

was an admirable effort on the life and services of William Loyd Garrison.

Mirabeau was the subject of the oration by F. E. Edgerton. This address was given first place by all three judges on delivery and by two of those on manuscript.

F. A. Bartos spoke on "Capital Punishment Should be Abolished."

The judges on manuscript were Profs. Fossler, Caldwell and Ansley; on delivery Dr. Dayton, Supt. Saylor and Prof. Miller.

The first prize of ten dollars in this contest was offered by O. A. Davis and J. F. Boomer; the second prize of five dollars by the Delian Society. At the business meeting of the society a resolution was passed unanimously tendering a vote of thanks to Messrs. Davis and Boomer for their generosity.

OUR FUTURE UNIVERSITY.

The one mill tax levy for the University will increase the temporary University fund by about one hundred thousand dollars annually. That, however, does not mean that the actual income will be increased by that much. The $\frac{2}{3}$ mill levy which the University has been receiving, has been supplemented from time to time by special state appropriations.

For the next two years the University and affiliated schools will draw its revenue from the following sources:

1. The temporary University funds consisting of:
 - (a) The one mill tax.
 - (b) Rentals on unsold lands.
 - (c) Interest on the permanent endowment fund.

This fund, it is estimated, will yield a revenue, for the next two years, of \$420,000; of which it is expected that the one mill tax alone will bring \$338,000.

2. The "Morrill Fund," \$25,000 annually, which can be used only for instruction and facilities for instruction in the school of agriculture.

3. United States Agricultural Experiment Station fund, \$15,000 annually, which can be used only for original research and experiments upon subjects connected with agriculture.

4. University cash fund, coming from matriculation and diploma fees, lawcollege tuition, laboratory deposits, and farm cash receipts. The board of regents estimate \$32,000 from this source for the next two years. This fund is also limited to definite purposes.

All funds, but the temporary university fund, are limited to special uses, and so cannot be used otherwise. The University fund has for some years been inadequate to meet the running expenses of the University, and so the regents have been obliged to depend on special appropriations. Since these are always an uncertain quantity, the regents, being in the position of a business man whose income is precarious, could lay and follow no definite plan for the growing University.

The state treasurer is the treasurer of the University, and the regents cannot draw any funds till the legislature has made an appropriation. The one mill tax provides only for an increase in the fund. But as the fund is collected for the University, and can be used for no other purpose, the regents can

feel assured that what properly belongs to the University will not be withheld. They can then plan for the future and make systematic improvements, just as a business man with an insured income can plan for the enlargement of his business.

As to what improvements are immediately needed there may be different opinions. The University ought to have an administration building in which the business offices could be located. It should also contain a chapel and general assembly room. The present chapel wing of the University could be remodelled to accomodate the law school and provide additional class rooms. It would certainly be a far more satisfactory plan than to use the armory for an auditorium. The Mechanic Arts building should also be completed and, in fact, what is needed of external improvement should be planned for.

But the University should also be improved internally. The teaching force ought to be strengthened. The professors ought to have more time for research work. We can not expect, for a good many years yet, to make our professors purely investigators, but they ought not to be merely a teaching faculty. Much of the teaching now is done by fellows and scholars. This does not give the best results. The system of teaching by fellows and scholars should not be discarded, but they should not be required to teach so much. They should have more opportunity to pursue their special line of study.

The professors ought to be given an opportunity to become true specialists, and this they cannot possibly do as long as they have to teach twenty-five hours a week in varying subjects, and from preparatory to post graduate classes. It is especially along these lines we must grow to become a truly great University.

A. HANSEN.

The Newspapers of Argentine Republic.

E. L. Baker, treasurer of the Hunter Printing Co., gave a very interesting talk before the journalism class last Tuesday on the newspapers of Argentine Republic. Mr. Baker served as vice-consul for some time at Buenos Ayres, and was perfectly familiar with his topic.

He says that the newspapers of that place are active and very much up to date. The publishers aim to get the news to their readers quickly and authentically. Sensationalism and scandal are not much indulged in. Personal items seldom find their way into the columns of the papers. No doubt the cause of this is the stringency of libel laws.

The literary department of the Argentine papers are purely abreast with the times. Special attention is paid to art, musical, and dramatic criticism. Only a few papers allow any space to fiction.

Politically, native papers are generally opposed to the administration. There are three dailies in Buenos Ayres printed in English and are well supported.

At all times, the national government keeps a close watch on the press of the capital, and in times of political excitement, a rigid censorship is exercised.

The newspaper men of Buenos Ayres have a Press Club where the journalists meet on the best of terms for an interchange of ideas.