

# THE PRAIRIE

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## TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS DISCREDITED

But a short time ago our country was alarmed at the shortage of teachers. Thousands had left the profession for more lucrative positions. An unusual recognition it was, but many of our leading magazines and newspapers devoted whole columns to a discussion of the deplorable condition and its effect upon our democratic institutions. The public was slow to respond, but it too finally began, though reluctantly, to raise teachers' salaries—in the public schools first and in the colleges last.

And then the war came to an end; many great industries stopped, and thousands who had quit teaching once more turned their faces towards this profession for employment. The public with open arms welcomed the return of these prodigals, since numbers—not quality—afforded the flimsy excuse of reducing salaries to "the normal basis." Pray, what is "the normal basis" of salaries for men and women who devote their lives unselfishly to the public good? During this period of the scarcity of teachers the regrettable blunder was made of lowering standards, and many incompetent people were drafted for service in the schoolroom. The doors of thousands of schools had better been kept closed during the past three years; wrong instruction in the schoolroom will undermine our social, civic, and spiritual welfare.

In this scientific age much attention, and rightly so, is being given to "the prevention of diseases." Surely the problems of reconstruction following the world war are as vital, and demand as much intellect and courage for solution, as the issues of that hour when the tide of patriotism flowed strong in every heart. Shall our country make the fatal mistake of intrusting young America into the hands of those ill qualified for the great task? Was all that propaganda arguing the vital importance, to a democratic form of government, of a teacher well trained in head and heart for his great task but the specious arguments of the demagogue courting popularity at the expense of his country?

I cannot believe that those who preached the social, civic, and intellectual worth to a community of a true teacher were insincere in their purposes. But the effects, upon the profession of teaching, of reducing salaries in certain quarters brings us to the same end, whatever the motive. The cry for economic policies is loud in every quarter, and those in authority have yielded to the public demand for reduced taxation. But it is a poor economy which underfeeds the infant in hope of a fully developed character. That public which to-day tolerates in its teachers an inferior grade of preparation will to-morrow pay the frightful penalty of a generation of intellectual imbeciles; that public which countenances in its teachers those morally unfit, the unpatriotic, will reap a harvest of crime when the boys and girls now in our schoolrooms become men and women. The most expensive investment a community ever made was to employ an inferior teacher, no difference how low the salary. I know of only one way to make our schools what they should be: keep the salaries of teachers adequate and demand a high quality of preparation. The State of Texas is to spend four million dollars, as a supplemental fund, during the next two years, on her rural schools. But if incompetent teachers are to preside over these schools, the money will be worse than wasted.

What is the chief source of supply for trained teachers? There is but one answer—the normal colleges. Statistics show that more than 75 per cent of the teachers of Texas who have had training in a standard college received this training in the normal colleges of Texas. And yet more than a hundred high school principals and superintendents in Texas receive a higher salary than the state pays the heads of departments in its normal colleges. The superintendents of Canadian, Tulsa, Amarillo, Childress, Dalhart, and Plainview receive an equal or greater salary for nine months than the heads of departments in the West Texas State Normal College get for twelve months' work. One member of our faculty who was not even the head of a department and who left us on account of low salaries is now getting \$3800 as superintendent of schools. The effect of this inequality in salaries tends to discourage many competent teachers from seeking positions in normal colleges. That argument is weak which pre-

tends to put a high value upon expert teaching and at the same time discredits teacher-training in those institutions which are the most prolific source of supply for well trained teachers.

There is another injustice which the State does its teacher-training institutions. The normal colleges of Texas were created for the sole purpose of training teachers, and yet the State of Texas gives more recognition to the department of education in the College of Industrial Arts and the University of Texas, in which institutions teacher-training is given only a minor place, than it does to its State Normal Colleges. The State Board of Control has recommended that the College of Industrial Arts give its head professor of education a salary of \$3500, as compared with a salary of \$2500, received by the head of the Department of Education in the normal colleges, and that the Department of Education of the University pay two of its professors in this department \$5000, each and two other professors \$4500, each. How can the State of Texas justify this discrimination against the faculty in institutions which furnish more than 75 per cent of the college trained teachers for her public schools?

May I extend this comparison just a little further? The present tendency among normal colleges in the United States is to make them standard degree-granting institutions, and many of them are already on this basis. But to maintain colleges of this rank with that dignity consistent with the purpose for which they were created, the State must offer to the presidency of teacher-training institutions a salary sufficient to induce the best talent to seek these positions. Can the State of Texas justify a difference of \$1500, in the salary of a normal college president and the salary of a president of its college of industrial arts, both located in the same town and having an equal number of students? Is that training which prepares home-makers more important than that training which presumes to make better citizens of our boys and girls?

### Sharlow Concert

On Saturday evening, March 12, occurred the third number of the College Lyceum Course, Miss Myrna Sharlow, Prima Donna Soprano of the Chicago Opera Association, with Granville English, Pianist-accompanist. Miss Sharlow sang us a beautiful program in a most delightful manner. It is indeed gratifying to have such singers as Miss Sharlow—free from all that is artificial and superficial—sing to a student audience. Operatic singers especially, are so often clever vocalists, and depend upon vocal tricks, rather than intelligent vocal reading for their success. Miss Sharlow sang with surprising freshness and frankness, resorting to none of the usual so-called temperamental effects.

Mr. English played splendid accompaniments, as well as a beautiful group of piano numbers. Miss Sharlow is very free to admit that no small part of her artistic success in her recitals is due to Mr. English's splendid work at the piano. We were indeed fortunate in having these truly artistic people and hope for an early return engagement.

Reuben Davis, pianist is the next musical artist number, some time early in April.

### Beautifying the Campus

We are going to have a beautiful campus. The thing we have longed for has come true at last. The State has appropriated funds for beautifying the college campus and already the men in charge are hard at work. They have set out trees, blue grass, and flowers.

Seven hundred tulips will be in bloom in a few days. A blue grass plot at the edge of the Normal is laid off; the ground is pulverized and leveled, and already the little green shoots are peeping up out of the moist black earth. Everyone from the most corpulent of our faculty to the tiniest kindergarten has leaned over to watch these little green blades grow.

The little violets are so happy at the prospect of having new flower neighbors, that they are blooming with renewed beauty.

The beautifying of the campus is under the direction of Mr. Guenther, one of the best and most experienced horticulturists of the Panhandle, and we are looking forward to pleasing results of his labor.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind small.—Greek Oracle.

## NORMAL TEAM HAS A GOOD RECORD

Our Quintet is Undisputed Champion of Northwest Texas—Lost Only Three Games.

Hale brought our basketball season to a triumphant close last week when he defeated Simmons College with a thrilling cross-court throw in the last half-minute of play. The defeat was the first Simmons had received on her own court in three years, and our team won the applause of the entire State. Coach McCorkle developed one of the fastest machines that ever played on the Plains. Although nearly all of the men were vaccinated, and played in a weakened condition against some of our strongest rivals, we lost but three games, and all of those on foreign courts. In each case the margins were very small, the largest being 8 points. In our games with other colleges we amassed a total of 456 points to our opponents 237, as follows.

Normal 44; Wayland 15.  
Normal 61; Wayland 15.  
Normal 29; Clarendon 13.  
Normal 30; Clarendon 33.  
Normal 78; Wayland 14.  
Normal 70; Wayland 30.  
Normal 60; Clarendon 36.  
Normal 36; Clarendon 26.  
Normal 29; Simmons 37.  
Normal 19; Simmons 18.

The snappy Second Team went thru the season without a defeat, and was used in many of the above games. With the occasional use of a few first team men, it defeated Higgins, Farwell, McLean, Hedley, Petersburg, and Lubbock High Schools.

## Baseball Team Will Start Trip March 29

The Normal baseball team is getting into shape and will take the first trip of the season, starting March 29th.

Coach Wayne McCorkle stated yesterday that the team was getting in very good shape. The weakest point is in the lack of catchers. The pitching staff has not developed anything sensational, but it is a little early to judge just what the pitchers can do.

The first trip will take the team into the camps of Simmons and Abilene Christian College, both at Abilene; John Tarlton College at Stephenville; Howard Payne; T. C. U. and the Denton Normal.

Coach McCorkle is going to take on the biggest schools of the state in athletic contests, as witnessed by this baseball schedule, and the fact that the boxers and wrestlers will take on the State Universities of both Oklahoma and Texas. The basketball team won fame for the school by winning the championship of Northwest Texas, and being the only team that has defeated Simmons College at Abilene on their own floor. The football schedule next fall will bring one or more big state teams to the Panhandle for games.

### Antlers Take Last Game

The Antlers Literary Society emerged from the contest with the Cousins Friday evening carrying the bunting on her wobbly horns, when she won the last game of the series, 26 to 22. At no stage of the game did either society have a decided advantage. Dockery was the individual scoring star for the Cousins, and was given good support by Cone and Allen, forward and center, respectively. Golden and Dodson were largely responsible for the low score of their opponents. Terry was fully half of the offensive of the Antler machine. With Service's aggressive assistance he carried the ball to the goal at frequent intervals, and was instrumental in scoring, or putting the ball in the hands of men near the goal. Britain at forward and Rankin at center played fair games, but were very closely guarded. Stratton played a good defensive game, besides passing the ball commendably.

Near the whistle the scores stood only one field goal apart. The game appeared to be anybody's until a goal by both Terry and Britain put the game on ice.

### West Texas A. & M. Bill Passed

The bill creating the West Texas A. & M. College passed the legislature, during the closing hours of the regular session which ended Saturday. The bill provides that the school shall be located and under the supervision of the Board of Regents of the A. & M. College.

Whenever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take it for granted there would be as much generosity if he were a rich man.—Pope.

## "MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE"

Mary Morgan Brown Delights Audience With Dramatic Reading—Assisted by Miss Hamill.

On the evening of Tuesday, March 1, the West Texas State Normal College Department of Public Speaking presented Mary Morgan Brown in a dramatic recital of Booth Tarkington's inimitable "Monsieur Beaucaire."

Perhaps only the artist who conceives and gives form to a work of art can experience the most profound satisfaction in securing a highly sensitized medium for the transmission of his art to spectators or audience. Certainly Mr. Tarkington himself must needs have experienced such a satisfaction if he could have seen and heard on this occasion. For everything, from the speaker's elegant simple gown of white satin and shadow lace—a single blood-red rose caught in its folds—to the light, pure intonations of her voice, expressed the spirit of the airy work of art exhibited in the program of the evening.

The story had been most skillfully cut—the significant features being all incorporated in the reading. Light, yet tense, the action twice rises to minor climaxes, and falls, then almost abruptly scales the major climax, and regrettably sinks to the end. The fluttering of a few withered rose leaves to the floor marks the death of a dream too beautiful for a world like this, where "live men are just names."

If only the author had endowed Lady Mary with that divine penetration which recognizes princely qualities through any disguises whatsoever!—but in that case there might not have been a story; the reporter, besides, must remember that there may be readers who do not know the story (which is the chief difficulty in reporting).

The reading was divided into three parts, entitled, respectively, "A Red Rose," "Blood-red Roses," and "Withered Rose Leaves." The scene is laid at Bath, England, about the middle of the eighteenth century. In order to escape the necessity of a marriage arranged for him by his cousin, Louis XV., Prince Louis-Philippe de Valois had fled from France in disguise. He came to Bath in the suite of the French ambassador, passing as his barber; but fearing to bring this official into disfavor with the king, he then changed his disguise, and opened a gentleman's gambling place, over which he presided as Monsieur Beaucaire. (Continued on Page Three)

## COZY COTTAGE LUNCH ROOM FEEDS HUNGRY STUDENTS

Cozy Cottage Lunch Room is the scene of a merry, chattering group each noon hour when students gather around the tables to eat the lunches brought from home or the sandwiches and hot drinks bought by the committee. The Social Service Committee of the Y. W. C. A., of which Miss Mildred Johnson is chairman, have the Lunch Room in charge and each day sell sandwiches, hot chocolate, tea, soup or milk to those desiring them.

The Lunch Room was opened with a tea and shower, given by the Social Committee of the Y. W. C. A. on the afternoon of February 26. The dainty curtains at the windows, the newly painted tables, the blooming plants and ferns, the gifts laid out in array, the tea cups, the steaming kettle on the new oil stove, the music from the victrola, the buzz of conversation—all combined to give an air of hospitality and coziness upon that occasion. Misses Hudspeth and Lamb were the hostesses of the afternoon and poured tea.

Friends of the enterprise were very kind in bringing gifts. The Home Economics Club presented a three-burner oil stove with an oven. The Home Economics Department has loaned the use of a cabinet for as long as the Lunch Room shall be in existence. Plates, soup bowls, cups and saucers, knives, forks and spoons, pots and pans were showered gifts.

Cozy Cottage is an ideal place for a candy pull, such as the Elapheians enjoyed when entertained by the Sesames. It is a worthy enterprise deserving the full support of the student body.

### Sid Sheffy Married

Sid Sheffy and Miss Myrtle Knox, both of Dimmitt were married in Amarillo on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Sheffy is a brother of Prof. L. F. Sheffy of the Normal faculty and was in the Normal last year.

## DR. ALLYN K. FOSTER DELIVERS A SERIES OF FORCEFUL LECTURES

The West Texas State Normal College enjoyed last week a series of scholarly lectures by Dr. Allyn K. Foster of New York. Dr. Foster is a graduate of Yale, John Hopkins, and Brown Universities. For a number of years he was pastor of Washington Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn; during the world war he spent two years with the Y. M. C. A. in overseas duties; at present he is Student-Secretary of the Northern Baptist Board of Education.

Dr. Foster is a man of delightful personality, is a forceful speaker, and he stimulates his audience by his distinctly modern views on religion, social questions, political issues, and educational tendencies and practices. A vein of humor runs through his addresses, which relieves even the most technical subject of dullness; and when the subject permits he can paint a beautiful word-picture. His command of English is superb, and he possesses those qualities of imagination which enable the soul to harmonize with the intellect in an interpretation of life's deeper and hidden mysteries. Whether we agree with all he believes or says matters but little. He stimulates us to think, and right thinking is the only salvation of any individual. I agree with Ruskin that we should often read books with whose philosophy we have but little in common. The man who flatters our pride by acquiescing in all our preconceived notions has no message for us.

We give below excerpts from Dr. Foster's addresses. His speeches were taken by members of the class in Journalism and the editorial staff of "The Prairie," and we trust that they have not made any errors in their transcripts.

### Science and Religion

Dr. Foster's lecture Thursday afternoon dealt with the relation of science and religion, especially the science of evolution as advanced by Darwin.

"There are two kinds of sciences," he said. "Investigational and philosophical. Examples of investigative science are biology and chemistry. In these two sciences men have found out certain things by experiment. Man would not dare dispute these facts when they see them demonstrated before their own eyes. Philosophical science is based upon general statements of hypothesis which can be assumed, but cannot be proved. The theory of evolution is a good example of the philosophical science. Scientific investigators in the former type of science seldom are competent reasoners in the latter. However, most scientists are believers in the Bible; only rare cases are not. Darwin is an example of a deep thinker who was not. When we learn more about Darwin, we are less surprised at his attitude toward religion. He once said that he had become so absorbed in the pursuit of his theory that the sweetest music was painful compared with the joy he got from his study. This being true, it is nothing but natural that he should become extremely narrowed to that and refuse to give anything else a place in his mind.

"The question that perplexes most students is: If the Bible is reliable, how can the theory of evolution be true?"

"Well, take the extreme theory of evolution, which assumes that the world started as a sphere, or mass, of gas evolving as it cooled through all the different stages until it reached the proper condition to support life. Then consider how the simple anaeba starting, perhaps, from some chemical phenomena, struggled to adjust itself into a higher species; this slow process continuing until at last man resulted as the top of all creation. Let us assume this theory to be true; it does not affect our religion, the existence of God or the authenticity of the Bible. If God chose to make man and all other things existing in nature in this long way, we have but to accept it. And, it certainly appears that God does his work through the laws of nature, since there are abundant evidences that the world has existed for millions of years. A petrified tree I once saw in Arizona probably was thousands of years in the making. However, it is entirely probable that God could have made the world with all the evidences of age already on it if he had chosen to do it in that manner.

"The highest quality which distinguishes man from all other forms of creation is personality. Personality consists of two things, self-consciousness, and self-determination. Character cannot exist without either of these. The dog is not responsible for his conduct, because he is only partially self-conscious, and has no self-will. He acts according to his instincts. A horse has no self-determination, else he would not allow himself to be driven. Self-consciousness is that thing which causes a man to say: 'I am myself,' as distinguished from my clothes or objects around me.

"Scientists have maintained that even matter has self-determination to some extent, judging from the response it makes to certain conditions. 'The mind, the will, and all of man's faculties have been developed through the necessity of time, just as the hand was developed into a perfect organ for grasping.

"Whether the world was made in six short days, or whether the process took millions of years, we are unable to prove; but we can only accept what seems the most likely. The Bible was written in terms of the very day life of the people of that time, so it would be intelligible to them. What would they have understood about the theory of evolution? Like a child, man must be given a diet he can digest; as the child gets stronger, he is given stronger food; as man develops more, complicated facts are revealed to him.

"Dante, in all his writings, assumed that the world was the center of a system of planets; and eight or ten bodies revolved around it, including the sun and the moon. Should his splendid work, the 'Divine Comedy' be rejected because this theory has been overthrown? No, it is still as great as if the theory were true. 'The Bible was not made to teach science, or history, and it is a great mistake to try to prove one by the other; but there is nothing in nature which does not agree with the idea of a divinity.

"There never was a time in history when scientific discoveries and investigations have done more to bring credit to the facts of the Bible than they are doing at present. Indeed, science and religion never have disagreed; it has been the theories of men that have acted at cross-purposes."

### The Artistic Order of Life

"The Artistic Order of Life" was the subject on which Dr. Foster spoke to the combined English classes at the 1:30 period, Friday afternoon.

Art was defined as coming from the Sanscrit word meaning "put together." It is diversity in unity, or unity in diversity. Dr. Foster illustrated his meaning by reference to the artist painting a picture, or a musician composing a piece of music.

At the basis of every work of art are three things, Dr. Foster declared. The first of these was an idea. Dr. Foster showed that an idea must deal with the big things of life—love, work, play, trees, birds, sunsets, home, poverty. "A poet," urged the speaker, "is the man who sees the true significance of common things."

"Life," Dr. Foster said, "is the painting of a picture from the cradle to the grave. Purpose must be at the basis of every life before it can be an artistic painting."

Feeling, was the second great thing set both as the basis of every work of art. Dr. Foster showed that if a great idea was dug from the forest of thought and placed upon the fire of imagination, the flame of feeling could not but come forth. Browning's "Prospect" was used as an illustration of the place of feeling in artistic creation.

Dr. Foster continued this idea by showing that the human mind and heart get their greatest enlargement from the source of all feeling-God. He emphasized it with the remark of Wells: "Is it any wonder that to this day the Galilean has been too much for our small hearts?"

Form, was given as the third basic constituent of art. Form was shown as not merely external, but rather "something in an idea itself that must have some expression." Dr. Foster declared that when a great idea comes burning up and baptised in the feeling of a man, the divine genius within him rises up and he gives expression to it.

"How shall we make a life with these three?" Dr. Foster answered with the words of Browning:

"Be ye yourself, imperial, plain and true."

He used the example of "the lilies of the field" to show that we can be the kind of person we want to be by letting our own lives unfold. "The truest example of the most beautiful life," said Dr. Foster, "is mother, whose wrinkles are the rivulets along (Continued on Page Two)



# THE PRAIRIE

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## A CENTRAL PROGRAM COMMITTEE FOR CLUBS

Something like a dozen clubs and student organizations are active in the College. Each club operates independently of the others, but many students are members of two or more. Such a situation creates several difficulties that steps should be taken to remove.

One of the most obvious of these is that the organizations frequently encounter conflicts in the times of meeting. Meetings of the various clubs often occur, if not at the same hour, so near each other in point of time that many students who are interested in two or more clubs are forced for lack of time to forego the pleasure of one in order to attend another.

This could be remedied by the creation of a central program committee consisting of a representative of each student organization and a member of the faculty lyceum committee. Such a committee should work the meeting times of the different organizations for a quarter in advance so as to avoid conflicts between the clubs themselves and also between the clubs and the lyceum attractions.

Another important service that such a committee could render is so to correlate the work of the various clubs as to make them supplement each other. For instance, last Saturday evening the English club rendered a program on Journalism. Among other things treated was the evolution of the press. This is a theme that is also of interest to the members of the History club, and might well be followed by a program in that club on the historical aspects of the subject. When we consider that the modern newspaper grew immediately out of the Civil War and the influence that it has exerted on our historical development since that time, the mutual interest of the two clubs in Journalism becomes more apparent.

These examples are only suggestive of the possibilities of such a committee as proposed. Now that we are at the beginning of a new quarter, the time is ripe for action looking to a fuller and smoother functioning of our student organizations.

## The Point System

Of course, we wouldn't be guilty of intentionally making puns, yet, with such a subject before us one has to be particularly cautious lest one fail to make the point clear.

Just what do we mean by "the point system?" The group of words suggests various ideas, and no doubt we know a number of people to whom we should like to recommend such a system. However, the system we have in mind is perhaps of a different type.

In spite of the fact that most of our colleges boast of being democratic, the facts show that in a great number of institutions the student activities are in the hands of a few. A number of years ago some student-bodies recognized this and sought to formulate a plan whereby such a condition would

be impossible. A large percent of the colleges of this country have adopted what is known as "the point system." It is decided how many points one student should be allowed to hold and then the offices open to students by election are grouped as to importance and the amount of time required to fill them well and a proportionate number of points are then assigned to each office.

To illustrate: One college has decided upon ten as the maximum number of points a student can hold, and it is also felt that the presidents of student Government and the Y. W. C. A., to do justice to their work should hold only that one office. Consequently these two offices are rated as ten-point offices. At the same college the presidencies of the societies and classes are rated as six-point offices and those holding them are allowed to hold a four point office, or a three and a one, or two two-point offices.

Why should we have such a system? It is mighty easy to work a capable, willing student to death. Had you ever thought that such a practice is not only unfair to the student in question but also to the other students who were not given a chance? Of course, it is easier to use some one whose abilities have been tested, but what college student would be guilty of doing a thing because it was easy? And then, had you realized that all who have succeeded had to be given a chance to show what they could do?

It isn't a compliment to a college to admit that there are only a few leaders; yet, if the same people are elected time after time, it does look as though the leaders were scarce.

The point system has been in effect in a number of colleges long enough to prove its worth and those who do use it as a means of developing more and better leaders are most hearty in their recommendations of it. No college could make a mistake in adopting such a system.

## What a College Paper Should Do

There are five outstanding duties which a college paper should perform.

The first of these is that the college paper should include discussions of the questions that are in their very nature of general interest to the particular student body which the paper represents. A normal college paper should by all means include intelligent discussions of the problems that should be solved by teachers. The normal college paper should prepare the prospective teacher to think of some of the problems that she will face when she goes out to teach. The college paper should excite in the student a keen and intellectual desire to solve educational problems.

Another important thing that a college paper should do is that it should furnish an accurate review of the different activities of the student body. There is nothing quite so good as to receive your college paper at the end of a hard week's teaching in some out-of-the-way locality. One should see through the columns of his college paper an accurate review of all the important happenings of the week. Every event that would be of interest to the old student, furnishing him a pleasant source of reverie, and every event that would be of interest to the present student as an accurate record of the happenings of the school week should be included in a college paper.

Another exceedingly important phase of the work of a college paper is the publication of the best literary productions of the students of the school. Every class, each organization, indeed, every individual student, should if possible, contribute literary material for the paper. The matter of furnishing the material for the college paper should not be regarded as being the task of a few—for when the paper comes to be habitually written by the same group of students, it ceases to be a representation of the literary endeavors of the student body as a whole. The college paper should furnish an outlet to the literary talents of the students. By publishing the best literary efforts of even those students not especially gifted, the college paper would rouse in such students a desire to develop whatever inherent ability they may possess. It may be the rugged student that possesses a poetical turn of mind—attempts to compose some verse for his college paper might discover within many a possibility of becoming the producer of some real verse; and he would not be the only one who would receive profit from such an undertaking; the college paper would be much enriched. One should see in a college paper the literary accomplishments of the students of the school.

The college paper should be one of the strongest means of advertising the school. The special advantages of the school should stand out, separate and distinct, in order that the prospective student may readily see them.

The college paper should excite in the mind of the prospective student a keen desire to obtain a college education. The college paper should help in showing the youth his need of a college training.

—W. T. F.

## DR. ALLYN K. FOSTER DELIVERS SERIES OF FORCEFUL LECTURES

(Continued from Page One)

which a fine soul can run." "May you make of your life 'a body of beauty and a joy forever,'" Dr. Foster concluded.

## Christian Faith

Most of us live just within the edge of our resources; we have reservoirs of mind and spirit that we never draw upon. Belief in God and faith in Christ awaken every part of us. We should draw upon our resources of body, mind, and spirit.

If a man had a large family and were living on a small farm, working hard to keep his family up, and some one should tell him to sink a shaft, and he would be rich, the man would be foolish to live out his meager existence when underneath there were treasures.

Christ helps us to draw upon our resources. The body is the most remarkable machine in the world; it has a little repair shop inside; a cunning little chemical laboratory. A lot of people haven't any right to be sick. We encourage ourselves and our children in believing that we can't endure hard work. Don't set a limit to what you can do physically; don't nurse your ills. Many people prop themselves up reading a book of diseases and have every one in twenty-four hours.

Christ's faith is a wonderful thing. Let us see what we can get out of it. Education is overcoming obstacles; it strengthens mental fiber.

You are in the middle of life now. You have just such social environments now as you will later.

Education may be compared to gathering grapes. We gather all the beautiful clusters and the small shriveled grapes; we put them in the press and we get wine, the fine, rich wine of knowledge.

God can exist in us because of that deep subliminal power that exists in every one of us. We are all like Moses when we receive a call for service. We make excuses; but God answers "have I not commanded thee?"

Let us begin the work, and God will provide a way and inspiration for its completion.

There are three things that awaken reserves of power: excitement, ideas, and effort.

## The Church as a Progressive Organization

Dr. Foster spoke in the auditorium, Thursday evening on "The Church as a Progressive Organization." He set as the purpose of his lecture the proving of this proposition: "The Church is the most progressive organization now in the world or in the world's history." He showed the church to be the most progressive, adaptive and elastic organization in existence, because she has met and absorbed attacks by science, higher and lower criticism and has stood in spite of the civil war inside the church.

"Science and nature have never been at war," Dr. Foster said; "God does not reveal one thing in nature and another thing in the human heart. True scientists and religious people," he said, "have not come into conflict. It is only the scientists not religiously trained and the religious people not scientifically trained that have been at war. Science, after all, is not the test of faith in Jesus. The important thing is whether we have the main principles of Christianity and are trying to live by these.

"This attack of science on the church has done one thing for us," Dr. Foster declared, "in that it has thrown us back to consider our origin." We cannot study mankind unless we see the whole. Studying in this light, we see the whole development of man and the revelations of God to man as man became ready for God's revelation, reaching its height in the coming of Jesus. "Two thousand years," he said, "have gone by and we are just beginning to see the fullness of his teaching." He showed that religion was a growing thing and that God speaks to man as he is able to hear.

The Church was compared to a vessel on the Mississippi of life, carrying the fundamentals of Christianity. Each age must take these fundamentals and apply them to the needs of that age.

Dr. Foster spoke of his hesitancy to tramp rough-shod over any man's views. "Views," he said, "are like cups out of which water is to be drunk. Some are tin and some are gold. We don't drink the cups, but the water. If your tin one can supply you with the water of life and my gold one can supply me, why should I knock yours from your hand because it is tin and mine gold?"

"The second thing that makes me think the Church is progressive is, that it has met and absorbed all attacks on the Bible itself. Higher criticism has made the Bible more available," he continued.

Higher criticism, Dr. Foster defined not as an attack on anything, but "a very technical, literary method of studying books." Lower criticism is "good proof reading" which attempts to find errors made in that "loving

study by men who loved every word they wrote;" this makes us sure of a clearer text than we ever had. Higher criticism has to do with the authorship, date and composition of the Bible.

"The Bible has been attacked," Dr. Foster admitted, "but if you admit all they say, there is still enough left to save the world." Truly, it is enough if only the Twenty-third Psalm, the story of the Prodigal Son (the greatest piece of literature that has ever come from the tongue of man) and the Sermon on the Mount are left.

"If it gives you comfort to believe in a literal interpretation of the Bible, I would not take that from you," Dr. Foster continued. "But is it reasonable to suppose that sixty-six books of the Bible would be inspired in exactly the same way? Was Genesis inspired as was the Sermon on the Mount? The proof of the inspiration of the Bible is that it has stood the interpretation of its friends not the attacks of the enemy."

Dr. Foster declared his belief in the inspiration of the Bible, saying that it is the Book of all works that will lead us to God. Any man who dares to read it will find it a schoolmaster to lead him to Christ.

"I, furthermore, think the Church is progressive, because it can stand so much civil war without going to the bottom," Dr. Foster declared. He said that there is a perfect civil war in the churches now and that a leading minister recently told him that there was danger of his church splitting over fundamentals in a coming convention.

"What is a fundamental?" he asked. The answer was that a fundamental was that without which the gospel could not stand. The fundamentals of Christianity he outlined as: "the career of Jesus, His atonement on the cross, the resurrection of Christ." These he declared to be not doctrines, but reservoirs of power which, if any man will draw upon they then will work in him a new life.

The fundamental teachings of Jesus are always the same. It is we who change, and we think that the teachings of Christ are changed.

It would be a shameful thing to think the same of Jesus today as we did twenty-five years ago. He should mean more to us every day.

God does not change, but we in our glowing conceptions grow toward Him. Discoveries of science are confirming religion every day. This has brought about intellectual emancipation.

Jesus never used theology; He talked about things, not theory. Never did He expect us to put theory against truth.

Every science is based on mystery, theory and fact. We cannot explain capillary attraction. In dry farming the water moves through the dirt. It is simply so because it is so. On this hypothesis we base dry farming. The laws of nature are a mystery; we can see the way they act but we do not understand them; the rest is speculation.

We don't know what radium is. We don't have to know all about it to use it. We obey the forces of nature. Aspirations for fineness, beauty and service are workings of God. Let us go higher; we can never find God in a physical way, but we know He exists because we see His workings.

God's great electrical power is working all the time in our hearts. Let us bask in the sunshine of human love.

All we want to know is: "Is the thing active? Can we get in touch with it?"

Theory means a steady gazing. It comes from the same root as the word theatre. It is the uttermost effort of the human mind to understand a group of facts. Creed is the best effort to explain theory.

Jesus came to earth telling the unchangeable truths of life.

"Is it any wonder that this Galilean is a marvel to our hearts through these years?" No other great thinker could have written in that way.

There have been many great philosophers of life. Jesus includes and sweeps them all.

He tried to give explanations and adopt the facts to prevalent needs. Christ built a four square theology.

This is a scientific age. People are asking "what have you that will work? Can I try an experiment on it? What is your gospel? What will it do?"

The tragedy of colleges is that people come to college and when they go back home they don't go to church. They lose faith. The teacher does not realize what an enormous responsibility there is, He does not consider what lies in the child's mind. He is too busy in his subject. He does not interpret it in terms of truth.

The preacher must state his subject in modern language. He must make religion a vital, living thing in the minds of youth.

Teachers ought to show the tangency of the subject taught and religion.

Roman Catholic religion holds that in the Bible the infallible gospel is found but not by the average mind; and that this gospel is revealed to higher authorities whose duty it is to

enlighten the common mind.

The Protestant religion contends that each soul is competent to think independently.

The truths of Christ came a mighty forces; doctrine comes after we have felt these forces.

We are prone to believe "what I believe is orthodoxy; your doctrine is heterodoxy."

Christ died on the cross because God is just and the penalty for sinners must be satisfied.

For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son that whosoever believeth on him shall not perish but have everlasting life.

The cross means more the mere term. It is not the theory of the cross but the cross that should be significant.

It is not theory but the great truths of Christianity that save us.

When we change our view, we do not change truth. We may not have the same theory from year to year,

but God and His great truths never change. Our eyes are opened and we see these truths in a new light.

In the present age there is a mighty hunger for Jesus Christ. Go back into the presence of Jesus and say, "Master we want to be saved."

This age is hungry for religion. The world is willing to hear a man's size, human statement of religion. We must lead people to the fundamental facts of religion. Just now men are conscious of sin. Their hearts are sore; they are longing for sympathy.

The method of securing the things of Christ we long for is simply to obey His will.

Let us flame with the love of Christ and the great prospective of His problems as we go out to do His works.

The people of Japan and America will talk war for twenty years, and then when it comes lay it on the statesmen.—Nashville Banner.

Patronize "The Prairie" advertisers.



## Here's a Hearty Hand-Clasp To Our New Neighbors

To those who have recently moved to Randall County and this vicinity—we take this opportunity of extending a hearty hand-clasp of welcome.

This bank will count it a privilege to be of help to you in every way it can. We have a cordial, friendly, willing service—which is at your disposal.

Come in and let's get acquainted the first time you are in Canyon.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

## GETTING READY FOR COMMENCEMENT

Last spring the Randall County News furnished more than twenty high schools of the Panhandle-Plains country with their

## COMMENCEMENT INVITATIONS

This year we hope to increase this number very greatly. Our supply of samples will be ready January 20th, and we want to send them to graduating classes in all towns.

The Randall County News specializes in school printing, and we are therefore in position to give the very best service with Commencement Invitations.

Write today concerning Invitations. Do not put this matter off until Commencement time rolls around. Those who order early always get the best service and are never disappointed by late shipments.

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(We Print The Prairie)

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You will find all the nice Favor Gifts and Appropriate Requisites at our all year gift and party shop.

Visit us before the rush of exams and commencement. Let us show you the correct and refined styles in graduation announcements and take your order for delivery at any date required.

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We are seeing that our customers get the best groceries at the lowest price that the best can be gotten.

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The Panhandle-Plains Meeting Place

Splendid Food

Real Hospitality

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### "MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE" (Continued from Page One)

Mary Carlisle, he fell deeply in love with her, and conceived the romantic idea of winning her love in an assumed character. At a game of cards with the Duke of Winterset—already a suitor of Lady Mary—he detected the Duke in cheating and threatened to expose him unless Winterset would consent to introduce him into Bath society. The Duke was forced to yield, and that same evening presented Beaucaire at Lady Malbourne's ball as the Duke de Chateaurien. At this first meeting with Lady Mary, the Duke made a very favorable impression on the lady, was granted the privilege, indeed, of handing her down the grand stairway, "an achievement which had figured in the ambitions of seven other gentlemen during the evening." He is further honored by receiving from Lady Mary a red rose, which she drops at his feet as her carriage rolls away. "A rose lasts till morning," said a voice behind him—the envious voice of the Duke of Winterset.

"Tis already the daylight," replied Monsieur Beaucaire, pointing to the east. . . "Goodnight," he continued, banteringly, ecstatically. . . "I wish you dreams of red, red roses!"

In part two, the Duke of Winterset seeks revenge. Beaucaire disposes with perfect ease of the first emissary sent by Winterset to insult him, "after which he sent a basket of red roses to the Duke of Winterset." He laughed in the face of the next messenger sent to pick a quarrel, pinked him carefully through the right shoulder, and sent a scornful message to the Duke.

The conduct of M. de Chateaurien was pronounced admirable and he won rapid favor with Lady Mary, so that when on a pleasant September evening a fete was held at the house of a country gentleman in the neighborhood of Bath, and all who pretended to fashion or position attended, it was the privilege of M. de Chateaurien to form the chief escort of Lady Mary's carriage, and ride by her window. He sings a gay French song of a "voyageur" who longs for home. He makes love to her, adorably, and she responds, drawn into mute confession. At that very moment, however, the thunder of hoof-beats is heard, and a party of ruffians in the employ of the Duke of Winterset fall upon Beaucaire, with cries of "Barber! Kill the barber!" Beaucaire, singlehanded, defends himself with marvelous skill and courage, but is overpowered. At this juncture his lackeys, who had been following at a distance, dash up and rescue him from the villains who were at the point of bestowing upon him a beating.

The Duke of Winterset steps forward, as Lady Mary offers Beaucaire a seat in her carriage, and exposes him as a pretentious charlatan of low birth. Lady Mary indignantly repudiates the idea, but is finally influenced, and leans back in her carriage, shuddering and covering her eyes with her hands. The Duke of Winterset threatens Beaucaire with beating and imprisonment if he shall not have left Bath by noon the next day. Beaucaire, though faint from a cruel wound, jauntily responds, "I shall be in the Assembly Room at nine o'clock, one week from tonight."

"Mademoiselle," he added, "farewell."

There is no response, and the carriage drives on. As the noise died away, the handkerchief with which the brave young prince had staunch his wound dropped into the white dust, a heavy red splotch.

"Only roses," he gasped, and fell back into the arms of his servants.

Part three brings us shortly to the spectacular appearance of Beaucaire at the Assembly Rooms a week later, arrayed in garments befitting his true position, and glittering with the insignia of a half dozen noble orders of France. With magnificent coolness, yet in a voice broken with emotion, he explains to the select audience the mystery of his recent adventures. "Ah, Henri," he turned to the young Comte de Beaujolais, his brother, recently arrived from France, "I wish you had shared my masque—I have been so gay!"

"The surface of his tone was merry, but there was an undercurrent, wavy, sad, to speak of what was the mood, not the manner."

"I am a great actor, Henri," he continued, with light bitterness, "These gentlemen are yet scarce convince I am not a lackey! . . . They are wonderful, this English people, holding by an idea once it is in their heads—a mo's' worthy quality."

"Monseigneur," faltered Lady Mary, "can you—forgive me?"

"Forgive?" he answered brokenly, "It is—nothing. . . . There is—only jus' one—in the—whole worl' who would not have treat me in the way you treat me. It is to her that I am goin' to make reparation. . . . She is very faithful nad forgiving and sweet; she would be the same, I think, if I—were even—a lackey. But I— . . . I did not value such thing' then; I was too yo'ng, las' June."

He offered his hand to Lady Mary.

"Mademoiselle is fatigue. Will she honor me?"

He walked with her to the door, and opened it, bowing very low, as Lady Mary Carlisle, with glistening eyes, passed slowly by him and left the room.

"There was a great hum of voices, and, over all, the fiddle wove a wandering air, a sweet French song of the 'voyageur' who dreamed of home."

Such is the story, this bare suggestion of which may serve to make clear to the reader some of the subtle difficulties encountered by an interpreter who would give it as the author conceived it. Dignity and poise must be maintained in every line. The dual role of the main character must be preserved—almost a dual nature, perhaps—on the surface, gayety, grace, aplomb, pride, irony, brilliancy, manner; beneath, sincerity, depth of feeling, manhood. His English must be spoken trippingly, yet with trepidation, on the tongue, with just the proper trace of broken accent, and even this broken accent must be polished to princely degree. The prince must shine through the assumed character; the audience must be subtly gratified upon comparing their own insight with the obtuseness of the haughty Beauty of Bath and her circle of admirers. There must be easy transition from Beaucaire to his opponents, between whom and the hero lies a great gulf fixed, in speech and habits of thought. The grace and loveliness of Lady Mary, whose only fault was overweening pride, must be brought out convincingly. The barber must fight like a gentleman. The Duke of Winterset must be shown up in his true colors, "that which men name not to themselves, and trust not to each other."

All these, and other difficulties, Miss Brown triumphantly surmounted. The story seems to have been written for her, so well adapted is it to her style. Her vocal interpretation was especially excellent. If one may particularize among the scenes presented, perhaps the closing words of each stand out most saliently in memory, as doubtless the interpreter intended they should.

"I wish you dreams of red, red roses."

"Only roses," he gasped, and fell back into the arms of his servants."

"A little cloud of faded rose-leaves fell, and lay strewn on the floor between them."

Miss Brown was assisted by Miss Corinne Hamill, violinist, who effectively played between acts Murin's "Mazurka de Concert," and Wieniawski's "Legende."

—S. E. D.

### The Yellowstone Park Bears

I drove my Franklin to the tents where we were to camp. We had a big car and a big pack. Tired from a long drive, I soon tumbled into bed. A little later I was awakened by a scratching sound outside. I sprang to my feet to see what was the matter. I found a mother bear and three little cubs. They had found the pack and were eating my sugar. What was I to do? I reached for my pistol. It was gone. The mother bear thought I wanted to harm her cubs. She made a dash at me—"Son," said my mother, "Don't scratch your vaccinated arm. Are you dreaming?"

—Written by Frank Steen in collaboration with his teacher.

### As One of Our Girls Sees it

Might our splendid reports of college athletics not be extended so as to include a larger percent of the student body?

We are proud of our "Stars," and are delighted to have the splendid reports of them in our college paper. Yet, we feel that "The Prairie" is not representing the athletics of the other students as it should. A larger percent of the students are taking various kinds of athletics, and they should be reported. Why should not the reports of the different classes of basketball, tennis, gym, and swimming, be written attractively and published in our "Prairie?" These reports would not be as brilliant as the report of the "Stars," but they would show that the other students are joining in the fun and doing their part.

I understand, of course, that, if these reports are printed in our College paper, some of us must write them. Where is our athletic representative for girls?

—E. K.

### The Campus Course

Spring with all it's beauty is here. Birds are singing. Flowers are blooming. It is the kind of weather that calls one out of the house and away from school work. It calls one to come and join the campus course. This is taking the place of our corridor course, and seems to have a large enrollment. This course meets every day in the week and at all times of the day. It should be a good substitute for gymnasium work, as it keeps one in the fresh air continually.

—W. F.

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Your Cleaning and Pressing done at

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We invite the Normal students to visit us when in Amarillo. While drinking from our fountain, make some selection from our line of Drug Sundries.

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Students and Instructors are always welcome.

Your Patronage Highly Appreciated

Chase Condrey, Mgr.



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Real Drug Store Service may be hard to realize but unless we do combine genuine interest in our prescription department and care in buying the many additional Drug Store articles, we know our Service is not what it should be.

We believe that our service is good.

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An expert says: "Most individuals spend money the same way a dog jumps over a fence. They do not know whether they will land in a fox trap, a bee's nest, or close to a juicy bone."

In other words they spend their money and take chances. It pays to save money and keep it in a reliable Bank, like ours. Then when investments are to be made our entire banking facilities and banking experience are at your disposal and you need not take a leap in the dark. We carefully safeguard every dollar entrusted to our care.

**First State Bank of Canyon**  
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High Class Tailoring. Ladies Wear a Specialty. All work called for and delivered.

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### A Pink Hyacinth

Were you ever sick and prisoned in a lonely room, with only a disagreeable nurse for company? I have had just such an experience, and to me it is one of the most unpleasant things anyone can undergo.

No friends were allowed to call on me, and even the home folks were not permitted to come into the room very often, and then only to stay a few minutes. But one day a beautiful hyacinth was sent to me by a dear friend. It had a delicate pink blossom and was interwoven with some soft, green, lacy, fern. It was different from other flowers, but not because it contained any more "eloquence of beauty," but because I really saw the beauty that was in it. It was placed on a table in front of my bed. I never got tired looking at it, and it seemed to look back at me, and to speak, in that silent, gentle language of flowers, those words of sympathy which make a poor sick person feel happy. Do you know the hyacinth intimately?

—P. H.

### The Old Fishing Pool

Some of the happiest hours of my life have been spent sitting in the shade of a large cottonwood tree that grew on the bank of the old fishing pool. Here, when a boy, I would sit for hours, anxiously waiting for a large catch, but at length would gradually yield to the influence of nature, stick my fishing pole in the loose moist earth near the edge of the water, lean back against the old cottonwood tree, the projecting roots of which were to me then a cushioned seat, and gaze into the vast woodland on the opposite shore. Or shifting my gaze a little to the right, I followed the little stream as it wound its way, in and out, over rocks and down small rapids, into the deep blue waters of the old fishing pool. Or perhaps looking in the opposite direction, I lazily noted the water of the pool as it was gradually brought to a focus by the "V" shaped banks, and gently slipped under the foot-bridge that formed a part of the path that led from home to the old cottonwood tree. Below the bridge on either side of the stream great clusters of willows moved their leaves in the breeze. On the opposite shore, above the bridge, stood a large oak with its drooping boughs extending over the old fishing pool and adding the last touch to this picture.

—C. B. L.

### The Playhouse

At the foot of the gradually sloping lawn, leaning over the fence, stands the old mulberry tree. On one side of the ungainly trunk is a cast-a-way stove—rusty and warped, supported by three legs and a brick. The draft door is off, and in place of the missing cap sits a broken iron kettle. Cooking utensils of various degrees of rustiness and leakiness are stacked on the back of the stove. On the opposite side of the tree bulks a great soap box covered with "mud-pies" and other "make-believe" dishes. The planks laid across the two worm-eaten saw-horses in the fence corner, form an excellent dining table. It is covered with a faded blue table-cloth and set with clay dishes moulded by childish hands at the edge of the near-by pool.

The gnarled trunk of the tree rises six feet before the limbs branch out in all directions. An old ladder leans against the tree, making a stairway to the "upstairs." A wide, wagon end-gate fastened securely in the forks forms the parlor floor, studded with nails. The parlor is furnished with Brown Mule tobacco boxes with tow-shaps for cushions, and a curiously shaped object called the piano. Whether for aesthetic effect or for some other reason, this last article is always shrouded in a red portiere.

Following each limb to a daring length, we find a convenient perch in reach of the mulberries. This exalted station incidentally affords a pleasant view of the pool, the meadow, and the neighboring woods.

—L. O.

### What About The Training School?

We have all the classes, clubs, societies, and athletics represented in "The Prairie," but we do not have our training school. Why not have them represented also? They have games, societies, and many other activities that might well be represented in our paper. Then, too, if they were represented, they would feel that the paper belongs to them. They would have a greater interest in it. They would derive a great deal of benefit from writing the reports of their different activities.

Since the year a very important part of the West Texas State Normal College, we want them represented in our college paper. May I suggest to the Training School (both faculty and students) that we take steps toward furnishing such representation.

—H. B.



## For Easter Sunday and Every Sunday Stein-Bloch and Collegian Clothes

You ought to look as well every Sunday as you do on Easter. Then buy clothes that always keep you looking your best at the lowest cost per year. Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes for the man from 17 to 70 years old. You'll like the smart new patterns; and the reasonable prices. Lower than for several seasons past.

**Stein-Bloch Suits from \$45.00 up**

**Inspect our new Collegian Juniors**

Our stock of Stetson Hats for Spring is very complete and it is a pleasure to show you these beauties.

Remember that we are the agents for the economical and comfortable **HOLEPROOF HOSIERY** for the **WHOLE FAMILY**. Some nifty new hose for men with classy clocks. The extra-stretch-top stockings make every woman that once wears them a permanent customer.

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**Mail Orders Solicited and Promptly and Accurately Filled.**

The appropriation for the Agricultural Department has been cut over \$10,000,000 below last year. We must have a navy.—Farm, Stock and Home.

We suppose that Judge Landis anticipated what was coming to him when he took the job of umpire.—Columbia (S. C.) Record.

Paper is very high in Austria, but the Government is doing its best to cheapen it by converting it into money.—Toledo News-Bee.

## Save Money on Your New Easter Suit

In fact everything in our store is included in our

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### BOYS' ALL-WOOL Suits

BOYS' SUITS—Cost -----\$ 7.00  
Plus 10 per cent ----- .70

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