

Civil business in the law comprehends properly all the business relations of mankind—commercial, insurance, maritime matters, constitutional questions, international problems, and all other complex questions arising out of the rapidly developing commercial conditions of the age.

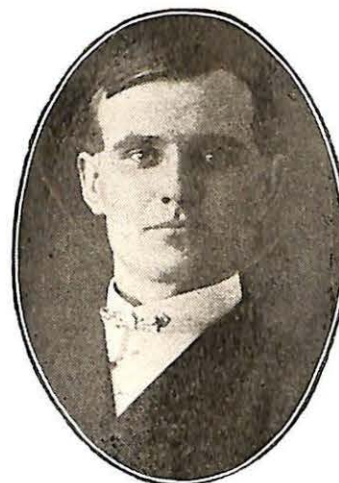
The legal profession is the doorway, indeed it is the field itself to the largest activities of life. It is second to no other line of activity in offering possibilities for good or evil. This condition exists by reason of the fact that the foundation stone of the legal profession is personal confidence, without which there are few clients—none deserving—and extremely unsatisfactory results. One goes to his minister to lay bare the burdens of his soul, to his physician to disclose the secrets of bodily infirmity or indiscretion, and to his lawyer to make known problems or transactions that involve the earnings of a lifetime. These relations therefore must, in order to produce the happiest condition of mind and the largest freedom of disclosure, be governed by the highest degree of personal confidence. For the same reasons the largest degree of success comes to the minister, physician or lawyer, who has least in his thought the compensation he is to receive for his services.

The young man entering life wants to know the qualities required in the particular vocation in which he expects to engage. What therefore of the law?

I would name three requisites for the successful practitioner, in the order of their importance—honesty, industry, training.

Some believe that they are honest when they do not lie or steal, but the honesty of which I speak comprehends this and a great deal more. A philosopher was once asked which of all the cardinal virtues he considered the greatest. He replied, "Justice, because it comprehends them all." The lawyer must be just at heart, and cultivate a deep-set conviction that right and justice shall prevail in business transactions. All great movements, social or political, spring from deep and abiding conviction in the breast of someone. Inasmuch as the establishment of right and just dealing between men is greater than social or political questions, so must this condition spring from an equally intense conviction that right, truth and justice shall be established. Owing to the closeness of the personal relationship between attorney and client, I need not mention the power for wrong in the hands of a lawyer who is not governed by the highest motives.

A great and successful jurist once said, "The Law is a jealous mistress." This was his way of saying that the man who succeeded in the law must be everlastingly at it, and nothing else. Unless he is willing to work hard enough to be in the front rank, he had better never attempt the task of a lawyer. Let me earnestly warn the young man who is considering taking up this profession that this is not a play on words. Hard work from the hour of rising in the morning, and that must be an early hour, until late at night, is his lot. There is no such thing as saying, "I am through for the day." The only thing that a man can say is, "I have no more strength for this day," and then to lie down, with the same energy as he has worked during the day, and school himself by sleep to recuperate for another such a day following. Take warning that this is fairly true if you would succeed.



Allen McRea, A. B.



W. P. Dyke, B. S.



B. E. Gowen, B. S.



J. A. Baker, E. S. Valedictorian



J. B. Dodson, A. B.



S. K. Diebel, A. B.



T. E. Dodson, B. S.

## Seniors

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Florence L. Laufman, Associate

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Walter P. Dyke, Business Manager



Wallace G. Collyer, Editor-in-Chief



Geo. B. Day, Locals

'05  
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'06



Truman Northup, Exchanges

I have placed training at the end of this list, because I regard it as of the least importance. Most men think that if they have a trained mind, they have accomplished the one great aim in life making for success, especially in the legal profession. It is a sad mistake. Give me the man with fine qualities of heart and a disposition to work, and in the race of life I will show you the man who will far outstrip, especially in the law, the man who depends upon the keenness of his intellect. To be well trained is good; it adds much to the pleasure of the work, because it makes the work easy. It also prepares one to cope with the largest problems, thus bringing the young man in contact with the largest men. In this field is of course the largest reward. In order to take rank with the best men, one must have a well trained mind. This is the one thing that everyone recognizes as practical and essential, and I have only sought in these few words to place it in its proper relative position with the two other requisites.

Without justice enthroned in the heart, industry engraven on your breastplate, and at least a fair degree of training, the more the better, to be used as a sword in hand, the young man of today will be unable to assume a prominent position in this grandest of professions.



**The Impetus of Teaching**

By Prof. W. F. Fargo

The moving power of a vocation is one's conception of life. On this conception, unless one is drifting, will depend not only the choice but the modus of activity.

Would you become a teacher? First deeply consider these problems.—

What is human life? What is its purpose? What are its laws, its necessities, its choices, its imperatives? Is it worth influencing, truing, saving? Whither is it tending, to the mansions or the brimstone? Then: Can I aid human life? Have I the assurance that nature is bettering life; is she an optimist or a pessimist? May I co-operate with nature, or must I fight her? For, mark you, if

after all the truth-telling of the centuries mankind is still going to the devil, will you stop it and invert it with an atom of life?

Thought is unfettered if genuine: you may think as you are able of life. But the answer to life's inquiry must be natural, God-breathed. So I may rightly suggest this answer for your thought.—Life is the search for truth; the sieve-gathering, the assimilating of truth already found; the modifying of thought as new truth unfolds; the telling, the acting of truth unsmirched. Truth is the law of nature; and this is Christ's law, God's law. Nature is God's expression of truth, his progressive revelation of realities. You may read it as you run; but the other half of life is that you must run according to the reading. There is a theory that anything may be achieved thru divine power. It is but a half truth. Nature's laws are invariable; they are God's laws. You cannot turn them aside, nor will the Divine Ruler turn them aside for you. You may theorize, dogmatize, manufacture impossible truth; but God's emanant nature will catch you, overturn you, and right you in the end. Achievement comes thru the harmonizing with God's nature. There is no full life outside. What then must a prospective teacher face? These essentials.—

Live for truth, not for a system. Teach truth as God gives you to see it, not a system's creed. If you cannot decide to do this; if you have not the courage; if you prefer to think truth bound up in a system, scientific, theological, political, educational, or any other ical; if you cannot, if you will not see truth outside the system's gates, out in the great swinging, pulsating universe of God; if you choose a stereotyped, unprogressive belief, unresponsive to the present revelation of God's nature and God's men; if you are not prepared to hold earnest convictions of truth, born of real, to-the-point evidence, and yet convictions such as you can and will modify or cast into the bottomless pit even at the cost of friends, position, nay life itself, when the evidence shows that your convictions are incompatible with God's nature laws,—if you cannot, if you will not



CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE

meet these imperatives; then for the sake of God's unfolding truth, for the sake of struggling, hoping men, for the sake of the boys and the girls whose lives will be warped, crippled, and set grating against the sharp edge of reality, all by your dense dullness or perversity, do not become a teacher. You may be able to officer a system or adorn a case of relics, but you have no business teaching. Be a fossil.

You must understand nature. Time was when men—dominant men—fancied that knowledge could be obtained, that life could be guide-boarded by ancestral myths, opinions of the fathers, and inner cogitations of infallible brains. But that time is past. Do not be deceived, it IS past. We have not dumped these antiquities overboard with a millstone. We are shucking the myths, sifting the opinions of the fathers for the grain amid the chaff, testing the cerebral cogitations in the fire of scientific analysis. We are searching nature—God's present book of life—for the test of the old, the finding and the sifting of the new. We are learning that nature is the expression of God's truth; that lives must travel within nature's laws. And so traveling, lives will grow purer, higher, more Christ-like, because Christ trod nature's paths. Salvation of life is a natural, because a God-predestined process. Yes, you must understand nature.

You must be an optimist. Indeed, you are bound to be if you at all understand nature, God, and the ends to which God is working by natural law. Nature has no pessimism in her being. Optimism is her shibboleth, and is writ all over God's universe. The idea of evolution has been ridiculed because misunderstood; or because it grated upon the heartstrings of some system within which men imagined all truth was imprisoned. But evolution is the optimism of nature; the all-comprehensive energy of God, by which he is fitting you and me to his pure purposes and swinging life ever to higher good. Organism develops into higher organism, always of its own kind: ignorance unfolds into doubt, doubt into investigation, investigation into faith, faith into truer life: evil emerges into

uncompleted good, uncompleted good into better good, better good into righteousness born of God. By evolution, man is changed by divine power into divine likeness, ever by the progressive energy of truth. Men may croak out in strident tones that mankind is going to the bad, and that only a miracle will save; but nature—God's perfecting mill—must assuredly crush the woeful tale, and perfect the race in spite of the pessimists. Look about.

Then, of course, you will have this other quality—and without it you may as well join the money-changers. You will have faith in God, faith in man, and faith in the certain uplift of man to God. Above all, you will have faith in the boys and girls who are stumbling into truth over your obscure guide-board. The boys and the girls are not going to the devil. Some of them may by heredity, by environment, by weakness be headed in that direction; but they are not going there. You will not believe it. God's nature power is sure, and it does not lead to the pit. This may not be the teaching of your system, but I believe it is nature's truth. And if it were not true, why should I agonize over the boys and the girls and teach them truth to fail of God? I agonize to save them from rasping their shins and their lives over nature's file. But God will make true. Have faith in God. Have faith in the boys and the girls. They are worth it: they are God's. Why are you pessimistic? Oh thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

Can you measure up? Have you the will to measure up? Then teach.

### Osteopathy as a Profession

By J. H. Wilkens, D. O.

Definition. Osteopathy is the science of treating disease by adjusting all parts of the human mechanism to perfect relation. It is founded upon the principles of anatomy and physiology.

The word literally means bone-suffering. It was chosen by the founder, Dr. A. T. Still, because he discovered that disturbance in the bony

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# THE REVIEW

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### Finis

Another school year has passed. As we look back over the last nine months work, we experience both sorrow and joy. The former that we missed many opportunities for improvement, the latter that we have accomplished so much more in preparation for our life's mission. As we stand on the threshold, let us forget the things that are past, and press forward determined to make the coming year the best yet.

### Vale

To our beloved retiring president we say a few words at parting. For nine years you have faithfully served our college. During that time you have endeared yourself to the hearts of all connected with the institution. The ties that have bound you to us as friend and teacher have always been of the sweetest and truest. It is with sincere regret that we lose you as one of our number, we also rejoice with you in that God has called you into a higher place of service to man and to Himself. We know the ties of friendship will ever remain unbroken. Our best wishes for your success will follow you. Our prayer:—

"The Lord bless thee, and keep thee;  
The Lord make his face shine upon thee, and

be gracious unto thee;

The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."

To those of our teachers who leave us we say regretfully, goodbye. We thank you for your kindly interest in us, and for your untiring efforts to help us upward to higher and better things. Our prayers for your success and for God's blessing upon your future labors will ever follow you.

To the members of the graduating classes we also wish much success, as you step forth into the arena of life. Yours it is "to dare and do." May you be as firm for the right as the Daniel of old. We congratulate you upon having finished your college course, and we trust that this commencement but means the commencing of a higher usefulness to your fellow man and to your God. To you we would say:

"First, to thine ownself be true,  
And it must follow as night the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man."

To the rest of the students who leave us for other fields we also extend our best wishes. May heaven's richest blessing follow you, making you men and women of real use to all with whom you come in contact. To those who return next year we wish a prosperous and happy vacation. Fill up with energy and determination for another year's work in fighting over again the old battles only upon new fields of strife.



framework of the body was an important cause of disease. The meaning of the word also applies to disturbed relations of ligaments, tendons, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, in fact of any body tissue.

History. Osteopathy was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kansas, 1874. The direct incentive to this discovery was given by the death of three of his children from spinal meningitis. He had called to his aid several able physicians but they were powerless to cope with the disease.

Having made a special study of anatomy for some years' past (dissecting probably a score of Indian bodies) he now began to reason out the relation between abnormal structure and disease. This reasoning was soon put into practice and success in combating disease accompanied his efforts from the start.

As cases with different diseases were brought to him for treatment he found that the same natural law which applied to one applied to them all.

Osteopathy, in spite of its oftentimes seemingly miraculous cures, did not receive general recognition for some time after the discovery, but, as a truth will out, so Osteopathy in time came to be sought by hundreds of invalids. In 1892, Dr. Still, with the aid of several competent instructors, founded the first school of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Mo. The school will open next September with an enrollment of over 1000 students, being only second to any medical school in the United States. There are also eight other recognized Osteopathic colleges. The Osteopathic course requires an attendance of three years of nine months each.

Principles. Osteopathy claims that the human body is a self-adjusting, self-regulating machine with all the necessary vital forces and fluids inherent. Given perfect alignment of the bony, ligamentous and muscular frame work, a normal functioning of the organs of secretion and excretion, then there must and will be health. But the functioning of these organs depends on the action of the cells composing them and these in turn depend on an uninterrupted nerve impulse and the life-giving blood and lymph currents which are normal only in a perfect structure.

The healing powers of nature may be exemplified by its processes taking place in cuts, bruises and fractures, and diseases that are being treated by the rest cure and fasting cure. The reason why some deviations in structure do not result in permanent disease is simply because nature is always endeavoring to adapt itself to the new order of things and thus tries to overcome disease.

Qualifications. Now in order to facilitate these healing processes going on within the body we need a thorough knowledge of its structures in both normal and abnormal states and the relation of the structure to the function. We must develop high manual skill in detecting abnormal structure and in replacing the same. We must learn the origin, paths and distribution of the nerves, the places where nerve force and vascular supply and drainage may be impeded. A would-be Osteopath must develop the mental qualities of a physician, the strength of a laborer and the sense of touch of a blind artisan. The adage, "Honesty is the best policy" is not more applicable to any calling in life than to the practice of Osteopathy.

Material wanted. It is safe to say that the majority of the Osteopathic practitioners of today either were cured of disease by this method themselves or had relatives or friends who were thus cured and so were led to enter the profession in a missionary spirit. As a result we find men and women of nearly all ages and stations in life in the practice.

The time is fast approaching when young men and women will take up the study of the science for the sake of the science and make it a life work to delve into the intricacies of the human body. Eighty per cent of the writer's class were below the age of thirty.

Inducements. Osteopathy has a bright future in store for many thousand earnest workers. It is no get-rich-quick scheme nor does it appeal to lazy people, neither to a rich man's son unless he is willing to use his brain and brawn.

At present there are nearly 4000 regular Osteopaths practising, still the demand for competent Osteopaths is greater than the supply, showing that the profession is less crowded now and will be

for some time than any other.

Not only young men are wanted to take up this work, but the young women have a large and attractive field open to them. The practice of Osteopathy is more satisfactory than most occupations that women take up, as it lacks the drudgery and routine of such occupations and also affords greater independence, while in point of remuneration it is safe to say that it is ahead of any, especially if the amount of time applied be taken into consideration. The ladies in the classes at Kirksville number between 30 and 50 per cent.

The field for Osteopathy is not restricted to this country alone for it has representatives in Mexico, Canada, Ireland, England, Germany, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Japan. Missionaries and especially teachers to the heathen countries, could do a world of good by taking a course in Osteopathy before going.

Legal Status. Osteopathy is practiced in every state and territory in the union and is legalized in twenty eight states and territories either by statute or by Supreme Court decisions.

The large and medium sized cities have so far only been touched by our practitioners, while hundreds upon hundreds of the smaller places have not been entered.



### The Ends Justify the Means

By W. G. Collyer

Loweville was all astir. It was just before mail time on a warm May morning. Around the postoffice was gathered the usual crowd. It was made up largely of townspeople. But there was a liberal sprinkling of farmers and the usual small boy. In groups of two's and three's they were discussing with a great deal of vigor the contents of a hand-bill which had just been scattered through the crowd.

The innocent cause of all this excitement, the hand-bill, made the following announcement: "Mrs. Bell, The Celebrated Spiritualistic Lecturer and Medium, will lecture on Spiritualism at the opera house, Monday evening, May 21, 8 p. m. Seance and Messages. Silver Collection."

At that time the doctrines of Spiritualism were fairly well spread over our country. Yet in some of the thinly populated districts of the middle west, little concerning it was known. Such a place was Loweville, the principal town of one of the counties of Western Kansas,—hence the vigorous discussions. Many questions were asked but no one seemed to know anything about it. Finally the young man who had distributed the hand-bills was called upon for an explanation. Jim Laughlin, as he was known to his townspeople, mounted an old molasses barrel in front of the postoffice. He was a tall, slim fellow, dark featured with black hair and eyes. His face displayed an unusual amount of intelligence. Looking over the crowd for a moment he spoke as follows:

"Fellow townsmen"—that was the way Jim always addressed his audiences since his return from an eastern college,—"This spiritualism, as I understand it, is where they claim the mind to be superior to the body. They also claim that the mind or spirit continues to exist after death, and that through mediums, as they are known, one can see and talk with those of our friends who have died. Mrs. Bell is such a one, and will doubtless give you a better explanation at the lecture."

Just then some one shouted that the mail was ready. Instantly the crowd turned into the postoffice and Jim was left in his glory, mounted on the molasses barrel. Enough however had been said to arouse their curiosity. A full house seemed assured for Mrs. Bell.

The news spread among the farmers for miles around, and the lecture was the chief topic of conversation. Monday evening finally arrived. Loweville was crowded. The streets were lined with buckboards and hayricks, while the sidewalks were filled with an eager jostling crowd. Farmers with their families trailing on behind. Townspeople dressed in their best. All the favorite swains for miles around, each with his giggling maiden. Everyone hurrying to the opera house, hoping to get a chance to talk with their dead aunts or grand-fathers, children or mothers-in-law.

When Mrs. Bell appeared on the platform



to commence her lecture she faced a crowded house. We have neither time nor space to give the evening's happenings in detail. Mrs. Bell gave her lecture. She was frequently interrupted by exclamations of wonder or disbelief. This was followed by her giving messages. Before the seance began Mrs. Bell asked several in the audience to come to the platform and examine the furnishings carefully to see that everything was alright. Jim was one of these, and they examined everything carefully. Jim was particularly interested in the speaking cabinet. This was a cupboard affair in which the spirits appeared. Jim stepped inside and looked around. There was a window in the back through which the spirits could be seen by those on the outside. Beside the window was a speaking apparatus something like a telephone. Through this the spirits held conversations with those whom they wished. Jim had strongly suspected Mrs. Bell of impersonating the dead spirits. This suspicion was increased when he noticed that just above the speaking tube was what appeared to be a headrest. It bore signs of constant use. Taking his fountain pen from his pocket he dropped a few drops of ink on the mouth piece. Stepping out and going to the rear of the cabinet he saw another tube through which the voice of the spirits were heard. Having examined all to their satisfaction, the committee announced to the audience that everything appeared alright. They thus left the platform.

The seance was what the people were anxious for. Now that it had arrived, a nervous excitement pervaded the whole house. From the time the lights were extinguished until they were re-lit exclamations of wonder and surprise filled the air. One moment someone would ejaculate, "I'll bet it is all a fake," the next moment some farmer would be heard to remark, "Well I'll be consarned now, if that ain't the greatest." Different ones were called from the audience to receive messages from their departed friends. They would step up to the speaking cabinet, and would come back with looks of surprise and wonderment on their faces. Needless to say that Mrs. Bell closed the evening

with a heavy collection.

The lights being re-lit, Mrs. Bell thanked the audience and left the stage. Jim up near the stage had looked at her closely as she faced the audience. As he looked a smile of satisfaction crossed his face. His suspicions were confirmed. The crowd now broke up, but most of them stood around the hall discussing the evening's events. Most of them were well convinced of the truths of Spiritualism. A few however still doubted and some declared positively that it was all an imposition. Finally it was decided to have a committee wait on Mrs. Bell the next morning, and ask her to speak again on the following Saturday evening.

The next morning the committee called upon Mrs. Bell. Certainly she was willing to lecture again. She was delighted to know of the favorable impression she had made, and would be delighted to help organize a church in Loweville if any wished to have one. But when she heard that some thought her an impostor, her hands were raised in horror, "An impostor," she said. "But that is always what some senseless people say. Do you know what I'll do to prove my genuineness?" Going to the desk she opened a drawer, and returned with some bills in her hand. "Look," she said, "Here is fifty dollars that I will place in your hands as a forfeit. If anyone can satisfactorily prove to you that I am imposing in anyway, the money is theirs. I nearly always have to do this, but I have never had to pay the forfeit."

This important piece of news soon spread around the town and country. Its effects were to make more friends for Mrs. Bell. But still there were some whose minds remained unchanged. One of these was Jim Laughlin.

Jim did a lot of hard thinking the next few days. He was often seen studying certain of his old school books. His face wore an anxious look most of the week. But Friday he appeared all in smiles. Many noticed the change, particularly his sister, and she questioned him as to what was the matter, for Jim always wore that smile when he was dead sure of anything. To all

questions his answer was invariably, "Wait and see."

Saturday evening the crowd was larger than the one of Monday. Mrs. Bell went deeper into her subject, and greater surprise and wonderment prevailed among the audience. The time for the seance had come again. Would anyone win that fifty dollars? Nearly everyone was nervously excited to the highest pitch. Even Mrs. Bell showed great signs of nervousness. Once more a committee examined the furniture and furnishings. The report was the same as before. Mrs. Bell then announced that if at the close of the seance any were still unconvinced and believed her to be an impostor, she would answer any questions or stand any test. If any one could prove to the satisfaction of the judges that she was not what she claimed to be the forfeit was theirs.

The seance proceeded the same as before. At its close Jim Laughlin walked up to the platform and said he was still unconvinced. He asked to be allowed to examine the things himself. Mrs. Bell allowed him to look at everything. He spent two or three moments in the speaking cabinet; then, having finished his examinations he said,

"I don't see anything wrong, but I would like Mrs. Bell to summons some of my departed friends if possible, that I may see and speak to them myself."

Again the lights were extinguished, and shortly Jim was summoned to talk with a deceased sister. Somehow Jim's hearing was poor just then and he had to have things repeated several times. Finally the spirit left, and Jim was still smiling.

Mrs. Bell asked: "Well, Mr. Laughlin, I suppose you are now convinced?"

"No, I am not," he replied. Then he asked abruptly: "Perhaps you would be willing to submit to a test, something similar, yet different from mind reading?"

"If you will explain what the test is, I shall probably be willing," replied Mrs. Bell.

Then turning towards the audience he began to speak. "Friends, I still think Mrs. Bell is deceiving us. I believe that she herself impersonates the spirits we are supposed to believe are our departed

friends." Here he was stopped by cries of "Shame, shame."

"But to prove to you that I am correct in my belief, I ask Mrs. Bell to submit to an experiment of mine."

"To explain it first: In my study of psychology, (Jim was wise here for scarcely anyone there knew the least thing concerning it) I have become convinced that our character, and what we really think of ourselves, can be revealed to others by a process of mind manipulation. To explain further: We all know that when our minds are overtaxed we cannot sleep. But by simply closing the eyes, and having someone gently rub the forehead, the mind is lulled and sleep is induced. Working on that same principle I discovered this fact: That where one thought or object is allowed to occupy the mind, to the exclusion of all others, that thought can be brought to the surface of the forehead and plainly read by human eyes. The experiment I performed was as follows:

"The person on whom the experiment is to be performed, stands or sits before me. Instead of closing the eyes they remain open. The patient then allows some one thought to occupy the entire attention of the mind. I then look them squarely in the eyes for some time, gently stroking the forehead. This brings the mind into such an active state that the thought, instead of being lulled into insensibility will be intensified. In this condition it must seek an outlet through some of the afferent nerves. Naturally it will seek the place where the nerve cells of the skin are of the most active state."

"I have experimented on one person and satisfactorily proved my theory. I asked the person in question to think of either his father or mother. Then by the process of mind manipulation already described, I caused the word mother to appear on his forehead. Though the letters were somewhat blurred the word could be made out quite easily. On being ask if mother was the thought in his mind, the answer was "yes." Then by the opposite or lulling process the mind was relieved and the word disappeared."

Here cries of "You're imposing on us your-



self, Jim," were heard from all over the house. But Jim simply proceeded.

"Such was my discovery. Now if Mrs. Bell is willing to submit to the experiment, we will see which one of us is the imposter. All that is necessary for Mrs. Bell to do, is to let her own thought as to what she really is, occupy her mind to the exclusion of all others. Then if I fail here is twenty dollars forfeit to be paid Mrs. Bell. Are you willing," turning to that lady.

Mrs. Bell hesitated, she was evidently thinking to herself as to whether there was anything to it. At last she decided and said "Very well, Mr. Laughlin, I am willing."

The judges were called to the platform. Mrs. Bell seated herself in a chair. She was very nervous. So were the judges and the crowd. Jim was the only cool person in the house. He asked her to let the one thought of what she really was occupy her entire attention. Jim then proceeded with the test, after wiping his hands on his handkerchief. He looked steadily into her eyes. Meanwhile he gently stroked her forehead back and forth. The judges kept their eyes fixed closely upon her forehead. Every moment Jim had to wipe the perspiration from his hand with the handkerchief he kept in the other. Nearly everyone in the audience were on their feet, watching every movement of the experiment. Slowly the judges saw some dark marks begin to show on the forehead. These gradually took the shape of letters. Finally Jim ceased rubbing. There on her forehead, somewhat blurred, but plain enough to be read were the words "I am an imposter alright but they will never know it."

The judges looked in wonderment at each other. People in the audience began to crowd down front. Those who could get near enough to see gazed steadily at the inscription, awestruck and unable to move. Jim brought them to their senses by saying, "You have your own appointed judges to decide this, please take your seats."

Then turning to the judges he said, "Are you satisfied?"

The reply came slowly from each of them in turn, "It is wonderful, but evidently true,—yes we are satisfied."

Mrs. Bell who had appeared to be in a sort of dazed condition recovered herself at the judges' decision. She turned to Jim and said, "Let me have a looking glass." Jim handed her one. Mrs. Bell was unable to speak as she saw the reflection of those words in the glass.

Jim calmly asked her "Is that what you were thinking?"

A moment's hesitation, "No" she said. But she was too nervous to exercise her self-control, her face reddened. Suddenly she burst forth into sobs. Then she said in broken accents. "It is no use lying, that is in substance what I thought and it is true. For mercy's sake man remove those words and let me go, I'll leave town in the morning and never return." She continued to cry. The judges were greatly affected by the woman's distress. Jim himself was somewhat affected and had to fumble with his handkerchief.

Then he started to finish his experiment. Mrs. Bell closed her eyes and Jim once more began rubbing her forehead. Slowly but surely the words disappeared until apparently nothing was left. The judges too much interested in the experiment did not notice the black streaks on Jim's hand, much to that gentleman's satisfaction.

Once more Jim handed the looking-glass to Mrs. Bell. She looked at herself wonderingly for a moment, then handing the glass back she quietly left the stage. Next morning she was seen leaving town with baggage consisting of a trunk and a portable speaking cabinet. Loweville never saw her again.

After she had left the stage Jim turned to the judges and said. "Gentlemen, are you satisfied, both from my experiment and Mrs. Bell's confusion? If so, I claim the forfeit money."

A pause during which the judges talked excitedly among themselves. Finally the chairman stepped forward and addressed the audience. "We, your self-appointed committee, are satisfied that Mr. Laughlin is entitled to the forfeit money. Is it the voice of the meeting?"

There was a loud response of assent from the crowd. The chairman handed the envelope containing the money to Jim. Taking it he quickly



Freshman Class, '08



F. H. Thompson, Pres. A. S. B.



Annie E. Andrews, Pres. Y. W. C. A.





Sophomore Class, '07

left by the rear of the stage, and the meeting broke up.

Jim returned home chuckling to himself. The rest slowly dispersed talking of the wonderful events. For several days Jim was bothered with questions and requests for more experiments.

His reply was always the same, "It is my secret, I will not use it again, until some time when it will once more be of use to my fellow townsmen."

\* \* \*

Jim's sister did not say much to him for several days. But one evening she cornered him and asked. "Now Jim tell me the truth about that. There was some trick to it or your name isn't Jim Laughlin."

Jim thought a few moments, then he said, "I'll tell you, Sis, if you'll promise not to give a word concerning it away." She faithfully promised. "Well I wanted that fifty dollars to finish paying off that old note, then you see we could enjoy life a little more. When I first heard of Mrs. Bell's coming, I did not have much faith in her or her doctrine. So when the committee were examining things that first evening I took particular pains to examine the speaking cabinet. On the inside was an instrument resembling a telephone. The things about it that struck me queer were these: On the side of it farthest from the little window was what was apparently an arm rest, while above was a rest for the forehead. "Ha," I thought to myself, "spirits don't have need of such things. Mrs. Bell is the whole thing and has those little conveniences to use when she gets tired of standing there so long."

"To be sure, however, I left a few drops of ink on the inside of the mouth piece. When the seance was over and the lights relit, I noticed two or three little ink stains on Mrs. Bell's under lip. That convinced me. So when Mrs. Bell offered to make that forfeit, I set to work. I knew something about psychology, also about chemistry. Putting these together I worked out my plan. Making a guess at the words she would probably use, I made a small plate with them on in raised letters. Then just before the lecture I slipped in the rear entrance and fastened it on the head rest.

When I went up to examine it personally, I managed to ink the letters well with a small pad. This I had previously soaked well in common ink fluid, before the coloring is added. When Mrs. Bell began talking to me, I kept her there long enough for a good impression to be made, if she should lean against it. I trusted to her nervousness not to notice it."

Here his sister broke in, "What if she had not leaned her forehead against it?"

"Then" replied Jim, "I would have been the loser. When the time came for the test, if there was any impression, it would be dried on, so I rubbed the forehead several times to start the perspiration. This would moisten the ink. Then I kept rubbing my fingers on a small cake of tannate of iron which was concealed in my handkerchief. The people of course thought I was wiping off the perspiration."

"I rubbed gently so as not to blur the ink any more than possible. The carbonate of iron, which is the coloring matter used in ink, readily mixed with the ink. The result was as you saw. The letters appeared though they were somewhat blurred by the rubbing process. Of course, if there had been no previous impression there, only black streaks would have shown and I'd have lost."

"To remove them I had provided myself with a small pocket syringe which was concealed in another handkerchief. This contained oxalic acid. I kept my fingers moistened with this, trusting to surprise of the judges at the experiment, to prevent them from noticing the constant use of my handkerchief. This destroyed the tannate of iron, and left only numerous black specks on Mrs. Bell's dress. In the excitement these were not noticed."

"But what if she had not thought that, or had denied it?" his sister asked.

"Well," said Jim, "I knew just about what she'd be likely to say and depended upon her being scared enough to break down in woman fashion and give herself away. And my suppositions were correct."

"What about that previous experiment", asked



his sister.

"Oh, I gave an old tramp a half dollar to let me experiment on him." "I also got his promise to leave town right away and keep mum."

"Then all that talk about Psychology was a bluff on your part?"

"Yes," slowly assented Jim.

"Well, I don't think you had a right to say such a thing. It savors of a lie somewhat."

"Bosh," said Jim. "She was an impostor and I don't see why it wasn't right to expose her. As to the fifty dollars, we will use it to finish paying off that old note. Then next year you can go to the high school instead of having to work. I guess 'the ends justify the means' this time.

### The Relation of the Young Woman to the Y. W. C. A.

By Prof. Isabel M. Grover

Imitation is a large part of life. In adapting himself to his surroundings an individual spends much time imitating his fellow creatures.

The young woman in college has entered new surroundings. She seeks by imitation to adapt herself to her environment. Her days, her hours are spent much as she finds others spending their days and their hours. The college and all pertaining to it are given the first place in her life. When she finds that among her classmates and others in the institution the christian associations are given a large place she readily falls into line. If she is a christian she finds in the Young Woman's Christian Association opportunity for the deepening and the broadening of her spiritual life. If she is not a christian she finds that those in her new surroundings whom she most admires and loves meet in the Christian Association to exalt Christ. She finds that He is looked up to as the center and source of all truth. Classmates and teachers meet at the Association hour to do honor to Him who is the head of all principalities and powers, to Him whose name is honored above every name that is named in Heaven or upon the earth.

Ordinarily the young woman will soon yield

to the influences about her and identify herself with the Association, making its object and purpose of existence her own.

The purpose of all education is ultimately to build character. The Association exists to develop christian character. This end is sought socially in the various social functions initiated by the Association, intellectually by systematic Bible study and spiritually by devotional services.

That we become like that with which we associate and which we admire is the principle upon which is based the goal of the Association—a life of Christlikeness, through communion and fellowship with Him in whom through all the ages neither enemy nor friend have found a flaw.

Because of this the relation of the young woman to the Association can often be expressed in this, that through the Association "she is led to Christ, she is built up in Christ and she is sent out for Christ."

### The Young Man and the Y. M. C. A.

By John E. Hale

There is no organization with so lofty a purpose nor is there one which does so much for the uplifting of humanity as the one founded by Jesus Christ. It is the church that has the greatest part in his plan of salvation. It is a well known fact that millions have been brought to a saving knowledge of Jesus through the preaching of God's precious message, in the churches all over this great land of ours. But what of the great mass of people whom the church with its two or three services a week cannot reach? What of those who never enter a house of worship or those to whom the gospel, as it is there presented, does not appeal? Let me ask what of the college student who is so sorely tried and tempted? When a young man enters upon his college career, he enters upon a busy one indeed. In order to be one of "the boys" and "in the swim" he must spend hours and hours at his duties, his Greek, and his physics. He feels that he must attend the meetings of the fraternities; he has

something of the class spirit and it is only right that he be present at the class parties, and he must participate in athletics. There are, in fact, so many things to do that there is an inclination to forget his mother's faithful teaching and to neglect to read that Book of Books which she so lovingly and thoughtfully slipped into his trunk upon his leaving home. He sometimes even forgets his God and Maker.

God be thanked that in the Y. M. C. A. is the answer to these momentous questions. In the city associations, many are attracted to the gymnasium, the game rooms and the educational department. There they are invariably led to Jesus Christ. The great thought which permeates the association is the symmetrical training of the spirit, mind and body. From the Y. M. C. A. come the bright, healthful, broad shouldered, all around men. In the college, the student bodies promote athletics, the education is thorough and

so the development of the spiritual life is really the one great work of the college association. The boys are encouraged to give their strength, their education, their life, their all to the service of Jesus. The religious meeting is a prominent feature of the work. There the boys talk over among themselves, things Christian, and thereby help each other out of difficulties that arise. Then there are the mission and the Bible study departments. The boys gather in groups weekly for a systematic study of the Bible and of missions. But the greatest and best of all is the personal work of the Christian members. They perform acts of kindness and show to the unconverted that they are interested in them. I think I am safe in saying that few are the cases where a young man identified with this association will go through his course without making a stand for Christ.

The great theme then is the salvation of lost souls. The Y. M. C. A. holds up Christ to the unsaved, and trains the saved for His service.

## LOCAL ITEMS

Commencement is over.

McMinnville has closed a very successful year, but her prospects are even bright for next year.

Commencement exercises were very largely attended this year.

The lawn fete was a howling success.

Miss Rua Goucher and Miss Elsa Hobbs both former students, were chapel visitors last week.

Prof. H. C. Davis goes to North Yakama, Washington, to read law in his brother's law office.

Pres. Brumback goes East the 1st of July.

Miss Hill has accepted a position as Head of English Department in North Yakama High school.

Miss Lela Stannard was a guest of Miss Edna Hodson during commencement.

We were glad to see so many of the alumni and old students back to commencement.

The lawn fete, given by the Conservatory of Music was the greatest success of the year.

Those who attended the field meet at Salem were Prof. Davis, Messrs. Campbell, Richardson, Stout, Nelson, Patty and Day.

McMinnville college is justly proud of her band, and also grateful for its services.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Gowen, of Boise, Idaho, father and mother of B. E. Gowen, were visitors during commencement.

W. Lair Thompson '02, who is now practicing law in Albany, attended commencement.

H. Wayne Stannard and S. K. Diebel will remain in McMinnville a few days, finishing up the Y. M. C. A. hand book.

K. S. Latourette '04, of Oregon City, was back enjoying commencement.

Miss Susan Chattin has spent the last two weeks visiting friends and attending commencement.

Patty and Day had the honor of being officials at the entercollegiate field meet held in Salem, June 10, Patty was one of the judges of the finish, and Day was an inspector.



## THE REVIEW

A party consisting of Miss Grover, Miss Hill, Misses Estes, Chatin, Stannard, Preston, Jones, Laufman, Messrs. Diebel, Latourette, Dyke, Collyer McKillop and Day, took a lunch out in the woods and spent a very pleasant evening, Monday.

About twelve of the D. D. boys banqueted their lady friends at the new Carlton Hotel Friday evening.

Arthur Harlow, a former student, now in Portland, was back visiting friends a few days the first of the month.

Shin's opinion of McRea's Course:	
Diamond Dick	5 credits.
Social Function	5 credits.
Seeking Grace	5 credits.
Theology	5 credits.
Public Speaking	1 credit.

Chas. Hewett, a former student, who the past year or two has been preaching in California, was back to McMinnville Commencement.

Miss Gertrude Preston goes to Santa Anna, California, to join her parents, who have gone there to make it their future home.

Neilson:- "Cal what relation are you to Diebel?"

Cal:- "Don't know; 'spect its pretty distant."

F. H. Thompson has secured the position as fall tax collector in Yamhill county, and will commence his work at once.

Floyd Patty is working in the Recorder's office for a few days during the absence of the Recorder.

Geo. Day will spend his summer vacation in La Grande, Oregon, and from there expects to go East this fall to enter a Medical school

Miss Grover entertained the class of '97 at her home Tuesday afternoon.

The announcement of the wedding of Miss Mollie Patty to Mr. Dell Warren, June 28, are out. Miss Patty is a graduate from the Conservatory of Music.

Miss Ethel Evans, with her mother, expects to move to Eugene, where she will study music in the University of Oregon.

Miss Ethel Scott was in McMinnville visiting friends and attending commencement.

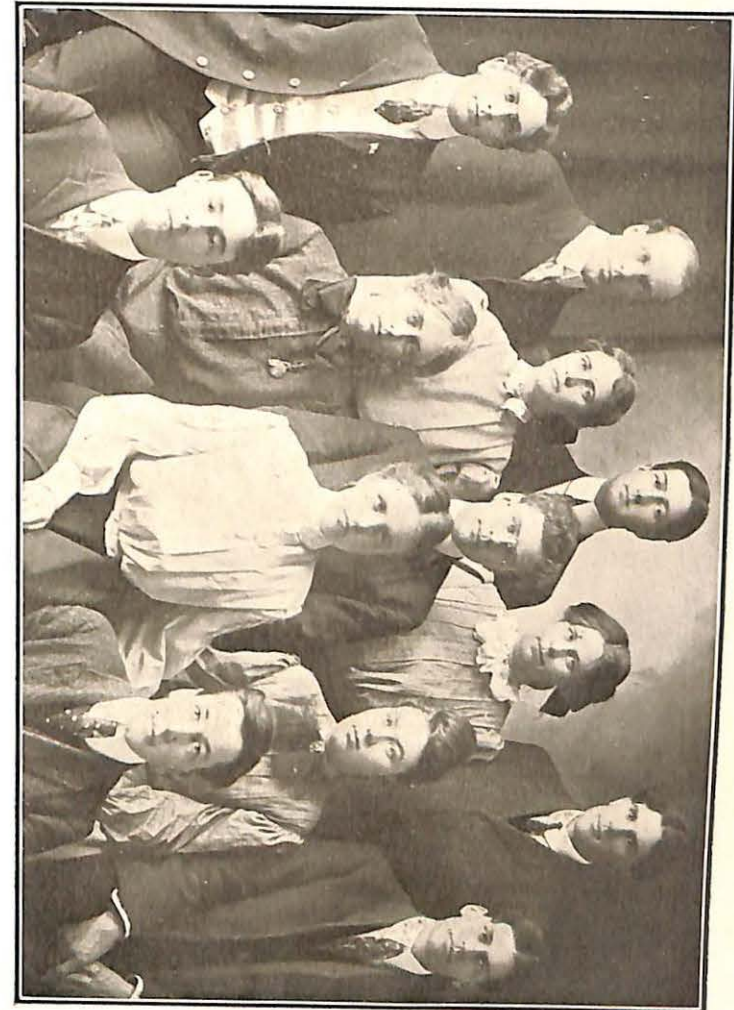
Mrs. Potter says she is getting very popular among some of the students and Professors. They even come and look in at her window at a late hour to see if she is resting easily.

Mr. Reuben Thompson and bride, of Boise, Idaho, attended commencement.

The majority of the students left for their respective homes Thursday.

A number of the students took a feed and went out into the woods west of the college, Wednesday evening. They built a bon fire and spent the evening telling stories and singing. The party consisted of Misses Edna Hodson, Marie Jones, Winnette Sears, Lela Stannard, Frankie Allen, Minnie Stannard, Alice Adams, Messrs. Stannard, Day, Hill, Gilbert, Tilbury, Edwin McKee and Thompson.

Among the alumni who attended commencement were Prof. Chas. Converse and wife, of Eugene, Oregon, Mr. F. E. Weed and wife, of Oregon City, Mr. I. L. Root and wife, of Salubria, Idaho, Rev. A. J. Hugulet, of Pe Ell, Washington, Miss Leta Masterson, of Independence, Oregon, and Miss Nellie Latourette, of Portland, Oregon, of the class of '97. J. E. Rhodes, '02, who has just returned from Rochester, New York, having graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary. Mrs. Jennie Crawford Hefty, '02 of Washington D. C., Rev. B. C. Cook, '04, of Camas, Washington, Rev. A. Lawrence Black and wife, '01, of Portland, Oregon, Lyman Latourette, '64, of Portland, Oregon, Miss Mytilene Fraker, '02, of Pendleton, Oregon, Prof. Reuben Thompson, '99, of Boise, Idaho, W. Lair Thompson, '02, of Albany, Oregon, Miss Ethel Latourette, '02, K. S. Latourette, '04, of Oregon City, Miss Myrtle Calavan, '04, Scio, Oregon, Mrs. Winifred Beal Jones, '04, Miss Carrie Murray, A. M. Saunders, '87, Miss Lulu Estes Astoria, Oregon. Among other old students who were back, were Mr. Hewett Miss Alla Leighton, Miss Anna Baker, Mr. Ted Carey, Miss Minnie Stannard, Miss Rua Goucher, Miss Elsa Hobbs, Miss Hattie Jungnickel.



Junior Class, '06





Y. M. C. A. Cabinet, '04-'05



## CONSERVATORY NOTES



### PART II.

The most successful year in the history of the conservatory has just closed. Great credit is due the principal, Mrs. Potter, for her untiring efforts in bringing the work of this department to the high standard which has been reached this year.

On Friday evening, May 26, a recital for graduation in voice was given by Bessie Mildred Cook, assisted by the Misses Lottie Pengra, piano, and Ethel Evans, violin.

On Monday evening, June 5, a piano recital was given by Herbert Eckman, assisted by Edwin McKee, voice.

A recital for graduation in piano, was given the evening of June 7, by Miss Mae Kennedy, assisted by Mrs. T. J. Warren, voice, and Miss Winnette Sears, piano.

On Friday evening, June 9, Miss Ethel Evans gave a recital for graduation in piano. She was assisted by Miss Mollie Patty and Mrs. Lynn Lancefield. The program was well given and greatly enjoyed by all present.

On the evening of June 14, the conservatory assisted by Mrs. H. Wyse Jones, reader, gave a pleasing recital at the Baptist church. The program, which was well rendered, was enjoyed by all present. It follows:

Evening Star	Liszt
MISS WINNETTE SEARS	
a Protestations	Norris
b Sweetheart	Lynes
MISS BESSIE COOK	
Morning in the Woods	Kunkel
MISS EDNA HODSON	
Reading—"An August Rose"	Ogilvie
MRS. H. WYSE JONES	
Old Black Joe	
MESSRS. DIEBEL, STANNARD, DAY, McKEE	
The Butterfly	} Grieg
Norwegian Bridal Procession	
MISS ETHEL EVANS	

Cacoucha	Raff
MISS MAE KENNEDY	
"O, Dry Those Tears" (Violin Ob.)	Del Diego
MISS LOTTIE PENGRA	
MR. GILBERT TILBURY	
Reading—"Readin' Class"	
MRS. H. WYSE JONES	
Erl-King	Schubert-Liszt
MRS. LYNN LANCEFIELD	
In Sacred Dwelling	Mozart
MR. CORWIN McKEE	
The Goblins	
MESSRS. DIEBEL, STANNARD, DAY, McKEE	

The graduation recital was given in the college chapel on Monday evening, June 19. At the close of the program Mrs. Potter made her address to the graduates, after which President Brumback conferred the diplomas, carrying with them the Degree of Bachelor of Music. The program follows:

Concerto	Weber
MISS ETHEL EVANS	
MRS. LYNN LANCEFIELD	
O Mio Fernando	Doniezetti
MISS BESSIE COOK	
(a) Nocturne, Op 15. No. 2	Chopin
(b) Minuetto	Schubert
MISS MAE KENNEDY	
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2	Liszt
MISS ETHEL EVANS	
Summer	Chaminade
MISS BESSIE COOK	
Tannhauser March	Wagner-Liszt
MISS MAE KENNEDY	

The greatest occasion of the college year was the Lawn Fete given June the seventeenth, by the Conservatory of Music. As early as 9 p. m. about three hundred people were gathered to-



gether upon the college campus. The guests were most graciously received by the hostesses, Mesdames A. M. Brumback, O. O. Hodson, E. C. Apperson, Wm. Dielschneider, Elsie Wright, J. H. Cook, Chas. Grissen, C. C. Potter. The Conservatory students flitting about here and there could be distinguished by little bows of gold and white ribbon, the Conservatory colors which they wore. The evening was ideal. The decorations showed the handiwork of an artist. The music was the best and showed unusual talent. The impressive solos and duets, the pretty and entertaining songs rendered by the well trained Boys Chorus, the Girls Chorus and the Boys Quartette, the sweet strains from the College Band combined to give music lovers a rare treat. Mrs. Apperson and Mrs. Hodson presided most charmingly at the table where punch was served. At a late hour all departed very much pleased with the delightful evening. For the success of the evening much credit is due Mrs. Potter, the Dean of the Conservatory of music, for her great skill and untiring efforts in training the students.



### Commencement

"C. '06."

The Commencement exercises began with the annual educational sermon at the Baptist church Sunday morning. Rev. F. W. Cliffe, of Salem, preached the sermon, taking for his subject, "The Horizon of the Christian Scholar." The sermon was an especially strong one and greatly appreciated by a crowded house. In the afternoon the annual address before the Christian Association was delivered by Rev. C. F. Swander, of the Christian church of this city. In the evening at the Baptist church the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Brougher, D. D., of Portland. The sermon which was on the subject, "True Wisdom," was one of the finest ever delivered at any commencement.

Monday afternoon at 2:30 occurred the orations by members of the Junior class. Four members of the class delivered orations. These

were, "Jacob a Riis as a Reformer," Vernon Dennis; "A Beautiful Woman," Florence Laufman; "Ulysses S. Grant as a General," Dolph F. Olds; "Character," Wallace G. Collyer. The musical part of the program was given by the Misses Mae Kennedy, Winnette Sears and Lottie Pengra, pianists, and Mr. Roy Hill, vocalist. The entire program was well given and reflects great credit upon the Junior class and Prof. Hill, the head of the English Department. In the evening the graduating exercises of the Conservatory of music were held. The work of the graduates reflects great credit upon themselves, also upon Mrs. Potter, the able head of this department.

On Tuesday at 10:00 a. m. came the graduating exercises of the Commercial Department. The orations by the graduates were of a high order. In the evening occurred the graduating exercises of the candidates for the degrees, B. Pdg. and B. L. The graduates acquitted themselves well in the delivery of their orations. The musical part of the program was exceptionally fine. At 10:00 p. m. the annual banquet of the Commercial students was held at White's restaurant. The students and their friends spent a pleasant hour partaking of a pleasing menu, after which another hour was passed in listening to some excellent toasts.

Wednesday was the great day of the commencement season. In the Baptist church at 10:15 a. m. was held the graduating exercises of the candidates for the degrees, A. B. and B. S. The orations were of a high order and were exceptionally well given. At the close of the program President Brumback gave the address to the graduates and conferred upon them the long coveted sheepskins. Those receiving the degree A. B., were Messrs. Diebel, J. B. Dodson and McRea. The degree B. S. was given to Messrs. Dyke, Gowen, T. E. Dodson and Baker.

At the close Rev. Hunsaker, president of the Board of Trustees, spoke of the work of the college in the past, and its outlook for the future. McMinnville has in store the best of energies, and the future will see these gradually developed to their greatest capacity. The trustees have in sight several strong men to fill the position left vacant by

retiring President A. M. Brumback. Before long they hope to make an announcement of his successor, a choice which will be acceptable to all.

In the afternoon from 3:00 to 5:00, the faculty tendered a reception to the trustees, alumni and invited guests. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all. In the evening occurred the annual alumni banquet. An excellent menu was served to the largest number ever present upon such an occasion. Toasts were responded by the old and new alumni. At 8:00 o'clock the annual address was delivered before the alumni, in the college chapel, by Rev. A. Lawrence Black, '02. The subject was "The Attitude of the Christian Church toward Socialism," and was ably presented by the speaker. This closed the most successful commencement the college has ever had.



### McMinnville, Oregon

This article is written by W. G. Collyer by request of the McMinnville Development League

McMinnville, the subject of this sketch, is a thriving little city of about 2,500 population. It is the county seat of Yamhill and is the principal city on the west side of the S. P. R. R., 50 miles from Portland. It is situated at the head of navigation on the Yamhill river. Thus it is easily accessible by both rail and boat with Portland, the metropolis of the Northwest.

The city is enjoying a steady growth and has, in the last 20 years, risen from a small village to an active and prosperous city, having most of the modern conveniences and improvements. There are many substantial and imposing brick structures adorning its business section. Among these may be mentioned the McMinnville National Bank, The Wortman, Oregon Fire Relief Association and Wright buildings. The residence section is everywhere dotted with cottages displaying architectural taste and beauty. Being the principal city in this section, it draws all the trade within a radius of ten miles. Thus the commercial population is far in excess of the figures given for the resident population.

The church edifices number six; Baptist,

Methodist, Catholic, Christian, Presbyterian and Episcopal. The various fraternal orders are well represented, all having well organized societies.

McMinnville may well be proud of her educational institutions. Her public schools and high school rank among the first. Two substantial buildings have been erected at a cost of \$28,000. The Catholic church has also in course of construction a school and a hospital. McMinnville college, the only Baptist institution of higher learning in the Northwest, and a leading college of the Pacific Coast is situated in the south part of the city in the midst of a large and beautiful campus.

The city possesses an active board of trade, which is always willing to lend a helping hand to new enterprises. A development league composed of energetic citizens, is through extensive advertising, spreading the fame and advantages of McMinnville.

The cities banking interests are vested in two banks, the McMinnville National and the First National, each with a capital and surplus of \$100,000. The bank deposits exceed those of any other city on the west side of the Willamette Valley.

The city owns a fine electric light plant and water works. It is also considering a new system of waterworks, which will bring an abundance of clear, cool water from the mountains of the Coast Range.

Land adjacent to the city can be bought for from \$15 to \$50 an acre, dependent upon location and improvement.

Yamhill county has an area of 756 square miles. The eastern section, comprising two-thirds of the total area is valley land slightly rolling and excellently drained. The soil is of a dark color and remarkably productive. The western part is low foothills, gradually rising into the Coast range. Here are magnificent forests of fir, cedar and other timber.

The principal water course is the Yamhill river. This rises in the mountains as two branches, one in each corner of the county. These unite at about the center of the county, then flow eastward into the majestic Willamette. Numerous



other streams descend from the mountains with torrent force thus giving McMinnville and vicinity a storehouse of vast mechanical energy, which may be used to develop her varied resources.

Within a radius of ten miles of McMinnville, is a vast area of the finest farming land to be found in the world. Here are found the best of conditions for the production of heavy and diversified crops. Practically every acre of land is good for one crop or another. Wheat, oats, barley, hay, hops, and fruits and vegetables of every kind grow in immense quantities of the highest quality. Indeed, Yamhill is acknowledged the banner agricultural county of the state, and its exhibit at the St. Louis exposition won for her the slogan, "Yamhill leads the world."

McMinnville is situated in one of the healthiest climates of the world. The seasons are known as the wet and dry. This does not mean that they are uniformly either. In the wet season 75 per cent of the annual precipitation occurs. The remainder comes as occasional showers during the dry season. The dry period extends from May 1 to October 15. The annual rainfall is about 45 inches. The temperature ranges from 20 degrees in winter to 85 degrees in summer. There are exceptional drops or rises from these figures, but such spells are of short duration. The nights are always cool and pleasant. There are no cyclones, sudden changes of temperature, and but little thunder and lightning. Sea breezes temper the heat in summer and modify the cold in winter, making ideal conditions as to climate and such as appeal strongly to people in states where such excellent conditions do not prevail. When once a person experiences our climate, they wonder why they were so long in learning the location of such a climatic paradise.

In manufacturing, McMinnville is only in its infancy. The great abundance of water power already spoken of, the cheapness of fuel and raw material offer strong attractions to new manufacturing enterprises. An open sesame of wealth is here to the first manufacturers, because of the inexhaustible material and the rapidly growing population, which will create an immense demand for

manufactured products. To a man with a few hundred dollars to invest in some manufacturing industry, McMinnville holds out the best conditions to be found anywhere. And in addition to the above mentioned inducements, he will also find a community of enterprising citizens ready to lend him co-operative encouragement.

Dairying and stock raising is a young but rapidly growing industry.

The abundant rain fall and fertility of the soil assure a luxuriant growth of all varieties of grasses and foddering plants. The equable climate permits the pasturing of stock during the entire year. In the city and vicinity, profitable creameries are rapidly being established. Its many streams assure an abundance of running water for stock purposes even during the driest season. Fine blood is being infused into their herds of horned stock by the largest owners.

The soil and vegetation seem specially adapted to the production of an excellent type of horses of an excellent build, endurance and spirit.

The flocks of sheep and goats are prolific, and growers usually clear from 50 to 100 per cent annually on their investments.

Poultry raising assures large and sure profits to anyone taking up with this industry. Some of the finest fowls in the world are raised in McMinnville and vicinity.

All fruits common to the temperate zone are grown here in great abundance. The outsider, coming here is filled with astonishment and surprise at the great profusion prevailing. Along all the highways leading out of the city one's eyes behold the trees and vines bending low with their loads of luscious fruits. Canneries and driers are everywhere, but are not able to take care of the enormous crops of fruit. The leading fruits are prunes, cherries, plums, apples, pears, peaches and berries.

Wells sunk in this vicinity indicate an abundance of oil. The oil strata, identical with that of Texas and California, was struck at a depth of 500 feet and the outlook for this industry is very promising.

Coal has also been found in paying quantities.

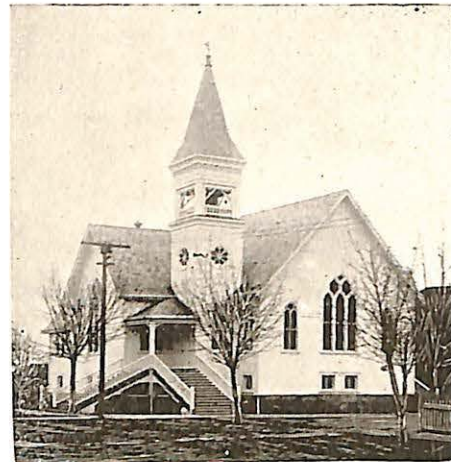
Preparatory Class, '09







Baptist Church



Methodist Church



Cumberland Presbyterian Church



Court House



McMinnville College

The coal, which is a good quality of bituminous, is the best yet found upon the Pacific Coast.

Iron is also known to be in abundance, but as yet no effort has been made to develop it.

Mineral springs have been found near McMinnville, one of which has very remarkable curative properties, especially valuable in cases of rheumatism.

The Yamhill river and its tributaries yield annually thousands of dollars worth of crawfish, which are shipped in large and paying quantities to Portland and the Sound Cities.

One of the greatest business enterprises in the Northwest, and which McMinnville is proud to claim as one of her children, is the Oregon Fire Relief Association. This is numerically the largest mutual fire relief association in the United States. Its head offices are located in their own building. This is one of the most imposing structures adorning the main street of the city. They have in force over 20,000 policies, insuring nearly \$17,000,000 worth of property. It was organized in 1894, is strictly mutual and furnishes insurance to its members at cost.

The writer of this article has attempted to lay before its readers, without exaggeration or prejudice, a few plain and unvarnished facts concerning McMinnville. He is an easterner himself, a New Yorker by birth, and owing to extensive traveling in the eastern and central parts of our country, in Canada, and across the Atlantic to the old countries, is able to speak from experience and comparison. He can truly say to the discontented dweller in any of these places, that here is a land of peace, plenty, health and happiness. McMinnville and vicinity will indeed be found a "Haven of Rest," by those who are discouraged by the uncertainty of climate and crops, and by those who long for a place where they may receive ample and sure reward for their labor and toil.

**Additional Locals**

Mrs. Potter says she has secured the services of Mr. Diebel and Stannard and expects to work on her big four acre farm, up the Columbia.

Prof. F. B. Rutherford will practice law in Portland this summer.

Miss Isabella Grover will spend a part of the summer at Roseburg, Oregon.

The Sophomores went on a coaching party to Lafayette Locks Wednesday night.

The Y. W. C. A. has rented the Chandler house on the campus, and will secure a matron to take charge of it. Rooms will be rented to girls next year.

Miss Winifred Beal '04 and Mr. Harry Jones both former students of McMinnville College, were married last week, and expect to make McMinnville their home.

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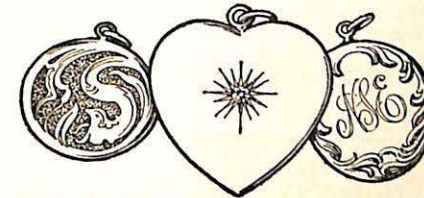
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