

# MIDDLE WEST UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

They Combine the Training of the Scholar with a Capacity for Business.



WRITER of a recent article calls to consideration the fact that within the last three years nearly 30 American colleges and universities have been called upon to find the right man for the head of these several institutions. When one calls to mind that the American college president of to-day must "combine the training of the scholar with the capacity of the man of business," one does not wonder that the position is a difficult one to fill acceptably. In this article we shall consider some of the presidents of a few large institutions in the middle west, glance at the men who at their individual centers of learning exercise the "one-man power" over a great body of students and a large faculty corps. It may be of some interest to know what educational opportunities these men have enjoyed, at what age they assumed the duties of their present positions, and something of the influences that helped shape their careers.

In speaking of "western colleges" an easterner would probably think immediately of the University of Chicago, though to a dweller in the middle west "western" probably would refer to Leland Stanford or the University of California. The University of Chicago is still an infant in point of years, but great in size and of lusty strength. Much of her present importance she owes to her indefatigable president, Dr. William Rainey Harper, sometimes referred to as the "educational promoter." Dr. Harper is himself a westerner, was born July 26, 1856, at New Concord, O. Dr. Harper is of Irish stock, his great-grandfather, Richard Harper, who came to this country in 1795, having been a native of Ireland. At the age of 14, William Rainey Harper was graduated from Muskingum



WILLIAM R. HARPER, President University of Chicago.

college, situated in his native town, and in that small Ohio college, and at that early age he began the study of the Hebrew language, in which study he later was to become so distinguished. He entered upon graduate work at Yale when only 17 years of age, and at 19 received from that university the high degree of Ph. D. Now he was ready to enter upon his work as an educator.

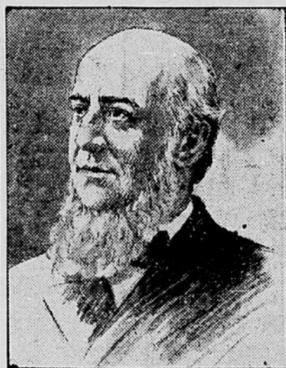
We find him while still in his teens the principal of Masonic college, at Macon, Tenn. At the end of a year there, he accepts the position of tutor in the preparatory department at Dennison university at Granville, O., remaining in the Granville institution three years. Next, Dr. Harper labored in the Baptist Union theological seminary, at Morgan Park, Ill., occupying the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis. His fame as a Hebrew scholar spread; he began to teach Hebrew by correspondence, and also organized the American Institute of Hebrew. Then we find Dr. Harper associated with the Chautauqua movement and serving as principal of the system. He received a call to Yale, and there filled the position of professor of Biblical literature, and later, in the divinity school, served as instructor in Semitic languages. In 1891, he sailed for Europe, to spend a year in travel and study, before assuming the responsibility of head of the new University of Chicago.

At the age of 34, Dr. Harper became head of this new seat of learning, an institution that to-day, after the passage of only 12 years, has prestige as well as bigness to commend it. However, one cannot avoid the habit of mentioning figures when referring to the University of Chicago, so we will allude to the 4,364 students enrolled the school year just come to a close, and to the \$21,000,000 that up to the moment represents the sum bestowed on this sturdy infant university.

The University of Michigan has had at its helm for 22 years the noted educator, Dr. James Burrill Angell. Dr. Angell was originally an eastern man, was born and brought up in Rhode Island. He was graduated at the head of his class from Brown university in 1849, and after graduation and some time spent abroad in travel, accepted the chair of modern languages at Brown, remaining there six years. During this period he took much interest in public affairs, and ever since has been more or less prominent in public life. While in residence in Providence, he had editorial charge of the

Providence Journal, gaining experience in this work which served him well later on, when called upon to take active part in questions requiring considerable knowledge of the affairs of other nations. Upon leaving Brown university, Dr. Angell became president of Vermont university, at the expiration of five years of service there being elected president of the University of Michigan.

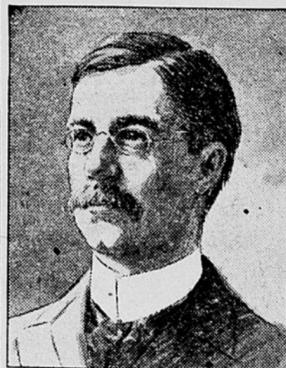
He was then 42 years of age. "The development of the university since the



JAMES B. ANGELL, President University of Michigan.

inauguration of President Angell, the increase in the number of its students, its widespread influence and its growing reputation are the best proofs of the marked success of his administration. It is due to his remarkable ability that the University of Michigan not only ranks among the first institutions of learning in the United States, but serves as a model for all state-endowed colleges. As participant in public services, Dr. Angell has served as United States minister plenipotentiary to China, was one of the three commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with China; aided in the negotiations in regard to the fisheries problem; and served as United States minister to Turkey.

We have taken our glance at the presidents of two great schools of the middle west, and now shall have time for a hasty view of only one more institution. Having taken a look at the head of the intensely modern University of Chicago and at the president of one of the best of the state universities, shall we turn to Oberlin, quite another type? Henry Churchill King, the new president at Oberlin, has long been a power in matters educational and religious, and it is considered eminently fitting he should have been chosen executive of Oberlin. After graduation at the seminary of the institution of which he is now president, Mr. King studied at Harvard university and then for awhile in Berlin. For years he has been a teacher in theology, a teacher that has reached people of widely differing types; we may mention that his labors as lecturer have been in demand both at Harvard and at the Moody evangelical school at Northfield.



HENRY CHURCHILL KING, President of Oberlin College.

The president of one of our western universities reports that there are always more college presidencies vacant than there are men competent to fill them. Then it would seem here is a field for the aspiring young professor, a field by no means overworked.

But he should be fully cognizant of the requirements—"a higher order of administrative ability, together with the practical grasp of a mind well trained in business methods." He must be equal to the "educational function and the ceremonious duties of his office. He must be something of an orator. He must travel from place to place at any and every season of the year, to address learned societies or gatherings of alumni in different cities; he must be the guest of sister universities—he is expected, in short, to be at everybody's beck and call, while at the same time he is supposed to familiarize himself with each detail of the daily life of his own institution. He must know and judge the men who carry on its work; he must remove their difficulties, soothing the irascible and satisfying the unreasonable, and carrying on the whole thing with tact, and yet with conscientious fidelity to duty."

KATHERINE POPE

## FOR PARTY CAPITAL.

Democrats Trying to Build Upon the Rascalities in the Post Office Department.

The Louisville Courier-Journal prints from its Washington correspondent an exaggerated and sensational account of the rascalities in the post office department, with the concluding statement: "All of this reckless and criminal waste and squandering of the people's money, all of this rank fraud, jobbery, robbery and corruption has been going on here ever since the republicans came into power. One-tenth has not been found out, and never will be until a change of administration occurs." It is to be expected, of course, that the democratic party will try to make capital out of the recent disclosures. That is politics, and the republican party would do the same. But really it is not logical nor reasonable, says the Indianapolis Journal. There are dishonest men in all parties, and some of them get into office. There has not been an administration of the government which did not have more or less disclosures of official dishonesty. The standard of honesty in the government service cannot be expected to be much higher than that which prevails in banking and business circles, where embezzlements, breaches of trust and peculations occur every day. The most that can be expected of any party is to thoroughly investigate charges of dishonesty and let no guilty man escape. That that is the spirit of the present investigation all must admit.

The statement that fraud, jobbery and corruption have been going on ever since the republicans came into power, and that the extent of it never will be known until a change of administration occurs, is for political effect. For many years before Mr. Cleveland's first election the democratic rallying cry was "Turn the rascals out" and "Open the books." The party leaders pretended to believe, and succeeded in making many people believe, that the whole government was honeycombed with corruption, and that there could be no improvement without a change of administration. Well, the change came, the books were opened, and they found nothing wrong. Instead of finding every department of the government honeycombed with corruption they found them all in excellent condition and without a sign of corruption or wrongdoing. The Cleveland administration came in with large promises of startling disclosures and sweeping reforms. They found nothing to disclose and nothing to reform. There were as many arrests of dishonest postmasters, postal clerks and railway mail clerks during every year of the Cleveland administration as there had been in any previous year, and the standard of public service was not improved or elevated in any respect. Neither was it during Mr. Cleveland's second administration. The charge that the whole government is honeycombed with corruption is as false now as it was during former campaigns when the demand was "Turn the rascals out" and "Open the books." That there has been some rascality in the post office department is undoubtedly true, but the postmaster general is making a thorough investigation, and, under the order of President Roosevelt, he will "probe the matter to the bottom." The republican party can do its own house cleaning, and after this administration gets through with the post office department there will be nothing for democrats to investigate.

## THE WEST AND ROOSEVELT

Enthusiasm for the President is Widespread and He is the Likely Candidate.

A dispatch from Washington contains a statement from a man who has just returned from a tour of the west concerning the presidential sentiment in that part of the country. He says that the enthusiasm for Mr. Roosevelt is well-nigh unanimous, and, in fact nobody else is talked about, reports the Cleveland Leader.

Of course there is nothing new in this. Judging by present conditions, there is little possibility of anybody else being mentioned as the republican candidate next year. But it will be disheartening news for the Bryanite wing of the democratic party. If there were any chance for the nomination of a candidate favored by the Nebraskan at the democratic convention next year, that chance must be based upon the hope of democratic victory in the western states. But if President Roosevelt is likely to sweep that section of the country, it follows that, in the interest of good politics, an eastern democrat, who has the approval and indorsement of the reorganizers of the democratic party, will be chosen as the candidate to oppose Mr. Roosevelt.

The only hope of the democrats next year will lie in the solid south and the few eastern states which used to support democratic candidates for the presidency. Harmony between the two factions is impossible, and to the stronger and more hopeful faction will be given the control of the national convention. This, of course, will eliminate Mr. Bryan from the problem, and leave his followers without a leader.

Mr. Bryan says that defeat would be better than victory with Cleveland. Probably it would not be unjust to the editor of the Commoner to say that he believes that defeat with anybody but Bryan would be better than victory, and that victory or defeat with Bryan would be glory enough for the democratic party. To republicans this is of passing interest as summer comedy, but to the democratic party it is high tragedy.—Troy Times.

## RECEIPIVE MR. (CLEVELAND.

The Incense of His Idolators is Grateful to Him and He Does Not Refuse.

Some of the democratic politicians are angry at Cleveland for his break in denying the truth of the Galveston News interview. The News man represented the ex-president as saying that he had never had the thought, since he left Washington six years ago, of reentering public life. Cleveland declared that "the substance of the interview as published is in some respects grossly inaccurate." But he refused to be specific, and the public is left in the dark as to his exact attitude toward the candidacy.

Of course, nobody has offered the candidacy to Mr. Cleveland, and therefore he cannot decline it. He could, however, in half a dozen words, stop all this talk which couples his name with the nomination, but he refuses to say those words. Probably he, like most of his countrymen, is vain, and likes to keep his neighbors guessing as to his position. It is only recently that the ex-president has been rehabilitated. For a year or two after he left the white house, in 1897, he was, with a large majority of his party, about the most thoroughly discredited of all the executives whom the country has had. A powerful minority of his party, in fact, is still against him. Nevertheless, this incense which is being burned to him by the idolators is grateful to him, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The position of the republicans toward the Cleveland candidacy may be set forth in a few words. Nothing would gratify them more than to see Mr. Cleveland put up for the presidency in 1904. With him as the leader of the opposition, the republicans would be able to get as long a lead as they had in 1900, and perhaps a longer one. Cleveland could carry no state of the middle west or west. He would be beaten in all of the border states which have at any time recently been carried for the republicans. His friends claim that he could carry New York. They are probably mistaken. New York remembers the panic which entered with him the last time he was elected, and that state does not want to have the experience repeated at so early a day. Cleveland's candidacy would be a good thing for the republicans, and they will naturally do all they can to delude the democrats into taking him up. For selfish reasons, the republicans are anxious to roll up as large a majority in the electoral college of 1904 as they can get.

## WILL SET IOWA RIGHT.

False Position Republicans of That State Were Placed In Will Be Remedied.

It is now certain that the "Iowa idea," out of which the democrats hoped to make much capital for the next presidential campaign, is a thing of the past. It has been demonstrated that the plank advocating the removal of all import duties "that may afford shelter to monopoly," which the last Iowa republican state convention inserted in its platform, did not have the approval of the majority of the party in the state, for the reason that it is well understood by most republicans who have studied conditions that tariff tinkering would not abolish or even mitigate any evils that may have grown out of the formation of the large industrial combinations, says the Albany Journal.

It is virtually settled that the next platform that will be adopted by the republican convention of Iowa will contain no plank hostile to the protective system. To Senator Allison, Iowa's senior representative in the upper house of the United States legislature, has been assigned the task of writing a tariff plank whose adoption will put the republicans of Iowa on the same ground with the party in all other states. It will advocate, in substance, that revision of the tariff be undertaken only when it has been proved beyond doubt that changes in parts of the schedule are necessary, and recommend to the people that the making of any changes be entrusted only to those who have steadfastly upheld the American protective system.

For a time the republicans of Iowa were placed in a false position by ill-considered action of their representatives in the convention; but they will soon be set right again and the democracy will no longer be able to point to Iowa and say that it is receiving republican support for its plea for the resumption of tariff tinkering.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The waning of the Cleveland boom is convincing proof that the sucker fishing is not good this year.—The Commoner (Dem.)

Mr. Bryan's recent declaration that he had not lost interest in public questions was needless. Public questions are Mr. Bryan's stock in trade.—Washington Star.

It is only on issues that are dead and buried, and that no longer have a place in party platforms, that democrats are divided. Why not go ahead and finish the funeral?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

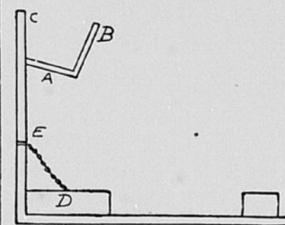
President Roosevelt is said to take the ground that this administration is not responsible for the acts of officials of previous ones and that it will not prosecute investigation beyond acts done by persons now in office or under the present administration. To this extent, however, every branch and bureau of the post office department will be investigated. The president is right. It is enough for him to expose and punish the rascals of his own administration without pursuing those of former ones.—Indianapolis Journal.

# AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

## A MODEL COW STALL.

Hint from Alabama Which May Prove of Value to Many Northern Dairy Farmers.

I tried all kinds of ties, and everything I could read of, and nothing would do until I tried this plan, but now the cow is always clean; never have to wash her, and it used to be every morning's job to scrub the cow before I could milk her. First close up front of stall so cow can't get her head through, and make a rack to feed rough feed in about four feet from floor, depending on size of cow. I used a 14-inch board for the bottom A as long as I wanted the rack



KEEP THE COWS CLEAN.

to be; mine was four feet, letting the bottom droop slightly so the hay would always work to the front so she could get it all easily, and a 1x4 piece B same length as A fastened at each end back two feet from C, and to this and the bottom A nailed 1x2-inch slat to make the bottom of rack; six to eight inches apart makes a good distance, as they can't pull out and waste feed so easily. At D, I nailed a box in right hand corner near the floor to feed grain in, and at E bored a hole to fasten chain in, making it so she could reach her feed box easily and also step back to reach up to eat out of rack. Then as she stood when tied, I took a 4x4-inch piece long enough to go across the stall and fastened securely just in front of her hind feet. Thus all excitement fell behind this 4x4-inch piece, and when she went to lie down she put her head under the rack and laid in front of the piece in the dry. I bedded her thoroughly in front of this piece with chaff, and it kept dry all winter; didn't need to change it at all, and she was not out of her stall from November 1st until April, for I had no place to turn her out, living in a town.—Ed. S. McKean, in Epitomist.

## ABSURD DAIRY LAWS.

Legal Enactments Won't Make Good Butter Nor Will They Make Clean Farmers.

In commenting on the clamor of many creamery butter makers for more rigid laws relative to the delivery of good milk to the creamery, Mr. A. W. Trow, of Minnesota, in the St. Paul Farmer, well says:

"It may seem an advantage to some butter makers to shirk the responsibility of refusing bad milk or cream, and have this responsibility carried by the state, but laws have not the required elasticity nor exceptions. They cannot discriminate on quality. Laws can never step in to take the place of the tact and judgment of a butter maker. If good milk, good cream and many other good things could be obtained by making laws we would now be subsisting on the angelic diet of the millennium, instead of milking cows to make butter. It is as difficult to legislate cleanliness as godliness into us farmers. Better results will be obtained by politely, kindly but firmly, refusing all unwholesome milk or cream, be it one day or a week old. The greatest requisite to creamery success is cooperation among patrons, directors and butter makers; and the enforcement of drastic laws without great discretion is the quickest way of destroying cooperation. Three years ago we heard the head man of a new creamery say that the easiest way to get along with a crowd of farmers was to lay down a set of iron clad rules with severe penalties attached, draw a distinct line and whenever one of them failed to toe the scratch in complying with the rules to unceremoniously annihilate him. With the aid of this policy it took this man but two years to completely annihilate the creamery. The farmer will stand coaxing and reasoning but no bluff."

It is almost universally true that those creameries are the most successful that possess butter makers that have a kindly, patient tact and the disposition to get out among their patrons and convince them of the great value of better methods.

## Tobacco for Plant Lice.

Coarsely-ground tobacco is good for nothing as an insecticide, under ordinary circumstances. When finely ground, it can be used dry with good effect against plant lice and soft-bodied insects generally.

In the form of a decoction, it may be prepared by using one pound of coarsely ground tobacco or chopped stems or refuse and pouring through it one gallon of boiling water. This decoction will be effective against plant lice of almost all kinds and is the cleanest material that can be used on house plants.—J. B. Smith, in Farm and Home.

## NUT TREES FOR TIMBER.

An Industry Which Promises Large Returns in Cash Profits as Well as in Pleasure.

Much is now being accomplished in educating the public to the importance of timber preservation and the rehabilitating of our forests, but something more seems necessary, as the preservation of what remains of our native forests only postpones the day of reckoning.

The especial value of hickory, chestnut and walnut lumber is our occasion for urging the consideration of the planting of nut trees for their timber value, which will incidentally produce a valuable by-product in the nuts grown, thus making such a plantation a valuable property years before its maturity for lumber. This harvesting of annual crops also obviates, to a great extent the chief impediment in the way of planting for lumber only by the long time investment. By this plan the man who plants and cares for his nut grove is rewarded during his own day by the annual crops and his children have a veritable heritage in the lumber.

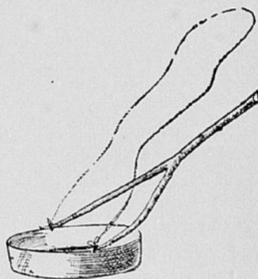
The present is none too soon to begin planting for such purposes. The consumption of lumber of all kinds is increasing much more rapidly than in proportion to the increase of population. In 50 years the United States may have double its present population, and who can predict what the demand for black walnut, chestnut or hickory lumber may be by that time? One thing is certain; if consumption continues as at present there will be no lumber of these kinds on the market unless the trees are planted by this generation.

Besides this, there are great tracts of land in many sections which are not well adapted to ordinary agricultural operations which are peculiarly suited for growing timber. Our mountain ranges are the natural home of the chestnut. Bottom lands which overflow too frequently for farming are often well adapted for the rapid growth of hickory and walnut, so that the waste places seem to be intended for such beneficial uses as growing timber and food.—J. F. Wilson, in Nut Grower.

## KILLING POTATO BUGS.

An Excellent Way of Applying Poisonous Substances Thoroughly, Cheaply and Rapidly.

Poisoning potato bugs by hand on large plants is generally considered hard work. For the easiest way—use the best if one does not wish to use Bordeaux at the same time, for blight—is this: Take an old-fashioned flour sieve holding six or eight quarts and attach it to a crooked stick with two branches, as shown in cut. A short search in almost any tree will find one of the right shape. It is fastened to the sieve by three small bits of wire through gimlet holes in sieve. A stout piece of twine reaches from the two ends of the stick around the operator's neck to support the weight. Instead of sieve a light box with wirecloth bot-



SIEVE READY FOR USE.

tom may be used. The sieve is filled with a dry mixture of paris green and land plaster or flour, one pound to 100 thoroughly mixed. The handle is carried in one hand, the weight being on the neck and not noticed, while the other hand carries a very light stick, with which the sieve is lightly tapped when over each potato hill. The poison is very thoroughly, economically and rapidly applied, and above all the work is very light. The sieve is held over a pan while filling, to avoid waste.—E. N. Barrett, in Epitomist.

## Cause of Dairy Prosperity.

The remarkable increase in the production of milk and butter in the United States in the last decade was due far more to increased yield per cow than to increase in the number of cows. There is plenty of opportunity for an equally great increase in the production per cow during the present decade. As farmers become more careful and accurate in determining the relative production of their cows, the culling of their herds becomes more rigorous. This immediately raises the average standard of production and tends, by aid of the laws of heredity, to increase the producing capacity of the descendants of cows retained for dairy purposes.—Midland Farmer.

## Don't Dicker with Strangers.

Sign no papers for any strangers, or on any pretext, in any circumstances on any promise of profit, or for any other offered reason. Signatures are binding. You cannot expect the courts and juries to take your word against your signature. Simply refuse, always and absolutely, to sign papers for traveling strangers, who claim to be able and willing to enrich you suddenly and enormously. The bigger the promises the fakirs make, the surer your signature will be to get you into trouble. Everything you need you can buy from established business concerns. No not dicker with traveling strangers.—Midland Farmer.