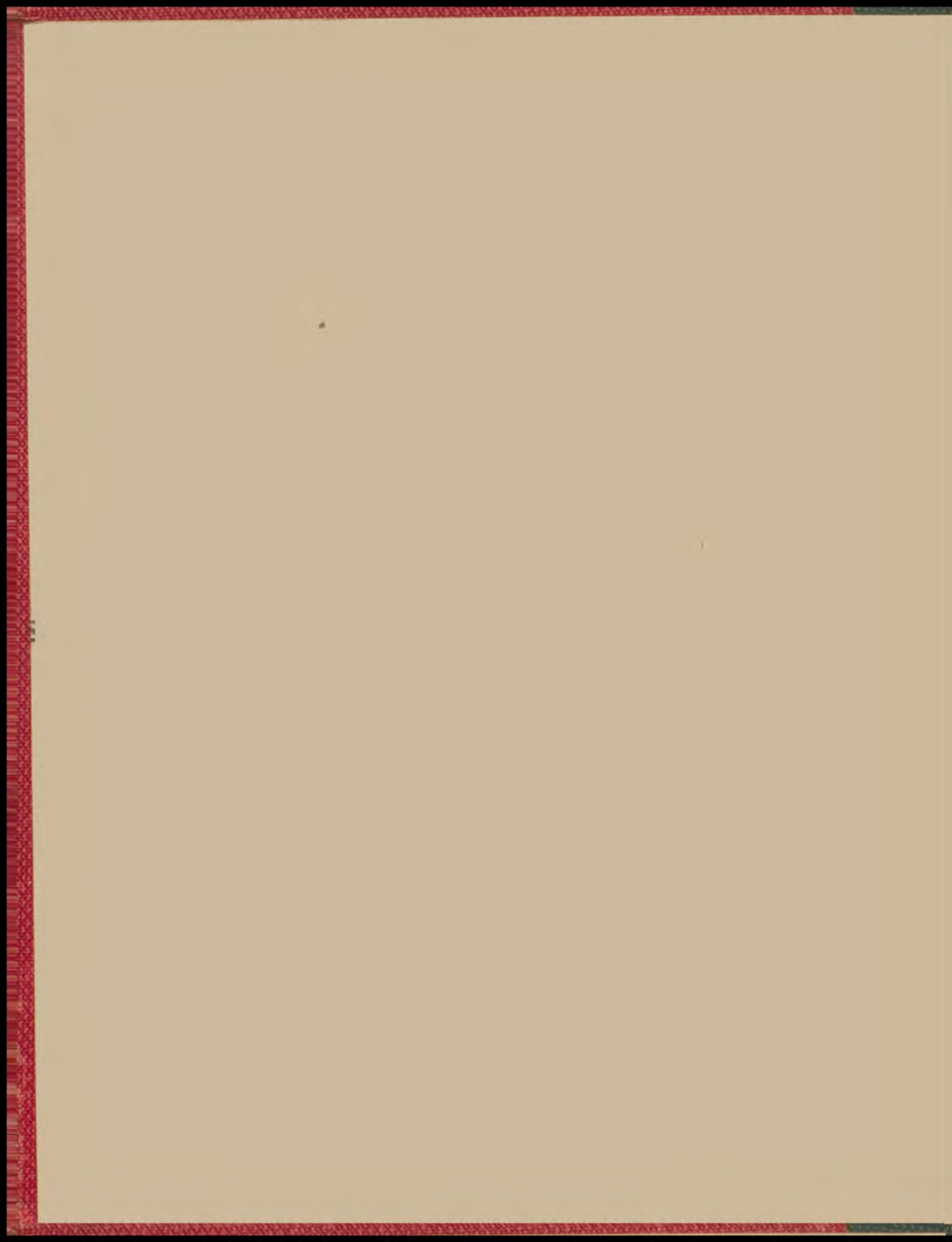
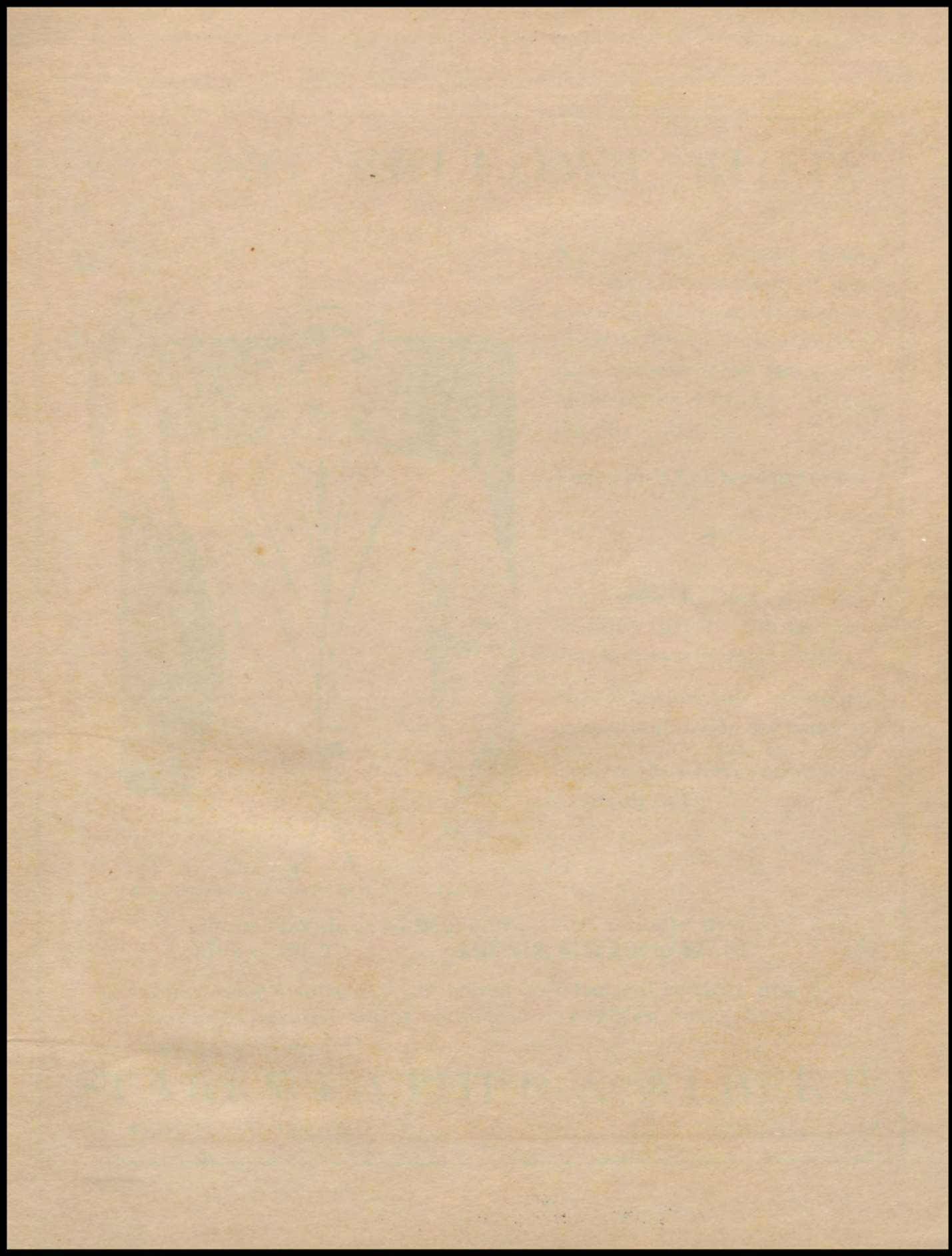
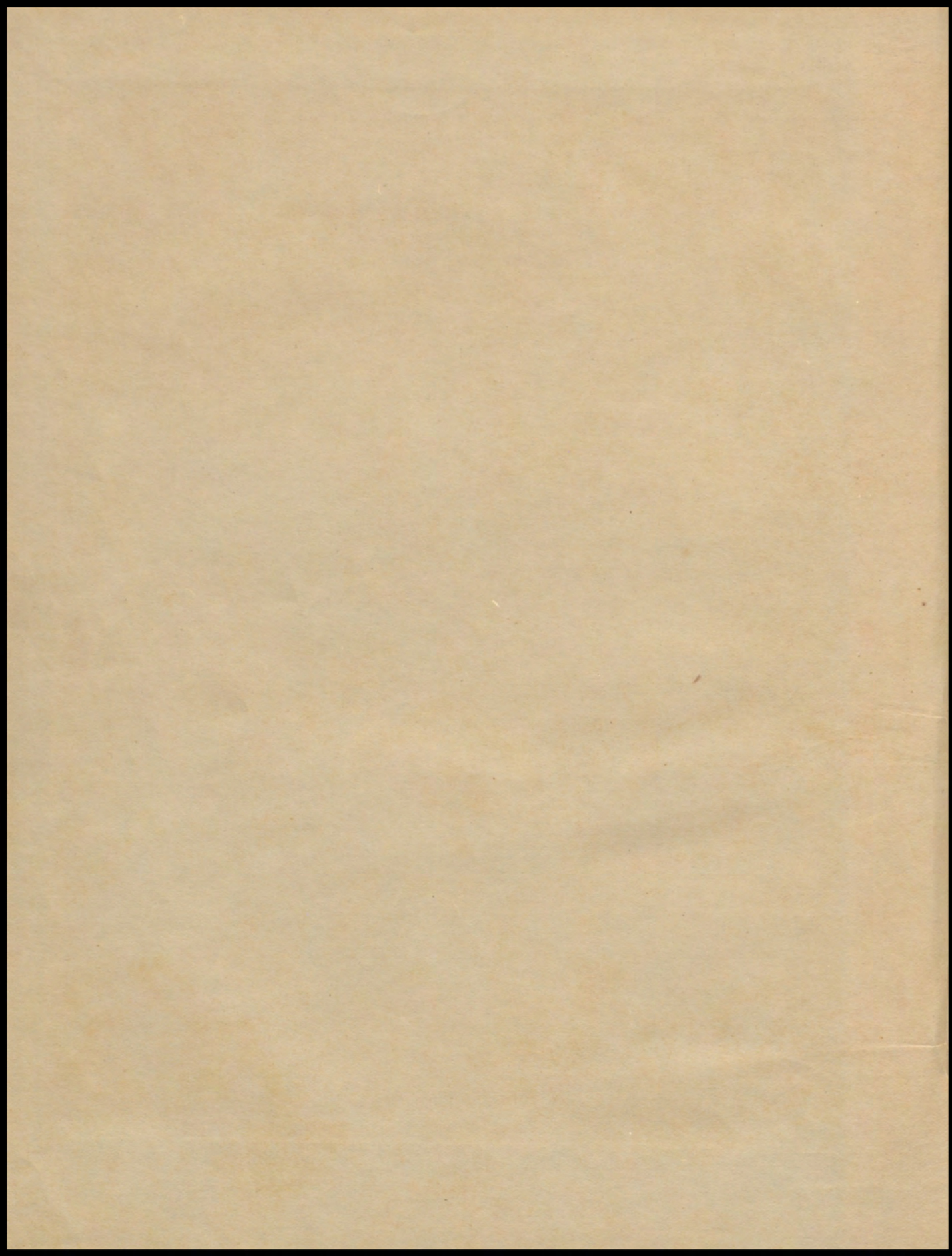


LUCKY 'LEVEN







YOUNG FELLOWS' SUITS



Copyrighted by Rosenwald & We'l, Chicago

NOW Mr. Young Man from fifteen years of age upwards, we've something to say to you! If you appreciate extreme styles and smart kinks in the Cut and Tailoring of a Suit

You're the Chap we want to see



We have some snappy things to show, that the young man that knows will appreciate. . .

New Cheviots and Cassimeres in swell and handsome patterns

Coats slightly form fitting with wide soft rolls.



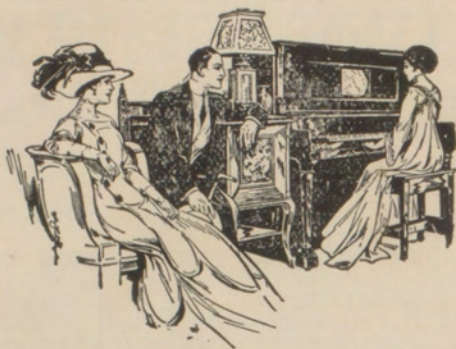
Trousers with or without cuffs. Not a single style kink omitted - - \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 to \$27.50

The young man who is not posted on what will be worn this season can easily learn by coming to see our New Spring Suits

STARKWEATHER & ALBERT

THE NEW STORE

219 N. PENN.



CHOOSE A PIANO

As carefully as you would a wife. A good one is a source of pleasure and satisfaction for many years.

The Fischer has been the home piano of America since 1840. The prices are not high and you may buy if you wish, on **Easy Monthly Payments**.

THE ULMER FURNITURE CO.
THE PIANO STORE

TRY THE

Union Meat Market



Sanitary in Every Respect

We have the Quality, Ability
and Deliver Promptly

We Solicit Your Patronage

Buyers and Shippers of Live Stock

GOODELL & JOHNSON
PHONES 173 and 1133

DR. E. E. DAVIS
OSTEOPATH

OFFICE: SUITE 10-11 BOOTH BLDG.
PHONE 39
INDEPENDENCE, KANS.

H. H. KATRON

WALL PAPER
and

PAINT HOUSE

Union Shop

PHONE 300 110 S. PENN.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

AT

POTTERS VARIETY STORE

THE HOME OF

GOOD THINGS CHEAP



The possible future of South Coffeyville, Oklahoma with its natural resources
great railroad facilities and cheap fuel.

Ninety per cent of the successful men of the United States have laid the foundation for their fortune by real estate investments. The greater per cent of these men have made their fortunes by early investments in the beginning of great cities. In many instances entire fortunes have been made on a few hundred dollars invested.

The greatest real estate investment of the hour is in business and close in residence lots in *SOUTH COFFEYVILLE, OKLA.*, where the advancement of a new country with its extensive oil and gas fields is rapidly advancing a new city to the front.

Business lots in the very heart of this city can still be bought for from \$250.00 to \$350.00 each, where a great many business houses have already been erected and others under construction; already a UNION DEPOT and SIXTEEN DIFFERENT PASSENGER TRAINS PER DAY; street car service now within eight blocks, soon to be extended to the new city.

Think of being able to buy business property in this city at the above prices. It is an opportunity that will pass away as the city grows.

THE ETCHEN BROTHERS

**COFFEYVILLE
KANSAS**

Washington Clothes of Refinement

Elk College Clothes

CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNG CHAP

One of the most important points about young mens' clothing is to be able to offer the young man Something Different and yet not Objectionable. No matter how new the Novelty you will ever find us abreast with the minute.

THE NEW HUB---The Store De Luxe

Heid Caps

Kaiser Cravats

STAR THEATRE

Brilliant Picture Plays
and Refined Vaudeville

High Class Attractions that
are pleasing to all

ADMISSION 5c AND 10c CENTS



Photo After Flood. Cleaned 8 Acres Per Day

No guiding of beams to tire you—no corn to uncover, nothing to do but drive—the weedy field left clean as a garden with one cultivation—costs you money and labor to get this result in any other way. Don't confuse this plow with any other—it's in a class by itself.

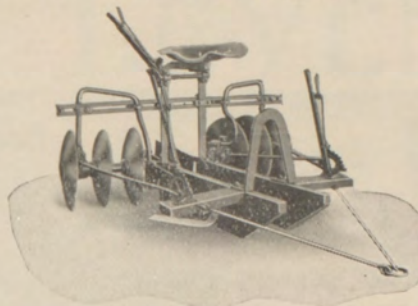
YOU WANT THE BEST—BUY COURTRIGHT'S

On Sale at the Union Implement & Hardware Company, Independence, Kansas.

COURTRIGHT PLOW COMPANY

Independence, Kansas

Courtright's Listed Corn Cultivator KILLS THE WEEDS



Built for Work, Strong, Durable, Reversible,
Light Draft. All Adjustments Convenient.

Everybody is Happy but You !

The Other Fellow Lives in the Land of Opportunity!

If you want to enjoy life like him, let

T. T. BLAKELY

“THE MAN WHO SELLS”

Trade Your Property for a

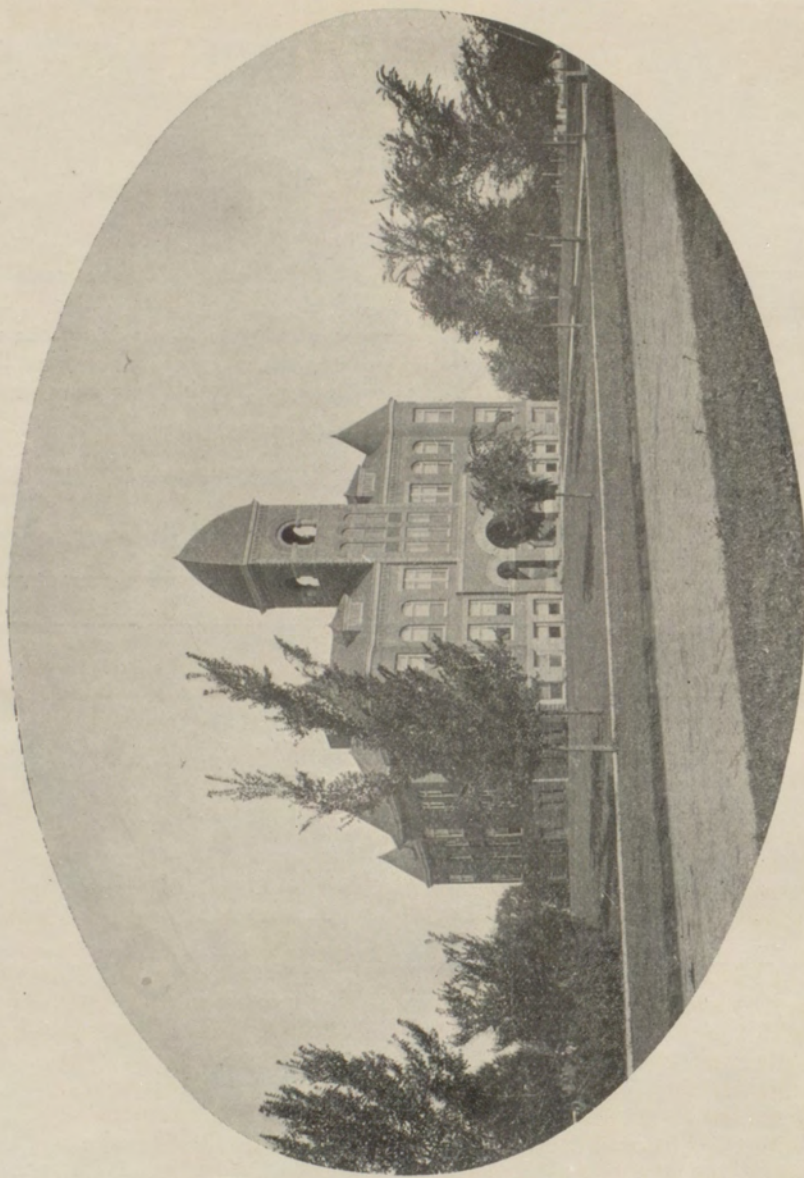
Truck Garden in the Ozarks

An Irrigated Farm in Western Kansas

An Orange Orchard on the Gulf Coast

A Summer Resort on Wisconsin Lakes

Address Him at Caney, Kansas.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

THE LUCKY 'LEVEN



School History

A special act of the legislature to establish and locate the Montgomery County High School at Independence, Kansas, was approved March 5, 1897. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the County Commissioners, on the 14th day of April, of the same year, appointed E. A. Osborn, Revilo Newton, William Dunkin, J. A. Moore, Thomas Hayden and M. L. Stephens, who, with County Superintendent J. N. Dollison, constituted the first Board of Trustees of the Montgomery County High School. The Board held its first meeting April 22 and organized by electing Revilo Newton, secretary, and William Dunkin, treasurer, the County Superintendent being President *ex-officio*. May 28 the Board accepted the site donated by the city, and on the following day agreed upon a six-mill levy for construction, and approved plans for the building. October 28, 1897, a contract for the construction of the building was awarded, and June 6, 1899, the building was formally accepted by the Board.

The school is located in the northwestern part of the city on Tenth street, in the center of a block of ground 300 feet square. The ground is high, the drainage good, and the surroundings attractive, healthful and pleasant. The Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways and the Union Traction company's interurban line are all easily accessible from the building, and everything considered, no more desirable site could be found within the city limits.

The building is a handsome and substantial structure, 115 x 85 feet, and three stories high, including the basement. It is built of pressed brick and native sand-

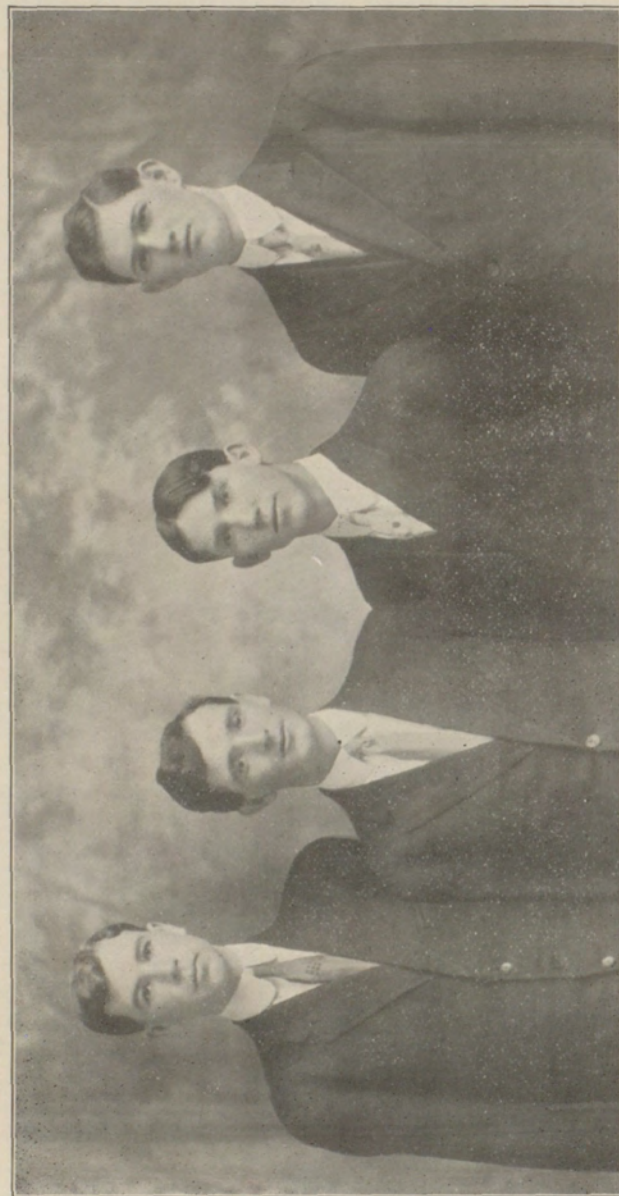
stone, and is equipped with all modern improvements and appliances, including a thorough system of ventilation, steam heat by direct and indirect radiation, abundance of light, plenty of water on each floor, natural gas for fuel and lights, sewerage, and telephone connection. The lower floor contains the gymnasium, the commercial room, the music studio, the museum, two toilet rooms, the boiler room and three fresh air rooms. On the next floor are the principal's office, the library, three class rooms, the main floor of the auditorium, and the dressing and property rooms. The upper floor includes three recitation rooms, the physical and chemical laboratory, the apparatus room, and the gallery of the auditorium. The auditorium occupies the first and second floors of the entire west end of the building and has a seating capacity of five hundred. A beautiful steel ceiling, artistically decorated walls, comfortable oak opera chairs, and a Chickering baby grand piano, make it an ideal assembly room.

VALUE OF HIGH SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Grounds, donated by Independence	\$12,400
Building complete, including heating apparatus	30,000
Furniture and fixtures	5,000
Scientific apparatus	2,000
Library	2,400

Total \$51,400

The school opened September 4, 1899. The annual enrollment has never fallen below two hundred. For the past several years the attendance has been steadily increasing. Last year the total enrollment was 336.



SENIOR OFFICERS

Hill, Secy.

DeVine, Pres't.

Orwig, Treas.

Borror, Vice-Pres't.

SENIORS

For the past four years we have labored for the betterment of ourselves and for the honor and glory of old M. C. H. S. In what measure we have succeeded may be judged by our attainments. There has been more of our number survive the extreme heat of the quizzes and blighting

frost of the exams than that of any other class. And as a result we have the largest class that has ever had the honor of being graduated by our school.

So, here's to our class, the brightest and best,

For we feel sure we have beaten all the rest.

MARY CLARK.

"I know not how others saw her,
But to me she was wholly fair,
And the light of the heavens she came
from,
Still lingered and gleamed in her
hair."



ROSS BRUNEMER.

"In stature, manly, bold and tall."



BEATRICE BUCKLEY.

"Earth's noblest thing, a woman perfected."





HENRY SHINN.

The old man eloquent. A mixer from
away back.

"With his heavy sledge he can beat
it."



PAULINE JACQUES.

"To know her is to love her."



GEORGIA GILLILAN.

If I were the rose at her window,
Happiest rose of the crew
Every blossom I love should bend in
ward,
They'd know where the sunshine grew.



CALVIN HOOKER.

His optimism, his good nature, and
his cherubic smile have made him
a general favorite. Ecce.



EUGENE RAGLE.

His undisciplined nature always needs
a strong incentive to work.

MALCOLM BROWN.

He is a valiant youth, and his face
like the face of the morning.



SUSIE MATHEWS.

An unfailing kindness of nature is
one of her main characteristics.



JERRY SHEARER.

"Give me some music; music, moody
food,
Of us that trade in love."



GRACE BAYS.

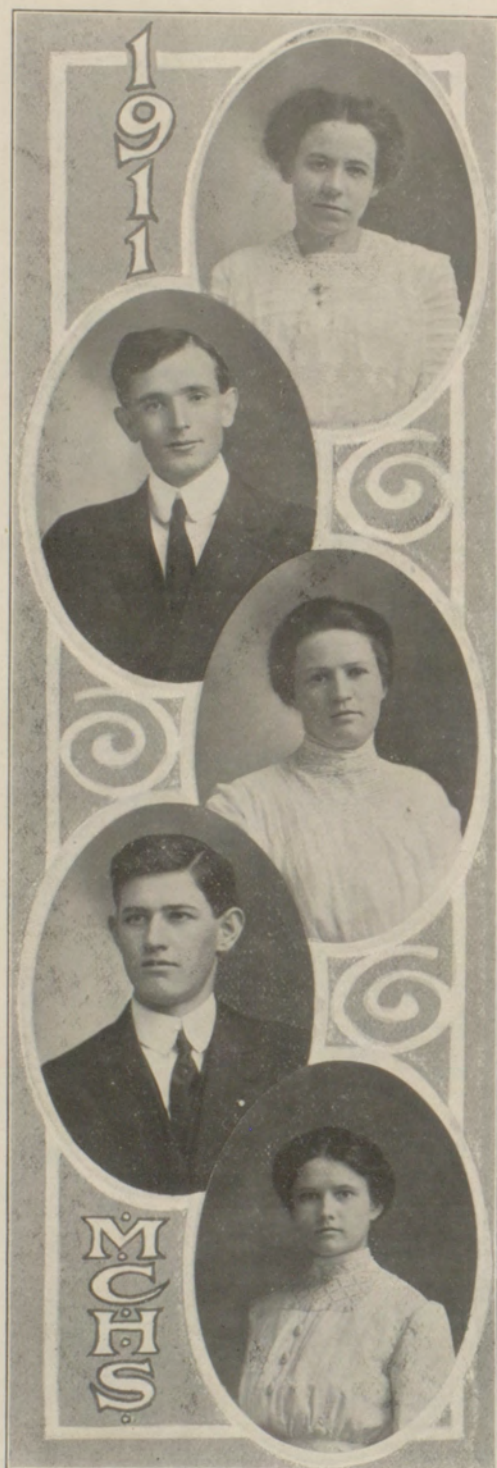
Content to do her duty and finding
duty done a full reward.



CHESTER TRAVIS.

A youth there was of quiet ways,
A student of old books and days.





NONA INGE.

Her voice was ever low and gentle,
An excellent thing in woman."



JOHN DEVINE.

The president of the Senior class. An optimist, quick of wit, a pusher and takes long chances. A favorite among his classmates. He is at home on the platform, but his knees are not stationery.



SADIE PASLEY.

She is a good, true person.



MARK BORROR.

"Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much, such men are dangerous."



EMILY MILLER.

"She seeketh diligently after knowledge."

LULU PAYNE.

When God doth make a lovely thing,
The dearest and completest,
He makes it little don't you know,
For little things are sweetest.



HUMPHREY TAGGART.

'O! He was a soldier with a little
cocked hat,
And rides on a tin, Ge, Ge."



AUDRA COX.

Little rosebud set with little willful
thorns.



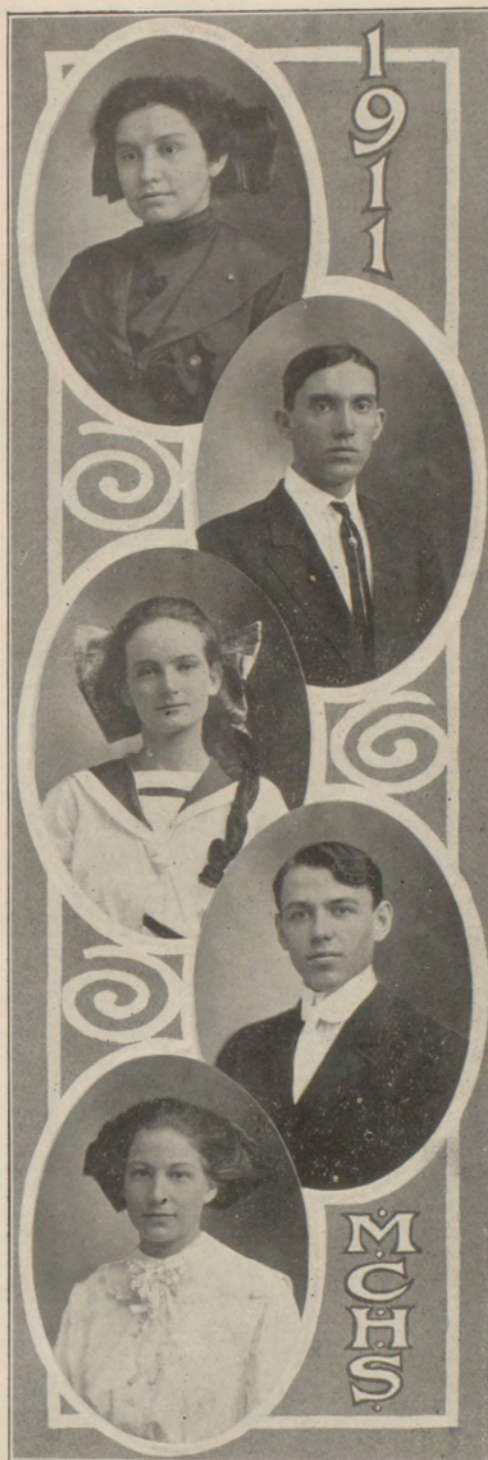
JOE SHOEMAKER.

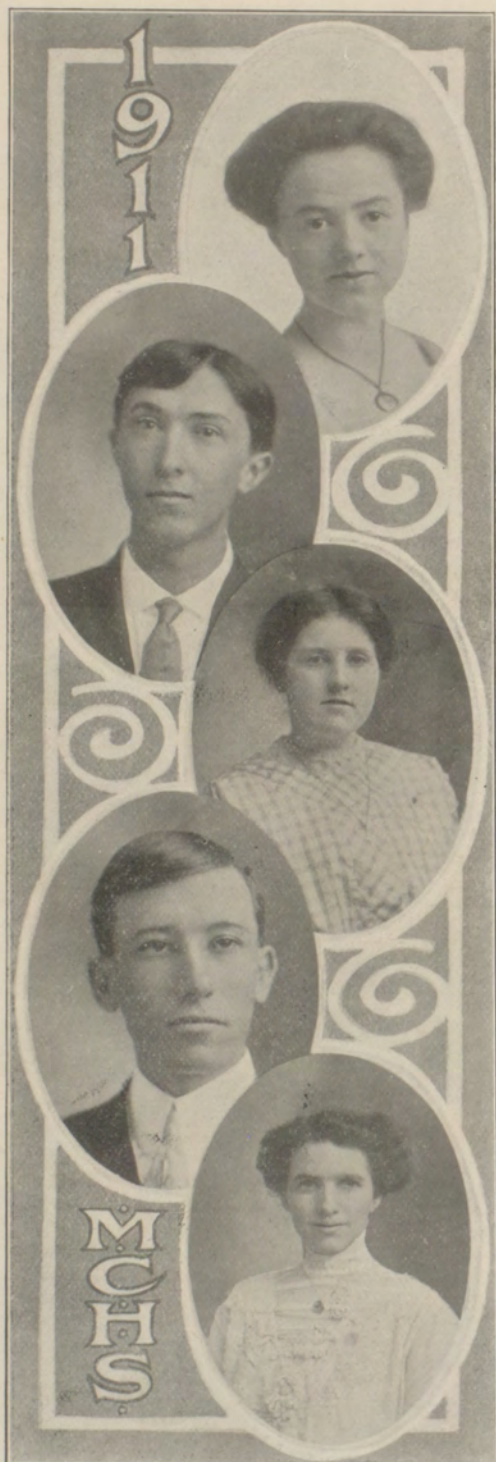
Rare compound of oddity, frolic and
fun,
Who relished a joke and rejoiced in a
pun,
Whose temper was generous, open,
sincere,
A stranger to flattery, a stranger to
fear.



ETHEL WAHL.

A light haired maiden with bright
eyes of blue,
Never given to dare but sure would do,
Abundant of virtues, few faults to
confess,
Her lovliest virtue is unselfishness.





BESS SPRINGER.

Most valuable things are sometimes done up in small packages.



ROY POMEROY.

The picture opposite is not a reproduction of Pericles, but the printer's offer as a true likeness of Roy Pomeroy. See what a grace is seated on his brow.



BULAH THARP.

She is most fair and there into her life doth rightly harmonize.



TOM SKINNER.

"On the stage he is natural, simple, affecting,
'T was only that when he was off, he was acting."



MABLE SHOBERT.

"Gay, volatile, and giddy.
And little given to thinking."

MINNIE MALLORY.

Her face a good counsel against discouragement and the cheerful quiet Of her demeanor is a rebuke to all rebellious, cowardly or discontented thoughts.



RAY HILL.

One of the best students of English in the school, a noted orator. These facts combined with his good looks and stately figure have won for him a wide reputation.



FREDA JOHNSON.

"And she is fair and fairer than that word of wondrous virtues."



ELMER ORWIG.

A steady fellow of manly gait,
But eyes that fain would look you
strait.



GRACE HAMER.

"O, thou art fairer than the evening
air,
Clad in the beauty of a thousand
stars."





WILLIAM GOLD.
"As true as gold."



SILVA MCCONNELL.
"Golden largeness of praise, thy life
is full of busy days."



ROY HOPE.
The desire and expectation. Roy has
both.



ADA ROEBUCK.
Her stature tall, I hate a dumpy
woman.



GUY MCCAW.
"Zealous, yet modest; innocent,
though free;
Patient of toil; serene amid'st
alarms;
Inflexible in faith; invincible in
arms."

DALE MILES.

He is a sprinter. Has a scientific
turn of mind, and an eye for beauty.



RUTH TULLEY.

Is sorry that the world is such a dry
old place, but she smiles and makes the
most of it.



RAY MCQUISTON.

He hath the weight of wisdom on his
brow.

Ripe in wisdom was he, and grades
They were so high one had to stand on
tiptoe to touch them.



JENNIE KENNEDY.

"Good humor only teaches charms to
last,
Still makes new conquests and main-
tains the past."



FRANK DOMINY.

Good road expert; we predict for him
a "dusty" future.





FLOSSIE BORROR.

"A pretty, witty, charming darling she."



ARTHUR ELLIOT.

"He seemeth sedate and dignified, yet laughter ringeth in his voice, and he doth possess a most marvelous nature."



BELVA FOWLER.

A student of psychology and methods, has not yet decided whether to be a school 'marm or dip still deeper into the storehouse of useful knowledge.



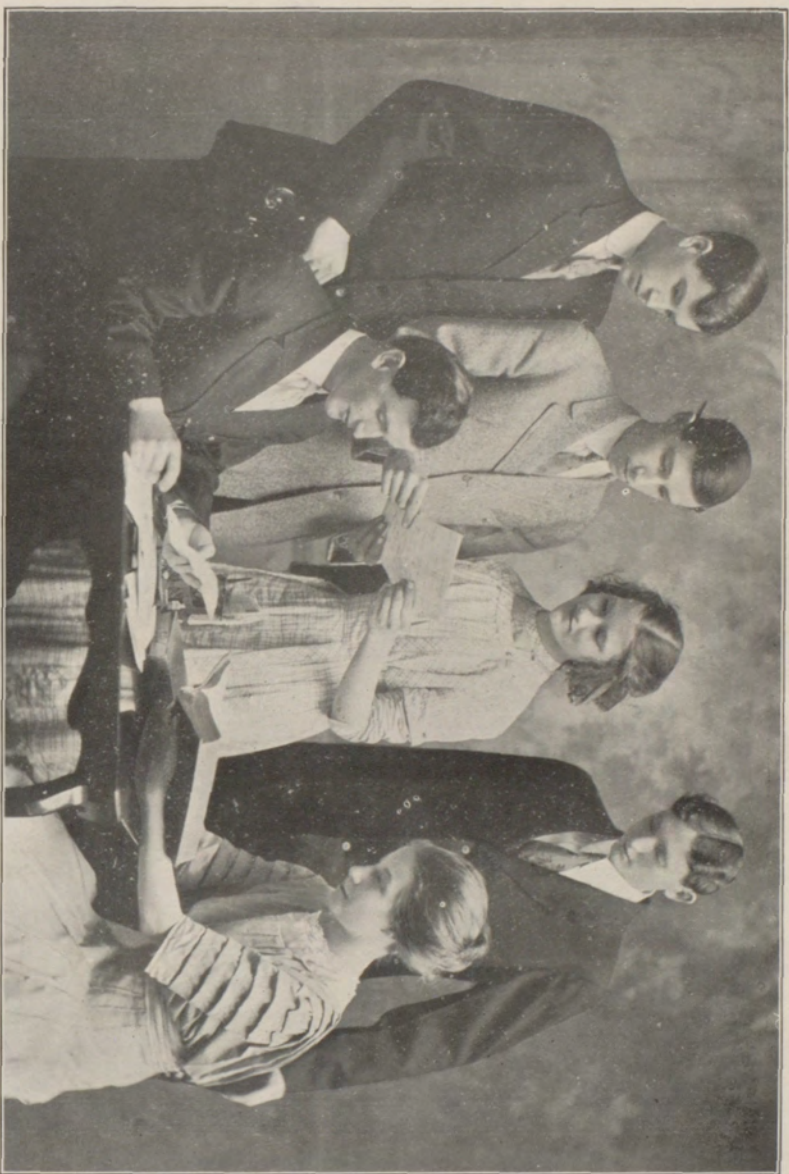
OLIVER TAYLOR.

"Thinking is but an idle waste of thought
And naught is everything and every-
thing is naught."



EMMA STENTZ.

She smiles for Miles.



ANNUAL STAFF.

Hill, Athletics.
DeVine, Editor in Chief.

Ragle, Asst Editor.
Jacques, Contributing Ed.

Elliott, Business M'gr.
Wahl, Contributing Ed.



JUNIORS, 1911.

JUNIORS

We were the Freshmen of 1908. The number enrolled in the Collegiate course that year was greater than of the years preceding. In fact it was so great that our Board of Trustees found it necessary to add a member to our faculty, and thus it was we began our high school life the year Miss Ingleman brought her charming personality and intellectual abilities to our service. During the first year we endured the trials which usually beset the path of freshmen. Our guardians, the Angels, came to us in our second year, and since then the spiritual and moral welfare of the class has been furthered by their ever watchful presence. Though our ranks have been thinned, we still have hopes that our Alma Mater will graduate in 1912 the largest class that has ever passed its portals.

As a class we have no motto, so we take the privilege of submitting the individual maxims of some of the most noteworthy members.

ELIZABETH CHRISTIAN ROGERS.

(Nature's honest child.)

"To be rather than to appear."

FAYE FAIR.

"If you would lift me, you must be on higher ground."

NOLAN OTTMAN.

"Oh, thou weed, who art so lovely fair and smell'st so sweet!"

GRACE RINEY.

"Grace is grace despite of all controversy."

IDA HESS.

"Ye Banks and Braes O'bonnie Doon."

BERT HARPER.

"It is impious for a good man to be sad."

MARTIN SOULE.

"Laugh and be fat, sir, your penance is known."

KITTIE MOSS.

"Meow! Meow! Meow! Never go a courting or you'll get into a row."

MORRIS GEYE.

"How sweet sounds the voice of a good woman."

CLARA KONZ.

"Trip it lightly as you go on the light fantastic toe."

GUY FERRELL.

"The tenor's voice is spoilt by affectation."

LOUIS BOYS.

"I witch sweet ladies with my looks."

MAYBELLE BAYS.

"I am resolved to grow fat."

GUY BAKER.

"Be not a baker if your head be of butter."

EARL BAILEY.

"All that I ask is a patient ear—and ah."

IVAN WRIGHT.

"Bid me discourse and I will enchant thine ear."

The students of class '11 are gone from M. C. H. S. perhaps forever. The school is still there, the merchants are still in town. Notice the advertisements in this Annual. It will save you money.

That there is a great deal of literary genius in our Junior class is proven by numerous original efforts. And also their appreciation of other classical productions is shown by the various favorite poems which we give below.

JERRY DANIELS.

"Give me a kiss and to that kiss add a score,
Then to that twenty add a hundred more,
Treble that hundred and when it is done
Let's kiss afresh as when we begun."

HALLECK CRAIG.

"If all your beauties, one by one,
I pledge my dear, I'm thinking
Before the tale were well begun
I had been dead of drinking."

PAUL OTTO.

"Here's to one and only one,
And that is she
Who loves but one and only one,
And that is me."

The favorite pastimes of some of the Juniors are as follows:

KITTIE MOSS: Flirting.

WALTER SEWALL: Being gallant to the ladies.

LUZENA ELMIRA MARSHALL: Studying Virgil.

GLADYS WILLIAMS: Being with Dad.

LULA SMITH: Idleness.

IVA FROST: Buggy riding.

KATHRINE CURRAN: Hunting mice.

ZELDA REPPERT: Translating Cicero.

RUBY MURPHY: Looking animated.

MISS BELL: (in beginning German)
"Now all close your books and we will have volunteers for an oral translation."

OSCAR BEDELL: (waving his hand frantically).

MISS BELL: "You may translate, Mr. Bedell."

MR. BEDELL: "Please m'm, Mr. Daniels has his book open."

MISS FAIR: "Mr. Henry, I didn't understand that second problem in that Algebra quizz yesterday."

MR. HENRY: "Very unfortunate, Miss Fair, but nevertheless I was compelled to penalize you."

Here are some of the sayings of a number of obtuse members:

BESSIE SKINNER: "Did you say that you told Tom you would be his sister?"

DONNA (blushing): "No. I said I'd be his sister's."

PROF. NEES: (discussing the number of languages acquired by one person). "Not long ago a man died who had mastered forty languages. The greatest regret of his death was that a valuable polyglot dictionary was buried with him."

BESSIE ROGERS: (innocently) "Did they bury it in the coffin with him?"

FIRST JUNIOR: "I understand that Rhoda Hatton is practicing to become a detective."

SECOND JUNIOR: "How's that?"

FIRST JUNIOR: "Why by shadowing Clarence Haslett."

School is out. But to town you will come. Don't forget to patronize the men who patronized us. The class next year may want to put out an Annual.

JUNIOR CLASS

Herbert Allen,
Florence Angel,
Orson Angel,
Tom Ashby,
Earl Bailey,
Guy Baker,

Maybelle Bays,
Oscar Bedell,
Wyllys Benson,
Gladys Bovaird,
Lewis Boys,
Edna Chamberlain,

James Chamberlain,
Bernice Clark,
Ola Connor,
Halleck Craig,
Katherine Curran,
Jerry Daniels,
Blanche Dillman,

Edna Dillman,
Mary Daugherty,
Ernest Evans,
Faye Fair,
Guy Ferrel,
Clarence Fields,
Elfa Fields,

Iva Frost,
Alice Fulmer,
Morris Geye,
M. L. Greenlee,
Albert Harper,
Rhoda Hattan,
Ida Hess,

Althea Hobson,
Emma Ioerger,
Florence Johnson,
Iva Kelso,
Clara Konz,
Luzena Marshall,

Virgil McFerrin,
Ella McNeal,
Lucy McNeal,
Kittie Moss,
Ruby Martin,
Nolan Ottman,

Paul Pinkston,
Ray Pomeroy,
Twila Porterfield,
Florence Pratt,
Zelda Reppert,
Grace Riney,
Bessie Rogers,

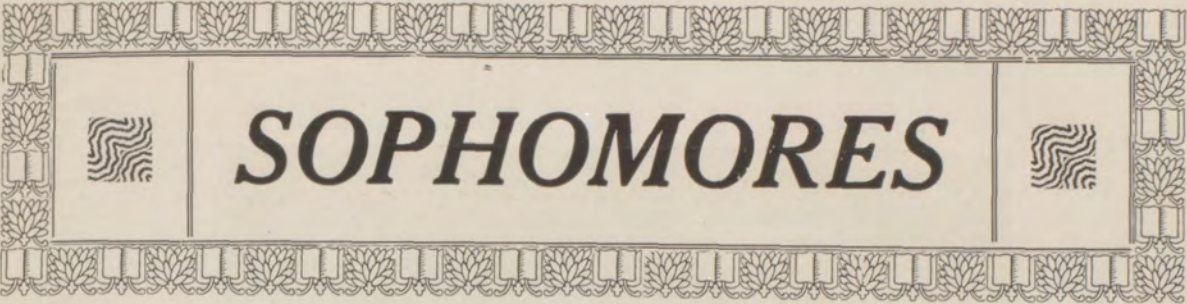
Walter Sewell,
Bessie Skinner,
Lula Smith,
Martin Soule,
Charles Sturgeon,
Everett Sturgeon,
Frances Tasker,

Gladys Swearingen,
William Teal,
Dora Turner,
Chester Turpin,
Harry Walters,
Gladys Williams,
Ivan Wright.





SOPHOMORES, 1911.



SOPHOMORES



In the fall of 1909 the present Sophomore class entered M. C. H. S. as Freshmen. Ours was an unusually large class, but we were neither greener nor fresher than the average Freshman class.

Most of the members of this class survived their Freshmen declamations, Mr. Allen's Ancient History quizzes and the various other troubles with which the path of a Freshman is strewn. These survivors came back last fall to enter upon the more or less serene life of a Sophomore. They had gotten bravely over their greenness and were quite confident of their own importance as well as the importance of their class.

We are all, each and every one of us, proud of the fact that we belong to this particular class. We think it the very best Sophomore class M. C. H. S. ever had and we are quite sure it is the best class in school now.

As we have said before, ours is a large class and therefore plays a large part in the affairs of school life. We, as a class, are well represented everywhere in school. No matter which way you turn there are Sophomores. You can see Sophomores starring in the basket games, taking special parts in the music department, or making the most noise in the rooter's club.

How often have we heard that beauty and brains do not go together, but that is now an exploded theory. We, as a class

have both. We have more pretty girls and handsome boys than any other class in school and we assure you we are not lacking in brains.

Do you doubt our brilliancy? If so, just look over some Sophomore literature notebooks and I am sure YOU will find we have some very brilliant people in our class.

Perhaps you do not think us clever. If you don't, we think you will change your mind if you should ask Mr. Nees how many times we got out of reciting a different Caesar lesson by asking questions enough to take up the whole hour. Now we call that really clever even though we did have to take two lessons on the next day.

Just wait until 1913. I am sure that the graduation which ends the brilliant high school career of such an extraordinary class will be something especially grand from the beginning of Comencement week to the handing out of the sheepskins.

Of course we will be the Class of '13, but do not be alarmed because of that. The omen of ill-luck is not for our class but is for the other classes, past and future, because we as a class will so far outshine any other.

And now that we feel sure you have formed a very good opinion of us as a class, we will bid you farewell until we return next fall as Juniors. R. R.



FRESHMEN, 1911.



FRESHMEN

The Freshmen of 1911. From all parts of Montgomery county they come to crowd the halls of M. C. H. S. They certainly have the school spirit. They are making themselves felt in every phase of school life. No class is more loyal. The Freshmen rooters are present on all occasions with flying colors and lusty voices. The Freshmen are prominent in Athletics. As a class they are doing as good work as any previous class, in many respects even better. The future captains of industry are found among the first year pupils of our Commercial department. The orators, debaters and lecturers of the coming

days are among our number, and will keep old Montgomery to the front. Many Freshmen are members of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., working for the betterment of the school and of the world.

However, we must content ourselves with these brief hints concerning the 1911 Freshmen and their excellent work. Much more might be said but their activities are many and our time is limited. In fact, "The Freshmen are too busy doing things to talk."

Freshmen come and Seniors go,
But the school goes on forever.

—J. M.

TO OUR FLAG

Flag of our country great, what dost
thou mean?

What virtues great in thy fair folds are
wove?

In all the world, there, e'er thy colors hove
In view, as ever sign of freedom seen,
Appeared thou as the eternal queen
Of justice! valiant thou last ever strove
In war and in peace this land of our's to
clothe

With all that good and great and clean.
Oppressed of every land thy stars have
sought

Enslaved were freed and thus new hope
was shown

And courage given to great and small afar.
With thee as guide great battle have been
fought,

And thus as victor being ever known,
Let honor consecrate thy every star.

—C. T.



FACULTY.

Bonnie Bell,
German.
Anna Paterson,
English.

S. M. Nees,
Principal.

Richard Allen,
History.
Maurice Humes,
Psychology and Methods.



FACULTY.

Lottie Lee Hurst,
Piano and Voice.

J. J. Kerby,
Commercial Department.

E. J. Castillo, Sciences.

Anna A. Ingleman,
English.

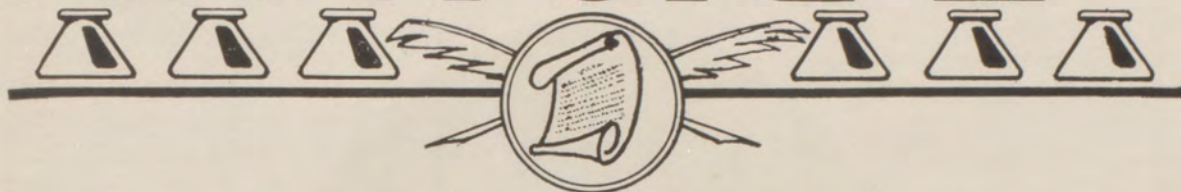
Bertie Kiddoo,
Librarian.

T. B. Henry,
Mathematics.



GIRLS' GLEE CLUB.

EDITORIAL



What to do for the Big Head

The "Big-Head," also diagnosed as the "Swell-Head" is a deadly disease which is produced by the microbes of conceit, pride, and the lack of brains, sometimes by a combination of the three. What shall we do with the "Swell-Head"? Pity him, for the fact is self-evident, that he has rooms to let in the upper story.

Be gentle with his weakness, for surely the time will come when his "inflated highness" will come down like an empty balloon. There is an axiom that says: "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies." So let it be with that baneful malady, the "Swell-Head." This term itself suggests emptiness, so the natural remedy would be to give him a little time, for the lance of experience to puncture the bubble of his conceit, let the hot air escape from his cranium, until he realizes his infinitesimal nothingness.

Another good remedy would be to have framed for the daily perusal of this sick one, that household poem entitled, "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud." If there be any germs of good sense lurking in his brain, with proper care these may multiply, however slowly, and in time develop enough gray matter to so fill the cranial cavity as to prevent that obnoxious

ious rattle so common to the genius "Caput magnum," common name, swell-head. —M. B.

Household Receipts

It is conceded that the Seniors of 1911 are not evergreen but as many of them are very busy these recipes collected from the most reliable sources may prove beneficial.

Miss Patterson's Favorite Recipe. (This is very good when properly applied.) First take an idea for a theme (this must be thoroughly ripe) and generously apply with a well cudgelled brain, then generously stir in quotations from masterpieces, and flavor with flowery language and serve in ink. Caution—This recipe should always be prepared twelve hours before serving.

New Method for Destroying Microbes. Scientists all agree that microbes are very dangerous to mankind and recent investigations have proved that each stick of chewing gum contains exactly 99,438,664 microbes. Roy Hope has conceived a unique method for destroying them. He chews twelve sticks of gum a day, thereby destroying 1,203,263,968 microbes daily. What a benefactor to mankind!

How to Make a Chapel Speech. An angelic smile is sufficient for beginning. To



DOUBLE QUARTETTE.

this add a sonorous voice with thoroughly stale jokes thrown in now and then. Roll this fifteen minutes. Sprinkle lightly with compliments and wait for applause.

Mr. Nees Recipe for Making Soup.
Commence with a grade book in one hand and a Latin Grammar in the other. And with a pleasant smile proceed to get some of the students into the soup. Then add just enough Gaul to make it bitter and sufficient conjugation for flavoring. Then stir with a rousing quiz. Then proceed to roast. (If a supply of Seniors already in hot water is on hand so much the better.

Selection and Preparation of Brains.
First catch your brain. This is the most difficult task as some brains are very elusive. Some must be coaxed while others lariat. But they must never be driven. A great deal depends upon the selection of brain. The Freshman variety have an insufficient amount of gray matter to be wholesome and are usually very green. While those of the faculty variety have become tough and stringy from overuse. The choicest are those of the Seniors. Brains must never be washed as water on the brain is very dangerous, often causing mildew. If the brain is too fresh salt it down. Some may be pickled while others are continually in a stew. But our advice to those who wish to prepare the Senior variety of brains is to leave them alone as much as possible. —P. J.

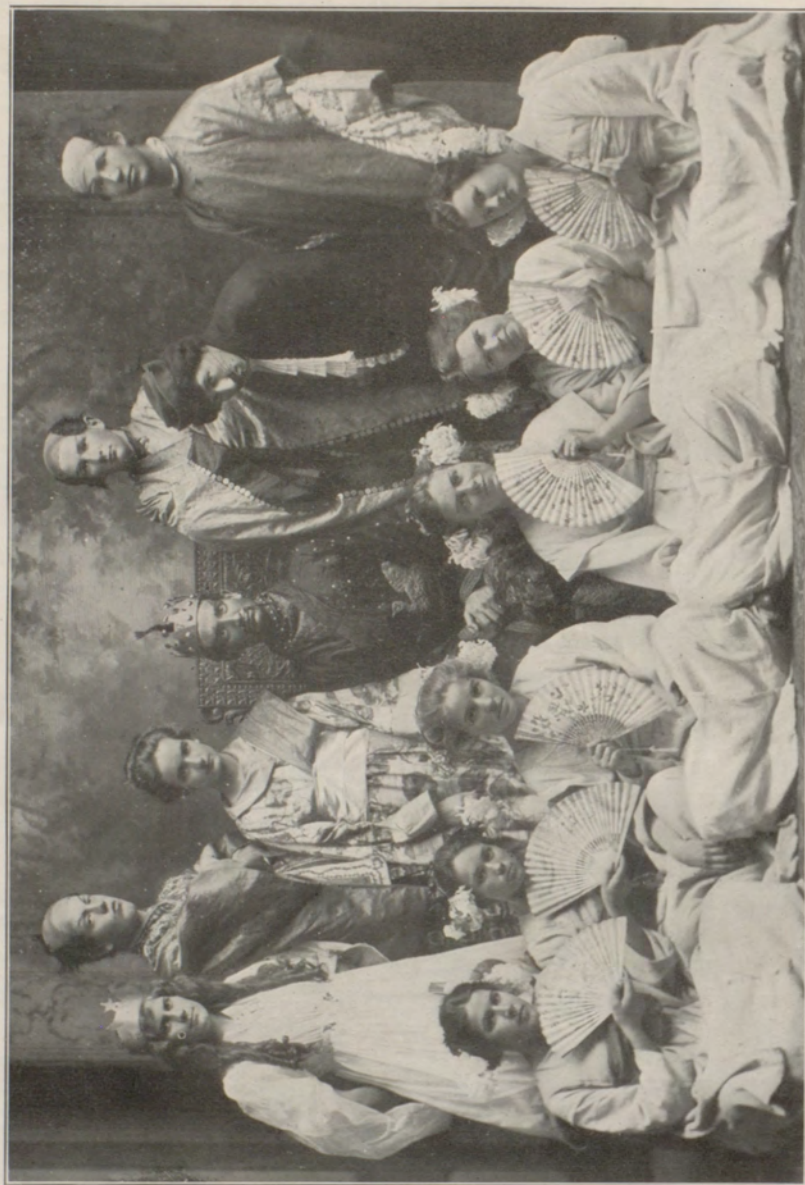
Famous People I Have Known

The success of students in their school work depends very much upon their association with other scholars. The greatest

pleasure of school life comes not from books but from the acquaintance of refined and educated persons with whom they come in contact. The student whose education is most benefited is the one who counts among his friends the famous people.

All of you will agree with me that the most famous people in M. C. H. S. are the members of the faculty. For there are very few schools which can boast of teachers more proficient in their different lines of work than those in our school. Here may be found scientific farmers; here polished speakers are turned out year after year; finished actors and actresses make their appearance before the footlights and second Melbas and Carusas are developed. And we must not forget the most brilliant person in school, the librarian whose needle-work has made her famous throughout the land. Our friend, Burfield, although not a professor, has won great fame in his fight for the extinction of dandelions and in showing such a fascination for work. But I must not fail to mention some of the qualities of the leading educator of Montgomery county—the man who always bowls over as many pins in a game as there are students in the High School, sometimes a few extra for practice; who has disappointed so many squirrels in their race for life; who never missed but one hunting date; who plays tennis with the best of players and who has the admiration of every student in M. C. H. S. His presence alone, in the class room is a signal for silence for the students are always anxious to hear anything Mr. Nees has to tell them. It is indeed a pleasure to have Professor Nees on the list of famous people I have known.

But people who have won fame are not limited to the faculty for there are many



CAST IN THE CANTATA, "PRINCESS CHRYSANTHEMUM."

students who have gained honor in school. Mark Borrer and his big sister Flossie show their loyalty to this school on coming past the fine high school of Springfield in order to attend M. C. H. S. and also to become fine actors. Miss Cox has held her audience spellbound by her beautiful singing and has astounded the people by her excellent imitation of the mockingbird. It is a pleasure to be acquainted with Mr. Hooker who wins a friend every time he smiles. Mr. Hope has achieved prominence in oratory and expects to increase his fame in the near future. Miss Jacques is quite a literary artist and has not equal as a Shakespearean critic. Mr. Taylor has won much fame as an authority on agriculture and Mr. Travis can give many hints on the art of picking flowers while looking after something else at the same time. And among my famous friends must be the name of our esteemed president, John DeVine who is carrying out his cherished ambition, the publication of an annual. I think you will agree with me that McQuiston, Shearer and Shinn are the most famous and popular students in school; that they are the best debaters M. C. H. S. ever had and that they will win the state championship. There are many others who have a place of honor in the roll of fame, yet have only named some of the famous people I have known.

—R. H.

Expression is Everything

When a boy, Jean Francois Millet, told his father that when he was grown, he

meant to make pictures of men; and on reaching manhood he followed out his ideas in a manner approached by other artists. He painted men and women under the burden of heavy toil; painted them not as individuals, but rather as "types of the soil." Through all his work we hear the "cry of the earth upward to Light and Freedom."

Compared with Joshua Reynolds and VanDyke, noted for the gracefulness of their lines, Millet would be a failure. His toilers, exposed to the sun, the wind, and the rain, from childhood, have lost much in face and form, which by many would be considered essential to the beauty of art. However Millet, remaining constant to the belief that "expression redeems everything" is today the artist who appeals universally to old and young.

All that is truly great is the product—the expression of the human heart. Raphael at work in the Sistine Chapel, or in the Pantheon with Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Giotto alone, painting on the monastery walls, had only one aim—the expression of the divine in human life. The types of architecture, the Gothic, Norman French, or Byzantian, each is an expression of the nation's upward reach in personal soul. "Faust," the world classic, is the story of the strife of a soul for its truest expression; and Shakespeare no less portrays the joys and sorrows of men and women, who succeeded or failed to give expression to their highest motives.

Life is the art of expression. We are, as it were, in a great studio. Some work with a surer hand than others. Those of great skill must often direct the hand of the lesser artist. One mixes brilliant, beautiful colors, another is the master of a small detail, which as compared with the

whole seems insignificant; but to the refined and cultivated eye it is exquisite in its harmony and symmetry as a part of the great plan.

Within the heart of all is the root of something beautiful, which is to be brought to complete expression. The grace of line and form is not essential to this art of arts. The beautiful Easter lily grows from the modest brown bulb in the homely red flower pot. The strongest types of honesty of toil, of faith and of endurance, are seen in Millet's "Gleaners,"

the "Peasants" in the Angelus, and "The Shepherd" with the storm weathered face and figure.

Michael Angelo gives us the expression of colossal manhood in "Moses" and magnificent noble youth in "David," but these are only in marble. Why should you and I not be the perfect expression of some great Truth, or a part of the mammoth structure?

—ALETHA KELLEY, A. B.

Montgomery County H. S. 1904.
Baker University, 1909.



Arthur and Hiawatha

Fair King Arthur of the round table fame, righting the wrongs of the early Britons with Excalibur could scarcely be compared to a dark skinned man of another race in another continent accomplishing incredible things with his magical mittens. Yet Arthur and Hiawatha were both men in the truest sense of the word.

They both, as tradition has it, were constantly warring against evil and striving for the betterment of their people. They accepted their mission, lifting their people to a higher plane of living and a greater degree of spirituality than they had ever known.

The messenger of the Gitche Manito said to Hiawatha:

All your prayers are heard in heaven,
For you pray not like the others
Not for greater skill in hunting
Not for greater craft in fishing
Nor renown among the people
But for profit of the people
For advantage of the nations.
And Arthur said: We sit king to right

the wrongs of our people.

Arthur established a court prevaed by an atmosphere of truth and valor wherein the soul might grow and the heart be inspired to follow the king. And yet (for the pathless forest is truly God's cathedral) who shall say that the simple heart of the Indian did not fervently commune with the Gitche Manito; and that these two leaders of different races were not inspired by one Great Spirit? For they both were faithful and having completed their mission passed "from the Great Deep to the Great Deep."

Where Arthur once held his tourneys, are flourishing cities, and the people pass where Arthur's peerless knights have jousted, little thinking of those days so long ago but unconsciously holding him, the faultness king, as a true ideal of manhood.

And in the forest where once roamed Hiawatha, the pale face reads of the simple beauty of his character and "are lifted up and strengthened."
—P. J.



ROY H. HOPE.

Contest

Southeast Kansas Oratorical Association, M. C. H. S. Auditorium, April 7th.

Oration....."Heralds of the Dawn"

MR. ROY H. HOPE.

Montgomery county.

Oration... "The Modern Delay of Justice"

MR. ARDRA B. ARMSTRONG.

Sumner county.

Oration....."Mary the Martyr"

MISS ETHEL DRESIA,

Cherokee county.

Heralds of The Dawn.

BY ROY HOPE.

It seems to be nature's order that man is to know in some degree what is forthcom-

ing. The eastern sky as it glows with golden splendor is but heralding the glory of a coming day. When the day is drawing to a close, the last golden flushes in the west are followed by the twilight that foretells the night. When the silence of winter is broken by the silvery song of the bird, when the flowers bloom upon the grassy bosom of the earth, we are aware of the approaching spring. Prophetic signs are just as apparent in the realm of human activities as in the natural world. The ruins of buried cities gave up their art and literature, the inventive genius of man contrived the printing press, and the Renaissance, that wonderful wave of human progress, inevitably followed.

Human life is one mighty drama. For centuries the art of Greece, the law of Rome, the religion of Palestine have been shaping the destiny of man. These powerful influences swept over Europe. Then America was discovered and became a new stage for human activities. The development of the unlimited resources of this new world ushered in a marvelous age of material progress. Swift has been the pace of development—from the signal fire to the wireless telegraph, from the stage coach to the lightning express, from the sailing vessel to the ocean greyhound. This golden age in the physical and material domain has issued a mighty challenge to the more enduring interests to make a similar progress. That challenge has been met. Men have engaged in a work so great that it seems as if the very forces of steam and electricity have been yoked to this stupendous enterprise, nothing less than the uplifting of all humanity. This movement, the evangelization of the world, has come into the drama of human life to avert catastrophe from the most important interests of man.

A new significance has been given to missions as the social regenerators of the world. The movement has caused a great intellectual awakening. The Old World is seething with new forces. Japan has been aroused from her superstition and lethargy. China, hoary with age, is now awakening from her long slumber and remodeling her government. India today has a new ideal of progress and activity. The Dark Continent is undergoing a marvelous change. This tide of new life, worldwide in its significance, is the outgrowth of missionary enterprise started only a hundred years ago. The awakening of the Orient, beginning in Japan and spreading to China, resulting in great political upheavals, has been traced back to missions where equality and liberty, true principles of Christianity, have been taught. Guido Verbeck, an obscure Christian worker, conceived the Awakura Embassy which led to the transformation of Japan. Missionaries founded the first college and established the first printing press in China, Korea, and Persia. To

Carey, Duff and Macaulay, India owes her modern educational system. David Livingstone forced his way through the wilds of Africa and opened to the world that dark continent. This unselfish spirit of the missionary has launched these movements of new life.

But more marvelous results came after a new enthusiasm for humanity began to dominate America. The Student Volunteer Movement has thrilled our colleges like a call to arms. The Layman's Missionary Movement is one of the most carefully planned educational efforts ever made for the uplift of humanity. Our captains of industry are lending their powerful influence to the movement. The tide of enthusiasm is ever rising higher.

Never in the progress of man have signs indicated more directly the triumph of an idea than they now point to the triumph of the missionary spirit which has arisen in this age. The rapid growth of missions has been the marvel of the past century. No invention has been more remarkable, no discovery more wonderful. A hundred years ago the Bible was translated into sixty-five languages. Now millions of Bibles are printed in more than five hundred different languages. A century ago there were not a hundred missionaries in the world. Today there are twenty-two thousand. Medical missionaries treat annually three millions of patients. A hundred years ago there were only a few mission schools. Today there are thirty thousand mission schools and colleges, educating one and a half millions of students. Every nation has heard the voice of the missionary. Visit the tents of the Arabs, go to the grassy shelters of mid-Africa, to the snow huts of the Arctic regions and you will find that the Bible with its mighty moral and educational uplift has preceded you. Such marvelous growth turns our eyes to the future, and we hail the missionary as the herald of a glorious dawn.

Some have regarded missions as only a soul-saving enterprise. But high as is its prime, its divine purpose, Christianity stands first among the forces that promote civilization. If you doubt its merit,

look at human life. Go to a heathen land where Christianity is unknown. Go to the South Sea Islands where woman is a slave. Hear the magic scream of the witch doctor as he dances about a fire where human blood flows in sacrifice to a god of superstition. Read on the brow of the cruel savage the tragic tale of murder. Visit the opium dens of interior China and behold that loathsome sleep. Then come back to the scenes of Christian America. Return to your native land where Christianity rules the hearts of men. Breathe the pure, fresh air that kisses her church spires. Look into the keen, clear eyes of virtuous and respected womanhood, of sober, honest manhood. Then ask yourself where lies the greater happiness. Though you value not the price of a human soul, though you see in man no spark of the divine, Christian civilization is better even for his mortal life. Ask yourself whether heathen tribes can carry out the mission of man, or is God's purpose best fulfilled by a nation where Christianity reigns? And hear the answer, "In the land where Christian civilization sits enthroned, there is the larger happiness, there the Star of Bethlehem truly pilots progress."

American citizens, humanity's millions stretch forth to you their suppliant hands. The mighty forces of good and of evil are drawn up in battle array. Your missionaries have begun the conflict in every clime. Everywhere they are striving to elevate minds blighted by ignorance, demoralized by evil habits. Friends of civilization, we must fight for the cause of humanity. Shall we stand in possession of the heritage of all past ages and use it for a selfish purpose or shall we share it with our fellow men? Let us join in the conflict, not to retard our material progress but to outstrip it in unselfish services for humanity. Let America stand, indeed, for freedom and equality, but let that freedom and equality be world-wide in its unselfishness. Let America stand first in material progress, but let her stand higher in her concern for the more enduring interests of man. Napoleon once issued a call for ten men. They knew the call meant death. "Forward, ten men!" he

commanded. Did one man step forth? Did ten men move forward? The whole regiment marched out as one body. Friends of humanity, hear the command of your leader. The King of Heaven issues a call for men—not men to die, but men to live in unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity. When the chains which bound us to England were severed, when the blood of our fathers paid the price of liberty, we shouted, "America is free!" When America shall have borne to all nations her lesson of freedom and equality, when earth's habitations of darkness and cruelty shall have been flooded with light, when this mighty giant, the American Missionary Movement, shall have lifted humanity into the higher plane of enjoying Christian blessings, then shall we arise, our hearts filled with joy and cry out, "Humanity is free!"

DECISION OF JUDGES:

Judges on thought and composition,

Prof. Hugh Brower, College of Emporia.

Prof. E. R. Nichols, Ottawa University.

Prof. Charlotte M. Leavitt,
Washburn College.

Judges on delivery,

Supt. C. H. Oman, Garnett.

Supt. L. H. Wishard, Yates Center.

Prin. J. A. Cannan, Chanute.

Montgomery county awarded first place.

Sumner county awarded second place.

State Oratorical Contest

Clay Center, Kansas, May 5th.

FIRST PLACE.

ROY H. HOPE.....Montgomery County

SECOND PLACE.

ARDRA B. ARMSTRONG....Sumner County

THIRD PLACE.

ALICE HUFFNorton County



Y. M. C. A. CABINET.

Our Y. W. C. A.

The name Young Women's Christian Association is so familiar to us all that we often repeat it mechanically without a full understanding of its noble purpose. Primarily this purpose is to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual welfare of young women. The Association aims to be a real help in the entire life of every girl whom it can possibly reach.

Nine years ago an Association was organized here in Montgomery County High School, which during the succeeding years has steadily increased in power and popularity among the students. In 1906 we were received as a charter member of the National Young Women's Christian Association of the United States.

Each year our Association has sent delegates to the state conventions, and last June we were represented at the summer conference at Cascade, Colo. This summer we intend to send two delegates to the convention to be held at the same place, and we feel justly proud of this since a High School Association which can do so is the exception, not the rule.

Shortly after school opened this year we began our fall campaign for new members. At the end of the second week a reception was given on the campus for the new girls of the school, to introduce them to the Young Women's Christian Association. The reception was well attended and everyone had a good time.

By this time the weekly devotional meetings had begun in earnest. Live religious

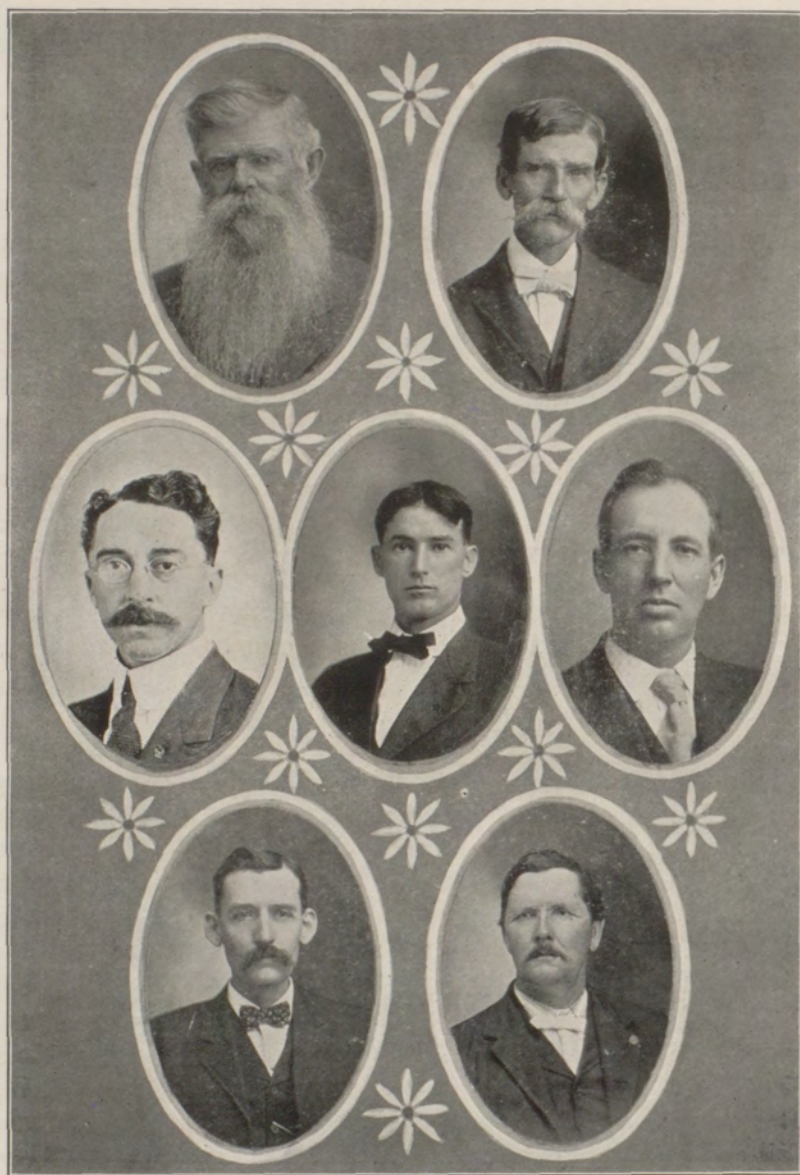
meetings must be the soul of any Young Women's Christian Association destined to live, grow and bless its members. These meetings were uplifting and helpful, giving the girls strength to resist temptation and to live the Christian life.

During the latter part of the first term the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. gave a joint social for the members of the two Associations. As it was on Halloween night, we all had a very creepy, ghostly, good time together.

In order to obtain money to defray the expenses of the two delegates whom we expected to send to Cascade this summer, we gave a program, the proceeds from which will be use for this purpose. Our Y. W. C. A. certainly appreciates, and prizes highly the school spirit prevalent in M. C. H. S. This spirit manifests itself not only in encouraging our debators, orators, basket ball and base ball players, but also in supporting both the Christian organizations.

Our ideal this year has been to make Christ real to every girl in school. It is the sincere wish of each Y. W. C. A. member who is to graduate this year, that the Association shall ever strive to reach this ideal, that each student of this institution may ever feel that here, every phase of her three fold being—spirit, mind and body received a beneficial education, and thus help our dear old Montgomery County High School to maintain her rank as one of the best High Schools in the West.

—S. MC.



BOARD TRUSTEES.

N. M. Farlow.	M. L. Stephens.
T. T. Blakely.	GUY SMITH, A. M. Ragle.
S. J. Howard.	T. F. Burke.

Our Y. M. C. A.

As the days pass by we realize more and more that the Young Men's Christian Association is not a mere name, but a builder and moulder of character. Our Earnest boys, Taggart and McBride, are live wires of our alumni and undoubtedly owe much of their present strength of character to their Y. M. C. A. training in our high school. At the close of this year we lose Arthur Elliott. Arthur's influence is already in evidence and his good work among the fellows cannot soon be forgotten.

The Y. M. C. A. as a whole has done remarkably well this year, especially so when we take into consideration the misfortunes that befell us at the beginning. Our president, Carl Baker, was compelled to leave us on account of his father's illness. W. V. Miller, our Glee Club leader, left us for greater opportunities of development, and Vernon Horner, who was ever a booster, is in other fields of labor.

Last June two delegates, the president and vice president, were sent by the association to the convention at Cascade, Colo.; and in February four delegates attended the state convention at Pittsburg. Our expectation at present is to send a large delegation to the state camp at Emporia this summer. The benefits received from such meetings, not only by the delegates personally, but also by the whole association, are well worth the time and effort expended.

A lecture was given to the fellows of the

town last fall by Dr. Winfield S. Hall under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. This lecture was very beneficial and instructive.

J. H. Dadisman, our state secretary, leaves this summer for his mission field in China. By "Dad's" going, we lose one of our best friends and helpers, but we are all pleased to know that H. L. Heinzman is to take his place.

"Heiny" is a big man and has a warm place in his heart for everyone.

We hope our year's work will prove a helpful one, not only to the fellows themselves, but also in its influence over the boys who have not yet joined our association.

May each life be strengthened in spirit, mind and body, which is the three fold purpose of our association. —H.W.

Albert J. Beveridge has well said, "Let the world quit encouraging young men to think that guile succeeds. Let it encourage the faith that nothing but the noble and the good really succeed in the end. Let everyone point out to the young man confronting the world that it is not so great thing after all to be 'smart,' not so great thing after all to be capable with the little tricks of life, but that it is everything to be good and trustful and fearless and constructive."



Y. W. C. A. CABINET.

To Wm. H. TAFT,
President.

Our worthy President is one,
Who never from his work has run,
But to the nation which he serves
Doth give the honor it deserves.

Whose right good worth in all affairs,
Is known to those whose love he shares,
And tho' in many ways he's tried,
He's always found on mercy's side.

A man whose jovial smile is known,
As far as bird hath ever flown,
Whose goodly wit and lordly style,
Is known around for many a mile.

May God thee ever hold serene
And always keep thee pure and clean.
May honors page undimmed remain
And fame give thee an honored name.

O may thy countenance still be
A blessing to thy country, free,
And frown on plots and every graft,
Forever, our good faithful Taft.

—A. C.

To W. J. Bryan

His name is known in every land
The continents he's traveled o'er,
His fame has spread on every hand
As lecture tours he makes galore.

His followers make up a band
That calls itself "The Democrats"
He guides them with his mighty hand—
To him they all take off their hats.

His motto, "Let the people rule,"
Is known to people everywhere,
And Bryan riding on his mule
In 1912 will still be there.

Indeed he may be President,
If he will run again next year,
And thus with all his forces lent
Will carry votes from far and near.

—G. H.



GIRLS' BASKET BALL TEAM.

Bender. Garlinghouse. Skinner (Coach) Fair. Angell.
Reppert Tulley. Skinner.



SCHOOL ATHLETICS



Basket Ball.

When the basket ball season opened this year, the managers of the girls' and boys' teams found a serious problem confronting them in regard to organizing teams for the season. Every member of the girls' team of 1909-10 graduated and this year the team had to be picked from new material. Only two old players were left on the boys' team from the team of the year before. The teams were further handicapped in not having a regular coach. Prof. Horner who successfully coached the teams last year, resigned his position, leaving no one to coach the team this year. This greatly hindered the chances of the teams for a successful season. Despite the gloomy outlook the players practiced long and hard and two fast teams were picked to represent the school. Some of the best teams in this part of the school were met and many fast games were played. At the close of the season the boys had won 5 and lost 4, and the girls' record was 3 won and 4 lost. The games were well attended by the students who were enthusiastic in their support.

Track.

There has never been much interest shown in track athletics during the last few years for there has been no athletic field suitable for training and track meets. Notwithstanding these conditions M. C. H. S. had two representatives last year. James Parker won the 440 yard run and

Dale Miles made a good showing in the mile race. Dale Miles and Thomas Skinner entered the meet this year.

Tennis

M. C. H. S. has turned out some real champions in the game of tennis. Paul Nees, now a student in Kansas University, won first place this year in the tournament among the students of that school and followed this victory by winning in both singles and doubles against Baker. Herbert Vaughn, who attended M. C. H. S. in 1907 has been champion of Southwestern College for two years. Jerry Shearer represented this school in 1909 and 1910 in the tennis tournament at Lawrence. He succeeded in reaching the finals and in winning second place each time.

Base Ball.

The best record ever made by any athletic team of M. C. H. S. was that of the base ball team for the years 1909 and 1910. This record is due to the efforts of Prof. Miller who coached and managed the team both years. Mr. Miller aroused much enthusiasm in base ball and turned out the best teams that ever represented this school. Under his management the teams met the best schools in Southeastern Kansas. losing only two games, being defeated by the Cherokee County High School and the Labette County High School.



BOYS' BASKET BALL TEAM.

Skinner.
Orwig.

Ashby.
Robley.

Williams.

Ottman.
Ferrell.

REGARDING SENIORS

NAME	HOBBY	AIMS TO	CHIEF ATTRACTION	PAST RECORD	FAVORITE BOOK	FEELS	LACKS	DETESTS
"B" BUCKLEY	Boys	Look Pretty	Yellow hair	Passable	On Her Wedding Morn	Jolly	Nothing	Study
AUDRA COX	Stinging People	Be a Prima Donna	Dignified air	Startling	The Soul of Rushed Singer	Appreciation		Geom.
RAY McQUISTON	Debate	Improve	Conversation	One plus	Webster's Unabridged	Ambitious	Speed	Slang
JOHN DEVINE	Annual	Kill time	Smiling	Punk	Freckles	Doubtful	Time	Cicero
"HANK" SHINN	Silva	Marry	Blue eyes	Faint	On Trail of the Immigrant	Confident	Hair	To be alone
PAULINE JACQUES	Most anything	To be a poet	Curly hair	Obscure	Shakespeare's Tragedies	Lonely	Beau	Being trusted
RUTH TULLEY	Excuses	Be a violinist	Sincerity	Above Criticism	Diamond Dick	Fine	Rats	Quizes
"HOPEY"	Chewing gum	Astound the world	Sociability	Good	The Universal Hope	Eloquent	Modesty	Criticism
GENE RAGLE	Good time	Get out of work	Undiscovered	Splendid	How to drive	Lazy	Ambition	Singing
"SLIM" HOOKER	Selling Tickets	Develop his voice	"Put your name on list"	Appalling	How to Reduce Flesh	Small	Everything	Orations
"HILLIE"	To boss	Study law	Stature	Great	Baseball Guide	He's it	Nothing (?)	To be photographed
"HUMP" TAGGART	Agriculture	Farm	Wit	War like	Caesar's War	Like teasing		
BESS SPRINGER	Joy Rides	Good time	Eyes	Brilliant	A Young Girl's Wooing	Happy	Height	Bores
"TOM" JOHNSON	Dances	Graduate	Sweetness	Unblemished	"Devine" Comedy	Calm	Conceit	History
SILVA McCONNEL	Y. W. C. A.	Make a hit	Saintliness	Nothing extra	Stepping Heavenward	Lovely	Humor	Foolishness
SENIORS	Study (?)	Set the world afire	Dignity	Extraordinary	Grade Books	Haughty	Wealth but not beauty	Examinat'ns



DEBATERS.
McQuiston. Shinn.

Shearer.

Debate.

Question—Resolved, That our present immigration laws be amended so as to debar all immigrants over sixteen years of age and unable to read and write; provided, that this amendment shall not debar dependents upon qualified immigrants or residents of the United States.

Affirmative—Lansing High School:

MR. DAVID HOUSTON.

MR. EDWARD GRADY.

MR. ARCHIE SCOTT.

Negative—Montgomery Co. High School:

MR. RAY MCQUISTON.

MR. JERRY SHEARER.

MR. HENRY SHINN.

Each speaker has ten minutes for main argument and five for rebuttal.

Judges—Prof. A. S. Olin, University of Kansas; Prof. C. S. Parmenter, Baker University; Prof. E. R. Nichols, Ottawa University.

Unanimous decision for the negative.

Ray McQuiston.

In a broad sense all Americans are immigrants. Yet so much has been said about "dagoes," "hordes of illiterates," "pauper invasions" and the "scum of Europe," that by constant repetition these expressions have been stamped upon the public mind as typifying the mental and moral status of prospective Americans. Thus an opposition to immigration having its foundation largely in racial prejudice and conceit, has been developed, the psychology of which is found in that peculiar instinctive egotism that deludes man into the belief that because he is more fortunate, he is therefore better than his fellows. We hold that immigration on the

whole is a positive benefit to our country. That the undesirable are not entirely excluded is due to the fallibility of human nature in making and administering any law however sound in principle. Our immigration laws are based upon principles governing political and social desirability, economic worth and a sound conception of personal merit—qualities which are not determined by the accidents of birth and ability to read and write a few sentences of some foreign language. Let any further restriction of immigration apply more effectively these principles; and let it be warranted by facts and experience. The Commissioner General of Immigration is qualified above all others to pass on such questions. Now, since the establishment of that office in 1895, with one single exception, every Commissioner of Immigration has condemned the measure advocated by our opponents. The present Commissioner makes the following very significant comment: "There may be some merit in the proposal to fix a literacy test, but it is not likely to be as efficacious as its advocates think, for it is not in the direction necessarily of raising the general standard and is not as practical as it looks on the surface." Instead he recommends that the law be so amended that immigrants who are manual laborers, between the ages of 16 and 50 years, be compelled to pass the physical examination required for the naval service. Again, he believes the present three-year limit for deportation ought to be abolished, so that admitted aliens who afterward prove to be physically, mentally or morally unfit can be deported whenever found. He further recommends that certificates setting forth previous record be required of immigrants from all countries which issue such certificates. Were we thus protected from the physically, mentally and morally undesirable, what more could be asked?

Furthermore the trouble lies not alone in our immigration laws but also in the

provisions for the execution of our naturalization laws. These laws, although excellent otherwise, do not require a photograph or other positive means of identifying the naturalized citizen. Now, since possessors of naturalization papers must be admitted without examination, copies of these papers are often used fraudulently to secure the admission, of aliens as naturalized citizens. Thus although we lead all nations in severity of immigration restriction, this one defect in our naturalization laws tends to render all restriction inoperative.

Given immigrants of good character there still remains the problem of distribution. The Immigrant Commission in its report for 1911, very pertinently says: "What is needed is a division of information, which would co-operate with states desiring immigrants." For example: The South is peculiarly adapted both in climate and industry to most of our immigration and is in crying need of development. By the plan which the Commission recommends, not only could the wealth of the vast agricultural section be increased many fold, but unnatural congestion in our northern cities could be prevented. So much for what we, the negative, conceive to be the best solution of immigration difficulties. Now, as to the measure advocated by our opponents:

The fallacy of accepting mere literacy as the criterion of civic honesty and desirability is strikingly shown by recent political scandals. Our present naturalization law requires a literacy test, and in all but eleven states aliens must become naturalized citizens before they are allowed to vote. Among the eleven states that have no educational qualifications are the three strongest champions for clean politics—Kansas, Wisconsin and Oregon. Among those which impose the literacy test, by requiring naturalization before exercising the suffrage, are the three most notorious for political debauchery—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois. So it will be seen that no professional man, merchant or farmer who sold his vote in Ohio, no lawyer or legislator who stole from the state of Pennsylvania, no politician who

gave a bribe and no legislator who accepted one in Illinois was an illiterate foreigner. We challenge our opponents to name any great political scandal for which illiterate immigrants were responsible.

It is often broadly asserted that crime is increasing in the United States, and that this is due to illiteracy among the foreign born.

Now, despite the alleged increase of undesirable immigration, even President Hall of the Immigration Restriction League admits that the ratio of crime in the United States has changed from 36 per cent committed by aliens and 64 per cent committed by Americans in 1850, to 20 per cent committed by aliens and 80 per cent committed by Americans at the present time. The United States Industrial Commission in its report on immigration and education sums up the question of relative criminality as follows: "Taking the United States as a whole the whites of foreign birth are a trifle less criminal than the whites of native birth." The same conclusion is reached by Professor Commons of the University of Wisconsin, who has made a thorough study of the question. But mark this: Criminologists say that a smattering of education makes a criminal far more dangerous than without this trifling acquisition.

A little learning is indeed a dangerous thing. Seventy-four per cent of all criminals in the United States can read and write and although but 72 per cent of immigrants are literate, 80 per cent of foreign born criminals can read and write. If when confronted with these facts our opponents still insist that illiteracy and crime stand as cause and effect they must concede that literacy, both at home and abroad, is a much more potent cause of crime than illiteracy. But the strongest argument against the proposed literacy test for immigrants is the testimony of those who have worked among these people. For example, Miss Kate Klaghorn of the Tenement House Department of New York City, and Mr. Bradenburg, author of "Imported Americans," agree that illiterates are less opinionated, more easily assimilated and that, so far as their ex-

perience goes, the great proportion of rascals and undesirables can read and write. Thus the attempt to establish a causal relationship between illiteracy and crime fails utterly.

Again, contrary to popular supposition, illiterate immigrants do appreciate American educational facilities, and soon improve their opportunity to learn, as is manifest from the fact, that the total percentage of illiteracy is reduced from 28 per cent to 6 per cent by the time the foreigner is ready for citizenship. The reason for the apparent dullness of foreign races is their inexperience. In their native land they have had no chance to develop. But however illiterate these people may be, they have a keen appreciation of the value of education. For example, the Russian Jews, although among the most illiterate of our immigrants, prize learning very highly and the school authorities of New York tell us that Jewish children lead all others in the schools and colleges. Eighty-nine per cent of the children of school age among the foreign born are in school, as opposed to 78 per cent among the native born. Pupils of foreign parentage attend with a regularity of 71 per cent, those of native parentage with one of 65 per cent. Lastly, despite the high percentage of illiteracy among alien par-

ents, their children show an illiteracy of only 1 6-10 per cent as against an illiteracy of 5 7-10 per cent among children of native parentage. Thus immigrants not only do appreciate our public schools but they appreciate them in an even more practical and substantial way than native Americans. In fact, as Brisbane says, "The best test of the immigrant is the record that his child makes in the public school."

In conclusion, honorable judges, since illiterate immigrants esteem educational facilities even more highly than do native Americans themselves; since there is no causal connection between illiteracy and crime; since the literacy test would estimate civic desirability by educational dilettanteism—not measuring education in its true sense as power to render useful and needed service; since it has its basis in racial prejudice; since it is condemned by the best and most experienced authority; since it would not help solve any of the real problems of immigration; and moreover, since strengthening our present immigration and naturalization laws and establishing a better system of distribution, in the manner approved by the Commissioner of Immigration would solve these problems, the United States should not adopt such a policy.

Jerry Shearer.

Anyone who fears that the future prosperity of American labor is threatened by immigration does not appreciate the economic conditions that govern production. I challenge our opponents to show any possible injury, that could come to a country from the advent of men who seek only a chance to work. What we want is the brawn, industry patriotism and perseverance of these sons and daughters of Europe. Brain, the controlling power in all modern enterprise, can be furnished by the American.

These strong men from across the sea are the ones who converted this western waste of prairie into the richest, and most

productive region in the world. The story of increased wealth everywhere, is the story of increased labor that preceded it. It is exactly for this reason that the South, lying dormant and inactive, under the burden of her undeveloped natural resources, is clamoring for immigration from Europe.

Shall we stand back and say to the people of the old world; "Thank God, I am not as thou art; America for Americans put up the bars?" No. The control of immigration must be free from selfishness, or from any misguided conceptions concerning its relation to the labor market. It must find its justification in the needs of

the community and in the necessity of selecting those elements, which will contribute to the harmonious development of our civilization.

The illiteracy test is wholly inadequate to carry out this purpose. It is a sham and a pretense and is severely condemned, even by leading educators who have looked beneath the surface of this question. It will keep out able-bodied men and women of irreproachable moral character, filled with a desire to work, but who have been denied early educational advantages, and on the other hand it will not keep out the foreign born criminal, who comes to this country with no intention of engaging in an honest occupation but rather of promoting his own interest through the exploitation of his fellows. This is the opinion of such eminent educators as ex-President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, President Judson of the University of Chicago, and President Schurman of Cornell.

It is also the opinion of some of our broadest and most patriotic statesmen. For example, President Cleveland, in his message to congress, vetoing this very proposition, said that it is infinitely safer to admit a hundred thousand people, who, though unable to read or write, seek a home and an opportunity to work among us, than to admit one of those insidious agitators and enemies of governmental control, who, not only can read and write, but who delights himself in making inflammatory speeches against our government, arousing the peaceful to discontent and rebellion.

It is more important that the applicant for admission to these shores, should be compelled to prove by his calloused hands, that he knows how to work, than to show glibness of tongue in meeting a literacy test. The man who can work is the man, fit to join that throng of 200,000 for which Texas is looking this year. Go out along our railroads, the very arteries of our national life, into these vast granaries of the West and North, and you will find, working everywhere on railroads, in mines, and in factories, those very aliens to whom our opponents allude as undesirable citizens. The great copper mines of Michigan, and

the iron mines of Minnesota are operated almost entirely by Hungarians and Finns, for the simple but sufficient reason that native labor cannot be procured. The Italian, builder of the tunnels and railroads of Europe, is in America today for that very purpose. To exclude the illiterate foreign laborer would paralyze our vast public and semi-public enterprises, our mines, our factories, our railway extensions, our subways, the Panama Canal. In 1910 there were 45,000 employed on the Panama Canal, 40,000 of whom were foreigners. And if their knowledge of the art of reading were the test required, rather than a sound body, and the willingness to swing the pick, there would scarcely be one of them employed on that great national project today. Would our opponents have all these enterprises abandoned for the sake of mere illiteracy masquerading as education?

We must remember that every immigrant over sixteen years of age, is old enough to battle for himself by the time he reaches our shores. All the expense of his bringing up, has been paid by Europe. When he comes to this country it is just at the time when Europe may expect a return on this investment. Is it any wonder that Austria-Hungary has made the encouragement of immigration from that country a crime? Is it not sufficient evidence, honorable judges, that the industrious able bodied immigrant represents an economic gain to the United States from the start?

Our opponents tell you that the great evil arising from foreign labor, is its competition with native labor. But they cannot produce statistics to show it. Indeed it may be doubted that there is any such competition in our labor market as is sometimes claimed. If there were, the price of labor would be on a decline. As a matter of fact it is and has been, steadily rising. From 1890 to 1907 the weekly earnings of an employe have increased 21.4 per cent; wages by the hour have increased 29 per cent, and wages in general have increased 59.6 per cent. Our opponents may try to avoid this dilemma by suggesting that it is not because of immi-

gration but in spite of it, that wages have so increased. We accept their challenge, if they offer it, and assert that it is because of immigration. For, it is a well known economic principle, that demand for labor increases with production and as the immigrant vastly increases the supply of raw material he thereby makes possible a corresponding increase in the finished product, thus creating a tremendous demand for countless forms of skilled labor. He consequently raises, rather than lowers wages. Go through the East and the Middle West and you will find wages 100 per cent higher than in the South. Yet Honorable Judges, you will observe that very few immigrants settle in the South. If our opponents assert that the high cost of living more than over balances the increase in wages, we remind them that from 1890 to 1907 the purchasing power of a day's wages has increased 7 per cent. In short, the negative claims that while the immigrant is performing all the primary duties of this nation, without which no higher labor could be possible, he is thereby lifting American labor on his shoulders to higher planes of living.

Advocates of the literacy test usually dwell on pauperism. In connection therewith the present immigration from Southern Europe receives special attention. We would remind them that our present laws, if enforced would afford protection from these evils. But even if they did not we are wondering just what practical relations a mere literacy test could have to such questions. Before dismissing the matter, however, we cheerfully call attention to the record of the much maligned immigrant from southern Europe. Hon. William S. Bennet, member of the Congressional Immigration Commission says that the great majority of the inmates of our charitable institutions came before South European immigration started. The Italian and Jew have arrived in the last twenty years, while in general, the inmates of our charitable institutions have been here thirty or forty years. Bennet further says that of the total number of paupers of foreign birth, 84 per cent are Irish, who furnish but 2.8 per cent of our immigra-

tion—while only 1 per cent are Italians who furnish 27 per cent of our immigration.

Within the last three years 100,000 Italians have crossed the Alps into Germany. And Germany, today, ladies and gentlemen, is the one industrial nation that we must fear in competition. And if Germany, eighteen times more densely populated than in the United States, can handle these immigrants to the satisfaction of her citizens, and cries out for more, then certainly our great nation with its unlimited resources can use them to advantage instead of barring the most desirable of them by means of the literacy test.

We agree with our opponents that the character of the immigrants of today differs from that of a generation ago, but we wish to remind them that the character of the labor, which he is to perform has likewise changed from that pertaining to the agricultural colonist, to that of the unskilled laborer required in our vast industrial and transportation enterprises. In the judgment of Dr. Steiner, a brilliant and well known authority on immigration, the immigration of today is fully as well fitted for the work to be done, as was the immigrant of any other period of our history.

Now, Honorable Judges, I have endeavored to analyze some of the reasons why the literacy test is wholly inadequate as a method of restriction of undesirable immigration. Since the mere ability to read and write a little, is no criterion whatever, of native worth, or economic efficiency; since it is actually condemned as a pretense and a sham by the best and most eminent educators, the very ones whom we would naturally expect to be its champions; since this nation needs brawn more than brain; since the able-bodied immigrant represents an economic gain of great value to us; since this very class would be largely barred by such a test; since statistics show, and other evidence proves, that native labor, instead of being injured by the immigrant, who comes to work, is actually benefited thereby, be-



CAST IN GERMAN PLAY "EIGENSINN."

cause of the vast number of skilled positions thus developed; and lastly since it is a selfish step based on a totally false idea

of our own real interest; for all these reasons, Honorable Judges, we contend that the educational test should not be adopted.

Henry A. Shinn.

The restriction of immigration, by a system, based on literacy is contrary to the natural laws of migration. The earth was created for the habitation of man, and no nation should deny any individual, whether literate or illiterate, the right to its natural resources.

At present we possess a vast territory, occupied by only 92 millions of people. Texas alone, says Arthur Brisbane, could support this entire population. Millions of acres of land lie undeveloped for the want of labor. If developed, the wealth of our country would be quadrupled, the whole world fed. Then, ladies and gentlemen, can a people who crowded the Indians out of their homes, justify themselves in holding undeveloped lands from mankind? Can you agree with our opponents who would ignore the natural laws of migration and retard the prosperity of our own country? Would you deny a stranger the use of the many natural resources of this country, simply because he has been denied an opportunity to learn to read and write?

But let us examine this a little closer, Italian immigrants outnumber those of any other nationality. They are not naturally dull, but are simply unfortunate in having been born in a land where popular education is almost impossible. In Italy there are 300 inhabitants to the square mile, in the United States there are only 19. Then can the withholding of so much territory from a people, crying from hunger be justified by any plea whatsoever? Yet our opponents would so far abrogate the natural laws of migration as to prohibit the uneducated though industrious man, from a free exertion of his natural gift of physical strength in a country that is in great need of development. Surely ladies and gentlemen, no American, whose ancestors were all emigrants from a con-

tinental long ago overcrowded, can propose so rigid and technical a test for his foreign kinsman.

You say that the United States is not responsible for the present crowded conditions of Europe. But this proposed system would make it so. For if only 19 people live where a hundred might prosper, and migration were prohibited by a wall that the foreigner could not surmount, then we would be in part responsible for the starving and crowded conditions of Europe. True our government exists for the benefit of the people governed by it, but it does not exist for the purpose of making luxuries for its own people at the expense of the rest of the world.

Again the people of southern Europe come from a country where living is but a continued starvation. You cannot expect an immigrant to have that for which he emigrated. Then the placing of a restriction which cannot be met is contrary to that fundamental principle, that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The literacy restriction would indeed block the pursuit of happiness and compel an immigrant to remain in a country where life is but a mere existence, and liberty but a dream. Therefore we hold that this test demands more than should be expected from an immigrant who is trying to better his condition.

The advocates of this literacy test say that it would stop a great drain upon the wealth of the United States by keeping foreign immigrants from sending money to Europe. But according to industrial estimates, while they are earning a dollar to send home they are also adding two dollars to the wealth of the United States. Therefore, the immigrant is an asset to our wealth, not a drain upon it.

But even if this were not true the fact still remains that, the missionary work of the United States extends farther than its coast lines. We have assumed as one of our world duties the helping of the poor and hungry in foreign countries. We send millions of dollars and thousands of missionaries each year to the oriental people. Then why not encourage all industrious and law abiding peoples to come to our shores and labor to assist themselves.

Again, this restriction would tend strongly to counteract the effects of our protective tariff. A high tariff stimulates manufacturing. This in turn creates a demand for labor. Americans cannot possibly supply this demand. Shut out foreigners by the method proposed and serious results would naturally follow. We would on the one hand stimulate manufacturing by a high tariff and on the other prohibit their growth by the restriction of labor. Certainly such restrictions would be inconsistent without national policy, and detrimental to our progress..

But even if this system of barring immigrants did not abrogate the laws of nature, and defeat our national policy, it still remains that the literacy test is a poor method. The mere ability to read and write is no guarantee of character, good morals, or assimilability. Indeed the literate person is harder to assimilate than the illiterate for his native language and customs are so deeply rooted that he cannot and will not readily adjust himself to new surroundings. He has a greater love for his native language and customs, for they are so deeply rooted that he cannot and will not readily adjust himself to new surroundings. He has a greater love for his own language and teaches it to his children. But the illiterate cannot teach, so his children are left to American influence only. It is the child that solves the problem of assimilation. Besides the alien would be examined in some foreign language, the knowledge of which would not make him a better American but only a closer stickler for old world customs and ideals. As Dr. Steiner says: "The simple, crude, and unspoiled are the best people to blend into another race." Therefore

we hold that we can assimilate an illiterate immigrant better than a literate one.

Let us base our restriction upon a physical and moral examination, and bring into our country strong, able bodied men with pure minds, and the American school system will do the rest. The United States is in fact a large school and workshop, not a place for retired educators. With a physical test no man would unjustly be denied the pursuit of happiness in a free country. Physical ability is a gift of nature, literacy a mere incident due to environment.

Our opponents must admit that the descendants of many an illiterate person have been the very essence of our progress. Abraham Lincoln's mother would have been barred from the United States by the literacy test, had she been an immigrant. Yet my opponents propose a restriction that would rob us of much foreign blood, the very mingling of which in the past has produced the patriotic American citizen of today. Why, then, should we seal the destiny of illiterate foreigners by the accident of birth? Why should we make crowded Europe their prison, hunger their torture, when we need them to mold into patriotic Americans. This great nation can fulfill her destiny as the apostle of freedom, and refuge of the downtrodden and distressed, the promoter of peace and good will among the nations, the crucible out of which shall come a higher civilization than the world has yet known, not by surrounding herself by a Chinese wall of exclusion but by extending a hearty welcome to the desirable foreigner, whether his recommendation be brain or brawn. Truly does Zangwill say in "The Melting Pot, 'America is God's crucible where all the races of Europe are melting and reforming! Germans and Frenchmen, Irishmen and Englishmen, Jews and Russians—into the crucible with you all! God is making the American.'"

And now honorable judges, we feel that we have proved:

First. That our country needs the foreign laborer, since the actual growth of our industries, the construction of our railroads and subways have created a de-

mand for labor which cannot otherwise be met. And since we have resources lying undeveloped for want of labor to turn them into raw material, that would further stimulate our magnificent industries;

Second. That the illiterate immigrant is not a burden on our country, but a powerful factor in its progress; since immigrants show a greater desire for learning than natives; since the illiterate is easier to assimilate than the literate; since he adds wealth to our country by the products of his labor, and since wages during an influx of immigration have steadily increased.

Third. That the literacy test would not discriminate between good and bad immigrants since it is an attempt to measure economic and civic usefulness by a smattering of some foreign language, since there is no casual relation between illiteracy and crime, and since it is no criterion

of strength, character or patriotism, and since it is but a pretense and a sham and condemned even by educators.

Fourth. That such a test would be unjust; since it would deny an individual a natural right because he has been denied an opportunity to learn, and since it has its base in racial prejudices, blinding us to our own real interests. Moreover since it would not help to solve any of the real problems of immigration, and since the establishment of a physical test would give us able bodied men, the kind that we need to develop our resources and stimulate our race, and since strengthening our present immigration and naturalization laws and establishing a better system of distribution in the manner approved by the best of authority would solve these problems, we hold that this system should not be adopted.

To Our Rooters

To our rooters, the enthusiasm and vitality of M. C. H. S. The hub around which the entire school revolves. The rooters who are the greatest factor in winning honors but receive only a modest share of them. Who inspire victory and condole defeat, who are led by Dabney whose arms never assumed their pendulum motion nor whose face took on the hue of a boiled lobster in vain, and Calvin Hooker, the voice of the school, may his smile never vanish nor his shadow grow less. To the rooters whose rooting has rooted our affections to old M. C. H. S. Who have inspired an ever verdant memory of the "days that are no more." May their lungs continue strong and their voices never grow husky so that generations to come may hear the walls reverberating with the "Rah! Rah! Rah" of our rooters.

—L. P. J.



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Limericks.

Our Debates

A SYMPOSIUM.

"There was a young chap named McQuis-
ton,
Who worked like a steam engine piston,
But when he sat down,
'Mid applause that would drown,
There wasn't a point where he'd missed
'em."
—H. T.

"There were a few High School debaters,
Of fine composition creators,
They could not but win,
And they scared others green,
In contests they're always first raters.

But after they'd won in debating
The students in their great elating
Turned the town upside down
And the boys almost found
There was danger in such dissipating."
—S. P. MC.

"There was a young fellow named Shinn,
He was loaded with proof to the brim,
He unloaded on Lansing,
And set them to dancing,
For it put their heads into a swim."
—C. A. H.

"There once was a rooter named Hooker,
He was thought to be quite a good looker,
When victory came nigh
He heaved a great sigh,
And then he leaped right in and took 'er."
—L. P. J.

"No wonder 'twas easy to win,
For with our dear firm Henry Shinn,
He sent them back home,
Never more will they roam,
And we'll go on raising a din."
—F. B.

"Our Shearer is never caught napping,
His proofs like good twisters he's tapping,
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This year hot debates were contested.
Our very heart-beats were arrested.
When Columbus we beat,
And forced their retreat,
In spite of one judge, they were bested.

Then came a debate on taxation,
That great bug-a-boo of our nation.
Our team won it too,
From Cherryvale's blue,
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The next one who came was Fort Scott.
We'd just as soon beat her as not.
Her orators raved—
How well ours behaved!
All three of the judges were caught.

And next, semi-finals were due
With Lansing. And when they were
through
Our victory yell,
The story could tell
'Tis *our* race for the "cup" at K. U.

So here's to our team of debaters,
In winning of trophies, first-raters,
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Their training will show
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—A. P.

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Roy: "u."
Mr. Henry: "Yes, we'll eliminate you at the end of the term."

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Ray Hill: "Have you ever had Xenophon?"

Bright Freshie: "Oh, yes; I had that and measles and everything else."

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But Cicero did hate

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work of

"The Man Who Knows How"

That's the reason they try to
imitate us, and why they fail.

113 E. Main Street

INDEPENDENCE, - KANSAS

A certain girl in M. C. H. S. has a "philosophy of hair" all her own (not the hair). She declares that all hair is divided into three parts, one of which the rats inhabit, another the puffs, and a third that which in their own language are called braids but in her's switches. She declares that of all these the rats are the fiercest, because they are the farthest separated from sight and prominence, again the rats are most vexatious to the girls with whom they contend daily either in the homes of these or in public gatherings.

Mable Shobert: "What are you thinking of?"

Georgia Gillian: "Nothing."

Mable: "Well, Georgia; don't always be thinking of yourself."

Ross Brunemer: "A boy can have any girl he pleases."

Bess: (indignantly) "He can't either."

Ross: "Yes, he can; and I wish to goodness I pleased you."



Style and Quality
Unequalled

Prices Right

Bennett's Millinery

Beldorf Theatre Building

Colonna Toggery Shop

Always Showing
the New Fashions in

LADIES'
READY-TO-WEAR
and MILLINERY

SCOTT BROS.

Keep the best Groceries and sell
them right.

We want you to trade with us.

SCOTT BROS.
105 on the Avenue.

The door bell rang, Mrs. Darrah came to the door and the following conversation was heard:

Mr. Hill: "Is Miss Borror in? This is Mr. Hill."

Mrs. Darrah smiled and said: "O, Yes, Sir," and led him into the drawing room.

Here he waited the better part of an hour, when he said to Mrs. Darrah, "Did you forget to tell Miss Borror that I was here," very impatiently.

"No, sir," answered Mrs. Darrah. "Miss Borror hasn't returned from shopping yet."

"But you told me she was in," said Mr. Hill.

"Yes, sir," said Mrs. Darrah, "she told me positively that she was always at home to you, sir."

Think twice before you speak and then forget what you were going to say.

The minute a man reaches his ideal he has convinced himself of failure.

WE HAVE MOVED

to 111 West Myrtle Street, just west of the Citizens National Bank. We will be pleased to have new as well as old customers call and inspect our Spring line of Woolens.

We make a specialty of all kinds of Cleaning and Pressing.

Goods called for and delivered.

Western Tailoring Co.

111 West Myrtle

Phone 90

If you want what you want when you want it—along insurance lines, call on

GILMORE'S Insurance Agency

All Kinds of Insurance

Over First National Bank.

WM. HASSELMANN'S GREENHOUSE

'PHONE 1205

Tenth and Railroad

Choice Cut Flowers

Weddings and Receptions given prompt attention. Full line Bedding and Vegetable Plants.



Funeral Designs

by Expert Designers on short notice. Flowers and designs for every occasion. Potted Plants etc. for sale.

Fine Candies Choice Cigars



FANCY DRINKS

Wills & Sons

Phone 561
West Myrtle

Go to the Pure Food Bakery

and get three loaves of good bread for 10 cents, or phone the bakery and we will deliver it to your door.

Fresh cakes and pies daily.

C. R. BOHNER

Phone 732

Sycamore & Tenth

R. W. Willacy
SANITARY
GROCERY
 and
CHINA STORE

Phone 285

117 West Main

SANTA FE
BARBER SHOP

First Door East Station Hotel

FIRST CLASS WORK
GUARANTEED

Give Us a Call

Harry Brook, Prop.

LET'S EAT AT
THE
Chop House
"The Up-to-Date Eat Shop"

Good things to Eat. Best Service.
 Good Music While You Wait.

EARL JENKINS, Mgr.
 224 North Penn. Phone 323

OLIVER-WALSH

WALL PAPER
and PAINT STORE

Wall Paper, Paints, Stains, Var-
 nishes, Mouldings, Plate Rails, Card
 Rails, etc. Estimates Furnished.

Opposite Beldorf Theatre
 Phone 822



KODAK'S
CAMERAS
 AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC
SUPPLIES

No. 88

Everything in
Drug
Sundries
Prescrip-
tions
A SPECIALTY

Hebrank
Drug Co.

Phone 901
 103 N. Penn. Ave.

Ask For
Sunflower Brand Ice Cream
and Crackers

===== Made By =====
Kansas Cracker and Confection Co.

Best Service
in the City

You get the best service at Bud Clary's Barber Shop. Everything clean, neat and sanitary. If you are not a customer of this shop give me a trial and I will guarantee satisfaction. First door west Citizen's Bank.

Bud Clary

"Now they claim that the human body contains sulphur."

"In what amount?"

"Oh, in varying quantities."

"Well, that may account for some girl's making better matches than others."

Mr. Dominy: "Say, I think Mr. Kerby ought to gimme a bit extra this month. But I don't suppose he will."

Mable Shobert: "What for?"

Mr. Dominy: "For overwork. I was dreaming about me work all las' night."

Mr. Ragle singing "Home Sweet Home:" "Mid play sure, sand palaces, though heam a rome. Be it averse so wum bull, there's snow play sly comb."

Glasses Fitted Lenses Matched
Frames Repaired

===== • =====
M. L. TRUBY, Eye Sight Specialist

The Williams Furniture Co.

319-321 North Penn. Ave.

Opposite Beldorf Theatre

The Big Daylight Store

We claim that your dollar has a greater purchasing power here than in any other store in Montgomery county. We will back this claim and urge you to investigate. Come in and see us.

FURNITURE, RUGS, CURTAINS, LINOLEUM, MATTINGS

Mr. Castello: "Nickel is a comparatively rare metal."

Author Elliot: (feeling pocket)
"That's about right."

Miss Kiddoo's great ability to do fancy needle work will enable her to attain her long cherished ambition—to be teacher of domestic science in our new manual training department.

Oliver Taylor is going to learn how to farm at K. S. A. C. next year. We believe he is missing his calling. He ought to go on the suffragete platform.

Few men appear large to us after we have measured them with our own yard stick.

C. A. BURKE

Live Stock and General

AUCTIONEER

INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

201 S. 13th

Phone 249 A

F. E. STOOPS

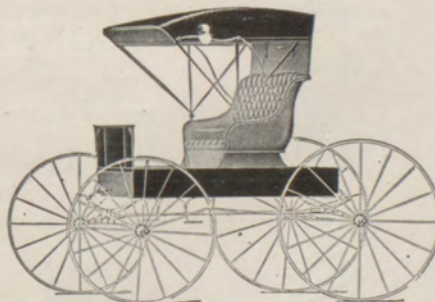
BARBER SHOP

119 North Penn. Avenue

Investigate !

our Buggies, Carriages and Spring Wagons. Careful attention is given to each and every detail in the manufacture of every job we have in stock. Come in and see us when needing a new rig.

Union Implement & Hwd. Co.



VISIT OUR
**READY-TO-WEAR
DEPARTMENT
FOR BARGAINS**

107-9 East Main

T. B. Covell

Independence

**Efficiency, Accuracy,
Courtesy, Service,**

and a big stock of those things that a modern drug store should sell, have combined in bringing us the trade we now enjoy, and makes us bold to ask for the business of every one who buys drugs in the City of Independence.

**“Corner Pharmacy”
Of Course**

The members of the editorial staff wish to thank the faculty for the suggestions and encouragement they have given which enable us to publish the first Annual of M. C. H. S. The success of this edition is due to the training we have received from the teachers with whom we have labored during our high school course. Although some were justly opposed to the publication of an Annual so late in the year yet these same people have bended every effort in order to make it a success. It has been this co-operation and harmony which has proved to be of great assistance to the editorial staff.



**FOOTWEAR THAT FITS
FOOTWEAR THAT WEARS
FOOTWEAR THAT PLEASES**

is the kind of footwear that we sell You will find our shoes always the best and as cheap in price as the cheapest.

Sid Gottlieb's Shoe Store

“The Store of Quality”

114 North Penn. Ave.

Independence Laundry

Prompt and Reliable

Your Patronage
Solicited

Eat at Cook's Restaurant

The best and biggest Meals ever
served in the city for 25c

MILT COOK
The Restaurant Man

Montgomery County High School has taken part in seven contests this year, five in debate and two in oratory. Of these seven, she won six and lost but one. Twenty county high schools were in the oratorical contest and M. C. H. S. ranked first. Thirty-two schools were in the debating league and M. C. H. S. won second place. The faculty, the school and its friends may well be proud of this splendid record unsurpassed by any other high school in the state.

Remember after school is out who the merchants were who helped put out the Annual.

Calvin Hooker was coming down stairs from the Geometry room where he had taken a final examination.

"How did you come out?" asked a wise Sophomore.

"Oh, I came out of the big end, all right," replied Hooker.

"I don't see how you could come out of the other end," said the young Sophomore.

Just imagine Flossie Borrer looking serious long enough to give some poor little Missouri school boy a lecture on "Perseverance."

I. G. Fowler's Drug Store

*Is proud to be represented in so
worthy a publication as the Mont-
gomery County High School An-
nual.*

119 North Penn. Avenue

INDEPENDENCE IS TO HAVE A

Big New Department Dry Goods Store

Strictly a Woman's Store



OPENING OF THE FALL STOCK IN THE NEW BOOTH BUILDING.

which will then be the largest store in
Independence.

We hope to make this the shopping center
of Montgomery county.

New equipment and enlarged stocks.

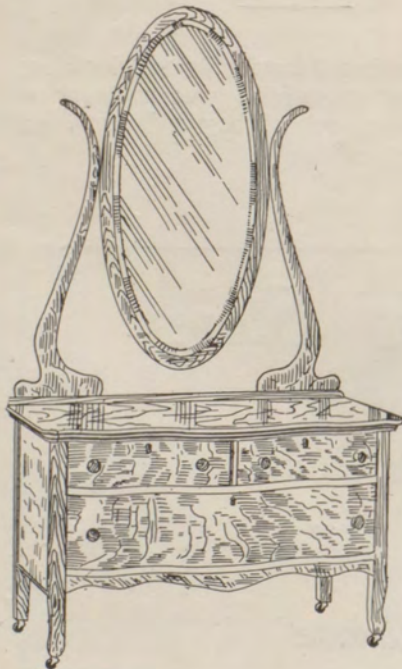
We pay car fare to out-of-town customers.

Mail orders solicited.

You will overlook your own interests if you
overlook this store.

In the meantime we will offer some special
bargains at our present location.

Halsey Bros.
DRY GOODS CO.



The Household Furniture Company

The new furniture store of Independence.
Everything is new, up to the minute, displayed in
our daylight store, everything marked in plain
figures, at one price to all.

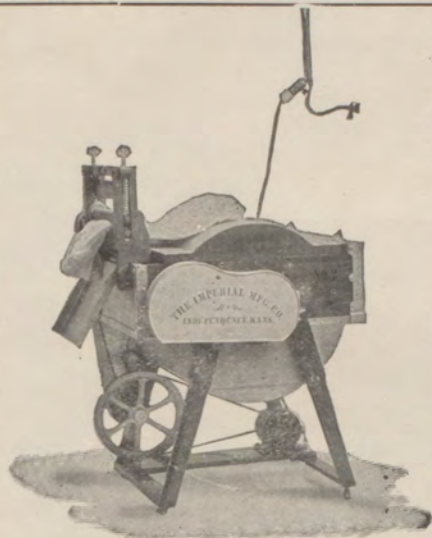
Every new line of Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,
Stoves and Ranges, Mattings, Linoleums, Go-
Carts, Ice Chests, Refrigerators, are represented
in this line.

You'll save money by pricing and examining
our line before you buy.

*This store doesn't have any high rent to pay.
Located in our own building.*

Household Furniture Co.

PHONE 215.



The Washer That Washes

Neither time or expense have been spared to bring this (the 1911 Model) to the very highest points of efficiency, and it appeals to those desiring the most satisfactory power machine

SAFE, SERVICEABLE and SATISFACTORY

Made by
IMPERIAL MFG. CO.,
 Independence, Kansas.
THE BEST BY EVERY TEST.

Stenographer and Notary in office.
 'Phone 71.

Geo. H. Wark

Attorney and
 Counselor-at-Law

Rooms 1 and 2, Porter Bldg.
 CANEY, KANSAS.

"The good things in life are not won by worry." So Seniors of next year do not worry about whether you are going to be able to graduate or not.

A clerk showed forty patterns of gingham to a man whose wife had sent him to buy some for her and to every pattern the man said, "My wife said she did not want anything like that." The clerk put the last pattern back on the shelf, "Sir," he said, "You don't want gingham, what you want is a divorce."

Independence Banks

Independence is in the front rank as a banking center, and has held the record for forty years that no depositor has ever lost a dollar in its banking history. They have always been safely managed, and confidence has been established.

The First National has assets of \$1,299,729, capital stock and surplus \$213,985 and deposits amounting to \$1,035,744.

The Commercial National has assets which aggregate \$1,776,810, capital and surplus of \$263,733, and its deposits are \$1,438,086.

The Citizens National has assets \$965,099, capital and surplus \$239,671, and its deposits reach \$572,976.

The Independence State Bank has \$239,050, in assets, capital and surplus of \$56,295, and deposits of \$182,775. This bank has its deposits guaranteed under the state bank guarantee law.

Our Bank Aggregates.

Total resources.....	\$4,280,688
Capital and surplus.....	773,674
Deposits	3,229,561

Compare these figures with the banks in your own town, or of any town of 12,000 people, and you will see how high Independence towers as a financial center. Think of 3 1/4 million dollars deposits in a little city!

Thank You

It seems that a word should be said in commendation of the faithful work done in the preparation of this, our first Annual. This service has been rendered largely by students of the school with the careful supervision and assistance of Mr. Castillo, and with the hearty co-operation of other members of the faculty. But to the members of the staff we are especially indebted for its successful publication. Mr. DeVine early espoused the idea of publishing an Annual, and has pushed the work through thick and thin. Raymond Hill's ready pen has found in this work a convenient outlet for literary talent. The successful handling of the financial part of the enterprise by Arthur Elliott calls for special commendation. Miss Jacques' work will be found chiefly in the wit and humor department, while Miss Wahl and Mr. Ragle have ably co-operated with the other members, their talents having been employed in various lines. The unceasing diligence of all connected with this publication is highly appreciated, and could not have been put to a better use than the production of this memorial to convey a glimpse of the splendid spirit pervading our school life.

—M. B.

The WRIGHT STORE

has the goods—you should see them

White Goods

Embroideries and Laces

Onyx Hosiery

SILK and
LISLE

Gloves

Muslin Underwear

“Royal” Shirt Waists

Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs

Millinery

Ribbons

For the Best Goods
and Best Fitting Suits

in Southeastern Kansas, go to

Ottman Tailoring Co.

105 West Main Street

A Step Ahead in Quality ! A Step Behind in Price !

is where the Jumbo always stands.
Goods back, money back, no excuses.

GLAD TO SHOW YOU, SIR !

Society
Brand
Clothes for
Young Men
and Men
who stay
young

Baron
System
Custom
Tailored
Smart
Clothes are
Ready



Haberdashery !

We furnish them too, as soon as they appear on the market.

For anything that is new in

Neckwear, Shirts, Gloves or Men's Toggery
of any Sort, look to this store.

Independence's Greatest Clothing Store

