Vol. 15

THE ECHO

State Normal College
Albany, N.Y.

MAY, 1907

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The Cry of the Children.

Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
And that cannot stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadows;
The young birds are chirping in the nest;
The young fawns are playing with the shadows;
The young flowers are blowing toward the west—
But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free.

Do you question the young children in their sorrow,
Why their tears are falling so?
They look up with their pale and sunken faces,
And their looks are sad to see,
For the man’s hoary anguish draws and presses
Down the cheeks of infancy:
"Your old earth," they say, "is very dreary,
Our young feet," they say, "are very weak!
Few paces have we taken, yet are weary—

Our grave-rest is very far to seek:
Ask the aged why they weep, and not the children,
For the outside earth is cold,
And we young ones stand without in our bewildering,
And the graves are for the old.”

“True,” say the children, “it may happen
That we die before our time:
Little Alice died last year; her grave is shapen
Like a snowball, in the rime.
We looked into the pit prepared to take her:
Was no room for any work in the close clay!
From the sleep wherein she lieth none will wake her,
Crying, ‘Get up, little Alice! it is day.’
If you listen by that grave, in sun and shower,
With your ear down, little Alice never cries;
Could we see her face, be sure we should not know her,
For a smile has time for growing in her eyes:
And merry go her moments, lulled and still in
The shroud by the kirk-chime.
It is good when it happens,” say the children,
"That we die before our time.”
"For oh," say the children, "we are weary,
And we cannot run or leap;
If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
To drop down in them and sleep.
Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping,
We fall upon our faces, trying to go;
And underneath our heavy eyelids drooping,
The reddest flower would look as pale as snow.

For all day we drag our burden tiring,
Through the coal-dark underground;
Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron
In the factories, round and round,

For, all day, the wheels are droning, turning;
Their wind comes in our faces,
Till our hearts turn, our heads, with pulses burning
And the walls turn in their places:
Turns the sky in the high window blank and reeling,
Turns the long light that drops adown the wall,
Turn the black flies that crawl along the ceiling:
All are turning, all the day, and we with all.
And all day the iron wheels are droning;
And sometimes we could pray,
'O ye wheels' (breaking out in a mad moaning),
'Stop! be silent for to-day.'"

Now tell the poor young children, O my brothers,
To look up to Him and pray;
So the blessed One who blesseth all the others,
Will bless them another day.
They answer, "Who is God that He should hear us,

While the rushing of the iron wheels is stirred?
When we sob aloud, the human creatures near us
Pass by, hearing not, or answer not a word.
And we hear not (for the wheels in their resounding)
Strangers speaking at the door:
Is it likely God, with angels singing round Him,
Hears our weeping any more?

"But no!" say the children, weeping faster,
"He is speechless as a stone:
And they tell us, of His image is the master
Who commands us to work on.
Go to!" say the children,—"'up— in Heaven,
Dark, wheel-like, turning clouds are all we find:
Do not mock us; grief has made us unbelieving:
We look up for God, but tears have made us blind."
Do you hear the children weeping and disproving,
O my brothers, what ye preach?
For God's possible is taught by His world's loving,
And the children doubt of each.

* * * * *

They look up with their pale and sunken faces,
And their look is dread to see,
For they mind you of their angels in high places,
With eyes turned on Deity.
"How long," they say, "O cruel nation,
Will you stand, to move the world, on a child's heart,—
Stifle down with a mailed heel its palpitation,
And tread onward to your throne amid the mart?
Our blood splashes upward, O gold-heaper,
And your purple shows your path!
But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath.”
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

This poem needs little interpretation. It is not a poetic fiction. The conditions of child-labor that the poet so clearly sets forth existed in England in her own day, and no doubt they still exist there. Laws, that have since been enacted to remedy the evils consequent upon such conditions, are of some avail, but they cannot reach the root of the evil.

But we need not go to England to find similar conditions. In our own country this present year Congress has passed a new law regarding the employment of children in factories and coal mines. The interest taken in this subject by thoughtful men and women means an interest in humanity. With all our boasted wealth and prosperity, our educational institutions and our religious organizations, are we very far in advance of the veriest savages in our treatment of the children of the poor and destitute? Mrs. Browning's Cry of the Children should be heard and hearkened to by every citizen of our country.

—Margaret S. Mooney.

**There’s a Good Time Coming.**

So thought the Economics students one day. But the illusion was hastily dispelled. There are at least two people in the class who evidently like to work. But cheer up, ’twill not be long, for soon the night cometh when no man can work.

**The Popular Election of Senators.**

The question of changing the manner of electing United States senators so as to have them chosen by popular vote instead of by the State Legislatures is one that has, of recent years, attracted the attention of all people interested in political questions. Men of ability have spoken for and against the change, but the strongest arguments have been advanced on the negative side.

Going back in constitutional history to the time of the framing of our government, we find that the House of Representatives was formed to represent the people — while the Senate was to represent the States. The Senate was intended to be a more conservative body than the House, of more stability and dignity, and to serve as a check on the popular power of the other branch. In fact, the senators really represent the people, but in an entirely different way from the representatives, and this is what the framers of our Constitution desired, for they knew that a Legislature of one House is likely to be hasty and changeable and therefore dangerous. Now, if our senators should be elected by popular vote the Senate would be a duplicate of the House, and thus our Legislature would fall into the great danger just mentioned. Furthermore, by taking this right of election from the States, as States, they would become even less noticeable as the units forming our great nation, whose government is constantly being more and more centralized.

The influence of political parties must also be considered. The office of senator is considered a higher one than that of Governor, and, in a popular election, there would be a great strife in which a large amount of money would be used by the candidates. It would be impossible
for any but a wealthy man to run for the office, and, if our Senate is to be made up of money kings, what will become of our nation? It has been said that money and political bosses control the election of senators now, but, if that be true, which of the two systems is the lesser evil? In whom can the people put the more confidence, in the politicians who, bound by no oath, act as delegates to the party conventions, or in our public officials, bound by oath to do their duty, answerable and responsible by law to the people for their actions? Surely, this body of men, well versed in politics, knowing the requirements for the office of senator and acquainted with the best men of the State, are better prepared to make the choice than the average voter.

Therefore, taking into consideration the purpose for which the Senate was intended, the rights of the States as the units forming the nation, the danger of making money the ruling power by a change in the system of election, and the reasonableness of placing more confidence in the State Legislatures than in political parties, it is evident that a change in the system of electing United States senators would not be beneficial.

— Roy C. Van Denburg, '10.

Gems from the Schoolroom.

An abstract noun is one that cannot be felt, heard, seen, touched or smelt.

The Transvaal is situated on a plateau four thousand miles high, and produces large crops of serials.

Socrates died from a dose of wedlock.

Charon was a man who fried soles over the sticks.

Mortmain tried to stop dead men from leaving their land to churches.

The heart is over the ribs in the midst of the borax.—Literary Sight.

Grandmother.

Grandmother never joined a club,
    Nor those societies
In which they talk so learnedly
    Of old philosophies.
She never argued woman's rights,
    And didn't seem to care
Because her sex were not allowed
To fill the President's chair.

But in the dear old-fashioned house
She brought us up with love,
And taught us how to live aright
And for the home above.
Oh, I can see her sitting there
In the firelight's flickering glow;
Her hands so busy knitting
As the needles quickly go.

And still I can behold her
With hair so silvery white,
A-rocking and a-rocking,
    Her face so calm and bright.
And in her lap the Bible
Which she loved to read so well,
And the visions that she saw there
Wore not for words to tell.

And as she sat there, gazing
Into the far-off sky,
We moved with gentle footsteps
As we passed Grandmother by.
For we knew that she was thinking
Of the ones gone on before,
Who were watching and were waiting
On that bright and shining shore.

No, she was no social leader,
    Nor a woman up-to-date;
She never wrote a paper
    Nor took part in a debate.
Put she was a dear home-body,
And ruled in woman's sphere,
And the lessons which she taught us
Linger yet from year to year.

— Elizabeth F. Shaver.
On to California.

In the hot old summer time, when shadows are so desirable, the National Educational Convention will assemble at Los Angeles, Cal., and there deliberate for the good of the pedagogical art and matters relative to education. A self-laudatory community like that of Southern California is fully awake to the importance of this representative gathering in the matter of State advertisement, and measures have been taken as much for the good of the arriving teachers as the emolument of the citizens of the district. Fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed to entertain them, hotel proprietors have been disciplined in the matter of extortion, and now committees are being formed not only to escort the fair teachers to places of interest in this New Palestine, but to wait for them on the edge of the desert and there to hand them, without money and without price, baskets of luscious California fruit to solace them after their weary journey across the desert and over the rugged mountains that so unfortunately separated this Promised Land from the distant and effete East. There is to be great doing in July in Los Angeles, and all the High School boys are to be enrolled as guides and protectors of the teachers. Every instructor is to leave California with a kind impression of the locality and thus become a walking advertisement among the people of her neighborhood, the ultimate result of which will be a much larger immigration into the State of those who have heard the soft and complimentary voice of the teacher in regard to the nice reception she once enjoyed in the Golden State.

There are about five great novelties that must be visited; and after this has been done it is the part of wisdom to take steamer to San Francisco, not only for the purpose of beholding that vast metropolis struggling from its ruins, but of surveying a greener portion of the Golden State than can be observed south of Monterey, except in those isolated spots where capital-controlling water keeps everything verdant. The journey up the coast will be instructive and cool, much to be preferred to the railway, as well as cheaper. The old missions of California, celebrated in song and pathetic story, must be visited. A fair sample of these exists at San Gabriel, about ten miles away from Los Angeles, the electric car running up to its very door. There a rope is observed connected with a bell; this pulled shortly after the reverberating noise has ceased to disturb the stillness of the surrounding atmosphere, a venerable cleric may be observed hastening to admit the crowd of curious. His first ceremonial is to take up a silver collection from compulsory contributors and his next to enter the edifice, followed by the curious throng, when he discants upon the ancient oil pictures that hang on the yellow walls and tells the story of some miraculous conversions of the sacred savages in those good old days when the Angelus rang out and the priest was king in California. The old bells from Spain still ring out to invite the rural inhabitants to mass and to the sermons of the good fathers, who preach alternately every other Sunday in Spanish or English. It is a peep for the teachers into the seventeenth century, when adoration instead of invention occupied the minds of men and the world stood still.

The ostrich farms that dot the landscape all the way from San Diego to San Jose, thirty miles south of San Francisco, must be visited, or at least the largest of them. This is located at Pasadena, ten
miles away, and is enjoyed by all the tourist crowd that frequent this locality during the winter. On it the proprietor, a wealthy Englishman, has directed that a suitable souvenir be given to every lady teacher, typical of California not only, but of this new American industry that is to employ so many thousand American women in the future, that is, as soon as the American ostriches shall have multiplied in sufficient number. This remembrance or souvenir may be an ostrich feather, an ostrich egg with the interior removed, or some painted trifle, of which there are an endless variety to sell at the ostrich farm. The ladies will not be permitted to behold the ostriches without first percolating through a hundred thousand dollar stock of California ostrich feathers, manned by a dozen lovely women, who will separate the cash from the teacher if a certain amount of desire for the feathers is created. The pens of the ostriches border both sides of the broad aisles, affording a view such as the worthy poet Job enjoyed of the ostriches in the desert. The monstrous eggs may be observed lying in the holes in the ground called nests, while the fierce male ostriches will approach the fences and gaze on the teachers with anything but affection. The incubators containing the little newly born ostriches will attract the teachers, for it is most curious to observe the ostriches enter the glorious climate of California after breaking their immense eggs. The attitudes of the little creatures resemble the comical behavior of the average intoxicated person so affected that he cannot walk straight.

After the missions and ostrich farms have been enjoyed, then it is time to ascend the Sierra Madre Mountain via the hill railway that runs up the side of a precipitous height and makes all travelers peaceful and quiet during the operation. The picture of what would be presented if the rope broke is too harrowing to have it invited into this laudatory sketch, but it naturally occurs to the average mind when the official at the bottom says “Let her go.” The views from the summit are comprehensive and beautiful, taking in the entire district of sun-scorched measa and barren deserts and tropical sections covered with the citric verdure that returns such profits to the capitalists. They also include the mountains of Old Mexico and the islands Clemente and Santa Catalina.

But the beaches will draw the teachers at this torrid time of the year, and Santa Catalina will welcome thousands. Five steamers are engaged in transferring people from the mainland to this sun-dried spot. It ought to be visited, and can be in one day, and the marine gardens inspected, an economical and beautiful vista of life beneath the placid waves of the peaceful Pacific. Refreshments may be obtained on the island at about the same price as on the mainland. Everywhere the teachers go will be found the beneficent work of the vigilant committees guarding the visitors from extortion.

E. H. Rydall.

The bronze tablet of “Washington at Prayer” on the sub-treasury building in New York is such as to induced the New York Times to remark that “horses shy at it; automobiles’ tires explode as they pass by it.” This is something like the Ladies’ Home Journal’s account of “Seeing New York with Megaphone Accompaniment,” where it reports the megaphonist as saying: “Excuse me, while I get out and lead the auto past Senator Clark’s twelve-million-dollar stone-pile.”
EDITORIAL.

On Saturday, April twenty-seventh, Dr. Husted gave a lecture upon Systems of Taxation. From time immemorial taxation has been a problem of vital importance to all nations. It has dethroned kings and has been a strong factor in all revolutions.

Every man, woman and child pays taxes — directly or indirectly — therefore everyone should be interested. Doubly so when the subject is treated by Dr. Husted, who never fails to make his theme interesting and instructive. It is unfortunate that subject matter examinations and other obstacles should have been a hindrance to so many who desired to attend the various lectures which were given during the last semester. It is to be hoped that these lectures will be continued next year, and that some arrangements may be made whereby the students will be enabled to avail themselves of these passing opportunities.

In the midst of the American scramble for success, it is not strange that the past is neglected for the present and future, and that a spirit of forgetfulness is abroad. Yet there are some events which must never be forgotten, for they have made us what we are.

Chief among such is the series of events that led to the re-establishment of our nation — the Civil War. To the heroes of that war, a day for memory has been set aside — a day fast becoming one of forgetfulness. The long lines of school children, carrying flags and wreaths, march less and less frequently to the graves of the heroes, as Decoration Days pass. Year by year the choruses in honor of the soldiers diminish. Three hundred and sixty-four days of forgetfulness, and still no time for one Memorial Day!

It lies with the teachers of this country to change the spirit. It is possible for them to replace it with tender, reverent thoughts for our honored dead in the minds of young people. This can never be done by having pupils parse the Gettysburg speech, dissect the Commemoration Ode, and rehearse the battles of the Civil War. Only firm and constant endeavor, enthusiasm, and such stirring appeal to their emotions and interests that patriotism becomes a part of their natures, can make children respect their country. Such training alone is likely to produce reverence for their nation and for its builders.

Of interest to all who intend to teach in high schools is the recent book, "Principals of Secondary Education." The writer is Charles De Garmo, Professor of the Science and Art of Education at Cornell University, fitted by education and experience to write upon the subject. The book is sane and reasonable, conservative yet progressive. The phases of education most popular to-day are given places beside the classic branches of learning, not boomed by the trumpet of the faddist, but slipped in unobtrusively, as befits the still unproven.

Professor De Garmo first discusses the social basis of education. He concludes that since social good is the outcome of individual good, the education that is best for the individual will be most beneficial
to society. Consequently, it is the teacher's office to study the characters of his pupils and decide how best to rouse in them energy, co-operation and independence. Since the character of the pupils varies, even more than does their social standing, it becomes the teacher's duty to advise concerning the course of study that will best fit each case.

A careful discussion of the high school curriculum, in all of its phases, follows. The range of suitable knowledge available, the status of the persons to be educated, and the ruling ideals of the time, says the writer, determine the course of study. The third cause is well illustrated in the commercial spirit of our age, which finds educational expression in manual training, business education and sewing.

Professor De Garmo classifies the subjects for study, and weighs carefully reasons for and against their desirability. An excellent feature of his book is the set of tables that show the courses of study in well-known high schools, both here and abroad. The writer is planning another work on the methods of teaching these subjects.

SOME restriction should be placed upon the high schools which ape our colleges in many ways, and in the particularly noticeable one of wearing cap and gown at Commencement. That is a ceremony which belongs peculiarly to the colleges, and which should not be borrowed from them. That cap and gown prevent extravagance in graduation gowns may be true, but it is no less true that the ceremony thus entailed leaves little honor in anticipation for the student. If he has belonged to a fraternity, managed a football team, engineered a concert, read a valedictory and worn a cap and gown, before he is eighteen, the incentive to go to college is very much less because there is no beckoning of novelty.

DURING the next month and preceding the next issue of The Echo the students (juniors, sophomores and freshmen) will meet to elect the Board of Editors for the coming year.

We know that the "faithful few" will be on hand. We sincerely hope that each one of the "faithful few" will invite at least one who has never availed herself of two or more of the following: Attending a class meeting, paying class dues. ("Assume a virtue if you have it not"), subscribing or contributing to The Echo. There are some who avail themselves of all the above privileges. There are others who avail themselves of none of them.

In which class may you be found.

THE increasing recognition of the importance of the teaching profession is shown by the gradual rise in teachers' salaries, by the position which educators take in the country and by the space devoted to educational topics in magazines not primarily educational. The April Forum has an article which discusses teachers' salaries, and the leading article in the Atlantic treats of the ideal teacher. The requirements laid down by the writer of the latter article are much broader and more uplifting than the essentials as stated by a man who wrote a similar article two years ago. The latter required the teacher to possess the perfection of well-adjusted machinery, hidden under spontaneity of manner.
The April number of Echo contained an interesting article upon "Spelling Reform." This issue contains a very interesting discussion upon election of United States senators. These two subjects are of universal interest because they attack our old traditions—our "household gods." But is it wise, in this stirring age, to carry a multitude of "household gods" with you on your journey thru life? The man who has the time and means to emblazon his coat-of-arms in purple and gold on his chicken coop has also time to write favor—favour, but the man who has neither the coat-of-arms nor the time cares little for such superfluities.

It is rather interesting and gratifying for us to be assured that we have such a safeguard at Washington as the U. S. Senate. Just imagine! Were a "Pied Piper" to appear at the Capitol some morning, that unsophisticated body (the House of Representatives) would, probably, follow him off and jump into the Potomac. Ought we not increase the salary of that argus-eyed body who are not "money kings." The salary of a United States senator will barely keep "the wolf from his door." To the average senator who is only worth fifty millions, the fear of penury and want in his old age must be very intense.

Let us have more articles upon such topics.

**Try This.**

Bill had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold his billboard to pay his board bill, the board bill no longer bored Bill. — New York Tribune.

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**News**

**Kindergarten Notes.**

Students of the kindergarten department have been enjoying an inspiring report from Miss Isdell, of the International Kindergarten Union Conference, which she recently attended in New York. The class realized more than ever before the extent and importance of the work and how much there is still to be attained in the kindergarten world.

Miss Mabel Roosa, who has been absent for several weeks on account of illness, has returned to college.

Froebel's birthday and Arbor Day were celebrated in the kindergarten by appropriate exercises.

Miss Katherine Hickock, who has been ill, has returned to her home at Crown Point.

Miss Mary Mattimore is again in college after an absence of several days.

Mary Coolidge.

**Delta Omega.**

Miss Miriam Tyler has returned to college after an illness of several weeks.

Miss Olive Briggs enjoyed a visit from her sister a short time ago.

Miss Elizabeth Wheeler is absent from college on account of illness.

Miss Winnia Miller has returned from a two weeks' visit in New York city.

Misses Minnie Schultz and Emma Montrose recently spent the week's end at Miss Schultz's home in Newburgh.

Miss Mary Sammons, of Fonda, was in town several days as the guest of her sister, Miss Barbara Sammons.

Miss Ethel Pitt has recovered from her illness and is now in college.
Regular meetings were held at the Sorority rooms on April sixteenth and thirtieth.

Misses Hazel Sickle and Florence Kelley recently spent a few days in town.

Miss Merrill, of Johnstown, spent several days in town visiting her sister, Miss Alice Merrill.

Miss Jennie Anthony was the guest of Miss Florence McKinlay a few weeks ago.

The girls were very much pleased to entertain at the rooms recently Miss Graham, a former member of Delta Omega, and now a member of the faculty at the New Paltz Normal School.

The industry of the girls at No. 330 Hudson avenue is commendable. They believe in making every minute count.

**Psi Gamma.**

The Misses Fannie Powell, Viola Carwiete and Lillian Waldrong spent a few days at their homes recently.

Miss Florence Brown expects to spend a few days during the middle part of May at her home.

Several regular meetings have been held at the "Sorority rooms" during the past month, with a good attendance at each.

Miss May Marsden, who finished in February, visited Albany for a week during the early part of May.

Miss Mabel Tallmadge, who has been ill at "St. Peter's" for the past two weeks, has returned to her home, and we are all delighted to know that she is at least able to be out-of-doors for a short time each day.

Miss Kathryn Ostrander was in town May third.

At the last regular meeting Miss Elizabeth Macmillan was elected President of the Sorority, to take the place of Miss Laura Meigs, who resigned because of her health.

Miss Edith Blades, who is teaching in Salem, visited the girls some two weeks ago.

Psi Gamma has recently pledged the Misses Laura Stuckman and Mina Nitzsche.

The Misses Olive Smith and Harriet Videl left May tenth for New York to spend the week.

Miss Elise Seaman expects to make a visit to her home in Mt. Vernon during May.

Letters have been received lately from the Misses Martha Tobey and Alma Glavin.

Miss Mabel Roosa, who has been ill at her home on Madison avenue, has returned to college.

The Misses Amy McGraw and Macmillan were visited by their brothers during the past month.

Miss Amy McGraw visited her home for a few days recently.

**Eta Phi.**

The Eta Phi headquarters have been removed from 36 Spring street to 158 Elm. We shall be glad to have our friends call on us at our new rooms.

A regular business meeting was held at the home of Miss Clement, Friday, May third.

At a meeting of the senior class, held recently for the election of class day officers, Miss Louise Clement was elected marshal; Miss Josephine Webster, poet; Miss Jessie Treible, a member of the committee to present the Husted memo-
rial, and Miss Hazel Rugen, one of the committee to present the mementoes.

We are glad to report that Miss Irene Jones, who has been prevented from attending classes because of illness, is now out again.

On Saturday evening, May twenty-fifth, Eta Phi will give an entertainment to some of her friends at Saint Andrew's Hall. A pleasant evening is anticipated.

On Saturday, May eleventh, Miss Ruth Cook and Miss Josephine Webster entertained the members of Eta Phi at the home of Miss Cook in Cohoes. The girls had intended to climb Bald Mountain, but on account of the unpleasant weather the afternoon was spent indoors. Games were played and a short business meeting held, after which the girls sat down to a most delightful supper. It was with much regret that they left soon after for Albany.

Kappa Delta.

Kappa Delta has moved into larger quarters and is now at home to friends at 89 North Allen street.

A regular meeting was held April twenty-sixth at 417 Hudson avenue.

Miss Lena Yelverton, of Poughkeepsie, was the guest of Miss Ethel Anderson over Sunday, May fifth.

Miss Katherine Hickock has returned to Crown Point on account of illness.

Mr. Ladoff recently visited his daughter, Miss Sonia.

We were glad to have visits from two of our alumnae, Miss Antoinette Wilson and Miss Anna Jameson.

The Rev. J. V. Moldenhawer, of this city, has very kindly consented to conduct the Bible Study class at the Sorority house.

A regular meeting of Kappa Delta was held May eighth at the home of Miss Ruth Guernsey.

Phi Delta.

A regular meeting of the Phi Delta fraternity was held on Friday evening, May tenth. After a short business meeting a social hour completed the evening's program. A committee to arrange for the annual banquet is about to be appointed.

Senior Class Notes.

The annual excursion and basket picnic to be given by the senior class of the State Normal College will occur on Saturday, June first, at Electric Park. Special cars over the Albany & Hudson road will leave the foot of State street at ten A. M. of that date, and the fare for the round trip will be thirty cents. A cordial invitation is extended to the faculty and entire student body to enjoy the day with us.

Tickets will be on sale and can be obtained from the following members of the committee: Mr. Randall, Misses Bonney, Morehouse, Videl and Robb.

Junior Class Notes.

A meeting was held on April twenty-fifth. The attendance was encouraging, and even more so was the interest shown. Several committees were appointed who should see that junior affairs are carried out well this year and that certain matters be under way for our senior year.

We extend a cordial invitation to any who will graduate in February or June of 1908 to join us in our efforts to finish up this year actively and happily.

Miss Payne, of the junior class, has been confined to her home by illness for several days.
Miss Cora J. Gratrick, '06, who has been teaching at Victor, N. Y., the past year, will continue her work there next year.

Prof. Edwards, principal of the Washington Academy, Salem, N. Y., made S. N. C. a visit recently.

Miss Lois A. Riedel, '06, is to remain in her present position in the schools of Utica, in spite of flattering offers to go elsewhere.

Harry Birkenough, '06, who is teaching mathematics in the Poughkeepsie High School, was in the city on May eleventh.

Miss Jennie U. Shaw, '06, returns to Rhinebeck another year.

Claude A. Alexander, '02, spent several days at the college recently.

Miss Edith F. Blades, '06, goes back to Salem next year.

Edward G. Leefeldt, '06, has been re-elected principal at Staatsburg with a substantial increase in salary.

William D. Van Auken, '06, has been elected principal of the Valley Falls High School and will assume his duties there next September.

Miss Katherine Walsh, '06, writes from Yonkers expressing her appreciation of The Echo.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.
Albany, May 15, 1907.

Dear Alumnus.—The annual reunion of the Normal College Alumni will occur on Monday and Tuesday, June 24 and 25, 1907, and the most cordial invitation is extended to you to be present. These gatherings are being more and more largely attended, and every graduate who comes goes away more loyal to his Alma Mater and more enthusiastic for its prosperity. It is hoped that the change to a later date will be more convenient than usual for you. Permit me to present to you now before you come the following items of interest:

INCORPORATION.

In order that the association may, in general, hold property for the benefit of the college and its graduates and specifically control and disburse the Albert N. Husted Fellowship Fund, this organization was on March 7, 1907, incorporated under the name of The New York State Normal College Alumni Association. The following persons are the trustees for the present year:

William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL. D., President of the College.

William B. Aspinwall, Pd. M., Ph. D., '00.

Anna E. Pierce, '84.

Herbert C. Hinds, Ph. D., '77.


FORM OF BEQUEST.

All graduates who are expecting to make bequests to the Alumni Association are asked to observe the following form:

"I give and bequeath to the Alumni Association of the New York State Normal College, a corporation established by law in the city of Albany and State of New York, the sum of ________ dollars, to be appropriated by the Trustees for the benefit of the College and its students, as such trustees shall deem most useful."
REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Total receipts (July 1, 1906, to April 1, 1907) $634.87
Total expenditures 557.48
Balance in treasury 77.39

ALUMNI MEMORIAL.

At the last annual business meeting of the association the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the energies of the Alumni Association be given to the completion of the Husted Fellowship Fund, instead of trying to raise money for an Alumni Memorial for the new building.

PROGRAM OF ALUMNI EXERCISES.

Monday, June 24, 1907.
8.00 p.m. — Reception by Dr. and Mrs. William J. Milne at their residence, No. 5 Elk street.

Tuesday, June 25, 1907.
10.30 a.m. — Commencement exercises in the Trinity M. E. Church.
3.00 p.m. — Alumni literary exercises, with addresses by prominent graduates, in the chapel of Trinity M. E. Church.
4.30 p.m. — Alumni business meeting.
5.00 p.m. — Class reunions in charge of class secretaries.

'97. — Tenth anniversary, Miss Elizabeth Selden, 28 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y.

'87. — Twentieth anniversary, Mrs. Nellie Bartlett Clanham, 121 Western avenue, Albany, N. Y.

'82. — Twenty-fifth anniversary, Mrs. Mary E. Le Boeuf Beckett, 343 Hamilton street, Albany, N. Y.

'77. — Thirtieth anniversary, Mrs. Mary E. Darrow Hinds, 7 Catherine street, Schenectady, N. Y.

'67. — Fortieth anniversary, Mrs. K. Augusta Stephens, 19 Philip street, Albany, N. Y.

'57. — Fiftieth anniversary, Major Sylvanus B. Husted, Blauvelt, N. Y.

'47. — Sixtieth anniversary, Dr. Isaac B. Poucher, State Normal School, Oswego, N. Y.

(For further details communicate with the above-named secretaries.)

7.00 p.m. — Social reunion at the Hotel Ten Eyck.
8.00 p.m. — Alumni dinner at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

MARRIAGES.

Mrs. Jane Chambers Davies announces the marriage of her daughter Susan (S. N. C., '92) to Mr. Edward Merrick, on Tuesday, April 13, 1907, at Flushing, L. I.

OBITUARY.

On March 2, 1905, occurred the death of Mrs. R. B. Reynolds at Stockport-on-the-Hudson. During the past twelve years she has been afflicted with paralysis. Mrs. Reynolds, formerly Miss Julia Collier, graduated from the State Normal College in '54.

Miss Sarah Buckelew, a member of the Class of '54, died April 23, 1907, after a brief illness. Her death was due to pneumonia. Miss Buckelew was principal of the primary department, School 49, New York city.
**Review**

As a recommendation for "The Port of Missing Men" we might begin by saying that it is by Meredith Nicholson, the author of "The House of a Thousand Candles." But leaving authorship out of the question, "The Port of Missing Men" cannot fail to interest any lover of a healthy and stirring story, full of clean sentiment and patriotic feeling.

Mr. Nicholson has taken his material from the history of some of the members of the Austrian royal family. The succession of the throne must remain unsettled until it is determined whether or not a possible heir to the throne, who had disappeared in America, is alive. While the investigation is going on a plot is being carried out by a band of scoundrels, who assassinate those detrimental to their claimant's interests.

John Armitage is an expatriated Austrian who has become an American. He has evidence of the lost archduke's death, but does not care to be mixed up in the plot by revealing this evidence.

The scene of the story, which has up to this time been enacted in Geneva and Washington, now shifts to Virginia, where the plot thickens and comes to an exciting finish.

The hero, after routing the conspirators, wins for his bride the high-spirited American girl, the heroine of the story.

The "Port of Missing Men" derives its title from the name of a Virginian field, where some of the southern troops who refused to consider themselves conquered stayed even after the Civil War was ended.

E. M.

**Favorite Toast.**

Here's to our parents and teachers — may they never meet.—Ex.

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**How Hatred of School Can be Cured.**

From New Mexico comes a quaint little leaflet containing a prescription for the cure of hatred of school and dislike of study. It was prepared by Hiram Hadley, Superintendent of Education of New Mexico, and he is distributing it to all his teachers. As it will interest the public, and as it deserves to be generally read by teachers, it is reprinted:

**Hatred of School and Dislike of Study.**

For the cure of the above-named disease the following prescription and treatment is recommended:

**Prescription.**

Take the following ingredients in the proportions named:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thorough knowledge of the subjects being taught</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful preparation for each recitation</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and enthusiasm in the subject</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sympathy with the pupil's difficulties</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciation of pupil's efforts</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kind, gentle, cheerful tones of voice when teaching</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mix thoroughly.

**Treatment.**

This disease is most successfully cured when the doctor instead of the patient takes the medicine, and the patient gets the effect of the medicine by pleasant association with the doctor. Therefore, it is recommended that the teacher take a large dose one hour before breakfast. Then, beginning with nine A. M., take a dose each hour until four P. M. In very
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bad cases, the teacher may take a dose one or two hours before retiring at night. Continue the treatment during the entire term, unless the pupil is cured sooner. If faithfully administered it rarely requires over thirty days to effect a cure. But, to prevent a return of the disease, or other pupils catching it, it is recommended that the teacher keep a supply of the medicine on hand and take a dose whenever any symptoms of the disease appear.

Hiram Hadley.

We copy the above from the New York Education. It is a useful recipe for every graduate of the college to take with them into the actual work of the schoolroom.

Fifty per cent for scholarship, forty per cent for good old-fashioned common sense, ten per cent for preparation of work make up about the right proportions. All are necessary to make a successful teacher.

Rhodes Scholarship Questions.

Following were the questions in arithmetic used in the Rhodes Scholarship examination January eighteenth for admission to Oxford University, England. Can you work them?

1. A merchant began business with $100,000. In the first year he made ten per cent, which he added to his capital. In the second year he made twenty per cent and added the profits to his capital. In the third year he again made twenty per cent, and laid out $60,000 on real estate. How much capital would he have left in the business at the beginning of the fourth year?

2. Find the difference between $1-5 — 1 2-3 X 3 3-8 and 2 3-4 X 1 1-6 — 4-5.

3. Find the square root of 4 1/9 to four places of decimals.

4. If, by selling an article for $2, a man gains 1/7 of the cost price, at what price must he sell it so as to gain 8 per cent?

5. The area of one side of a cubical cistern is 14.0625 square feet, find to the nearest gallon the amount of water which it will hold when full, assuming that one cubic foot weighs 1,000 ounces and that one gallon of water weighs 10 pounds.

6. Find the cost of a carpet to cover a floor 22 feet 6 inches long and 18 feet 9 inches wide at 5s. 4d. per square yard.

7. Divide £37. 10s. 4 1-2d. by 4 1/7 and express £3. 14s. 7 1-2d. as the decimal of £10.

8. A sum of $2,500 is lent at compound interest at 3 1-2 per cent per annum. What is due to the lender at the end of three years?

9. A can do a piece of work in 24 days which B can do in 36 days. What fraction will remain to be done if both are engaged upon the work for six days?

Dr. Hannahs has an interesting and helpful "lesson unit" on Perception in March number of American Education.

Mrs. M. (In Eng. Lit.) — You may be one of the critics, Miss S.

Miss S. (conscientiously) — I'm not prepared, Mrs. M.

Mrs. M. — Not prepared to criticise? (It is an unusual admission, is it not?)

Mrs. M. admits a chronic ailment of catalog-itis. It is our gain, Mrs. M.

Mrs. M. (after a recitation from Mr. D. upon a question upon which several had failed) — Yes. Did you know or was it a good guess? (Awful insinuation, wasn't it? And to the Senior President!!)
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