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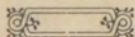
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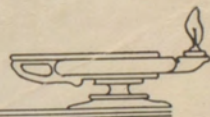
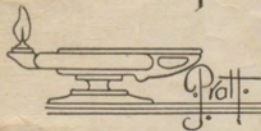


INDEPENDENCE
KANSAS

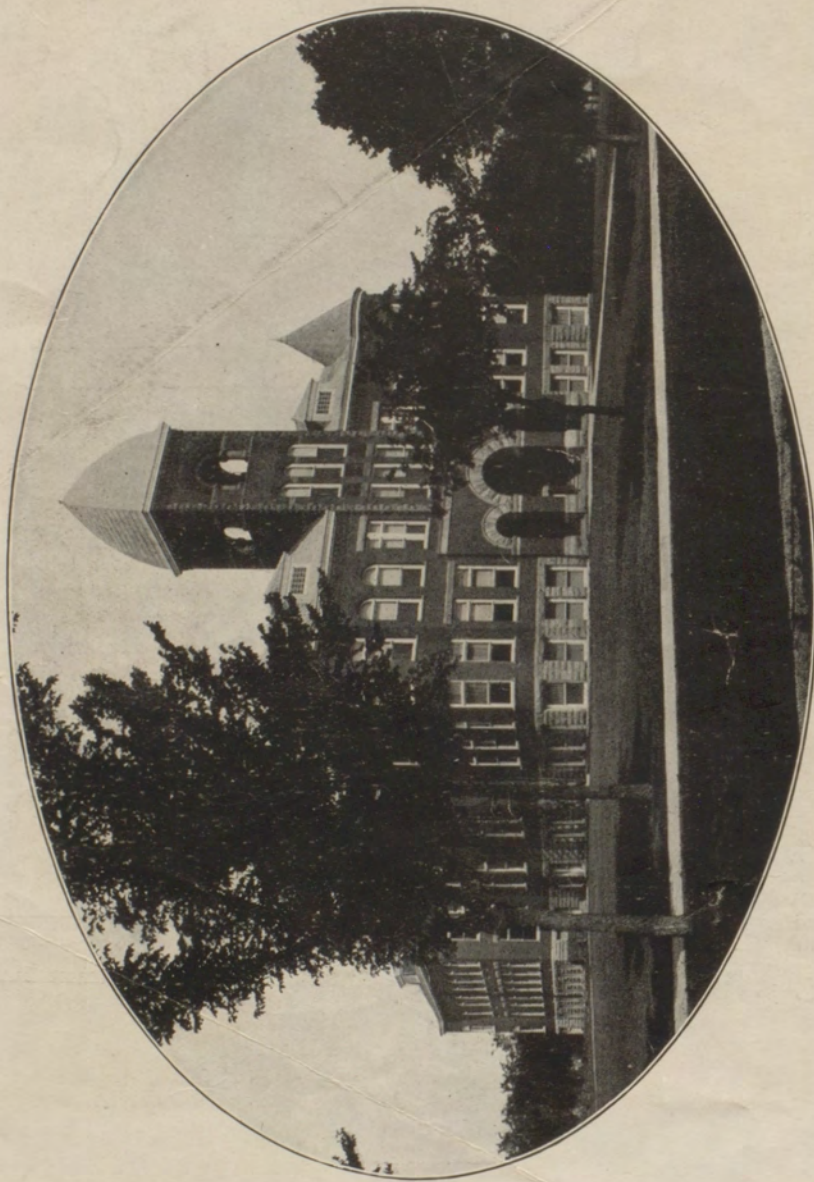


To Professor S. M. Nees

We the Senior Class of Nineteen hundred fourteen respectfully dedicate this volume as a token of our esteem for him as our principal.



J. Platt



MONTGOMERY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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A Word About the Annual

The little book is out. Purchase one and see what the committee, backed by the class and school, has done. We feel sure you will be pleased with the result. The class made a happy choice when Hal Marshall was elected Editor-in-Chief. Hal showed capacity when he selected his assistants, though of course he had abundant material from which to choose. Together they have done a good work, and deserve all the praise you and I may see fit to give them.

This Annual, like those preceding it, may on the whole, seem "kiddish." Doesn't read like grim maturity has prepared it, does it? Well, I hope not, anyway, for it is supposed to give at least a glimpse of school life just as it is right here in old M. C. H. S. We trust you may see boy and girl on every page, and reading between the lines get glimpses of the splendid activities and noble dreams of young manhood and womanhood.

We call your attention to those pictures and cartoons, and to the various designs. They are works of art. Then too, the advertisements should claim your attention. On the side, let me say that partly because of those numerous "ads" you get a high-priced Annual for twenty-five cents. It is the wish of this school that every advertiser in these pages may receive substantial returns from his investment. Call at their places of business, tell them you saw it in the High School Annual, and close the deal right there. And don't forget to tell your friends about them too.

Not only are all these things of interest, but the short histories, essays, and debates are good reading. Painstaking effort has done it all, even to the catching of the few jokes scattered through its pages. Now see to it that you own one yourself, sit down most anywhere, and drive away that case of blues. When all this has been accomplished place it with that of last year's issue—(Haven't you? Better rustle one, then)—then begin to get ready for that of 1915. One for each year of your high school life will prove a world of pleasure when read again amidst the labors of the coming years.

Sincerely,

E. J. CASTILLO.



MEMBERS OF FACULTY.

BONNIE BELL.

RICHARD ALLEN.

S. M. NEES.

ANNA PATERSON.

MAURICE HUMES.



MEMBERS OF FACULTY.

GRACE C. WOLCOTT.

J. J. KERBY.

E. J. CASTILLO.

ANNA A. INGLEMAN.

T. B. HENRY.

NELLE DOGGETT.



MEMBERS OF FACULTY.

ETHEL CORLE.

JESSIE P. STEWART.

FLORENCE KENNEDY.

J. B. YINGLING.

Senior Class Roll.

Elsie Walsh
Boyce Miller
Vernon Lochmiller
Herbert Locke
Ruth Taylor
Francis Huchings
Mable FEatherngill
Clifton PRatt
Ethel HEnderson
Jennie HEssert
Wayne TraVis
Homer HEnderson
Hal MaRshall
Carl Baker
AmmiE Bear
William CAstillo
Sylvia Ness
Jessie O'Connell
Ted Taylor
Ralph Howard
Osa BEl lows
Mary Ramsey
Leora Charles
Ida MiLls
Guy BAker
RoSalie Taggart
Ruby WilSon

Lydia TomLinson
Jake MIbeck
Hazel ParKer
Elva HughEs
AlThea Huston
Earl Hudson
Ruth BEttes
Wilbur POtter
Mildred Navarre
MattiE Broughten
Clemmer WOod
Edward SchoenFeldt
Twila PorterField
Davis BOvaird
Ola TUrner
Ora PRather
Goldie Towell
RobErta Taggart
HENry Darby
Fred CraNe
CatherIne Cave
Mary VaNdyne
Julia McQuisten
Irma Cushman
Hallie Hamilton
Orloe Small

The Seniors

Onward, ever onward, we, the class of 1914, push vigorously and fearlessly into the wide world before us, just as one bright September morning in 1910 we pushed into M. C. H. S. as Freshmen. We recall pleasantly each individual year of our school life; how as Sophomores we puzzled over Cæsar and Geometry; how as Juniors we were still more vexed with Cicero and debates, and finally as sedate and dignified Seniors we bravely ascended the Auditorium platform and gave our orations.

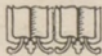
In our class prophesy last year we prophesied a red letter year for 1914, and

we earnestly believe that we have made it so. If we could but glance into the future and note the careers of the several members of our class, what strange and wonderful things would we see there.

Taken as a whole the members of the class have stayed together well. With the exception of the loss now and then of a valued member, the membership remains practically unchanged. On the other hand, however, it has been augmented time and again, and at present it consists of a large family of delightful people. —R. B. M.

ROBERTA TAGGART,

Capable and reliable; victory is her cry.



MABEL FEATHERNGILL, Annual Staff,

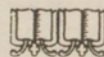
Age cannot steal, nor time destroy her infinite variety.





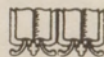
OSA BELLOWS,

In every star thy wisdom shines.



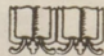
BOYCE MILLER,

Short in stature, but quality and not
quantity counts.



LEORA CHARLES, Annual Staff,

Proverbial talker, campus dictionary.



CARL BAKER,

Polite and courteous and never sad,
Is this diligent Senior lad.

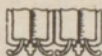
HAZEL PARKER,

Modesty is the grace of her soul.



FRED CRANE,

My favorite word is determination.



MATTIE BROUGHTEN,

Tho' she was quite a gentle child,
She looked so stern she drove one wild.



RALPH HOWARD,

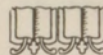
I am very fond of lady's company.





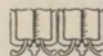
IRMA CUSHMAN,

And she is fair and fairer than that word
of wonderous virtue.



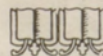
HERBERT LOCKE,

True and tender and brave and just
Whom men might honor and women trust.



OLA TURNER,

Her eyes were stars of twilight fair,
Like twilight too, her dusky hair.

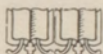


JENNIE HESSERT,

A friend that is a friend I'll ever be.

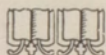
ROSALIE TAGGART,

Devoted, anxious, void of guile,
With her whole heart's welcome in her smile



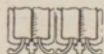
TED TAYLOR,

He is awfully good. He does all that he
should and doesn't do anything a little
boy shouldn't do.



TWILLA PORTERFIELD,

Modest, quiet, conscientious and unassum-
ing.



ORA PRATHER,

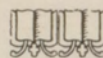
He hath a lean and hungry look.





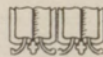
FRANCIS HUTCHINGS,

Be good, let who will be clever.



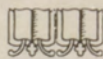
WAYNE TRAVIS Member of Debating Team,

Always going to do what he wants to, and
will do what he does not want to if he
wants to.



CATHERINE CAVE,

Always helps you in your need, and cheers
you on your way.

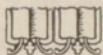


WILBUR POTTER, Member of Debating Team,

He was a student of olden ways; of olden
books and olden days.

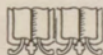
JESSIE O'CONNELL,

Her eyes, fair windows to a fairer soul,
were black.



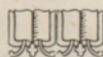
DAVIS BOVAIRD, Member of Annual Staff
and Boys' Basket Ball Team,

I am so young; must I live all my lifetime
with neither hopes nor fears.



LYDIA TOMLINSON,

Dignity adds much to ones personality.



HALLIE HAMILTON,

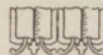
She doeth little kindnesses which most
leave undone or despise.





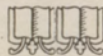
ETHEL HENDERSON,

Very studious, quiet, thoughtful, courteous
and true.



JAKE MIBECK,

Boys' Basket Ball Team, Annual Staff,
He was strongly built and athletic.



MILDRED NAVARRE, Valedictorian,

Nothing is denied well directed labor;
nothing is to be obtained without it.

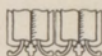


ORLOE SMALL, Member of Annual Staff,

Always on and never back, the path he
takes must lead.

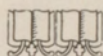
RUBY WILSON,

Capable of taking care of herself.



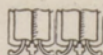
HOMER HENDERSON,

No danger is too great, no hardship too
severe for his courage to endure.



RUTH TAYLOR, Annual Staff,

A little rosebud set with wilful thorns and
sweet as Kansas sun could make her.



WILLIAM CASTILLO,

Sometimes he sits and thinks and thinks,
and sometimes he just sits.



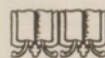


JULIA MCQUISTON,

She does not need her brother's reputation
any more.

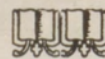
CLEMMER WOOD, Class President,

None but himself could be his parallel.



SYLVIA NESS, Member of Annual Staff,

She is most fair and thereunto her life
doth rightly harmonize.



EDWARD SCHOENFELDT, Member Annual
Staff and Boys' Basket Ball Team,

One of the conquering heroes of many a
hard fought game.

RUTH BETTES,

Good talkers are those who fill up the conversational gaps.



EARL HUDSON, Member of Debating Team,

A broad expanse of forehead, clear and high, marked visibly with character of mind.



IDA MILLS,

One vast substantial smile.



CLINTON INGLEFIELD,

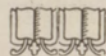
It is a great consolation to be alone, especially when a girl is with you.





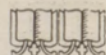
GOLDIE TOWELL,

It is enough—enough to just be good.



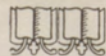
ELSIE WALSH,

She does all gladly and with unbounded enthusiasm.



HENRY DARBY,

Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth
When he was cutting his wisdom tooth.



AMMIE BEAR,

Reserved, ladylike, earnest and kind to all.

MARY RAMSEY,

Kind words and few are woman's ornament.



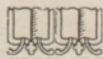
GUY BAKER,

True to work, but he don't like play,
So a great scholar we expect some day.



MARY VANDYNE,

For character and other qualifications look
at the face of the lady herself.



CLIFTON PRATT, Member of Annual Staff,

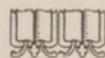
Not to know me is missing one of the great-
est opportunities of life.





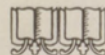
ELVA HUGHES,

Captain of Girls' Basket Ball Team,
And she wore her hat atilt
O'er curls that never wilt.



HAL MARSHALL, Editor in Chief,

All great men are dying and I am not feel-
ing well myself.



ALTHEA HUSTON,

She has enough good qualities for two.



VERNON LOCHMILLER,

He is a little bashful and a little encourage-
ment is necessary.

The Junior Class of 1914

The Junior class of 1914 is very busy planning entertainments in different ways for the Seniors. We want to treat them very fine not only because we appreciate them, but we have a motive of our own. They say the Freshmen and Sophomore classes take pattern from the Juniors and Seniors, so the Sophomore class may take examples from us and do likewise to the class of '15 next year.

We Juniors may be proud of our record in scholarship and hope to be able to fulfill the dreams and aspirations which we have held since coming to this institution as Freshmen, for we have intended to graduate next year the wisest class that has ever existed since the High School has been founded.

As a class of Juniors we have among us not only one plus students, but also those talented on the lines of debate and declamations.

In the line of athletics the Junior class has furnished four of the players on the girls' basket ball team, and also two of the players on the boys' team, and as the boy's second team is largely composed of Juniors, we feel sure that we can far surpass the '14 class in athletics, as well as in all other ways.

We have enjoyed three happy years, and a tie of friendship closely binds the entire Junior class together. We feel confident that with another year's record as successful as those of the past three have been, the institution will be as proud of us as we are of our Dear Old Alma Mater. And we sincerely hope that the Junior class of 1915 will make as bright a record to shine on the pages of the school history as the Juniors of 1914.

—C. S. & B. T.

Sophomores of 1914

The purpose of this article is to bring out the true meaning of our name as well as to show the true value of our brain. The latter will be an easy task, the fact being largely self evident, so we shall leave it at present as an instance of "last but not least."

In the first place the origin of our fair name has openly been exposed by the incomparable Miss Paterson, and we are duty bound, in loyalty to our class, to remove the stigma. She has actually affirmed—would you believe it?—that being a Sophomore is being in a mental state of understanding perfectly those things of which we are absolutely ignorant, but of which we were fully convinced we had complete knowledge. This theory, she affirms, is embodied in our cognomen.

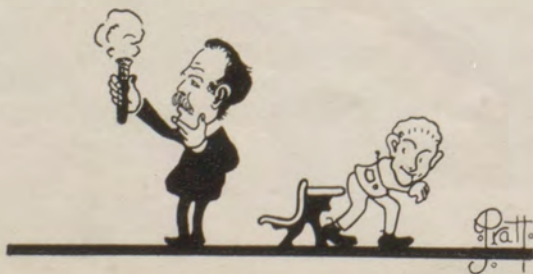
The word, "Sophomore," in the language of the ancients, was a combination of the two words, "sophos," and "moros," meaning respectively, wise and foolish. Hence this opprobrious imputation. But in these days of change and progress intelligent men have arrived at the decidedly logical conclusion that the word "sophomore" in its true meaning, signifies not foolish wisdom, but "more" wisdom. To us who realize that we have advanced one state from "Freshmanism," this meaning is obviously the correct one. It is plainly sophistry to infer that the knowledge which was imparted to us in our Freshman year possessed no true basis, and could we be so ungrateful as not to appreciate the efforts which produced so good results—results of which we are the living examples.

Now we have convinced all unpreju-

diced persons of the injustice of the afore-said accusation and are ready to discuss a matter, which, though very broad in extent is easily encompassed by all that is noble and elevating in our language. The only difficulty is our inability to do it ample justice. This subject is the competency of our intellect. We venture to prophesy that in eight or ten years from now, when the name of some brilliant historian is mentioned it may be found in the annals of our Sophomore class and his fame will be attributed to the sagacious Prof. Allen. And as for Cæsar, Prof. Castillo is confident that he has in his classes the making of the future linguists of the world. But the most important fact in regard to our intellect, is portrayed by the statement of Mr. Henry that never before has he seen students who showed such aptitude to Geometry and possessed such profound feeling for its fundamental principles. From other sources also are favorable reports coming, but we cite these as appropriate examples.

Now if we have made our statements appear a little exaggerated, we are confident we will be pardoned for it, since we are merely doing justice to our praiseworthy class which in its earnest endeavors has tried to be deserving of its great privilege in being students of dear old M.C.H.S. We Sophomores may be a little flighty, but flightiness vanishes gradually as "Juniorism" approaches. And as that stage melts into the final, we, as a whole, hope to be worthy of the praise we have been expending on ourselves, and to fulfill this somewhat roseate prophecy.

—A. H. & E. K.



The Freshmen of 1914

The largest Freshman class in the history of this institution, thronged the halls of M. C. H. S. Sept. 1, 1913. They were ready for the fray, they were eager. They were as warriors armed with swords of earnestness and protected with shields of determination, and they viewed the prospect of the struggles to come with never a flinch, nor doubt of the outcome.

We were a host 'tis true, yet our emotions were varied indeed. Some of us appeared before Mr. Nces with fearful hearts and quaking, most of us with natural and becoming modesty, while yet a number seemed to have stormed the castle, so to speak, and to have taken complete possession. I imagine the teachers were in fear and trembling as they contemplated the work before them. The timid were to be encouraged, and the bold to be squelched. Finally they got us lined up, and in an array fairly presentable. Since that memorable first of September, we have been making history.

We have made our influence felt in every phase of school life, especially in that loud part known as the Rooters' club. In this way we have encouraged our champions in debate and in declamation, and our famous Basket ball team in its conquests. Where could they find allies more loyal, more ready to cheer our warriors on to victory than right here in our Freshman class? The ranks of the Y. M. and Y. W. associations have been very substantially re-enforced by additions from our numbers. We have added new life also to the chorus and

to the Dramatic club, and our basket ball players will win laurels for M. C. H. S. in the near future.

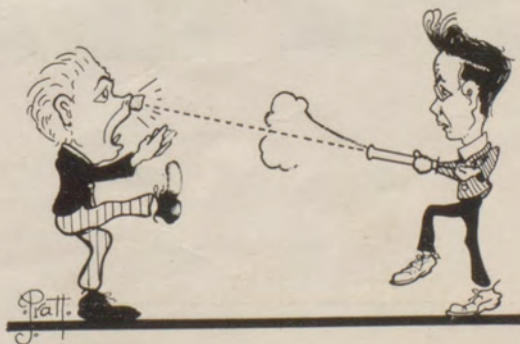
At first the dignified Seniors, burdened with their new found distinctions, were too lofty to notice a Freshie. They have been aroused. They seem to hear the tread of moving masses. That's us. Now they have their glasses trained upon those once derided Freshmen. Maybe at first we were not so very important looking, but in this one year we have gained many a signal victory though small. Our prospects are now so bright that even a Senior may have manners enough to take some notice of us, though at long range.

At times the fiery darts of Latin, the terrifying missiles of history have thinned our ranks. Now and then the war clouds hovering over the fields of Algebra or Rhetoric have blurred our vision, though but for the moment. And still, like true soldiers, we have bravely pressed onward and upward. We can lift up our eyes and even now get glimpses of the conflict's end.

Our record is enviable, and we feel that our attainments of the past year is good history. We believe future classes will point with pride to the victories we have won. We expect to be called the greatest in the history of M. C. H. S.

Then here's to the Freshmen with colors flying,
We'll win the day, so there's no use sighing.
Our hosts are eager, our swords are keen,
We'll hold the fort in seven-teen.

—M. D.





GIRLS' BASKET BALL TEAM.

ATHLETICS

The Girls Basket Ball Team

The M.C.H.S. Girls' team played twelve games, winning five and losing seven. The first four were with Coffeyville, three of which Montgomery won. Next came the league games, the first one with Coffeyville, was won by M.C.H.S. by a score of 17 to 14. Their next game was with Parsons, and was so hard fought it ended with the score tied, and when the tie was played off, Parsons won. Their next game was with Neodesha and again they scored a victory, defeating Neodesha by the overwhelming score of 20 to 4. To all appearances the team was in a condition to go through with a victorious season, but just then came the disheartening news that their able center, Miss Cook, was out of the game for the rest of the season, owing to an unfortunate history grade. Although those who took her place filled the position well, the team work seemed to be broken up to a certain extent by the change, and when Miss Walsh developed the mumps and Miss Spradling sprained an ankle it seemed as though bad luck had set in, in earnest and the remainder of the league games were lost. The girls have been unfortunate in many ways. Miss Elva Hughes, nevertheless, has made a splendid Captain, and is universally liked. But they have one grievance, and that is, that whenever Miss Stewart goes along as chaperon, there is no chance for anyone else to catch a beau. The splendid work of the individuals of whom the team was composed, deserves mention. Although their record did not equal that of the boys they have played just as well and have possibly worked harder for their games than some of the members of the boys' team. Their guards, Miss Hughes and Miss Kirkpatrick are a pair of guards who know their business. They cover so well and show such good work that a forward has to move lively to make a basket. The center, "Cookie," never gets tired, she has enough wind for the whole

team, and added to that she plays a good consistent game with either second center, "Kirk," or with "Bob" Spradling. Both of these have so much pep that it more than makes up for their lack of size. Elsie Walsh, who has played two years at forward, always plays a good game, and is usually pretty sure of getting her share of the points. "Spuds" Murphy means business when she goes into the game, either as forward or as guard. This is the first year on the team for all the girls with the exception of Miss Walsh and Miss Hughes, and this year's experience will help those who stay to make a better showing next year. They will miss Miss Hughes and Miss Walsh, both of whom graduate this year, but will come back next season fully able and determined to surpass this year's work.

—H. S.

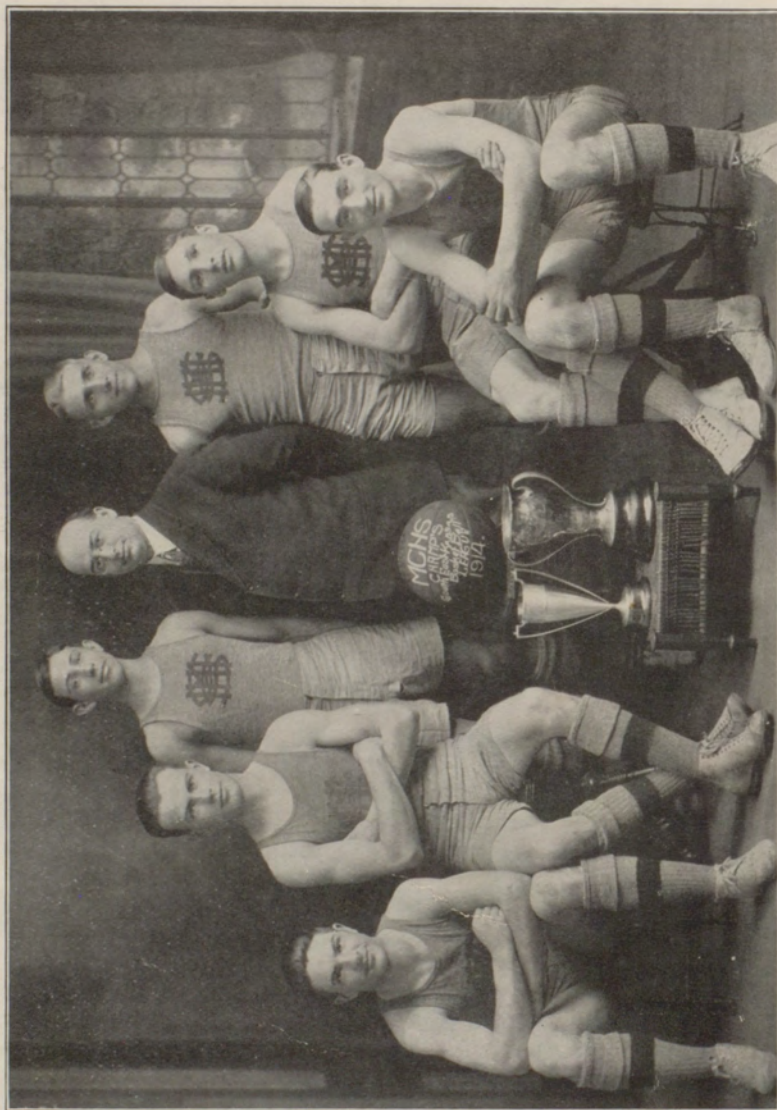
"Penn" Spradling, the other forward is the fastest forward on two feet, and if she could have had them both all season, the story might have been different. But she had the misfortune to sprain her ankle when the season was at its height and although she stuck gamely in till the finish, she was handicapped by it and could not do herself justice.

—J. G. M.

The following is their list of games:

M. C. H. S.	10	Coffeyville	13
M. C. H. S.	11	Coffeyville	8
M. C. H. S.	15	Coffeyville	8
M. C. H. S.	10	Coffeyville	7
M. C. H. S.	17	Coffeyville	14
M. C. H. S.	17	Parsons	18
M. C. H. S.	20	Neodesha	4
M. C. H. S.	16	Chanute	19
M. C. H. S.	12	Parsons	19
M. C. H. S.	19	Neodesha	20
M. C. H. S.	14	Chanute	36
M. C. H. S.	7	Coffeyville	12
M. C. H. S.	9	Neodesha	13

Total.....177191



BOYS' BASKET BALL TEAM.

Boys' Basket Ball Team

The record of the Boys' Basket Ball team was made in gaining the title of two years champion of Southeastern Kansas, known far and wide. The laurels they have won for the "Black and Gold" have never been equalled in the history of this school. The season was started by walloping our old rival, Coffeyville, in four games preliminary to the opening of the Trolley League. When this league opened, the team met their first defeat, losing to Coffeyville by a score of 27 to 29. However, it was the last time Coffeyville was given the opportunity to rejoice, for later they were badly beaten by M. C. H. S. in three hard fought games. Our next contest was at Parsons, and in this game our boys won by a score of 35 to 22. The team next played at home defeating Iola. Following this victory, Neodesha, Chanute and Parsons each fell victims to our splendid team work. After these victories they entered the Touranment at Fort Scott, where between the hours of 3 p. m. and 6 p. m. they played and won three fast games with Altamont, Chanute and Sedan, and played the finals the same evening with the Fort Scott team for the championship. They made a wonderful fight for the cup, before a vast and enthusiastic audience, and, in what was the fastest game of the season, they lost in the last five minutes, by a score of 36 to 42. Upon returning home, another long list of victories was added. After playing and winning the remainder of the games on the league schedule they entered the State Tournament at Newton, in which only the winners of the eight congressional districts were allowed to participate. They were unlucky for the third and last time, however, and lost in a hard fought game to the Wichita High School. There remained now but one game to be played. This was with our old rivals, Coffeyville, for the championship of Southeastern Kansas League, and for the beautiful trophy. Coffeyville was accompanied by two special cars of rooters and these added to the large audience furnished by our own

bunch, helped to pack the Auditorium to its capacity. From the moment the opening whistle blew until the final point was made the excitement and enthusiasm of the crowd was kept at a high pitch, and when Burfield blew the whistle to stop playing, the score stood 31 to 17 with M. C. H. S. the victors. By winning this game Montgomery was for the second year champions of S. E. K.

Robley is to be greatly complimented upon his effective work as Captain of the team. M. C. H. S. probably never before had such an efficient captain over any of the previous teams. Our boys all consider him as a prince of good fellows, and a Captain on whom to rely. It is useless to try to tell all Bo. has done for the success of the team, for his remarkable work as Center, has out-classed that of our former star, Ashby. Bo. is an all around good fellow and popular with every one. "Smithy," an old reliable forward, whose accurate and sensational basket shooting has won the applause of friends and foes alike, is by far the fastest forward in this part of the state. It will be a long time before Montgomery will find another forward like Smith, or one who can make the percentage of baskets that he does. Schoenfeldt has also made a record to be proud of. In the short time he has been with the team he has made a good share of the points and there is more than one game in which a few timely baskets by "Dutch" turned the tide of victory in our direction. Although he is smaller than the average run of players, he has never yet failed to hold his own with the best of them. As a rule when the scrimmage starts, "Dutch" picks out the biggest man and takes the ball away from him. Cook, although he has had small opportunity to develop his prowess, has been a steady and faithful man, has always been on the job ready to do anything to help out, and the fellows all like him.

["Goldie" Mibeck is the fastest guard in this part of the state. He never lets his

man get over three field baskets and many a time has held him down to none. He never quits playing, he always goes in when the game starts and is always there when the final whistle blows, even if he does take time out occasionally to tie up a broken finger, plaster a damaged nose, or attend to some other of his many injuries.—C. S.]

It would be impossible to express the team's appreciation for the help and assistance that Mr. Yingling has given them. Only by his diligent work and careful coaching has the team been so highly successful, and never was there a coach better liked, or who was a better chum to the boys than "Jed." Not only is "Ying" a good scout and well versed in the lore of basket ball, but when it comes to managing the financial end of the game, he is there with the goods. Whoever would "slip one over on him," must get up pretty early.

The boys' scores were as follows:

M. C. H. S.	28	Coffeyville	23
M. C. H. S.	31	Coffeyville	30
M. C. H. S.	27	Coffeyville	22
M. C. H. S.	42	Coffeyville	15
M. C. H. S.	27	Coffeyville	29
M. C. H. S.	35	Parsons	22
M. C. H. S.	33	Iola	18
M. C. H. S.	32	Neodesha	20
M. C. H. S.	27	Chanute	21
M. C. H. S.	38	Parsons	21
M. C. H. S.	25	Altamont	16
M. C. H. S.	24	Chanute	21
M. C. H. S.	29	Sedan	12
M. C. H. S.	28	Ft. Scott	31
M. C. H. S.	45	Neodesha	22
M. C. H. S.	30	Chanute	16
M. C. H. S.	43	Chanute	19
M. C. H. S.	32	Coffeyville	27
M. C. H. S.	32	Wichita	41
M. C. H. S.	30	Coffeyville	17

J. G. M.

"Our Basket Ball Team"

It was a sight one Wednesday night
To see our Basket Ball team go
They packed their grips and started out
To win another game you know.

They said that they would win the game,
But they right well remembered still,
That they'd be "up against it" sure
When they should tackle Coffeyville.

The ball game had but just begun,
Jake Mibeck passed the nimble ball
He swiftly chased it 'round the room
And then the "smarty" got a fall.

He lay there squirming on his back
Upon the slippery, slippery floor,
And when he did regain his feet
Why, Coffeyville had made a score.

Then Clarence Smith thought he would try
To show to Coffeyville a trick.
But, ere he had accomplished much,
He got an awful, ugly kick.

"Ker-plunk" it took him in the mouth,
It loosened every tooth he had.
He said: "Go break the news to ma,
And tell her gently I am dead."

Then Elon Robley tho't he'd try
His clever roughness to display.

But poor, poor Rób, it proved for him
A very sad, unlucky day.

"Dutch" Schoenfeldt was in the game
A mighty frisky little lad.
He also tried to play some tricks,
And so he got in very bad.

Dave Bovaird, center, jumped in quick
And very, very hard he tried,
But luck appeared against them there,
They could not seem to hit their stride.

Four minutes yet remained to play
They fought and strove with all their might
To overcome the four big points
Of Coffeyville that led the fight.

With "pep" and perseverance, too,
They accurately passed the ball
"Till four successive times it was
Through lucky basket made to fall.

And when the "Ref." his whistle blew
How brightly Yingling then did smile.
For it had seemed that Coffeyville
Had had them beat about a mile.

So 'twas a sight that Wednesday night;
Our Basket Ball team fresh from fun.
They disembarked from that last car
The happiest bunch that ever won.

MUSIC

The Chorus

The Chorus, under the supervision of Miss Corle, has had a very successful year. Early in the first semester a meeting was called of all who were interested in a Chorus. Quite a number reported, and this response foreshadowed the success. However, the number of boys was entirely too small, and a call was sent out for volunteers. Several individuals, musically patriotic, responded to the call and work was immediately begun on the Cantata. After weeks of faithful rehearsals "The Nautical Knot" was given at the Beldorf. Once more were the citizens of Independence given an opportunity to get a view of the musical side of M. C. H. S. Several times our star performers were obliged to answer to encores, while Clair Dennis, the boat-swain, made a hit with his comic ways and

wonderful stories of the sea. The other members of the cast also made M. C. H. S. proud, to say the least, of her Chorus.

Miss Corle's efforts in coaching the members, have certainly not been in vain, and she deserves much merit for her faithful training, for without it the Chorus could not have been what it was—a decided success. The members of the Chorus are also to be complimented not only because of the skill they showed in the presentation of "The Nautical Knot," but also for their constancy and interest in the practice. Saying as much as we can, we say that we hope the future Choruses will be as much of a success as the one of '14. If so, then M. C. H. S. will always have something to be proud of.

—R.W.



SAILORS' CHORUS.



CANTATA PRINCIPALS.



CANTATA—MINOR PRINCIPALS.



"Four things a man must learn to do,
If he would make his record true—
To think without confusion—clearly;
To act from honest motives—purely;
To love his fellow man—sincerely;
To trust in God and heaven—securely."

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in America in 1851. Since that time it has seen a remarkable growth, due to its efforts to encourage true manhood. To his end gymnasiums, libraries, reading rooms, employment bureaus, life-work and religious meetings, and Bible study classes have been established and organized. The membership in the United States now totals more than 270,000, and the property valuation is over \$22,500,000.

The association in M. C. H. S. was not organized last fall until October 15. In spite of the disadvantages of such a late beginning our association has, as a whole, enjoyed quite a successful school year. Practically all the weekly meetings were well attended and were full of vital, throbbing interest to ambitious young manhood. At these meetings, many of life's real problems were taken up and discussed in a way which gave us a deeper and fuller understanding of them. Usually the discussions were by the students themselves, conducted by a student leader, although we often had the opportunity of listening to men of wide experience. In a social way, too, the Y. M. C. A. did a few things. One social was given jointly by the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s, which proved a great success. These socials are always enjoyed by

those participating. One evening a member gave the fellows a surprise down in the domestic science room. Surprises of this character are always agreeable.

Our new president, Orville Carter, is full of enthusiasm. He is at the head of a strong cabinet. All are deeply interested in the work. So we are looking forward to a year in which much will be done that is good and lasting.

"I would be true, for there are those who trust me,

I would be pure, for there are those who care,
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer,
I would be brave, for there is much to dare;
I would be friend to all the poor and friendless,
I would be giver and forget the gift,
I would be humble for I know my weakness,
I would look up, and love, and laugh, and lift."

—C. B.

At the close of the school year the Y. M. C. A. gave a social in honor of the retiring president, Carl Baker. A good crowd was present and all enjoyed themselves immensely. With the new cabinet we feel sure of a successful year to come.

NEW CABINET.

President Orville Carter
Vice President Sidney Pasley
Secretary Mac Miller
Treasurer Willis Shive

OLD CABINET.

President Orville Carter
Vice President Sidney Pasley
Secretary William Castillo
Treasurer Clemmer Wood



Y. M. C. A. CABINET.

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association is an organization which affords to young women of M. C. H. S. true standards of womanly conduct and opportunities for close and helpful friendships, and the highest possibilities for Christian development.

The past year has been very successful in many respects. The year opened with a welcome social which was largely attended.

The weekly devotional meetings are held on Wednesday, for about thirty minutes after school.

The organization was indeed fortunate this year in having three secretaries with us at one time. Miss Jessie Fields and Miss Eliza Butler, National Secretaries, and Miss Lucy Riggs, state secretary. After the devotional meeting of the afternoon at which they attended, the Y. W. gave a tea in the studio to the Secretaries and the ladies of the faculty. That evening the cabinet entertained the Secretaries and faculty ladies at the home of Edith Banks. At the meeting a new constitution was adopted. We received many new and valuable ideas from the Secretaries.

After the event of the Secretaries the general routine was not interrupted until in November when the devotional meetings were dismissed so that we could attend Mrs. Moody's talks to girls at the Tabernacle. In December, the Y. W. and Y. M. gave a joint social which was a very enjoyable affair.

At Christmas time a Christmas box was prepared under the supervision of Sylvia Ness. The contents of the box were old clothing, a few toys, groceries and some money. These were distributed to needy families and brought cheer and comfort to them on Christmas day.

After the beginning of the new term one devotional meeting was given over to the Senior girls. This was an interesting

meeting. Many of the senior girls told what the Y. W. have meant to them during their high school life.

On Kansas day, Mr. Thurman Hill, a prominent young lawyer and Alumnus of M. C. H. S. gave an interesting talk which the girls appreciated very much.

On two occasions the girls served dinner to about fifty at fifteen cents a plate. This was to defray the expenses of the delegates that will go to Estes Park next summer. The delegates last year, Leora Charles and Edith Banks, brought back so much enthusiasm and so many new ideas that a great effort is being made to send two delegates this summer. We hope that the Y. W. will ever be successful in its work.

—E. H.

OLD CABINET.

President	Leora Charles
Vice President	Elva Hughes
Secretary	Blanche Tribble
Treasurer	Edith Banks
Religious Meetings....	Mabel Featherngill
Mission Secretary.....	Ida Mills
Social Chairman.....	Helen Bovaird
Pianist	Opal Philips
Music	Irene May
Social Service	Sylvia Ness
Poster Secretary.....	Stella McBride

NEW CABINET.

President	Helen Bovaird
Vice President	Irene May
Secretary	Lillie Strand
Treasurer	Edith Banks
Religious Meetings	Isabela Bechtel
Mission Secretary	Helen Spradling
Social Chairman	Anna Hill
Pianist	Maye Featherngill
Music	Helen Smith
Social Service	Stella McBride
Poster Secretary.....	Lois Parker



Y. W. C. A. CABINET.

Society

In accordance with the happy custom that has been followed by the Young Woman's Christian Association since its organization, a "get acquainted" party was given for the girls of the school the first part of September. Honor guests at the function were the freshmen girls and those not enrolled the previous year. Various games were played in the gym., which is suited especially for such delightful gatherings. At the close of the games, light refreshments were served.

The crowning social event of the year was the dinner given Wednesday, March 25, to the boys of the Basket Ball team and their friends by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bovaird, at their home. The occasion was in celebration of the victory over Coffeyville, which gave the M. C. H. S. five championships of the Southeastern Kansas high school league.

As the guests entered they were given tiny envelopes bearing the message, "From the City of Good Hope. Come often to this house." Inside was a card bearing a riddle which had to be guessed before place cards were given. Between dinner courses the boys of the team presented Prof. J. B. Yingling, the efficient coach, with a beautiful leather purse, as a token of the warm friendship they felt for him and of their appreciation for his untiring efforts to make the team a winning one.

Favors of the evening were miniature "goal" baskets filled with candies for the girls and tiny loving cups bearing monograms for the boys. After dinner, hours were spent in a jolly social way, made exceptionally enjoyable by the warm hospitality predominating.

The Young Woman's Christian Association was favored last fall by a visit from Miss Jessie Field and Miss Eliza Butler, members of the National Board and Miss Lucy Riggs, the charming field secretary of this part of the United States. The ladies remained two days, met various com-

mittees, conferred with the president, gave valuable suggestions for improving the organization and left warm recollections in the hearts of those with whom they came in contact.

A pleasant feature of the visit of these ladies was the reception held in the domestic art room the first day they were here. They met many of the girls in a personal, informal way, and learned of the Association's work. After receiving hours, tea and wafers were served.

At the home of Miss Edith Banks during the National Board members' visit, the cabinet members entertained with six o'clock dinner, which was followed by a regular business session. Women of the faculty were guests at this function.

Beads of every size, shape and color have been proclaimed by dame fashion this spring, as quite the thing and the high school girls were quick to follow her dictation in this instance. One Junior girl wore a different string every day for a week and then began all over again.

The practice of gracing the platform during the chapel period seems to have lost favor in the eyes of the faculty members. Miss Paterson and Prof. Allen are among those who are "not among the first to cast the old aside" and many mornings, would have looked exceedingly lonesome had it not been for the presence of some visiting speaker.

The trials and tribulations of the Senior girls concerning "clothes" have been even more serious than is usual this year. With the beautiful display of gorgeous dress goods, the fluffy, flimsy, feminine kind that is so good this season and so very tempting to the sweet girl graduate, as well as girls no longer included in that list, the task of choosing has been difficult indeed. From what the fashion editor of this Society department can glean, however, the selections have been excellent and the class as a whole is living up to Dame Fashion's

cherished desires.

It is good to have present a personality capable of adjusting ideas of style to the fitness of the season, and the mere fact that this personality is connected not with the domestic art department but with that of history makes it none the less important. Each autumn as the leaves begin to fall, and the suggestions of winter come creeping upon us, with occasional early morning visits from Jack Frost, Professor Allen and the gentler members of his classes have conflicting ideas regarding the opening of windows. The former is an ardent advocate of fresh air and plenty of it, re-

gardless of short sleeves and left over summer frocks and always in a few well chosen words he makes himself plain on the subject. This little original drama, somewhat tragic to the participants but ever bubbling comedy to the audience was re-staged again this spring just before the flowers began to bloom and the birds to twitter among the campus dandelions.

The collection of baby pictures found elsewhere in this edition verifies the assertion that "styles" are changing and makes very clear the old adage about "pretty babies" making homely grownups and vice versa.

Chapel

This year we have been especially favored by chapel speeches, not only humorous ones but some which should greatly help us to shape our characters into noble men and women. Last August we were presented with a beautiful flag by the Women's Relief Corps, and early in the first semester Miss Paterson, our English teacher, delivered a very beautiful speech about our flag and what it means to us. The Y. W. C. A. National Secretaries, Miss Fields and Miss Butler, and our Western Field Secretary, Miss Riggs, were here to visit the Y. W. C. A. and made some very interesting talks. It will be remembered that Miss Fields was the county superintendent in Page county, Iowa, who did so much for the rural schols in that state. Mr. Whitinghill of Rome, an uncle of Clifton Pratt, also gave us an instructive speech on Rome and her citizens. He asked us not to judge the Italians by the "Dago" for they were of the same class as the American "hoboes." Many of the ministers paid us visits and left with us many thoughts, which doubtless will be of great value to us in later years. Mr. Poe and Mr. Jennings also have favored us with vocal selections. At Christmas time many of the students, who were home from college, paid the school a visit and made chapel speeches, for they remembered how

they tremselfes like to have chapel speakers who would use up the third hour period. Their main topic was, "There's no place like dear old M. C. H. S." The K. U. Boys' Glee Club was here to give a recital and favored us with music and readings. In our contest with Columbus in debate and declamation, we carried off both cups and medals. It is needless to say that next morning's chapel hour lasted during the third and fourth hours. Mr. Travis and Mr. Scovell, who went to Columbus, delivered their negative debate in preference to an extemporaneous speech and Roberta Taggart gave her reading. Mr. G. W. Trout of Pittsburg, who had been one of the judges, gave us one of the best speeches we have had. That was a morning never to be forgotten. Mr. Hoxie, the noted legerdemain of the city, was here one morning and performed a few tricks of legerdemain, plucking money from "Chink" Smith's ears and thimbles from Nelle Doggett's hair, which was indeed beyond our power to comprehend. Mr. W. H. Barnes presented the school with some curios and geological specimens which were greatly appreciated. Many others delivered instructive and interesting speeches, so that we might indeed say this has been the best year in the history of the school for chapel speeches.

—S. N.

The Chapel Hour

Between the morn's busy lessons,
Which we all know is four,
Comes a pause in the days recitations
Which is known as the Chapel Hour.

I hear in the class room around me
The noise of many feet.
The sound of doors that are opened,
And music soft and sweet.

From my place I see in the hallways,
And ascending from all the stairs
One here, and some in bunches,
And some who come in pairs.

A sudden rush from the stairways,
A sudden hurry of all,
And by each door they enter
And seat themselves in the hall.

The faculty sit before them
Leaning peacefully back in their chairs,
And try, as we stand and sing a song
To forget a few of their cares.

And then if there's nothing special,
The many announcements are read,
Telling of meetings and work to be done,
'Till the Freshies most wish they were dead.

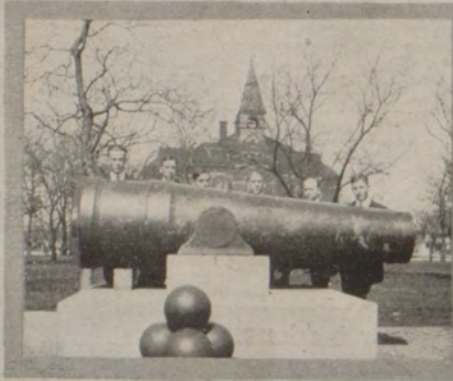
Oft we're especially favored
By a talk from one of the preachers,
Who have come to "leave us a thought,"
Or perhaps 'tis "Heart Throbs" by one of
our teachers.

When these things are all over,
And everyone's loathe to go,
And take part in the third hour's recitation,
The music seems none too slow.

But none will forget the dear mem'ries,
That gather when school days are o'er
And the most important among them
Will be those of the Chapel Hour.



DOUBLE QUARTETTE.



Pratt



Capt. Yingling and his crew.

Calendar 1913-14

1913.

- Sept. 1. Freshmen arrive. Campus looks green again.
- Sept. 2. "Gee, but I'm scared."—Freshie.
- Sept. 3. Delegates arrive from Estes Park, Y. W. C. A. Convention. Girls enthusiastic about Colorado, especially the "Denver Boys."
- Sept. 4. Lovely weather; lovely faces; lovely strolls.
- Sept. 8. Welcome social to all girls of the school given by Y. W. C. A.
- Sept. 20. Burfield is inquiring among the freshmen for democrats and Christians.
- Oct. 2. Mr. Henry tells us in chapel of his summer vacation; special features: Helen Keller and eating beans.
- Oct. 6. Mr. Allen responds to Mr. Henry's speech and tells of his trip. Most interesting part of Uncle Dick's vacation was finding of "Open Saloons."
- Oct. 8. Tag Day, Y. W. C. A. The tagesses, tageuses, or tagines, were pleased with results.
- Oct. 16. First number of the lecture course—Schumann Quintet.
- Oct. 20. New cases started this fall: Jake-Ruth; Helen-Clinton; Lydia-Earle; Lawrence-Lucy; Ivetta-Vernon.
- Oct. 21. Second number of lecture course, given by Newell Dwight Hillis.
- Oct. 29. First meeting of the rhetoricals this year. Were the pupils all glad?
- Nov. 1. Y. W. C. A. entertains the National Secretaries and all the girls of the school to a dainty luncheon in the Domestic Art room. At 7:20 p. m. the cabinet girls entertain the Secretaries and the ladies of the faculty at the home of Miss Edith Banks.
- Nov. 7-8. Vacation—Teachers gone to Topeka.
- Nov. 14. First basket ball game of the season; Coffeyville vs. M. C. H. S., double header.
- Nov. 29. Our farewells were given Miss Wolcott as she leaves to teach in Wisconsin; we regret to lose her very much.
- Nov. 30. Thanksgiving vacation.
- Dec. 4. Back again. New science teacher arrives, Mr. Ninegar.
- Dec. 10. Third number of lecture course, given by Sarah Mildred Wilmer.
- Dec. 18. Joint Christmas social given by Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.
- Dec. 19. Home for the Christmas vacation. "Santa Claus will soon be here."
- Dec. 24. Basket ball game. K. U. team vs. M. C. H. S.
- Jan. 6. Kansas University Glee and Mandolin Club entertainment, given at the high school.
- Jan. 8. Finals for the first team begin today. Many sad and sorrowful looking faces.
- Jan. 15. Fourth number of lecture course given by The Avon Sketch Club.
- Jan. 28. Thurman Hill talks in a joint meeting to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. on "Kansas Day."
- Feb. 2. Domestic Science Girls serve the Board of Trustees to dinner. No serious results.
- Feb. 4. Organization of the Senior Class of 1914.

Feb. 11. Coffeyville Y. W. C. A. sends delegates to visit our Y. W. C. A. The delegates after the meeting were entertained by the cabinet girls to a lunch served in the studio.

Feb. 13. Basket Ball Game. Chanute vs. M. C. H. S.

Feb. 26. Jerry did not take Miss Kennedy home in the car today—she was absent.

Feb. 27. Independence Y. W. C. A. Cabinet girls visited the Coffeyville High School and Y. W. C. A.

Feb. 29. It wasn't.

Mar. 6. Semi-finals basket ball game of the League. Neodesha vs. M. C. H. S.; M. C. H. S. winning.

Mar. 11. Cantata, "The Nautical Knot," given in the Beldorf, was a thrilling success.

Mar. 12. Basket ball boys to Newton to play for the state championship.

Mar. 15. Y. W. C. A. Girls serve dinner to the school. Everyone delighted with the "eats."

Mar. 20. Final game of Basket Ball. Coffeyville High School vs.

M. C. H. S. County High carries off the honors and the "mug."

Mar. 23. Debate and declamation contest with Columbus. M. C. H. S. carries off all the honors which gave us two silver loving cups and two gold medals.

Apr. 1. April fool. Mr. Nineger gives a carefully prepared speech on "Botany Styles."

Apr. 2. Y. W. C. A. girls serve the second of the series of dinners to the school "Better than the one before." Cantata cast picnic.

Apr. 20. "Love rules the world." New cases started: Helen Bovaird Clair Dennis; Ruth Bettes-Harry Rutter; Edith Banks-Wesley Rush; Bertha Brady-Wayne Travis.

Apr. 28 Junior-Senior picnic.

FORECAST.

May 13. Alumno play and banquet.

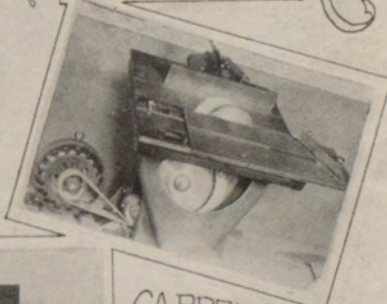
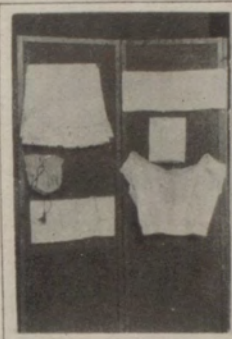
May 14. Class Day.

May 15. "Commencement" Night and Junior-Senior banquet.



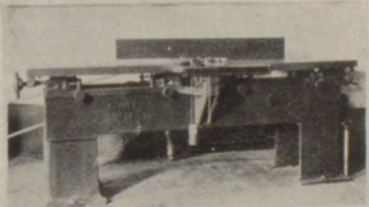
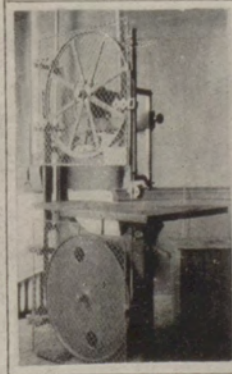
Domestic

Art
Work
by
first year
Students



FARM

CARPENTRY



MANUAL
TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Turning

PART OF EQUIPMENT



CABINET WORK



VICTORS IN DEBATE AND DECLAMATION.

SCOVEL,

TRAVIS,

TAGGART,

TOLE,

POTTER,

HUDSON.

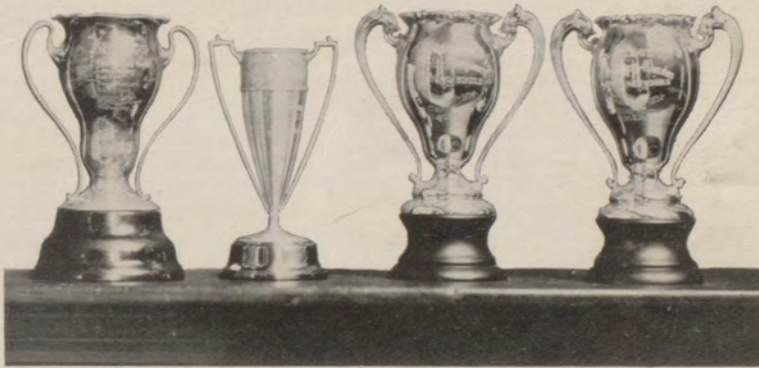
Our "Invincibles"

One day last fall we received a challenge from Cherokee County High School for a contest in debate and declamation. After thoughtfully considering the matter, we accepted the challenge. Mr. Allen journeyed to Columbus to make arrangements for the eventful contest.

The date was decided upon and it was agreed that our affirmative team, composed of Mr. Potter and Mr. Hudson, should debate against the C. C. H. S. negative team at Independence, and our declaimer, Miss Tole, was to deliver the heavy selection

here, and that our negative team, consisting of Mr. Travis and Mr. Scovel, was to debate with the C. C. H. S. negative team at Columbus, and our other declaimer, Miss Taggart, was to give the light selection at Columbus.

The eventful evening arrived. The High School auditorium was full. To be brief, it is only necessary to say that both of our teams won and both declaimers also won, all by a unanimous decision of the Judges. Each team received a large silver loving cup, and each declaimer a handsome gold medal.



DEBATE.

Resolved, That all systems of telegraphic and telephonic communication should be owned and controlled by the Federal Government.

Affirmative

WILBUR POTTER

Hon. Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen:

After a careful study of the comparative advantages of government and privately owned telegraph and telephone systems throughout the world, we, the affirmative, present for your consideration evidence which we believe to be conclusive in favor of government ownership in America.

We shall prove: (1) That government ownership would give us a better telegraph and telephone service; (2) That government ownership of these utilities is practicable; (3) That it would be a source of national strength, both in peace and in war; (4) That it would be a wise measure economically, and (5) That it would

have a wholesome moral effect. We shall offer various reasons for each of these contentions and shall consider each reason in detail. Lastly, That Government Ownership may be seen to be the only remedy for present evils and difficulties, we shall show that mere government control or attempt to control these utilities in the interest of all the people and without government ownership, is hopeless.

One of the greatest advantages of a government monopoly is better service. The experience of European countries on this point is convincing. Under private competition duplication is inevitable. When one company has found a particularly profitable field its competitors immediately flock in to share in the profits. Each company maintains its own corps of workers, its own lines, its own buildings and equipment, while upon the people falls the cost of supporting all these expensive plants, and endless confusion and trouble are caused by the different companies refusing to co-operate with each other in serving their patrons.

Again, the private company does not serve all

of the people. It simply selects the best districts. Its aim is not service but profit. A public enterprise on the other hand does not aim at dividends but at efficient service. To illustrate, the Western Union has about 24,000 offices; the postoffice over 59,000 offices. The policy of the postoffice is the wise one. Farmers are the bone and sinew of the nation and true statesmanship will seek to add to the advantages and attractiveness of rural life by making telegraphic service coincident with postal facilities and by placing a telephone in every home.

Another practice among private companies which militates against good service is their policy of rank discrimination. This takes various forms. Sometimes the companies arbitrarily refuse to transmit messages for persons in disfavor. At other times the discrimination consists in delay, confinement of market reports or news to a few favored individuals for an hour or two, transmission by devious routes, violation of the order of transmission, unjust discrimination as to rates, giving rebates to favored individuals, and persecuting others to compel their submission. Stock exchange business has the right of way over communications of a personal or social nature. The directors and managers of the Western Union are stock speculators and they favor their own class. The laws of the United States require the telegraph companies to send government dispatches ahead of all others but the companies have never done so. The congressional committees have found that there is great discrimination between the messages of different customers both as to rates and order of transmission. Worst of all, a telegraph company may, by favoritism help to build up a city or by discrimination help to destroy it. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, while a director of the Western Union, raised his voice in protest against such injustice and after detailing an especially flagrant case, significantly remarked, "Such an unjust discrimination as this would not be allowed by the government for a single day." A few years ago two papers in San Francisco became ardent advocates of a postal telegraph. Immediately the telegraph rates of these papers were raised, while those of their competitors were reduced. One paper continued the fight for eight months and then failed. The other became silent on the subject and was restored to good fellowship. These are simply types of scores of cases which are on record. We now come to the third, the most far reaching and pernicious of all the methods of discrimination, viz: the blacklisting and double starred agreement between the telegraph trust and the news monopoly, which infringes the liberty of the press. The telegraph company has a compact with the Associated Press by the terms of which the latter is bound to uphold the telegraph trust. Such a grip upon the greatest news gathering

concern in the United States give the Western Union a powerful hold upon the press and upon public opinion. It is practically impossible to start a daily newspaper or to continue one after it is started, without the consent of the Western Union and the Associated Press. A congressional committee reported that the news associations themselves and consequently the newspapers are completely in the power of the telegraph companies.

These companies maintain a strict censorship of the press. Their own agents edit the press dispatches, thus determining what it is wise to permit the people to know. Not only are the news dispatches so edited but the newspapers are prohibited from criticizing them on pain of having all communications stopped. Mr. Hubbard says: "Here is a greater power than any ever wielded by the French directory, because in an era when public opinion is omnipotent, it can give, withhold or color the information which shapes that opinion. It may impart an irresistible power to the caprice of an individual, and the reputation of the ablest and purest public man may be fatally tainted in every town and village of the continent by a midnight dispatch. It is incompatible with public safety, he says, that such an exclusive power to speak to the whole public in the same moment, upon every subject, and thus to create public opinion, should be under the absolute control of a corporation." (If the people themselves owned these utilities there can be no doubt that such brazen abuses as these would cease forever.)

Again, government ownership promises better service, because it would free us forever from the danger of strikes, a danger which can never be completely obviated so long as these utilities remain in private hands.

In a strike of the telegraphers some years ago the loss to the company and its employes was almost a million dollars, while the loss and inconvenience to the public was incalculable. On the other hand the government has not only had no strikes among its vast army of postal employes but it has never allowed a railway strike to interfere with its delivery of the mails. There are many reasons for this. The government has the well being of its employees at heart while a private corporation cares nothing for them except to secure the greatest amount of work at the least possible cost. In any public utility strikes are intolerable. But strikes are the inevitable result of commercial greed. The cure is public ownership.

Having shown that government ownership would result in better service, we will now consider its practicability. The United States government has found it practicable to operate the enormous postal system, the greatest business



SMILE



Pratt.

concern in the entire world, employing more people, spending more money and gathering in more revenue than any two private corporations on earth. It carries on this business in a very efficient way, giving the best and most complete mail service in the world, using the latest methods of handling, and conveying the mail, managing its vast army of employees in a business like way, doing all this at a lower rate than any other nation, and yet managing to show a profit in the business. Can we doubt Uncle Sam's ability to carry on the telephone and telegraph services with as great a degree of success as he has the postal system, or as European nations have achieved?

In England the telegraph and telephone were taken over by the government in order to secure lower rates and more extended service. Dire results were predicted by many prominent men. Did they come? Let Sir William Preece answer. He says: "Every objection has been proved wrong, every prophecy has remained unfulfilled. I can say this with good grace for I was one of the prophets. The advantages of state owned telegraph systems have been amply shown. There has been established a cheaper, a more widely extended and a more expeditious system of telegraphy; the wires have been erected in districts that private companies could not reach. The cost of telegrams has been reduced; the number of offices opened has been quadrupled."

The success of government ownership in Australia is also attested by good authority. Elwood Mead says: "The federal government now owns and operates postal service, telegraph, telephone and parcels post. The transmission of intelligence is therefore in the hands of government agents. What has been the result? There can be only one answer. The people are more fairly and cheaply served than by privately owned systems in the United States."

The same has been the result in Germany and in Switzerland. Our own Congress has appointed committees at nineteen different times to investigate the practicability of government ownership. These committees represented every phase of political belief; on them served some of the greatest men of America. Now all but two of these committees have, after thoroughly investigating the matter reported unhesitatingly in favor of the proposal for government ownership.

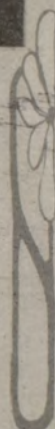
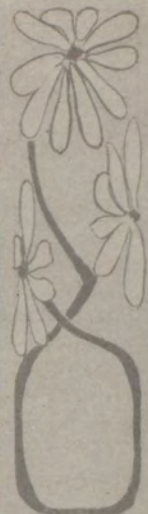
The third general proposition we desire to establish is: That public ownership would be a source of national strength. First, because it would be helpful to us in time of war. Much as we deplore its havoc and horror we must face the fact that as yet war is not a thing of the past. If our country should engage in another war it is almost necessary that all means of communication be in the hands of the government.

It is a well known fact that during the Civil

war the government's dispatches were not safe in the hands of the telegraph company. The government therefore found it necessary to construct its own lines. This entails vast expenditures and costly and dangerous delays. True, the government has the right in time of war to impress the telegraph into its service, but this is a very expensive and inefficient plan. We may therefore conclude that government ownership would be a source of national strength in times of war.

But our national strength must be looked after in peace as well as in war. In times of peace, government ownership of the telegraph and telephone would contribute greatly to the social cohesion of our people. The antagonism of interest between the public and a giant corporation constitutes a dangerous weakness in the structure of society. For sixty-five years there has been a conflict between the Western Union and the public. Investigation after investigation has been made, clouds of witnesses have been called, enormous expense entailed. In Congress after Congress the war has been waged. Capital too, has fought the great monopoly to secure the privilege of sharing in its enormous gains. Labor has added the waste of its own rebellions to all the rest. Two nationwide strikes have cost our people untold wealth and suffering. Now the crying need of the nation today is the organization of the rural communities and the binding of these people by means of complete and easy communication to the city population. To establish a bond of intelligence and understanding is to establish a bond of sympathy and open the way for a fuller co-operation not only commercially but otherwise. This can be adequately done only by public ownership, for by government only can all systems of public communication be unified.

Again, the national government has throughout its history systematically encouraged the inventive genius of our people. On the other hand, the telephone and telegraph monopolies, especially the latter, have systematically suppressed inventions. Telegraphy is pounding along today by hand labor much as Morse designed it seventy years ago, notwithstanding the fact that inventions have been perfected which if adopted would revolutionize the business. It has been said on good authority that telegraphy will never be cheap nor convenient until machinery is used to prepare the messages and hurl them at great speed over the wires. Scores of inventions have been shelved by the Western Union because their adoption would compel the company to relegate some of its equipment to the junk heap and would give the people an opportunity to demand lower rates. Postmaster General Wanamaker said: "I have enumerated perhaps a score of devices already patented for the purpose of cheapening and quickening the telegraph service which find no



FUSSERS



O! aint it awful?
Mable.



use and no profit under the present system. The public cannot have the benefit of this rare class of brains, nor can the inventors find a deserved remuneration for their work. The Western Union Company has no use for devices which cheapen and quicken the telegraph service and warrant a claim for reduction of rates."

The same is true, though to a less degree of the telephone. As yet the telephone is not in the hands of so complete a monopoly as is the telegraph, but as the monopoly more and more succeeds in getting control of the telephone, as it is sure to do, new inventions will be suppressed in this field also. Contrast this with the brilliant record made by the governments of Europe in encouraging inventions. The first successful experiment in wireless telegraphy was made by the government telegraph of England. Even the usual conservative administrations in France contrive to keep on a level with the new inventions while in Germany and Switzerland the governments instead of trying to suppress all new inventions have bureaux of expert scientists constantly at work solving the technical problems which arise and devising new inventions for use in the government systems. This explains in great degree the reason why our telegraph service has been pronounced the worst among civilized nations, and why American travelers exclaim with Prof. Newcomb that the contrast between the German service and our own is painful to the pride of a patriotic American.

Finally, government ownership would be a source of national strength, because it would improve the condition of thousands of our citizens who are engaged in the telegraph and telephone business. The private companies look upon their employees as so many machines, out of which they propose to get the greatest amount of service at the lowest possible cost. Their treatment in some cases has been almost unbelievable. A systematic policy of wage reduction is carried on. Small boys who ought to be in school, are placed in the offices and different departments, to learn the business, and if the position above, in any way becomes vacant, the boy is offered the job at \$5 or \$10 less than his predecessor. In this and other ways the Western Union fills its coffers at the expense of American labor and citizenship.

Government employes however, are always well treated and well paid. Their well being and convenience is ever a matter of concern to the government, which is often called a model employer. No longer would the laborer have to submit to drudgery with little hope of promotion, no longer would he fear reductions in wage or discharge at the caprice of the company, no longer would he be blacklisted by his employer, if he saw fit to leave the service.

It is plain then, that government ownership would contribute to the prosperity and happiness

of thousands of our people and thus redound to the peace and prosperity of our country.

Negative

WAYNE TRAVIS.

The only excuse for putting the telephone and telegraph into the hands of the government is that it might aid communications. Our opponents must prove that government ownership would give more nearly universal service, that it would give quicker service, that it would give more accurate service, and that it would give cheaper service, than does private ownership.

We, the negative, will prove that government ownership could not and would not realize these results, and furthermore that it would not be for the best interest of the public for other reasons, viz: (1) That there would be a greater chance for graft; (2) That the public would thereby lose the taxes which private corporations now pay; (3) That it would constitute a luxury enjoyed by the few and supported by the many; (4) That it is beset by practical difficulties; (5) That it is contrary to the spirit of a free country; (6) That it would unnecessarily disturb the present status of things; (7) and, That its accomplishment involves a moral wrong; (8) Finally, we shall show that government control will cure the evils while retaining the benefits of the present system.

The United States is the only country of any importance in which there is private ownership of telephones and telegraphs, yet they are more universally used here than in any country; 65 per cent of the world's telephones being in the United States. Today there are more telephones in the city of New York than in France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, combined. In the year 1913 there were twenty-two billion telephone conversations. Six billion took place in Europe; fourteen and one-half billion in the United States, and one and one-half billion in the rest of the world. In all France there are fewer telephones than in Chicago alone; in all Russia there are fewer than in Philadelphia; in Austria fewer than in Boston; in Italy fewer than in Los Angeles; and in Spain there are fewer than in Toledo, Ohio.

Private enterprise always has one strong incentive to improve and extend its service, and that incentive is profit. Every progressive manager of a privately owned public utility recognizes that his business is to furnish good service, that while he is manager primarily for the purpose of making the business pay, he also recognizes that the only way to do this is to furnish such service as will satisfy the subscribers and induce



BOYS' GLEE CLUB.

others to patronize his utility.

Our opponents would place the telephone and telegraph business into the hands of a political party. Now there is nothing sentimental in the question of the extension of a service; it is simply good business, and business men see this far more plainly than do politicians. One of the objects of any political party is to keep expenses low in order to insure its return to power. We have to consider, then, on the one hand a private concern, imbued with a desire to extend its facilities in order to secure patronage and thereby make money; while on the other hand we would have a concern controlled by a political party imbued with the desire to keep its expenses at the very lowest figure in order to insure re-election, and therefore refusing to appropriate funds wherewith to extend facilities.

This incentive for gain also aids in the securing of quicker service. The private enterprise always utilizes new devices, wherever it is possible. Compare the United States and Europe. With scarcely an exception the European state that took over the telephone in its infancy has failed to keep pace with the inventions and devices that have raised it in the United States to the present high standard. Those governments find themselves encumbered today with antiquated plants, and apparatus of a kind that we threw into the scrapheap twenty years ago. There are many important cities in Europe at this moment where the obsolete magneto system is still in use, and where the single exchange district, with relatively high rates for distant parts of the city still holds the field. In Germany the average time required to get a connection between Dusseldorf and Berlin, a distance of 250 miles, is an hour and a half. This condition is common throughout Germany today and the Imperial postoffice puts forth little effort to remedy the evil. In France, under government ownership it required three years to get a much needed line between Paris and Valenciennes, a distance of 143 miles. The committee of finance, appointed by the French senate to examine the postal and telegraph budget for 1910, said: "The failure to conduct the postal and telephone and telegraph service of France upon commercial principles is the real cause of the inefficiency and backwardness of the department. The absence of commercial principles is especially emphasized in the preparation of the annual budget and the situation cannot improve unless the administration resolutely breaks away from these antiquated methods." That the United States has superior service is admitted by these other countries. The British postmaster general recently made a visit to the United States for the purpose of inspecting our telephone and telegraph systems and frankly admitted that the United States had a far better system than England. In the year 1913, Germany sent a committee of three to this country for the express purpose of inspecting our systems with the view of modeling their own after ours.

Now is our superiority due to natural advantage? On the contrary we are at a disadvantage. The population of America is not nearly so compact as that of Europe. Consequently American wires must be strung a great deal farther in order to accommodate the same number of people. Is it then, because Americans take to new inventions more quickly and have better mechanics than any other people? Experience disproves this.

Take for instance the motor car. Every country had an equal chance to display its inventive genius, yet France is far ahead of the United States in the grade of automobiles. Again take the aeroplane. Though the first one was made in the United States, still France and Germany are far ahead of us. Therefore since it cannot be that the United States had any natural advantage, and since Americans do not necessarily take to new inventions more quickly than any other people, our superiority must be due to the fact that in the United States the telephone and telegraph were left to private initiative, while in other countries they are hampered by the governments. Not one of the innumerable inventions that have transformed the technical and commercial management and development of the telephone in the last thirty years has emanated from a government department, and governments have been the last to adopt them. On the other hand, private enterprise is anxious to use every device that will improve its service. Take for example the telephone. In 1876 when Bell and Edison got their patents they immediately offered to sell their rights as patentees to the British government. The government refused to buy them. Why? Because the telephone had not been thoroughly tested and they feared it might not be a success and they wouldn't risk anything on it. How did private enterprise receive the telephone? As soon as charters could be obtained companies were immediately formed, and operations began at once. The Pupin coil, a valuable device, which is being used quite extensively in the United States for conserving of lagging telephone current, has proved a great saving in copper wire. In New York City alone six million dollars worth of copper wire has been saved. Do the governments of Europe use this device? Outside of the United States you can't find a single Pupin coil in use. The same thing is true of the printing telegraph, a device by means of which from forty to fifty words can be sent and received per minute. The history of any public utility tells the same story of how all new inventions have been put into use by private concerns from ten to twenty years before the government-owned concerns, forced by public demand, finally adopted them. Will public ownership and operation in the United States prove as enterprising as private initiative, as prompt to discard obsolete methods and apparatus, as quick to adopt new inventions? Nobody, with these examples before him; on the one hand the state telephones in Europe; on the other what has been accomplished in the United States by the Bell system, can for one moment



GIRLS' GLEE CLUB.

believe that it will.

Again, private ownership gives more accurate service than public ownership. A writer on government, Norvin Green, after twelve years of intimate acquaintance with the telegraph business in America and six years in Europe, made the following statement: "The average time of transmission on Western Union lines is shorter than on any system in Europe, and the number of errors made by American operators is much smaller than by European operators. In these respects," says he, "and all others connected with the principal part of the telegraph service, the Western Union has made steady and continuous improvement, while the tendency in Europe is to stagnate or retrograde.

A government office cannot raise and discipline its staff to the same level of efficiency as a commercial corporation. It cannot act with the same freedom as a board of directors. It cannot pursue a business object without deference to politics and politicians and a hundred other influences and considerations from which a corporation is exempt, and all of which militate against the principles of commercial success. The plan of the United States, if it should own and operate the wires would be to make them a part of the postal system. Now, in the postal service promotions are based on seniority of service—and without regard to efficiency, while under private ownership promotions are based on merit. A private concern watches for a young man of good character and offers him a chance to learn the business. He is trained until he is efficient. Then, when some higher and more responsible position is vacant, he gets the position because he is competent and knows his business. In the postal department, a mere academic examination is held. The candidate receiving the highest grade gets the position without any reference whatever to his practical competency. When once employed he cannot be discharged unless he actually violates the rules of his department, though he may be very inefficient. Thus, it can readily be seen why private companies can and do have men far more efficient than can possibly be secured through the civil service.

Finally, government ownership would be detrimental to public welfare. First, if the federal government should own and operate the wires, by making them a part of the postal service, there would be the very best opportunities for graft. "We have not today an efficient civil service," says a writer in the *North American Review*, "in every public enterprise we find employment governed in large measure by political pull or pressure and an excess of employees put into places created for them, regardless of the needs of the service." Another danger from the political side in a wide extension of public ownership under a system of universal suffrage lies in the

enormous political machine which could be easily built up. Even under the present rigorous laws the postoffice continues to exert a great influence in national politics, and if to such a body of voters we should add the vast number of telegraph and telephone employees, the resulting political machine would be irresistible. The late Dr. VonMiguel, Prussian finance minister, said that he felt that the increasing number of employees who could be and were used for political purposes was detrimental to the interests of good government in Germany.

In England Mr. Robert Donald expressed the same views.

Facts, therefore, show that public ownership not only fails to check political corruption but actually increases the power of the politician. Postal clerks and other employees of the R.F.D. are by letters ordered to stand and deliver, as is indicated in the following quotation from a letter sent out by a campaign committee: "The position you hold in the party shows your active interest in its principles and policies and your desire for its success. We therefore confidentially expect aid from you and hope to receive a liberal contribution for the legitimate purpose only of paying the expenses of our organization. We trust your contribution will not be less than \$70." Everywhere campaign committees send their requests for subscriptions to subordinate federal office holders. And these unsigned, printed or typewritten appeals, though they are unlawful and criminal, are understood by government employees to be perfectly definite orders to contribute or suffer the consequences. A second reason why government ownership would be detrimental to the public welfare is apparent when we consider that a transfer of these mammoth properties to the government would immediately cause them to be withdrawn from the assessment rolls, thus entailing an annual loss of millions of dollars in taxes to the still greater one which the government would have to pay out annually for interest on the money invested in the properties, we can readily see that the public should pause before going into the telegraph and telephone business.

Still more serious is the risk that the money spent in purchasing these properties would be practically thrown away. Neither the telephone nor the telegraph is free from being radically changed by inventions and modifications which will result in making obsolete present methods. This is especially true of the telegraph which is at the present time being rapidly supplanted by the telephone and wireless telegraphy. Judging from appearances, therefore, it will be a matter of only a few years until the present systems of telegraphy will be rendered entirely obsolete.

In conclusion, Honorable Judges, we have

proved that public ownership would not give more nearly universal service; that it would not give quicker service; and that it would not give more accurate service than private ownership now gives; and finally, that it would be detrimental to public welfare in that there would be a greater chance for graft under public ownership, and in that it would involve as we have just seen, a double financial loss. We therefore maintain that for these reasons our telegraph and telephone systems ought not to be owned and operated by the government.

Affirmative

EARL HUDSON.

Hon. Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The affirmative has already proved that government ownership and operation of telegraph and telephone lines gives better service, that it is practicable, and that it is a source of national strength. We shall further prove: (1) That ownership and operation would be wise economically; (2) That government ownership would have a wholesome moral effect; and (3) That mere control without ownership is hopeless.

Naturally our people wish the cheapest telephone and telegraph service consistent with efficiency. Now, all governments that own and operate these utilities render efficient service at surprisingly low rates. "Since the government of Great Britain began operating all inland telegraph systems," says Prof. Holbrook, "the business has grown to enormous proportions. The government of that nation took over these systems" says he, "for two reasons: (1), To reduce the exorbitant telegraph tolls of private companies, tolls so high as virtually to be prohibitive for many kinds of business; and (2) to safe-guard the public against any return to former charges." If the federal government should take over the systems of this country and handle them as it does the Postoffice, the indications are that it would save to our people one-half of the vast sum now being wrested from them for such service, an overcharge which is daily increasing the wealth of the money kings. Before the year 1870, in England, four private companies controlled the telegraph lines. The rates charged were very high. The systems were incomplete and the service unsatisfactory. The interests of the public were of minor consideration. Upon the transfer of the properties to the government, however, low rates and satisfactory service followed. From the report of the United States Industrial Commission, we find that the average rate for telegraph service on the continent of Europe under government is only about one cent a word.

Let us now make a few comparisons of telephone rates. In Trondhjem, Norway, a city of

30,000 inhabitants, the private companies were charging \$62 for business and \$38 per annum for residence phones. Three years ago the government took control, making rates of \$16 for business and \$8 for residence phones per annum and in spite of these low rates is earning a fair profit upon the capital invested. Now, if this can be done in a Norwegian city, why not in an American city? Charges for long distance service in the United States are greatly in excess of the charges for similar service in Europe. For example: Philadelphia is 137 miles from Washington. Our charge is \$1.25; in England the rate would be 48 cents; in France, 30 cents. New York is 228 miles from Washington, the charge is \$2.00; in England it would be 72 cents; in Australia, 35 cents. Now, in spite of their low rates the public telephones of Germany, France, Belgium, Austria and New Zealand yield a profit above all operating expenses, maintenance, and depreciation. On the other hand, inferences from the Bell Company's own statements show that two-thirds of that Company's receipts are clear profits.

The explanation is plain. Public enterprise tends to bring rates down to cost of production. Private monopoly does not care to keep the cost of production in view and its master passion is the greed for dividends. It soars aloft and floats its tariff at a height proportioned to the strength of the monopoly, its freedom from restrictions, and the amount of nerve possessed by its managers, all of which are variable quantities and readily account for the widely inconsistent charges at different places for substantially the same service under similar conditions of productive cost.

The evils in private competitive ownership are typically illustrated where two phone companies are in the same city. Companies will not permit inter-connections, hence both companies must be patronized. Now, what motive would such companies have to consolidate, if by this step they would lose half the revenue? It is not necessary that they be actual competitors, so long as the public believes them to be and continues to patronize both. Now this is the logically ideal situation under private competition.

Government ownership would do away entirely with wasteful competition. It would unify the systems of communication, post, telephone and telegraph. Let us see how this has actually worked out in just one instance: Mr. Scudmore of England, was appointed by the postmaster general to investigate the government systems of Europe and see if some means could not be found for decreasing the number of English offices and uniting them under the postal system. He did so and made full reports which showed conclusively that the nationalized systems of Belgium, Switzerland and other countries were superior

in cheapness, quality of service, and facilities. The British government thereupon bought out the telegraph companies and made reductions in rates varying from thirty-three and one-third to fifty per cent. The lines were extended into country districts where the private companies refused to go. They increased the facilities in every way by opening telegraph offices in post-offices and even making the postoffice boxes places where telegrams could be deposited. They secured a great economy by the saving of rents, lights and fuel through the coordination of the telegraph with the postal service, the same officers and employees very largely being able to attend to both services, especially in country districts.

We maintain that no good and sufficient reason can be advanced why these things should not be done in the United States. The plain reason why they are not done is that vested interests, large corporations, desire to bleed the people. We are prevented by express companies, by telegraph and telephone companies from acting for our own welfare. They are too strong for Congress and the recommendations of successive postmasters general are tossed aside with slight courtesy. But, if it were generally known how small the actual cost of operating these utilities and how exorbitant the profits being exacted from them the people would rise up and demand the nationalization of these facilities.

Another great economic evil under private ownership is that the companies defraud the public by watering the stock. This process, so much admired by corporations, renders it impossible to reduce the rates to a just level, the level of a fair remuneration for the labor involved and the capital actually invested. The people must pay interest on a large amount of watered stock as well as on the capital actually invested. For example: The New England Telephone Company is capitalized at more than \$300 a mile, whereas President Holbrook finds that the system could be duplicated for less than \$100 a mile. In the hands of the government the people would not have to pay dividends on watered stock, which, according to Mr. Hubbard amounts to eight cents on a message, or nearly the entire price of the message in several countries of Europe.

Again, government ownership would have a wholesome moral effect. No more boycotting and no more denial of the rights of organization and position. Gambling in telegraph stocks would cease, speculators in grain, meat, minerals and other products of industry would be unable to control the wires for their own uses or to secure precedence over other messages, while good citizens would be encouraged to make a greater use of the wires. Did it never occur to the masses that they too would want to telegraph if they could do it at the cost of writing a letter? The private companies appear to regard the farmer

as a sort of oyster not yet arrived at the state requiring conversation or communication with other living beings. They seem to assume that if a grower of wheat and potatoes should want to know the state of the market at any time, as well as the speculator who buys his produce, or if any distant relative should sicken or die, he would of course prefer the slowest means of communication obtainable; that his nervous system is not calculated to bear rapid communication; and that he regards the telegraph as an unnecessary innovation and would rather have his information by mail. Now the history of the telegraph in Europe shows that as soon as rates come within reach of the masses they are eager to use the wires. In Belgium, for example, the ten-cent rate increased social business 1,000 per cent in a very short time.

Another wholesome moral effect of government ownership would be the removal of a great source of political corruption. For example it has been proved from the official statement of the superintendent that phone subscribers in the city of Boston are compelled to pay some \$18,000 per annum more than they ought to pay for decent service in order that New England telephone and telegraph companies may get ample funds with which to subsidize politicians. The people of Boston are groaning under frightfully extortionate rates, as has been clearly shown, and the powers that be must have their reward in order that the extortion may continue. In New Zealand, in Great Britain and elsewhere where public ownership has been fully and fairly tried nothing has been more prominent than the absence of graft, the increased efficiency of the service and its administration in the interests of all the people. Where public ownership prevails, the politicians, being directly responsible to the voters alone, naturally see to it that the rights of the people are conserved.

So much for government ownership, which of course would mean government control. But the question quite naturally arises, "Why would not government control without ownership cure these evils?" The answer is, that mere control, if it can be properly so called, is a clumsy, costly failure. It is easier for a company to control the government than for the government to control the company. The large trusts usually have enough influence with our legislatures to enable them to have the laws made as they desire. If they fail in this they still manage to evade the law or give half hearted pretense of obedience. If they are hauled before the court they use every means to delay and hinder the proceedings and finally in a majority of cases succeed in escaping through the disagreement of a jury or some technicality. Even when they are beaten in a law suit they gravely pay the fine, wink the other eye, and continue to disregard the law, quite ready to have the litigations all over again

as many times as necessary until their opponents cease opposing through sheer exhaustion. Frank Parsons says: "In control you pay one man to do the work and another to watch him. You don't get rid of the antagonism of interest between the monopoly and the public, you only give the monopoly a new motive to corrupt your officials, and add a few names to the salary list you have to pay."

To sum up, Honorable Judges, the affirmative has proved: (1) that government ownership would give us on the whole a better service; for the reasons that duplications would be avoided, that the whole people would be served, that unjust discrimination would not be tolerated, and that all motives for strikes would be removed; (2) That government ownership is practicable for the reasons that our federal government already operates the largest business concern in the world and that other governments which have made a less signal success of their postal systems have nevertheless been successful in the operation of the telegraph and telephone. (3) That government ownership would be a source of national strength, since it would aid in time of war and promote cohesion in time of peace, since it would encourage inventions, and would improve the condition of employees; (4) Government ownership would be a wise economic measure, for, by uniting the telegraph and telephone with the mail service the cost of all would be lessened, while their combined power to serve the people would be incalculably increased; (5) Government ownership would have a wholesome moral effect on our national life, in that it would discourage gamblers and would close the door to political corruption from this source.

Lastly, we have shown that for many reasons a mere control of these utilities by government without ownership, is a hopeless alternative to government ownership and operation. These contentions established the conclusion is plain that these utilities ought to be owned and operated by the federal government.

Negative

JAY W. SCOVEL.

Hon. Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We, the negative, have already proved that government ownership of telegraph and telephone is not desirable, for the reasons that it does not give as efficient service as is obtained under private ownership, and further that it would be detrimental to public welfare in so far as it would give better opportunity for graft. We will now prove that government ownership is not desirable for the reasons that it could not offer as cheap rates as are enjoyed under the

present system and that it would not be to the best interests of the public for still other reasons than those already advanced.

The claim that government ownership insures cheaper rates is unfounded. For public ownership has actually resulted in rates that are higher than the rates for the same service when the systems were owned and operated by private concerns. In the province of Manitoba, Canada, where the Bell Telephone Company owned and operated a very efficient telephone system the government in answer to popular demand on January 7, 1912, bought the Bell system for 3,000,000, and promised the people a reduction of rates. Did they get it? Yes, in a few towns, but on the whole, no. On the contrary there was an unexpected raising of the rates. Six weeks after the government took charge of the telephone they raised the rates for doctors and nurses from \$40 a year to \$50 a year, while many long distance rates were raised sixteen to twenty per cent. Not only are the people of Manitoba today paying higher rates for no better service than they received under the Bell but the government lost \$150,000 in the operation of the plant during the year 1912. So much for an actual experiment in the new world where conditions are practically parallel to those in the United States.

We admit that the telephone rates in Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Great Britain and Austria, are lower than American rates. But we deny that it is because the government's own and operate the telephone systems in those countries. There are many other causes that must be taken into consideration. One is, that the companies in America have long distances and a less compactly populated country to contend with. In comparing the United States with these countries the difference in the population per square mile must be taken into account. To reach an equal number of people the telephone companies in the United States are compelled to build on an average eleven times as much line as are the governments of the countries named. Then there is another cause. The vast difference between the wages paid in this country and in these European countries. In Austria and Italy the day laborer gets from twenty-five to forty cents a day for doing the same class of work for which Americans receive from a dollar and a half to three dollars a day. Expert mechanics get only fifty to seventy-five cents a day in those countries. In England where the highest wages of Europe are paid telephone and telegraph operators and employees receive only from thirty-five to forty per cent of the wages paid to American employees of the same rank.

Now since government ownership is resulting in higher rates for the same service than were charged by private companies and since there are

other causes which are responsible in places where the rates are lower than those in the United States, it is perfectly plain that government ownership is not the cause of cheaper rates.

Another undesirable feature connected with the government owned telephone and telegraph lies in the fact that in places where the operation of the utilities is a state monopoly they become a luxury enjoyed by the few and supported by the many. That the use of telegraph and telephone is such a luxury we can easily prove. Only one person out of every nine in the United States enjoys the use of the telephone and according to the well known English expert Mr. Herbert Laws Webb, in the whole of Europe it is only one person out of 135. So you can readily see how comparatively few people in the world enjoy this utility. Of course it is a well known fact that very few people use the telegraph to any extent while a larger per cent of the people never use it at all, and the majority of those that use it do so only two or three times in a lifetime. Thus it is clear that the telegraph and telephone are luxuries for a few people only and this statement is true to a greater extent in Europe where these utilities are owned by the governments than in America where they are not. This in itself constitutes an argument against government ownership. But there is a still more damaging inference which can be drawn if we only look a little further. We find this luxury is not self sustaining. There is hardly a single instance where the telegraph and telephone have been owned or operated by the government in which they have been made to pay running expenses. Great Britain has operated the telegraph for years and every year since 1884 receipts have fallen short of operating expenses. Last year Postmaster General Samuels admitted the loss for 1913 was five million dollars. It is an admitted fact that Germany loses money on the telegraph. The government of New Zealand lost in the five years from 1908 to 1912 inclusive, a total of about \$1,500,000. In the Netherlands in 1910 the government lost over \$650,000. The postmaster general of Cape Colony and the Transvaal reported that for 1910 the telephone showed a deficit of \$108,000 for 1911, over \$251,000. The telegraph deficit for 1911, was \$300,000. From the annual report of the Royal Commission of postal service, Sept. 30, 1910, we find that the combined service of the Australian postoffice, telegraph and telephone, had been operated at a loss of \$11,500,000 during the nine years since the Commonwealth was established. Now the postoffice had returned a profit but the telegraph and telephone had lost enough to consume this profit, besides causing this large deficit. Does this look encouraging for government ownership in America? Now who makes up these deficits? The general public, to be sure. And

by what rule of right can we take money from the taxpayer to support a utility from which he derives no benefit? What proof have we that our government can operate these utilities with any better success? We are therefore forced to the conclusion that until these utilities become a practical daily benefit to a majority of our people their operation by the government at the taxpayer's expense is contrary to the first principle of democracy which demands the greatest good to the greatest number. The telegraph and telephone are utilities employed in commerce and those who derive commercial advantage, therefrom should pay for them.

Furthermore the scheme advocated by our opponents is beset by practical difficulties that are at present insurmountable. One forbidding factor in the taking over of the telegraph and telephone is the initial cost. The valuation of the telephone plants of the United States in 1911 was over nine hundred million dollars; the Bell company alone being worth over six hundred million dollars, while the value of the telegraph was over one billion two hundred million dollars, making a total of over two billion dollars for the combined utilities, a sum nearly equal to the national debt at the close of the Civil war. In all probabilities this is about what the government would have to pay. But to be conservative, lest our opponents should think these figures a little extravagant, let us suppose that our government might be able to purchase them for a billion and a half. Now would it be a wise policy for the government to risk a sum practically four times the cost of the Panama canal in the purchase of a utility of the operation of which it knows nothing? Would it not be courting certain failure at the very outset? Certainly no business man or body of business men would consider for a minute such a proposition.

Government ownership sounds well and looks well on paper but as soon as we begin to ask ourselves how we are going to bring it about how ridiculous does it seem. After the government has bought the systems the next serious problem is to get some one to manage them. There are very few men who have been at the head of big private concerns who would be willing to work for the government on a salary. The chances are greatly in favor of government's having to operate the lines with inexperienced managers, and big systems run by inexperienced managers can be neither safe nor satisfactory.

Now looking at the matter sanely, what would be the net result of the whole scheme if it could be actually carried out? Cheaper or better service? We have shown that the evidence is to the contrary. Furthermore we are absolutely certain that it would seriously disturb the present status of things in the business world. If the telegraph and telephone are taken over by the government, the question naturally arises in the

business man's mind, will the railroads be treated likewise? And if so, will electric lines? Gas and electric plants? Where would such a movement logically end?

Now the postoffice has been in the hands of the government since the beginning of our nation, and the fact that it is a partial success is no argument for taking over the telephone and telegraph, after our economic and business structure has been so elaborately built up on the basis of private ownership. Again, because such a movement did not seriously disturb economic conditions in the old countries with their overburdened officialdom and paternalism is no argument that it would not cause grave concern in this country where economic and business freedom has been the rule.

Whatever might be the outcome of special ventures one solemn consideration should ever be held in mind. Government ownership in commercial ventures is contrary to the spirit of a free country. The United States never has gone into any enterprise which rightfully belongs to private initiative and it would be poor policy to undertake it now after these means of communication have been so long and so successfully managed by private concerns. (Even though other countries may have operated these different enterprises with varying success.) There is no nation which has grown more rapidly, been more peaceful and prosperous or had less of social strife than the United States in her century and a quarter of existence. And part of this can easily be attributed to the fact that this government has not meddled with private enterprise nor in any way hampered private initiative. It has never made itself a commercial head. The government of Russia is almost as much an agency of trade as an organ of administration but no one would think of placing Russia at the head of civilized countries.

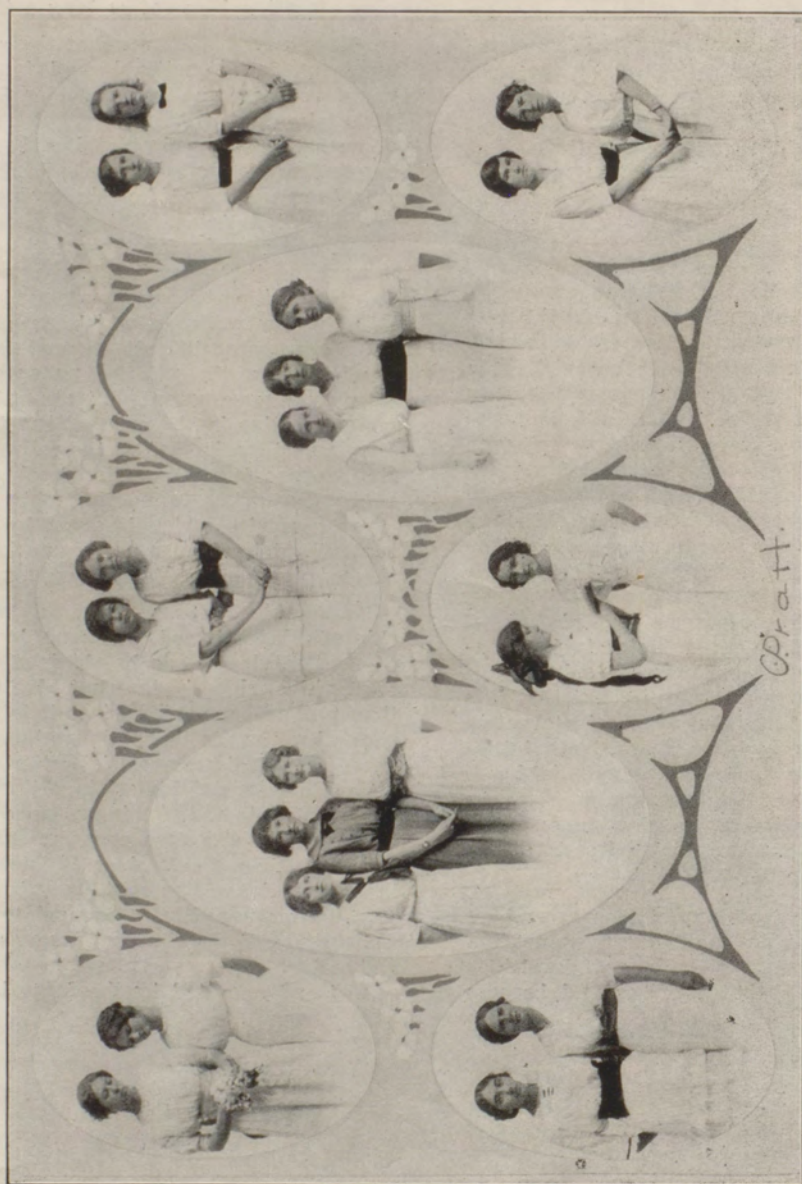
Finally, it is a moral wrong for government to take away the business and the life occupation of any citizen who has at the cost of hardships and capital built up that business and become

adapted to that occupation under the laws and customs of the country. That such a thing has actually been done in the old world under different institutions of law and custom, does not prove that it would be right in America. To admit that it would have been right in an earlier day here does not argue that it would be right now after the lapse of so long a time.

Since we have shown that the scheme of our opponents is impracticable and dangerous, allow us to propose what we consider a better plan. We claim that not government ownership and operation is the desirable plan, but government regulation. We admit that evils do exist in the private operation of the telegraph and telephone of the United States. But government ownership is not the remedy for these evils. Government control, on the other hand, is a method of procedure familiar to our government in the regulation of the railways, which constitute a utility infinitely more difficult to understand and to regulate than the utilities under consideration. Why could government control not be made even more effective in the case of the telegraph and telephone than in that of the railroads, thus setting us free from the evils of private ownership while preserving to us the more efficient and cheaper service which is given by private companies paid for by the users, and lastly avoiding the dangers incidental to government ownership?

Honorable Judges: since government ownership of telegraph and telephone does not give as efficient service as can be obtained under private ownership: since it does not give cheaper rates than private companies: since it tells against the general welfare in that it opens the door to graft, hampers and discourages invention, and involves a double financial loss: since it would disturb the present status of things: since it is contrary to the spirit of a free country, and is beset by practical difficulties: since it is morally wrong in that it interferes with private rights: and since government control is much to be preferred, we, the negative claim that systems of telegraph and telephone communications should not be owned and operated by the federal government.





Dresses made by Girls of Advanced Class in Domestic Art.

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I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for all that has been done to make THE ORIOLE a success. The artistic work of Mr. Pratt, especially the senior photograph plate, is worthy of the highest commendation. Miss Charles and Miss Featherngill deserve much praise for the splendid work done toward making the calendar and society successful. Much credit is due Mr. Mibeck, who worked diligently that "Athletics" might be interesting. Likewise, do Mr. Bovaird and Miss Taylor deserve much praise. Mr. Small and Mr. Schoenfeldt's work as advertising solicitors has shown their "pep" and has brought to them some good experience. Last but not least, comes Mr. Castillo, who deserves the most credit because of his time spent as adviser and critic. Contributions from others have been much appreciated. Especially, the work done by Mr. Crane as stenographer, and Mr. Hiteshew, for the Kodak pictures which he gave us.

We wish to thank the Scott Studio for the splendid work done in the photographic work in this publication. We realize that the success of THE ORIOLE has been due, to a certain extent, to the photographic work. Therefore we take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the care used by the Scott Studio in the way of posing and finishing of the pictures, and their interest in THE ORIOLE, and their desire to make it a success. EDITOR IN CHIEF.

"ROMANCE."

A Potter, a Taylor and a Miller once

lived in a Cave in a Wood near the Hudson. One day as each of these thrifty workmen was joyfully plying his trade, a Bear came along. The company of toilers did not observe the Bear at first, but presently the beast began to disturb them with a series of hideous Bellows. "O, what shall we do," each cried; for the Bellows of the Bear struck terror into their hearts. The occupants of the Cave knew from their knowledge of Zoology that a Bear is a very stubborn creature. They grew more and more despondent, yet devising plans by means of which they could Turn (turn her) away. The Potter was burning some fine earthenware and he suggested that they throw the Bear into the fire and Baker. The Taylor said: I have it. Let the Miller coax her into the Cave and we can then Locke her in, and go for help. "No! No! No!" said the wise Potter. "We would Lockmiller, too." Miller next suggested that they Marshal the Bear down the Hudson where the Mills were situated. But for all of these things, the captives realized that they were too Small. And all hope of escape banished. They became weary and forlorn. Each was thinking of that dreadful fate which was destined to be his. Meanwhile, they were looking and longing for help. At last it came, a huge Crane flew over and by chance dropped a Towell over the head of the Bear. The prisoners taking advantage of the bewildered monster, fled through the Wood, down the Hudson and finally arrived at the Mills in safety.

ASSIGNMENTS.

1. English class may now go to Dickens.
2. Chemistry class, take arsenic tomorrow.
3. History class finish "The French Revolution."
4. The members of the bookkeeping class, transfer to the ledger.
5. The beginning bookkeeping take all bills receivable.
6. German students proceed in "Father Land."
7. Senior English People take up Shakespeare.
8. Algebra class, continue multiplying.
9. Caesar pupils, go over the bridge that Caesar built.
10. Geometry students continue in straight lines.
11. Botany students study Styles tomorrow.
12. Agriculture class take Tuberculosis tomorrow.
13. History people take the Diet of Worms.
14. Physical Geography pupils take to Tall Timber areas.

MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSE.

Lives of Seniors all remind us,
We can strive to do our best,
And departing, leave behind us
Note-books that will help the rest.

If a body see a body
Thinking in a Quiz;
If a body help a body
Is it the teacher's bis?

Little drops of acid,
Little bits of zinc,
When they get to mixin',
Make an awful——odor.

Should books and note-books be forgot
And never brought to mind.
'Till some poor Senior fails to pass
At examination time?

Rocka-bye Senior, up on the tree top
As long as you study the crade will rock
But if you stop digging the cradle will fall,
Down will come Senior, diploma and all.

A LIVING DEATH.

Our janitor—we pity him—
As all good people must.
For every day the poor good man
Again returns to dust.

QUOTATIONS.

A problem in the head is worth a dozen
in the book.

He who flirts and runs away, will live
to flirt another day.

A Miss is as good as her smile.

Whatever a man seweth that shall he
also rip.

Where there's a will there's a lawsuit.

Man proposes; woman disposes.

Lies have no legs—therefore we will
have to stand for them.

It is the first straw hat that shows which
way the wind blows.

Don't crawl. Worms often get stepped
on.

You can push a pen but a pencil must be
lead.

Sink or swim; good grades on finals;
pass or flunk.

Where there's money there's a girl.

A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the Annual men.

What you would not that one to you do
Do you that no other to.

Landlords seldom "dun" others as they
would be dunned by them.

Freshman's Quotation: I am a man
more sinned against than sinning.

Freshman: Irresponsible,
Sophomore: Irrepressible,
Junior: Irresistible,
Senior: Irreproachable.



TO OUR TEACHERS.

You seem to know most everything,
But this one truth I would impart,
There is one problem you can't solve,
The puzzling problem of the heart.

FOR BOYS ONLY.

(Read backwards.) Didn't you if girl
a be wouldn't you, this read would you
knew We.

Frank Hurtz is a busy man,
His jaws keep going some,
For when he doesn't chew the rag,
He works on spearmint gum.

BY THEIR WORDS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.

"The last bell has rung."

"Let's see if we can't march out of chapel
this morning. Keep step now: left, right,
left, right."

"It's the same old story, the boys won
and the girls ———."

"Don't be a kid all your life; do some-
thing! Do something!"

"Let's have it quiet. I'm getting tired
rapping on the desk."

"We shall sing No. 75 this morning."

RECIPES—RECIPES.

IDEAL BRAIN COMPOSITION.

Two parts of sensitive mind of Ora Prather.
One part of Clifton Pratt's wit.
Beat thoroughly.
Stir in the mixing spirit of Helen Turpin.
Add the talking habit of Ruth Bettes.
Two parts of good judgment of Sylvia Ness.
One part of Julia McQuiston's studiousness.
Let come to a boil, pour into a mould and
let cool.

A PRETTY FACE.

Two mirrors—Blanche Osborn.
Add one can of Ivetta Hursts' powder.
Stir in one box of Elsie Walsh's paint.
One of Lenora Toles pencils for eyebrows.

RECIPE FOR FLUNKS.

(Submitted by Elon Robley; results guar-
anteed if directions are carefully followed.)

Take a string of bluffs, stir in one lot of
thin excuses; add a few stalls, according
to taste; sift in an abundance of enthusiasm
caught on numerous evening strolls; then
stuff with one night's cramming and serve
hot at the end of the term.

INSEPARABLE.

Pete Small and his freckles.
Lydia Tomlinson and her dignity.
Annual staff and work.
Leora Charles and her powder rag.
Wilbur Potter and his book.
Harry Rutter and nonsense.
Uncle Dick and his jokes.

F—ierce lessons
L—ate hours
U—expected company
N—ot prepared
K—icked out.

Kerby: What is a universal rule in busi-
ness.

Spaulding: Spend and the world spends
with you, strive to borrow and you seek a
loan (alone).

Boyce, tell the class what you know about
the Mongolian race.

"I wasn't there, I went to the ball game,"
answered Boyce.

Ethel H. had a little rat,
She put it in her hair,
And everywhere that Ethel went
It peeked out here and there.

Bernard Slattery: Gee, our faculty is
the most ignorant bunch I've ever struck."

Malcolm Clouke: Why?

Bernard Slattery: Because they are al-
ways asking questions.

SENIOR STATISTICS.

Most popular Jake Mibeck
 Best fellow Hal Marshall
 Handsomest Davis Bovaird
 Thinks he is Clinton Inglefield
 Most reserved Ralph Howard
 Best Natured... "Dutch" Schoenfeldt
 Best student Wilbur Potter
 Thinks he is William Castillo
 Best athlete Elon Robley
 Most promising..... Clemmer Wood
 Ladies man Pete Small
 Thinks he is Carl Baker
 Wittiest Ora Prather
 Thinks he is Clifton Pratt

SENIOR GIRLS' STATISTICS.

Most popular Leora Charles
 Thinks she is Ruby Wilson
 Prettiest Lydia Tomlinson
 Who tries to be Elsie Walsh
 Shrewdest Catherine Cave
 Best natured Ruth Taylor
 Most modest Mary Ramsey
 Wittiest Ruth Bettes
 Best cook Elva Hughes
 Most married Sylvia Ness
 Most marriageable... Jessie O'Connell
 Best hot-air merchant,

..... Mable Featherngill
 Neatest Twila Porterfield
 Best talker Ida Mills
 Most ambitious Julia McQuiston
 Largest Ethel Henderson
 Most pensive Hallie Hamilton
 Best student Mildred Navarre
 Swiftest on the typewriter,

..... Jennie Hessert
 Most studious Rosalie Taggart
 Quietest Hazel Parker
 Best speaker Roberta Taggart

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF LABORATORY.

1. Thou shalt make in thy note book no graven image or any likeness to the experiment written up by thy fellow worker.
2. Thou shalt obey thy instructor with all thy mind, and with all thy soul.
3. Thou shalt not swipe thy neighbor's apparatus.
4. Thou shalt not work outside the laboratory period.
5. Thou shalt perform no personal experiments—follow thy manual.
6. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's note book.
7. Thou shalt not take it for granted that thy neighbor's results are correct.
8. Thou shalt clean up thy table after each experiment.
9. Thou shalt swipe no more mercury than thou canst pay for.
10. Thou shalt pay thy own doctor bills resulting from accidents in the laboratory.

Mr. Nininger: Could you get a shock by holding the receiver of a telephone?

Vernon L.: It depends on who is talking at the other end.

"Oh, I know a few things" said a haughty Senior.

Freshie: Well, you've got nothing on me, I know as few things as anybody.

Confidante

(All questions on etiquette addressed to this department will receive the most careful attention.)

PRATHER: Mennen's talcum is highly recommended and will not injure the most sensitive skin.

KARL (Kap): Yes, it is all right to secure a photograph of a young lady you never met, providing you have a friend that will recommend you.

PROF. NININGER: Yes, it is very unwise for you to permit pupils supposed to be reciting in Botany, to pass the dictionary around. Tell them to look the words up before coming to class.

ELVA H.: You are really not entitled to the company of more than two men when coming from dinner. If a third one is thrust upon you, look around for some one not so fortunate and share up with her.

ORLOE S. (Pete): Really, I don't think red such an awful color for hair. Yes, the new fangled dances are all right if you want to develop into an acrobat. For my part I never see a cripple but what I think of the new steps.

ELON R.: "To be glad of life because it gives you a chance to look at the stars," is all right, but it doesn't pass you in mathematics.

ETTA POMEROY: Yes, let Bill finish his course this year, if he'll promise to come back and take post graduate work next year.

LAURA SWIFT: It has been proved that a bag of wind cannot stand alone.

IRENE MAY: It would be better for you to learn to make your eyes behave.

GEORGE BROWN: It is all right to put grease on your pompadour providing you can afford to buy it.

EDITH BANKS: Indeed, it is really necessary when auto riding to sit between your father and a young man whose heart misses beats when he considers the dignified bearing of the head of the family.

EDNA KELLY: Yes, it is the correct thing for you to ask a young man to quit playing basket ball, if you feel that it takes too much of his time from more important things.

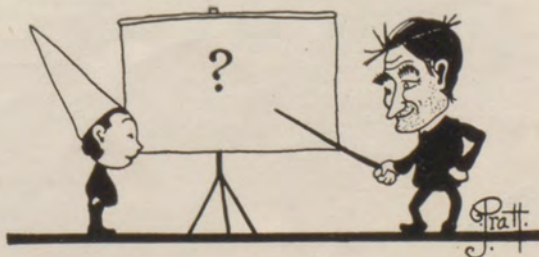
JAKE: It is generally considered proper to sit by your lady friend in the study hall, even if the professor does object.

LYDIA: True, it is rather inconvenient at times being so short, but consider the popularity of little women among the sterner sex.

CLEMMER: Yes, it is proper to accompany a young lady several years your junior, providing you have her parents consent.

HAL: I think you are correct. He who reads his friend's Annual instead of buying one for himself, comes from the deep, blue sea where we get the rest of our sponges.

—L. C. & M. F.



ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

*The following is a list of those who Advertise in the ANNUAL,
PLEASE PATRONIZE THEM.*

The Hub Clothing Co.	Halsey Bros. Dry Goods Co.
Independence Biscuit Co.	Wills & Son, Confectionery.
Carey Commission Co.	M. L. Truby, Jeweler.
New York Candy Kitchen.	R. F. Huddy, Furniture.
F. E. Stoops, Barber.	E. J. Schoenfeldt, Blacksmith.
Bovaird Supply Co.	Baden Mercantile Co.
F. B. Whitney, D. D. S.	A. S. Case, Books and Stationery.
Pearl Jenkins, Millinery.	J. O. Yeager, Book Store.
Stewart & Parker, Grocery.	Wright Store, Dry Goods.
Walters Feed Store.	The First National Bank.
The Commercial National Bank.	The Citizens National Bank.
The Independence State Bank.	The Ottman Tailoring Co.
Uhrich Planing Mill Co.	Ulmer Furniture Co.
M. J. Paul Grocery Co.	Dr. E. H. Danforth.
T. O'Connell, Exchange Mill.	Scott Bros., Grocery.
Potter's Variety Store.	Home Drug Co.
Smith, the "Buggy Man."	Hotel Booth Pantitorium.
A. Gottlieb, Clothing.	Central Hardware Co.
Johnson & Goodell, Meat Market.	Western Tailoring Co.
Enterprise Cleaning Co.	Barber Grocery Co.
I. G. Fowler, Drugs.	G. W. Stafford, Grocery.
Style Shop, Millinery.	Corner Pharmacy, Drugs.
Enterprise Decorating Co.	Union Implem't & Hardware Co.
Stevens Bros., Drugs.	Scotch Woolen Mills.
Bennett's Millinery.	Vogue Hat Shop.
J. A. Johnson, Jewelry.	B. E. Harlow, Dry Goods.
Hebrank Drug Co.	Sims Millinery.
Ideal Supply Co.	S. H. Kress & Co.
The Haas Clothing Co.	Coca Cola Bottling Co.
Kincaid & Co., Groceries.	Sunflower Pharmacy, Drugs.
Adams Shoe Shining Parlor.	
L. V. Burfield, candidate for Sheriff.	



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Light Lunch, Ice Cream, Ices,
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and Candies

Headquarters for High School
Students



Opposite Union Traction Co.
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SOPHOMORES
JUNIORS
SENIORS
ALUMNI

“Billy” Shines Them All

107 West Myrtle Street

Pumphrey's Shining Parlor

SHINES 5c EVERY DAY



The
Best Flour
for
Old Bakers



or **Young Housewives**
is
Red Star Flour, Always

The Free Sewing Machine
AND
The Ideal Fireless Cook Stove
Are Our Specialties
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*is the place for you to buy your candies. They
are home made, pure and wholesome
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Automobiles and Buggies Painted and Trimmed

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Step in and See Him

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Independence, Kansas

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BOOKS and STATIONERY

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SOME OF OUR SPECIALTIES

Hurd's Fine Writing Papers, Crane's Linen Lawn Stationery, School Supplies of all Kinds
Initial Correspondence Stationery, Berkshire Typewriting Papers, Greeting Cards, Folders
Conklin's Self Filling Fountain Pen, Graduation Books and Remembrances, Blank Books, all sizes
Schmeltzer Base Ball, Tennis and Golf Goods, Loose Leaf Books, all sizes, Books to Read.

Mr. Nees: Miss Edwards, give the meaning of "Cornucopia". (Meaning the horn of plenty).

Miss Edwards: It means—it means an abundance of corn.

Wood: If I rub a piece of amber on my coat, how is it charged, and how long will it remain charged.

Pratt: It is charged at Haas Clothing Co., and it remain charged as long as your credit is good.

Smiles may come and smiles may go,
But freckles stay forever.

Lawrence O.: Clinton, have a cigar on me. These are dandies, two for a quarter.

Clinton I.: Sure thank you. (After having smoked awhile). Gee, I wish you had given me the 20c one instead of the 5c one.

*Miss
Pearl Jenkins
Fine Millinery*



Independence, Kansas

YEAGER'S BOOK STORE

(SUCCESSOR TO J. H. SPRATT)

219 NORTH PENN. AVENUE

Books, Stationery, School Supplies, Sporting Goods,
Novelties, Office Equipment, Supplies, and News

We fully appreciate the patronage of the students, and thank you for a continuance of your trade

Your Best Grocery and Market

STEWART & PARKER

We Buy Kansas City Meats Exclusively

Phone 116

120 West Myrtle



"We Handle Only Dependable Merchandise"

Below is Listed a Few of the Many Lines

*Printzess Coats and Suits
La Porte Dress Goods
Munsing Underwear*

*"Onyx Hosiery
W B Corsets
La Vida Corsets
Modart Corsets
Perrin Gloves
Royal Waists*

Good Merchandise Brings Customers Back

Declension of the personal pronoun
"she" according to Miss Ingleman:

Nom. her.

Poss. she.

Obj. she.

Ruth Taylor cannot stick a pencil
in her hair because the rats would
ruin it.

LOOK FOR THE WORLD TO COME TO AN
END WHEN.

Jake Mibeck arrives on time for a
first-hour class.

Madeline Slattery cuts out slang.

Nobody talks in the Library.

Harry Rutter swears off chewing
gum.

Henry Darby gets a girl.

Herbert Locke smiles.

Pete Small: Life is just one case
after another.

H. B. WALTERS

Dealer and Jobber in

FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY and FEED
of all Kinds

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All Measurements Retained

Newest Styles, Best Workmanship

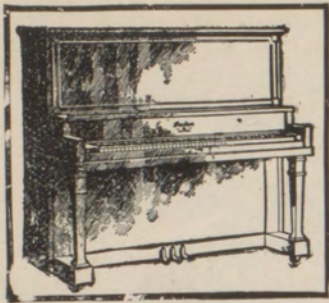
Foreign and Domestic Goods. Work Guaranteed

To the Manual Training Students :

Your part of the school is becoming very important, and, we as manufacturers, employing men and apprentices in an honorable and well paid trade, say to you that we firmly believe your manual training work will prove equally valuable, with your other school work. We hope to see the day when the graduate of a high school like yours, will not feel that he is lowering himself to take up a trade, instead of going to join the overcrowded "professions", so called.

Therefore, we wish to encourage the wood working part of the manual training work here, and to that end, offer our facilities and lumber stock to the boys on all their work, or for any furniture they may wish to make, and will be glad to help them with any suggestion or advise.

The Uhrich Planing Mill Co.



A Piano

is the best entertainer when company comes, and with the easy terms on which they may be bought, there is no good reason why any home should be without one.

OUR SPECIALS, \$198, \$245, \$295

A visit here will show you how reasonable our prices are, and under no circumstances will you be urged to buy.

The Ulmer Furniture Co.

Established 1870

Hiteshew: Have you read "Freckles?"

Theta Hays: No, mine are brown.

Teacher: Give me a sentence with debate in it.

Freshman: When I go fishing I spit on de-bait for good luck.

(Pete to Will Wahl): Say Bill, can you understand German?

Bill: Sure, if it is spoke in English.

If a saw-horse saw what a sea-horse sees, would a see-saw see what a wood-saw saw?

Dutch: Miss Paterson, I have written a poem on "My Father's Blacksmith Shop," and I would like to deliver it instead of my Oration."

Miss Paterson: "Very well, I'll stop and read it some time when I am passing."

M. J. PAUL GROCER CO.

Fancy and Staple Groceries

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

108 West Main

Phone 889

Dr. E. H. Danforth Dentist

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Telephone 464-A

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*Quality Right and
Prices Right*

We Want Your Next Grocery Order

If you want your money's worth of
goods, try us

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HOME DRUG CO.

The Home of Nyal Remedies

Soda Service

After School See Smith for a

NEW BUGGY

C. SMITH

"THE BUGGYMAN"

GEOMETRY.

You love a girl, therefore the girl
loves you.

Given: You, girl, everybody.

To Prove: That the girl loves you.

Proof: You love the girl. (Hyp.)
Hence you are a lover. (Def.) The
girl loves you. (Everyone loves a
lover.)

A Good Workman Does
Not Praise His Own Work

So Give Us a Trial

Hotel Booth
Pantatorium

LEE CAMPBELL, Prop.

Get Your

Spring and
Summer Suit

and FURNISHINGS at

A. GOTTLIEB'S

Freshman: Mr. Nees, how many
base ball teams has the Epworth
League?

.....

Miss Paterson: Mr. Johnson, name
two of Milton's writings.

Kap: Just after he got married
he wrote "Paradise Lost." Later, he
was divorced and wrote "Paradise Re-
gained."

.....

Mr. Nininger: (As the Seniors came
rushing into the Botany Room). Usu-
ally after a storm everything becomes
quiet. We'll wait a few minutes for
a calm.

.....

Mr. Nininger: Miss Tomlinson, you
may give the different kinds of oblong
leaves.

Lydia: Epileptical and rhombis.

Place Your Order With

JOHNSON
&
GOODELL
FOR MEATS

Prompt Delivery

PHONE 173

Central Hardware
Company

106 North Penn.

Phone 171

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HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS
OILS, SPORTING GOODS

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PHONE 90

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Cleaning, Pressing
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For Ladies and Gentlemen

Suits Made to Order

Work Called For and Delivered

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"Fall in line with all the rest,
And have 'em cleaned and have
'em pressed"

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L. T. BARNARD, Proprietor

Suits to Order \$15 to \$45

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Good Service and Quality

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and Market*

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Give Us

An Opportunity

to convince you that our wares
and service are as good as the
best.

PHONE 485

Barber Grocer Co.

Successor to J. W. Fitz

110 EAST MAIN STREET

Uncle Dick: What are the children
of the Czar called?

Freshie: Czardines.

Vashti: What a pity, all good look-
ing boys are conceited.

Clifton: O, no; I am not.

(As Jay S. entered the room and
asked for some chalk).

Miss Paterson: Oh, yes; you debat-
ers can have anything you want.

Elsie Walsh: I wish one of them
wanted me.

Velveton Liquid Face Powder

Velveton Stays Where You Put It.

The Only Kind that Stays on the Face] an
Entire Afternoon and Evening, no Mat-
ter how Warm the Weather.

It is Elegantly Perfumed.

Fowler's Drug Store

Phone 114

We Deliver

Style Shop

Attractive Styles in



Fisk, Elzee

and

Imported
Models

Individuality in Hats

Senior: I want to get some birdseed.

Freshman: (Working in a store during vacation). Don't try to work one, smarty! Birds grow from eggs, not seeds.

In putting out the Annual,
It's really very queer—
You make two classes of folks mad,
Now this is on the square.
Tell it? I guess I will.
Although you know I shouldn't.
The first: Who got their names in it;
The others: Those who didn't.



Our Fountain Beverages

are more delicious than ever this season.
Come in and try your favorite drink as
we serve it.

Corner Pharmacy

The Quality Store

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L. V. Burfield

Candidate for Nomination

SHERIFF

Subject to the decision of the voters
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Individuality in Hats

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Freshman: (Working in a store during vacation). Don't try to work one, smarty! Birds grow from eggs, not seeds.

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