FOOTBALL

Y. C. A.

The Thursday evening meeting was held by Mr. N. Prakken. The subject was "The folly of pride." Rev. Schaad preached an interesting sermon from Psalms 119:105, Sunday morning.

Dr. Edwards lectured on Civil Rights movements before the union meeting Sunday evening. The chapel was well filled and the subject was presented in an able manner.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss Grace Graham conducted the Thursday evening meeting from pages 12-13. The state convention is to be held in Grand Rapids, Nov. 12-13. Quite a few expect to attend from M. A. C.

LOST.

A pair of gold-looked glasses. Finder will please leave it at the president's office.

ENTERTAINMENT COURSE.

Metropolitan Grand Concert Co., Nov. 27.
DeWitt Miller, Love, Courtship and Matrimony, December 11.
Melvin Robinson, David Garrick, January 12.
Parker's Pickaninnies, February 9.
Col. Ham, Old Times in Dixie, March 21.
Pres. H. J. Fornell, Acres of Ohio Lumber, April 11.
S. J. P. Dolliver, The Nation of America, due to be announced. Tickets will be on sale this week.

The price for the course will be $1.00, with no charge for seats. Considering the character of the course, this is remarkably cheap. He has been a powerful speaker. Ham has made an enviable reputation and he is favorably known throughout the country. Robinson has made a great success of impersonations and is at his best in the three-act comedy, David Garrick. The two concerts need no comment for they are always well patronized. Smith is good and long gains were made around the ends.

LECTURE.

Ex-Com. A. B. Lightfoot, of Ann Arbor, will give a six-week lecture in the College chapel Friday evening, Nov. 13. Mr. Lightfoot is a well known agriculturist and has made a special study of Michigan schools. He has a collection of excellent slides, showing the condition of the buildings, equipment and contrasting them with surrounding farm buildings. He will be of universal interest and will be free to all.

D. C. Postle is proprietor of the Ohio Lumber Company, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of lumber, Columbus, Ohio. His office is at 9 Clinton Building.

H. S. Hampton is professor of chemistry in the University of the Pacific and can be addressed at 1235 Sherman St., San Jose, California. He was a lawyer in Idaho for twelve years during which time he helped to form the state constitution, served as district attorney and probate judge and was a member of the House of Representatives. He has given up law and politics and says that he likes teaching much better.

Prof. Eugene Davenport, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, has written a very interesting sketch of his mother on the occasion of their golden wedding. The article is to be found in the Woodland News, dated October 29. In it he pays a glowing tribute to their sturdy character and deep religious nature and attributes whatever success he has had in life to their encouragement and influence.

Miss M. A. C. Alumni Association, Grand Rapids, Mich. Come all ye M. A. C.'s and partake in the Annual Banquet and Social, to be held at 6:30 p. m., Friday, November the sixth, in the parlors of the Port Huron Congregational church.

A line will be imposed on every member who stays away without a plausible excuse. Don't forget the place, date and time.

Miss Marian Weed, Sec.

Miss Grace Graham conducted the Thursday evening meeting from pages 12-13. The state convention is to be held in Grand Rapids, Nov. 12-13. Quite a few expect to attend from M. A. C.

C. P. Booth is paymaster of the Louisville, Henderson and Louisville Railroad. His office is at Fort Campbell. The Louisville, Henderson and Louisville was the first railroad to be built in the state of Kentucky. The line was completed in 1866 and is now owned by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

R. W. Hemphill is general manager of the Washtenaw Light and Power Company with offices at Ann Arbor, Mich.

William Lightbourn, principal of Woodmere school of Detroit, was recently reelected school examiner by the supervisors of Wayne County. He has been a member of the board of examiners four years.

H. W. Whitney Watkins spent last Wednesday at M. A. C. He is feeling first rate at present, looks well and is much fleshier than usual. He has been a frequent contributor to the alumni column of the Record.

D. C. Postle is contractor for the Flint and Winting Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at their New York branch.

Samuel P. Orth was recently granted a Ph. D. degree by Columbia University. His dissertation was on the centralization of institutions in Ohio. He is the founder of the M. A. C. botanic club, a member of the Cook Arctic Expedition and also of the Herriman Expedition to Alaska. He is well known as a scientist but has lately devoted his attention to sociology and economics.

C. A. Jewell is teaching science in the Grand Rapids high school.
M. A. C. people were shocked at the terrible accident to Purdue football players and students and hereby extend sincere sympathy. It was from his mother that Goethe inherited his lively imagination and his fondness for story telling. In his autobiography he tells us, "I had inherited from my mother the faculty of representing clearly and forcibly everything that the imagination can present to a group, of giving a freshness to known stories, of inventing and relating them, nay, of inventing in the course of narration." In many respects Goethe's childhood was an ideal one—ideal because it was natural.

The religious nature of the child early showed itself in its own poetic way. It approves the books that it has been taught by the man of the man. The church doctrines imparted to him he found dry, illogical, and he conceived the idea of working out his ideas in a happier way. He collected together his various treasures and arranged them on his own little laqueered stand, ornamented with gilt flowers, and in the form of a four-sided pyramid.

This stand was to represent an altar, his treasures were the gift. Over these flames was to burn signifying the aspiration of man's heart. Passtels were to furnish the odor as also the faint glimmering which seemed to form a better representation of what passes in the heart than an open flame. A burning glass was to draw the sun to kindle the pastels.

For several mornings he carried on his lancet operations successfully; unfortunately the laqueered stand took fire, the gilt flowers were ruined, but the young boy began to feel that he was evoking a demon instead of a deity.

Under the direction of his father the young poet read the pastimes in science, music, drawing and in ancient as well as modern languages.

Before he was eight years old he wrote German, French, Italian and Latin. Nor was his body neglected. In his autobiography he tells us, "I had inherited from my mother the faculty of representing clearly and forcibly everything that the imagination can present to a group, of giving a freshness to known stories, of inventing and relating them, nay, of inventing in the course of narration."

The following article was written by H. W. Geller, a member of the present senior class from Rosmannia. When Mr. Geller came to M. A. C. he knew but very little English. The article needs no comment.

GOTHE'S LIFE AND INFLUENCE.

M. A. C. STORE.

As a boy he had his own peculiar ideas of education, which in some respects were far in advance of his time. He was assured, dogmatic, and somewhat arbitrary. He early appreciated the genius of his gifted son, but was none the less exacting in his demands. To the serenity of the father was modified by his friendly disposition of the mother.

Twice a week he visited his friends and neighbors, was one of those genial souls who gladden life by the sunshine they create. Only eight years older than the gifted son, the two were inseparable companions as long as they were spared to each other.

It was from his mother that Goethe inherited his lively imagination and his fondness for story telling, and his fondness for story telling to each other.

His father's wish that he should make law his profession. But the young student paid more attention to literature and philosophy than law. His reading, however, were life and human character in its various phases. He became interested in the Italian poets and wrote several plays.

In 1770 we find him at Strassburg, a place which soon became known as the city of Weimar. Here he met Herder, with whom he associated for many years. Herder's influence was to lead the young poet to wider views of life and literature above all he was attracted by the artificial forms of French literature and showed him the natural beauty of the Bible, of Hom and especially of Shakespeare. Together they read Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. The charm of the first love Goethe spent days, then weeks at a time in this charming country retreat.

After taking his degree, Goethe was made a member of the literary circle of Mme d'Epinay. Returning to Frankfort Goethe gave himself unreservedly to literary productions. His first great work was Goetz von Berlichingen, a work which shows the influence of Shakespeare, and is not unworthy of the author's best efforts.

The fame of Goetz von Berlichingen brought Goethe into the society of the famous Goethe and the poet to settle in his little capitol at Strassburg are significant. Here he met Herder, with whom he associated for many years. Herder's influence was to lead the young poet to wider views of life and literature. Above all he was attracted by the artificial forms of French literature and showed him the natural beauty of the Bible, of Hom and especially of Shakespeare. Together they read Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. The charm of the first love Goethe spent days, then weeks at a time in this charming country retreat.

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*C. D. Woodbury.*

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**ABOUT THE CAMPUS.**

The Shakespeare club has taken up the study of King John.

Mrs. Jennie L. K. Haner writes that she is enjoying her work at Drexel Institute very much.

The candidates for the Tau Beta Pi were on parade last Thursday. They were properly decorated and when last seen were waiting the junior at the Woman's building cleaning off the steps.

The Horticultural Club held an interesting meeting last week. Mears, Reed, Borrell, Pettit and Longyear discussed the growth, care and diseases of peaches. Mears, McCou and Mosier will give their experiences in the southwest and south at the next meeting.

Dr. Post of Lansing has been giving much attention to the flesh fly fungi for some years past. He has purchased a considerable number of them to aid him in this work, but nothing has suited him as much as the recent bulletin by B. O. Longyear. He says: "It is so clear and the illustrations are so accurate. It is the best thing I ever saw on the subject." The Board of Agriculture met on Tuesday, Oct. 27. A committee was appointed to investigate plans for handling lands in Oscoda Co. The college owns about 6000 acres in this county. Most of it is good soil and is well timbered, mostly hardwood. Mr. R. D. Graham and Pres. Snyder were authorized to attend a meeting of college presidents and experiment station workers at Washington D. C. The Board adjourned on November 11.

The success of M. A. C. graduates in the work of forestry has been very remarkable. A large number are engaged by the U. S. government. They travel all over this country which is in itself a great opportunity to secure an education. Prof. Hogue has five classes in this subject; viz: Elements of forestry, principles of forestry; forest botany, history of forestry and forest measurement.

Miss Anna C. Blunt, formerly in the English department at M. A. C., wrote a very interesting letter to the class of '02 describing her trip through Europe. After visiting historic scenes in Germany, Switzerland, France, Holland, and Scotland, she studied Pre-Raphaelite art and literature at Oxford, and also did work in the Bodleian library. Next year she expects to begin work for a doctor's degree in philosophy, literature and aesthetics at Cornell University. The letter was dated August, 1903.

At the present time, the Juniors spend ten hours a week studying poems under instructor Gusson. Drawings are made and descriptions are written out according to the following outline: Variety, form, color, size, dots, bloom, cavity, stem, blossom, texture and color of flesh, core, juice, flavor, habit of tree, foliage, twigs, productive, vigor, hardiness, blossoms, season, history, economic status. All the different fruits are studied in a similar way. Those who wish to earn money can usually find work on Saturday and get from a shilling to fifteen cents an hour.

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**ABOUT THE CAMPUS.**

The Board of Agriculture met on Saturday and get from a shilling to fifteen cents an hour.
The M. A. C. Record.

Weimar when Goethe installed Christine Vulpinus as mistress of his house, and that too without a marriage ceremony, was the first meeting after Goethe's return from Italy. The first meeting of the two poets gave the close friendship destined to last for twenty years. Schiller, writing of it at the time, said, 'If we shall come into close communication with each other, I am afraid it will interest me already its epoch with him. His whole mind is, from its very self-development, his best mine. His world is not my world. Our modes of conceiving things appear to be essentially different.'

The worlds of the two poets were entirely different. Schiller was poetical, idealistic, Goethe's own. Goethe held close to the real life and to the concrete. Schiller’s great question is Wilhelm Meister. This too is a refection of Goethe's own life. It is also the story of every susceptible nature that is acted upon by an environment which seems sometimes to hinder true development.

Goethe is sometimes termed the Apostle of Culture. The title is not applicable. The term is not applicable. The first meeting of the two poets also the social aspect of the best sense of the word; but if by culture is meant a veneer of outward polish the term is not applicable. To the culture which Goethe advocated is the harmonious development of all man's powers, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual and he knows that these are possible only as wise attention is given to the five senses upon which all else is dependent. "I address you," says Goethe, "to talk of the knowledge with which we have been chosen with steadfast fidelity. The soul must see through these eyes alone and if it cannot it must the whole world be with chagred."

It has often been said that Goethe lacked sympathy--that his writings are for the exclusive few and not for the multitude. It is true that Goethe appeals to the cultured in, but the subjects which he treats are matters which pertain especially to the good of the masses. He reaches the people by first approach to his instruction, with the rule; but Goethe’s views on economic questions, on currency, on nationalization, on housing, have thoroughly looked to the good of all the people rather than to the advancement of society, he has been able to have an opportunity to be useful to my kind there is my country," said Goethe. "It can be no true patriotism. He further says, ‘you will always find national hatreds beset in the center where there is the lowest degree of culture. But there is a degree where it vanishes. And it is in the center of this where one stands to a certain extent above nations and feels the well or woe of a neighboring people as if it had happened to one's own."

At the age of eighty Goethe often spoke of death and how it might be deferred. "Yes," he said, "we can head it off for some time yet. So long as one cretes that there is a room for dying, but not the night, the great night will come at which no man can work." For him the end came on March 234, 1832, without any apparent suffering.

With singular force his last words were "More light."

Goethe was no saint, no dogmatic priest, but in an age without inspiration to agnosticism he maintained a sure place for faith; in an age somewhat disposed to pessimism he urged a healthy and rational melancholy, in an age characterized by competition and self-seeking his mission was to declare that man lives for man, and that only so far as one comes into harmony with the true instincts of humanity does he fulfill his destiny and find his own well-being.

"Rather than discuss the question, or Schiller?" Goethe gave the best answer. "I am the better of the two." Goethe's own life is acted upon by an environment that to whom the question may be raised.

"Where I stand to a certain extent above there is the lowest degree of culture. "Where I rule; but Goethe's views on economic questions, on currency, on nationalization, on housing, have thoroughly looked to the good of all the people rather than to the advancement of society, he has been able to have an opportunity to be useful to my kind there is my country," said Goethe. "It can be no true patriotism. He further says, ‘you will always find national hatreds beset in the center where there is the lowest degree of culture. But there is a degree where it vanishes. And it is in the center of this where one stands to a certain extent above nations and feels the well or woe of a neighboring people as if it had happened to one's own."

Isidor Straus is Happy, because on the 29th of May, 1875, he took out Policy No. 1,671 in The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J. For $5,000. It was a policy that called for 39 payments. At the end of that period the company was to return to him $5,000. He elected to have his dividends payable to him each year. He made the accumulator-endowment plan. He paid $153.65 for 20 years or $3,072.00. On the 27th of May, 1875, after having 27 years of protection he received in cash $1,188.33 or $2,141.15 more than he paid in. And yet there are men who prefer insurance that does not insure, and investments that glitter and glimmer and fizzle.

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