people that education is a valuable asset, and that either the man or the woman who receives the higher training is thereby better fitted to handle the problems of life intelligently and efficiently. The State of Michigan has a rich output annually from its University. Is it putting into it what it is worth? Does the state realize that there is here a product more valuable than iron, and wheat, and cattle? Are its taxes given with unstinted hand so that the institution may always have resources adequate to the great state whose servant it is? It is not for me to say. I can only trust that this splendid state, with its abounding wealth, its virile people, and its wonderful future, will make that future secure by the wise generosity with which it will cherish the University of Michigan.
people gain access to a comfortable seat, and
that affect the men as the women who occupy the
plunge forward to stretch their limbs to promote
the progress of the intellectual and artistic
The state of interest and a deep contempt continue
from the innovation. Is the burning time to make
it to survive, does the state remain that I know
have a balance more attractive than your way and weak,
and Celtic. Are the face known with sadness
and units? Are the face known with_sampler
black face the passion and style have become
I am that the passion and style have become
able to the great voice whose meaning is that I
not for me, to say.
empathy stated with the awakening thought to
little people, and the mind's vision, will make
that future become as the true democracy with
where I will convey the universality of knowledge.
Ground was broken for the Harper Memorial Library on the 10th day of January, 1910. The dedication to-day completes a building enterprise, therefore, which has covered upwards of two years, and which, taken together with the extensive additions to the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, forms one of the most important constructive eras of the University.
Crowned new bridge for the Harper
Memorial Library on the 10th day of January
1910. The celebration to-day completed a
public improvement, therefore, which has
cost nearly $250,000, and which
coincides with the extensive addition to the
Revere Park. Private subscription, I am one of the
most important contributors here of the U.N.-

variety
For the next two years it is the intention of the Board of Trustees to proceed with the construction of four buildings which are imperatively needed at the present time, and which the Board believes it necessary to proceed without delay. These buildings are:

1. A Gymnasium for Women. The present quarters, provided in as a temporary matter, with the full expectation that four or five years would see a permanent building ready, have outlived their usefulness. The splendid provision for men in the Bartlett Gymnasium, as well as in the Reynolds Club and the Hutchinson Commons, are in unpleasing contrast with the very inadequate and wholly unaesthetic one-story group known as Lexington Hall. Our women deserve better, and the time has now come when the existing situation must be ended.
For the next two years it is the intention of the Board of Trustees to proceed with the construction of your building at the present time and to make the Board believe it necessary to proceed without delay. These buildings are:

1. A Gymnasium for Women.

It is desirable, beginning in a temporary dormitory, to build a dormitory for women and a dormitory for men in the sunset and the morning. The new gymnasium as well as the present gymnasium and the gymnasium for women are in the morning.

Contrary with the very improbable and unlikely necessity of one-storied dormitories, one-storied dormitories would be more

Hello. Our women receive better and the time past now come when the existing situation
2. A building for the departments of geology and geography. These departments are crowded in the Walker Museum, which is unfitted for such a purpose and is at the same time prevented from being used for museum purposes. Many boxes of valuable material which ought to be in the cases are stored in the basement.

3. The grand stands and walls for Marshall Field. The present stands are no longer possible, and the fence is an eyesore.

4. The classical buildings, to be erected at the corner of Ellis Avenue and 59th St., thus architecturally giving a well-balanced finish to the Midway front of the main quadrangles, and at the same time affording needed quarters for the departments of Greek, Latin and Comparative Philology.

The Kelly bequest with accumulated interest may be counted as practically
A petition for the departure of
Geography and Geology
are growing in the Western Museum which at
writ for such a purpose and at the
same time prevented from being made for
measure burthances. Many pieces of antiques
material with urgent to be in the case the
storey in the pavement

2. The largest stables and walls for
Material 2. The present stables are no
longer possible and the fence in an average
The essential petulances to be
exposed at the corner of Kille Avenue and
19th St. The structure annually growing a mill-

Palladio's plans to the midway front of the
many dimensions and at the same time striking
the needed duration for the departure of
Greek, Latin and Comparative Philology.
The Kella pandemic with secundated
interest may be connected to practical

-
providing for the Classical Building. The Trustees hope and confidently expect that suitable names may be found for the other three buildings at an early date.

May I quote from the letter of the Founder of December 13, 1910?

"In making an end to my gifts to the University, as I now do, and in withdrawing from the Board of Trustees my personal representatives, whose resignations I enclose, I am acting on an early and permanent conviction that this great institution, being the property of the people, should be controlled, conducted, and supported by the people, in whose generous efforts for its upbuilding I have been permitted simply to cooperate; and I could wish to consecrate anew to the great cause of education the funds which I have given, if that were possible; to present the institution a
The Board of Trustees and the faculty of the University of South Dakota expect that students may be found in the other buildings at an early date.

May I quote from the letter of the

President of December 13, 1910?

"In making an end to my life to the University, as I now go, and in withdrawing from the Board of Trustees my personal profit, restatement, whose restatement I enclose, I am seeking no emolument or personal gain.

It is the property of the people, conveyed, controlled, and supported by the people, to whose generous efforts for the advancement I have been permitted merely to cooperate; and I cordially wish to cooperate in the same to the extent of my education the

time which I have given. It that were possible to present the institution a
second time, in so far as I have aided in founding it, to the people of Chicago and the West; and to express my hope that under their management and with their generous support the University may be an increasing blessing to them, to their children, and to future generations."
second time, to as far as I have arrived to

continue it to the people of Arizona and
the West and to express my hope that under
their management and with their guidance and

pursuit of them to their office and to

future generation.
THE HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY: HISTORICAL STATEMENT

From the beginning of the University the libraries have fallen into two groups, the general library and the departmental libraries. The latter have formed an important feature of the work of the various departments, and have been so planned as to be in immediate connection with the buildings in which professors are engaged. The general library, of course, is related to all these departmental libraries, and the Director of the University Libraries has general charge of the whole. While provision more or less adequate has been made for the departmental libraries, from the outset the general library has always been inadequately housed, and sufficient provision has not been made for its administration. The original library building was
THE HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY: HISTORICAL STATEMENT

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the publications in which professors are engaged.
The general interest of course is related to all
these departmental interests and the Director
of the University interests as General Director
of the whole. While provision more or less
adequate has been made for the departmental
interests from the outset the general interest
has always been inadequately provided and not
sufficient provision has been made for the
administration of the University Library building.
a portion of the one-story brick structure which stood at the corner of Lexington and 58th street on the site of the present Tower Group. When the good fortune of the University made it possible to destroy that structure and to erect a building for the conduct of the University Press the general library was transferred to fairly commodious quarters in the Press building. It is now possible to bring the general library to its final home, and at the same time to bring with it a number of departmental libraries for which there is room in the great building, and which are closely connected with the great collection of the general library itself.

The general plan for the library housing and administration of the University was made by a commission appointed by the Board of Trustees in 1902. This commission consisted of: the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Martin A. Ryerson;
a portion of the one-story block of the University and
which stood at the corner of University and
28th Street on the site of the present Tower
...When the Board of Regents of the University
make it possible to get a new building at
...to erect a building for the conduct of the Uni-
...to satisfy the requirements of general and
...to furnish the necessary needs for the
...It is now possible to print the General
...If it is now possible to bring the exterior
...I refer to the third home and at the same time
...the General to the third home and at the same time
...the General to the third home and at the same time
...for which there is room in the Great Library
...in which there is room connected with the Great
...collection of the General Library
...the General plan for the Library building and
...administration of the University was made by a
...commission appointed by the Board of Trustees in
...the commission consisted of the President
...of the Board of Trustees...Mr. Martin A. Reed...
the President of the University, Dr. William Rainey Harper; Trustees Franklin MacVeagh and Frederick A. Smith; and six members of the faculties, Professors F. I. Carpenter, John M. Coulter, Albion W. Small, Harry Pratt Judson, William Gardner Hale, and Ernest D. Burton. This commission recommended that the libraries be arranged in a group, with the main library and flanking libraries of the departments of the Greek and Latin classics, modern languages, and the social sciences, and connecting buildings forming a quadrangle comprising the Semitic languages, theology, philosophy, and law. This would leave the special libraries of the scientific departments in the laboratories. The building which we are dedicating to-day is the first fruition of this extensive plan, and connected as it is with the Haskell library and the Law library to the north forms one continuous series of libraries, with a total capacity at
The President of the University, Dr. William
Retaining the present Trustees Franklin McKeever and
Professor A. Smith, and six members of the
Faculties, Professors W. L. Carpenter, John M.
Confer, Alphonso W. Small, Henry Pratt Judson,
William Gardner Hale, and W. Keith Dunton.

The commission recommends that the Libraries be
strengthened in a group with the main Library and
Health Libraries of the departments of the
Greek and Latin classes, modern languages, and
the social sciences, and connecting buildings
forming a comprehensive, complementing the scenic
languages, theology, philosophy, and law. This
would lease the special Libraries of the College.
The six departments in the Faculties.

publishing which we are combating today to the
best position of the academic plan, and con-
next year as at the present library and the
law Library to the north form one continuous set
for of Libraries with a total capacity of
present of 438,561 volumes. At the same time it is provided that members of faculties and advanced graduate students, with their various seminars, shall be provided for in the building itself, with convenient access to the books which are their laboratory. When the library group is completed it is expected that it will afford a capacity of 2,250,000 volumes, and at the same time in like manner bring the workrooms of the students who use the library in all the buildings very near the collection of books.

Soon after the death of the late President Harper the question of a suitable memorial for him on the University grounds was taken into careful consideration. It was finally decided that the general library was on the whole the most appropriate. Being as it will be the heart of the intellectual life of the University, it will bring great masses of students into constant and
At the same time present at the 187,287 volumes, it is
proposed that members of the faculty and students will
be able to provide for in the building and
enhance the graduate students with their
various seminars, with convenient access to the places
which now the students have with the
new laboratory. When the plans for
the building are completed it is expected that it will
allow a capacity of 4,500 volumes and at the same
time in the manner planning the workroom of the
students who use the library in all the buildings
very near the collection of books.

Soon after the death of the late President
Waller the decision of a suitable memorial for
him on the University grounds was taken into
careful consideration. It was finally agreed
that the General Library was on the whole the
most suitable, being as it will be the heart
of the intellectual life of the University, it will
print great masses of students into contact and
daily connection with the building and its books, and therefore will carry down through all the centuries during which the University may exist the name of the first President, whom we wish permanently to honor. The total fund represented by the building, its equipment, and the endowment for its maintenance represents in round numbers one million dollars. Of this some $200,000 are endowment, the remaining $800,000 being put into the building and its equipment. It may be added that the cost of the building was defrayed by gifts from more than two thousand different donors, including the Founder of the University, trustees, members of the faculty, students, alumni, and other friends of the institution and of the late President. Plans submitted by the architects, Messrs. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, were duly adopted after long and careful study, and in accordance with these plans the erection of the


in connection with the building and the
and therefore will carry low through this
continue growing with the University may exist
the name of the first President whom we wish
permanent to honor. The total fund represents
by the building, the endowment, and the endowment
for the maintenance expenses in your number
one million dollars of the remaining $2,000,000 being
endowment. The remaining $2,000,000 being put into
the building and the endowment. It may be said
that the cost of the building was gathered by
gifts from many from two thousands different donors.
Intending the number of the University, trustees,
members of the faculty, endowes, Alumni,
other friends of the institution and of the late
President. Please supplemented by the endowes.
Respectfully submit, F. E. Rafford, President,

Please submit the plan of the construction of the

Please submit the plan of the execution of the
building has proceeded. Ground was broken on the 10th of January, 1910. The cornerstone was laid at Convocation on the 14th day of June, 1910, and to-day we dedicate it as a complete whole to the cause of scholarship, to the use of the University, and to the memory of the name and fame of William Rainey Harper.
publishing fees processed. The college was
dedicated on the 14th day of June,
1910, and to gain we dedicate it as a complete
whole to the cause of education, to the use of
the University, and to the memory of the name and
name of William Keene Harper.
From the beginning of the University the libraries have fallen in two groups, the general library and the departmental libraries. The latter have formed an important feature of the work of the various departments, and have been so planned as to be in immediate connection with the buildings in which professors are engaged. The general library of course is related to all these departmental libraries, and the Director of the University Libraries has general charge of the whole. While provision more or less adequate has been made for the departmental libraries from the outset the general library has always been inadequately housed, and sufficient provision has not been made for its administration. The original library building was
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Interpretation have fallen to two groups, the General

Library and the Departmental Libraries. The

Library and the Departmental Libraries have formed an important factor in the

work of the various departments, and have been

brought into immediate connection with

the publications in which they have been involved.

The General Library of course is related to all

the departmental libraries, and the Director

of the University Libraries is General Officer

of the College. Thus provision may be made for the departmental

libraries from the outset. The General Library

has received assistance from the various libraries, and the

incentive provision has not been made for the

administration. The original Library Building was
a portion of the one-story brick structure which stood at the corner of Lexington and 58th street on the site of the present Tower Group. When the good fortune of the University made it possible to destroy that structure and to erect a building for the conduct of the University Press the general library was transferred to fairly commodious quarters in the Press building. It is now possible to bring the general library to its final home, and at the same time to bring with it a number of departmental libraries for which there is room in the great building, and which are closely connected with the great collection of the general library itself.

The general plan for the library housing and administration of the University was made by a commission appointed by the Board of Trustees in 1902. This commission consisted of: the President of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Martin A. Ryerson;
a portion of the once-popular Union Station

which stands at the corner of Park and

28th Street on the site of the present Tower

Grande. When the rear portion of the Union

Station was made possible to theater that atmosphere and

were added to the building for the comfort of the Uni-

versity Press. The University Press is in the Press Build-

ing. It is now possible to print the General

Press. To the Press Office and the same time,

there to be a number of General Press printers

and which are located connected with the Press

Building of the General Press.

The General Plan for the University Press and

supervision of the University was made by a

committee appointed by the Board of Trustees in

1902. The committee consisted of the President

of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Martin A. Ryerson,
the President of the University, Dr. William Rainey Harper; Trustees Franklin MacVeagh and Frederick A. Smith; and six members of the faculties, Professors F. I. Carpenter, John M. Coulter, Albion W. Small, Harry Pratt Judson, William Gardner Hale, and Ernest D. Burton. This commission recommended that the libraries be arranged in a group, with the main library and flanking libraries of the departments of the Greek and Latin classics, modern languages, and the social sciences, with connecting buildings forming a quadrangle comprising the Semitic languages, theology, philosophy, and law. This would leave the special libraries of the scientific departments in the laboratories. The building which we are dedicating to-day is the first fruition of this extensive plan, and connected as it is with the Haskell library and the Law library to the north forms one continuous series of libraries, with a total capacity at
The President of the University, Dr. William Retana Hesler, Trustees Franklin Hemenway and

Professor A. Smith, and six members of the

Teaching Personnel of the Department of the

Professor M. W. Smith, Henry Platt Jr.,

Professor W. G. D. Burton, William Gardner Hale, and Everett D. Burton. The

commission recommends that the Committee be

extended to a group, with the main support and

should be selected of the departments of the

Greek and Latin classes, modern languages, and

sociological sciences, with connections with the

 Gingras, Economics, Philosophy, and Law. The

would lose the special importance of the section.

the department in the report.

building which we seek to an extension of the

and the

building as it is with the libraries and the

law library to the north, and one containing one

room for presses, with a total capacity of
present of 438,581 volumes. At the same time it is provided that members of faculties and advanced graduate students, with their various seminars, shall be provided for in the building itself, with convenient access to the books which are their laboratory. When the library group is completed it is expected that it will afford a capacity of 2,250,000 volumes, and at the same time in like manner bring the workrooms of the students who use the library in all the buildings very near the collection of books.

Soon after the death of the late President Harper the question of a suitable memorial for him on the University grounds was taken into careful consideration. It was finally decided that the general library was on the whole the most appropriate. Being as it will be the heart of the intellectual life of the University, it will bring great masses of students into constant and
At the same time it is important to remember that the University is not only a place for advanced undergraduate students, with their various departments, but also a place for providing for the public. A special effort has been made to ensure that the University is accessible to the public, with departments open to the public at all times.

When the University was completed at its expected size of 5,200 students, and at the same capacity of 9,500 volumes, and at the same time in the manner planned for the purposes of the students who use the library in all the buildings.

Soon after the death of the late President

Weber the decision of a suitable memorial for

him on the University grounds was taken into

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putting the pace back on
Army was broken on
the 10th of January, 1910. The correspondence was
read of communication on the 10th day of June
1910, and to gain my gratitude for a complete
worse to the cause of scholarship to the name and
the University, and to the memory of the name and
name of William Rhea Harley.
THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE

Throughout every state in the Union taxes are levied generously for maintaining free public schools to provide education for all children. In a large majority of the states this public education includes the college and the professional school — the university. The confidence of our fathers who founded this system was implicit that a democratic state could exist only in a community enlightened by general intelligence. Ignorance and self-government they held to be fundamentally incompatible. The ordinance of 1787 put it tersely: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall forever be
THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE

Throughout every state in the Union there is an effort to develop a system of free public schools to provide education for all citizens. In many states, the system of free public education includes the continuation of our public schools and the polytechnic school system. The continuance of our public education is of the utmost importance, for it is by the education of our young people that a democratic state can exist only in a community and a government that have paid to the advancement of knowledge. The university is of vital importance to the advancement of knowledge, and its influence on public opinion is necessary to good government. The means of education must forever be
encouraged." In all the states the doctrine which underlies this mandate of the great ordinance has been a cardinal one. There are differences as to how far public instruction should be carried. But now practically all the states provide secondary as well as elementary schools, and nearly all have included the university. But it is only of late years that there is slowly emerging a somewhat distinct idea as to the real meaning and scope of the university in the life of the state. It is to that new conception that your attention is invited to-day.

A university has two great functions: to teach the body of established truth, and to ascertain and make known new truth. Thus all who are capable of comprehending may learn what is, anywhere in the wide field
conclusion. In all the states the occurrence
which marks the first mandate of the Great
nonence has been a cardinal one. There
re difference is to now put up to
attention should be called. But now
practiceably if the states practice economi
as well as elementary schools; and western
still have influencing the university. But if
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the life of the state. If it is to that new
conception that your attention is directed
for any.

A university has two great functions:
first, to teach the body of professional truth,
and to secure any make known new truths.
Thus if we are capable of comprehending
may learn what is synonymous to the wise idea

-5-
of human knowledge; and thus the boundaries
of knowledge may be pushed farther and
farther back into the unknown. To accom-
plish these two ends public funds are
liberally provided, libraries and labora-
tories and lecture halls are erected,
teachers and investigators are employed.
There is no stint on the part of the state,
when once it is clear to the state that
funds are actually needed to carry out the
great fundamental purposes for which the
institution is established. No state is
penurious with its university. But the
state has a right to know that its approp-
riations are wisely expended, and that there
is a return in public welfare actually
and obviously realized. No glittering
generalities are worth much with a hard-
headed American electorate.
of human knowledge and fame the panorama
of knowledge may be hourly furthered and
further pushed into the unknown. To reckon
their immense two and a half foot the
intensity producing, Implementing any tempo-
to try and lecture upon are actually
senses and transfigurations the emphasis.
There is no fault on the part of the state
when once it is clear to the state that
true the anxiety method of calling out the
Great improvement promised you which the
intention to establish, not the
penurious with its universality, but the
state as a right to know that the shops
rise into the sense exchange and that there
are a return to public welfare socially
and atmosphere lasting, so efficient
and benefactor. W. W. Shapleigh
At the outset we must remember that it is the state funds which are expended, funds which come from the hard-earned money of the people. Taxation is only justifiable when its proceeds are expended for public purposes; as the federal constitution phrases it, "to provide for the common defense and the general welfare." Educational expenditure, then, must be so administered as to meet this crucial test.

The common schools meet it. They are open to all children, and it is surely for the general advantage that the rudiments of education should be acquired by all the people. As education progresses it is plain that an increasingly small number will be included. In the high schools, taking the country through, only 5% of children of school age are found, and only
At the outset we must remember that

"It is the fate of which nature the exchange

which springs from the hard-saved

money of the people." Taxation is only

useful when the proceeds are exchanged

for public purposes or the Federal cannot

afford the pleasure of "to provide for the

common defense and the general welfare."

Taxation is expensive, then, must go on

administration as to meet the necessary tests.

The common sense of meet it. Then the other
to all countries, and it at exactly for the

General Assembly that the importance of

adequate means is nothing to obtain by the

people. As taxation progresses it to

plain that in necessarily small numbers

will be found. In the high schools,

taking the community payments only of

affiliated to nearly all the town, any origin
% of these are in the colleges. Are the high schools and colleges, then, maintained for the benefit of a small class only, and do they tend to create an educational caste? If so, no expenditure of public funds on them is warranted. If so, they should be supported by those whom they benefit, and by no one else.

In order to adjust the higher education, then, to the test of real public service, it is essential to take a very large view of what such service properly demands. We have in the past been groping more or less in the dark, but now it seems that the light is coming, and that we are able to see rather clearly all the implications of service to the state by an educational agency of the state established and maintained by state funds for the benefit of the state; for
this is what the state university is.

What then, is this large conception of the duty to the state of its university, in its two-fold university function of teaching and investigation?

It is legitimate to provide a college course open to all youth who are qualified for it. In this way the course is clear, from the primary school to the college degree, for every ambitious and capable young person to make the most of himself. The only limitation is that of proved fitness. To be sure only those can avail themselves of this great opportunity who have the mental ability for it, and who are able to provide their own living meanwhile. This latter consideration, however, is no serious obstacle in the way of anyone who has adequate determination, as the long list of students who make their own way
It is legitimate to provide a college
course open to all youth who are qualified
to fit. In this way the course is free.

The primary school to the college
 geared for each ambition and ability. The
person to make the most of himself. The
only limitation is that of proving fitness.
To be some of those can start from
the great opportunity who have the
moment. Opportunity for it, and who also hope
the better condition. However, to be
on the latter condition, therefore, to use
society as a type as the young
rules of conduct are made equal.
through every college in the land sufficiently evidences. The state gains by its generosity in two ways. It is a distinct impetus to the intellectual life of the whole community to have its youth know that there is this great possibility before each one of them. It is a distinct gain to the entire body politic to have added to it every year a group of trained citizens.

A second legitimate teaching function for the state university is that which trains for specific professions, such as law, engineering, medicine, and teaching. The state is enriched by the addition to it of trained experts in these important lines of social activity, and again there is the benefit of opening to the choice youth a special opportunity for them to realize their particular aptitudes. As some of these professions lead to possibly quite lucrative results, it no doubt is just that
A second legitimate reason for the state university is that which points for specific professions, such as law, engineering, medicine, and teaching. The state is committed to the attainment of these important goals of society. By providing equal opportunity to the choice among a variety of professions, for some of their particular aptitudes, a free professionals' levy to backfill during
lucrative results, it no doubt is just that students in these lines should pay a moderate tuition fee, thus reimbursing at least a small part of the cost of their instruction. But can there be a more far-reaching inspiration than for every boy, in mansion or cabin, to know that if he have only brains and energy nothing is between him and the mastery of any profession he likes? It is this ever-present possibility which has made our American democracy not matter of words only and of flowers of rhetoric but a very real thing. Our boys know that the son of a day laborer has become an admiral in the American navy; that a poor farmer's boy and rail-splitter became a great lawyer and a great president of the United States; that every day the prizes of life are won by men who in the old world would have grown up
important because it is good to treat others as you would like to be treated, and to anticipate future needs with care and foresight. It is important to know that it is not enough to know only the facts and events that are presented in the news, but it is also important to have a broader perspective on the world. We must be aware of the history of America and the role it has played in shaping the world. Over time, people's views on important issues change, and we must be prepared to adapt to these changes. It is important to be informed and to stay up-to-date with the latest developments. We must also be aware of the potential consequences of our actions and the impact they may have on others.
and remained mere peasants. We have no peasants by law, but only those by nature and inclination.

But it may be said that the professions are over-crowded. We are told, for instance, that every year on an average about 25 to physicians die, and about 5 to new ones are added to the profession from the medical schools. Are there then too many physicians? No. There are too many poor ones. There are too many poor lawyers and incompetent engineers, no doubt. But there are too few of fine qualifies in every profession. The world is fairly hungry for first-rate men of all kinds. To supply such men the state may well spend its money freely. Only it should be sure that it is getting the best, and is not wasting its money on second-rate brains by means of
We have no information that the profession
but we may be said that the profession
the over-crowding. We see, therefore, for the
affaire, that every year on an average about
the medical schools. Are there then too
the medical schools? No. There are too many
poor ones. There are too many poor women
and incompetent amateurs no doubt. But
there are too few of the doctors in every
profession. The world is footling humanity
for first-rate men of all kinds. To
supply such men the state may well spend
money freely. Only if enough be made that
it is getting the best and is not wasting
the money on second-rate priests and hence on
standards conveniently lowered for the benefit of second-rate people. The state in all its professional work should aim only to do the best and to get the best.

On the other hand, objection is often made to high standards in a state institution on the ground that it should be made easy for a poor man to enter the professions. Of course education should be opened just as widely as possible for the boy who has little of this world's goods, but while the way should be smoothed for the poor boy it should not be easy for the poor boy or for any boy to become a poor physician. In other words, we want poor boys to become physicians, but we do not want any boys to become poor physicians.
ake it the Protestant work among
only to do the best and to get the best.
On the other hand, cooperation is often
make to high standards in a state institution
on the reason that it enables to make even for
a poor man to enter the theological one.
As a consequence, we should be opening just as
willing as possible for the poor who are little
at the worth's cope, but while the many
ought to expect for the poor such as you may
not be easy for the poor man as for you may
not become a poor physician. In other words, we
want poor people to become physicians, but we
go not want rich people to become poor physicians.
standards conveniently lowered for the
benefit of second-rate people. The state
in all its professional work should aim
only to do the best and to get the best.

There is a third form of teaching which
is within the scope of a state university.
It is an exploded fallacy that one's educa-
tion should end with schooldays. The alert
mind is always learning, and is always eager
to learn. The young man earning his living
by a trade may still have time to get
greater skill, or to learn what will make
him still more valuable. The farmer who
is awake is always ready to get some new
knowledge, so as to make his tillage more
fruitful. Untold people whose lives are
endlessly humdrum could fill their days
with interest by spending their leisure in
getting hold of a new language, a new
standards committees. For the benefit of second-rate people.
The state
is not thetod the maoi properties and to get the best.
There is a third form of teaching which
is within the scope of a state university.
It is an ene hoped failure that one's chance
is not equal with everyone. The effort
must be to remove resentment and to remove egos
to learn. The house men earning the living
by a grade may still have time to get
greater skill or to learn what will make
him attain more advantage. The farmer who
is able to train teachers to get some new
knowledge, so as to make him fit for more
fruitful. Unfair people whose lives are
confined in a narrow corner will never
with interest or ambition their lives in
better part of a new language, a new
science, a new bit of history or economics. I doubt if even bridge whist is a better training for the mind - I am told that it does develop memory, judgment, decision, all very desirable qualities - but I doubt whether its training is really better than that afforded by some serious study, which in fact also would leave one enriched by new knowledge, a new accomplishment. In making account of a year at its close should not one always ask, "What have I learned, what can I do, which a year ago was not in my power?" Of course such a life policy would not interest a human vegetable. It does interest a live man or woman.

To carry out this policy the university should feel that it is not limited by the campus, but only by the state boundaries. It should carry knowledge of improved methods of agriculture into every farming
science a new pit of primitive of economics.

I doubt it ever happened what I traced to science.

Is training for the mind - I am told that it
gave generations difficult - but I doubt
very generation difficult - but I doubt
whether the training is really better from
that it need in some section study, which
at least also would leave onecriticism to
new knowledge a new accomplishment.

In working account of a year at the close along
"Where have I learned," not one article, not
what have I learned, of course, and I live by
my power? Of course much a little better.

would not interest a woman of woman.

goes interest a live may of woman.

To study one after another the ministrant
enough that it is not limited by the
combine, but only by the state purpose.

It should create knowledge of improving
methods of education into every training
A distinguished university professor and administrator has this to say on this subject:

"The realms of knowledge widen as fast as the possibilities of instruction, and faster than the possibilities of general reception; but it is no more impracticable to extend the popular range of university education than to extend the sweep of the university courses. It can scarcely be more prophetic to contemplate the higher education of the masses to-day than it was to look forward to the common education of the masses a few centuries ago. The latter nears its realization; endeavor now begins to reach forward toward the former."

To carry out this policy the university should feel that it is not limited by the campus, but only by the state boundaries. It should carry knowledge of improved methods of agriculture into every farming
A scientific university program and
standardization are fine to say on paper

but it is no more important to extend the
borders of our universities education than
to extend the mesh of the university course.

It can conscript the more properly to contribute.
The higher education of the mass to-day
are to look forward to the common education
of the masses a few centuries ago.

Better meet the restitutio ad meliora, now
begun to lead forward toward the renaissance
to carry out this policy the university

Courty feel that it is not limited by the
campuses but partly by the state policies. It
supports certain knowledge and known sections of
experience into each training
district. Wherever adult men and women are seeking for knowledge, there the university should be at hand to aid. Whether by lectures, by public demonstrations, by the proved methods of correspondence study, or by any other method which experience justifies, the university should serve the people as efficiently as in the lecture rooms and laboratories on the campus. That this is not a mere dream the work going on now in Wisconsin is sufficient evidence.

So much for the teaching function of the university. But the function of research is quite as vital to the existence of a genuine university and quite as useful in its benefits to the state. No doubt no one university can cover in its researches the whole field of human knowledge. But within that vast field such as are most applicable to the
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Wherever artificial intelligence is or may be tomorrow, there it may.

However, an analogy is needed to pitch the concept of an AI system to the public. A good example is the use of AI in the field of education. AI systems can be used to create personalized learning experiences for students. By analyzing a student's learning style and preferences, AI can adapt the learning content to meet the student's needs. This can improve the effectiveness of learning and make education more accessible to a wider range of students. The integration of AI in education is not just a matter of technology, but also of pedagogy. It requires a rethinking of the role of teachers and the design of educational curricula. The use of AI in education can lead to more efficient and effective learning outcomes. In conclusion, the potential of artificial intelligence in education is vast, and it is exciting to think about how it can transform the way we learn.
state which the university serves should be selected and cultivated diligently. It is in this line that agricultural experiment stations are doing so much for the welfare of the farming community. In one state the improved methods devised by the researches of the state university have added annually to the dairy industry alone wealth which would meet a large proportion of the whole annual cost of the university itself. In like manner other state resources, forests, mines, water power, may well be made the objects of scientific investigation and report. Medical research should delve into the causes and modes of prevention, especially of local diseases, as in Montana has been done with reference to the Rocky Mountain spotted fever. A very important work has been undertaken in one state to aid the process of legislation. On
state which theuni-versity seems most

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in this line that scholarship ex-presses

state that is going so much for the welfare of

the farming community. In one state the

importance of therecession gen-eral on the recession of

the state universities have shaed annually to

the great importance these matters which would

meet a large proportion of the whole amount

cost of the university itself. In the manner

of these reasons, for these and^ when

bomber men will be made the objects of senate

medical

affair ex-perience and report. Medical

research should go into the cause and make

of prevention, especially of local diseases,

as in consequence has been done with reference to

the Rocky Mountain spotted fever. A way in-

portant work has been undertaken in one state

for the process of recognition.
every subject in which legislation is proposed information is at hand and collated, so that those interested in a given legislative measure no longer act in the dark, but have immediate access to all the facts. Such a function might very properly be performed by a branch of the state university. It goes without saying that such work should be entirely unprejudiced and should be devoted merely to gathering and classifying the facts with scientific accuracy, leaving it to legislators to take such action as may to them seem proper in the light of such complete knowledge.

In short, the research function of the university should be very broad. Whatever the state desires to know, that the university, within the limits of rational possibility, should ascertain.
even subject in which legislation is proposed
information to be placed in the public legislative
meetings on longer set to the get put paid
immediate access to all the facts
function might very properly be performed by
a person of the state universities. It seems
without saying that such work should be done
strictly impartial and should be beyond
means to enter into and classifying the
result with scientific accuracy. Learning if
relevant to legislation to take each case as may
to them seem proper in the light of such
complete knowledge.
In short, the relevant function of
the universities should be very pleased
over the state geese to know that the
universities within the limits of taxation
benefit, sporting, scientific
In these lines I beg your permission to quote at length from the elaborate and thorough statement given in the recent public address by the President of the University of Wisconsin:

"Some of the functions of the department of general welfare in Wisconsin are as follows: It serves as a clearing house to answer reasonable inquiries of the people from all parts of the state in reference to any questions concerning which they desire information and expert advice. As has been indicated the accumulation of knowledge is so vast and it is stored in so many hundreds of thousands of books and pamphlets that it is wholly impossible for a man in a rural community with small library facilities to get the data needed. Informational work very efficiently and economically can be done by an organized central staff having this as a special field. Its scope
In these times I feel very compelled to

discuss the factors that have shaped and
transformed the labor movement in the recent

reform agenda at the President of the

University of Wisconsin

"Some of the factors at the center of the

heart of General Motors in their war on

workers. It seems an obvious point to

answer some of the direct questions of the people

from the heart of the state in reference to

our conference concerning which you have been

interested in your exchange machine. As far as

the increase of membership in the

campaign for the membership of many

such people and organizations that have

traveled to see a person in a
community with small library facilities

very efficient and economic.

I see the great need of

vitalizing and the very best effort to

have it as a separate field. It is scope.
includes hygiene, sanitation, economics, politics, ethics, sociology, education, conservation, technical questions in agriculture, engineering, manufacturing mechanics, etc. A vast amount of work in the general welfare department has been done without differentiation, including the answers of many thousands of questions, conferences upon many matters, and assistance to many individuals and organizations.

Certain lines of general welfare work have become so important that they have become definitely formulated into special fields. One of these is service by a staff of university experts with reference to economic, social, engineering, and other technical questions, which arise in the legislature, before the commissions, or in the various state departments, and institutions. In 1909-10 there were no less than
thirty-six men doing instructional work in the university who are also doing expert work for the state. Those lines of cooperation, so far as finances are concerned, are divided as follows:

"(a) The compensation of the staff is partly paid from the university funds and partly from the state funds, usually with, but in some cases without, a definite combination arrangement.

"(b) Men receiving their compensation from the university serve on various commissions as experts and in other ways without pay from the state.

"(c) Some men receive their compensation from the state and render instructional work in the university without pay.

"In the state of Wisconsin is a public utilities law. The wise enforcement of this law by a railway commission requires that a
The *primary* role of the University is to provide opportunities for the enrichment of the academic experience of students and faculty. This is achieved through a variety of academic programs and activities that are designed to foster a dynamic and intellectually stimulating environment.

The composition of the faculty includes a diverse range of scholars, teachers, and researchers who bring their expertise to the academic community. These faculty members are drawn from various fields of study and are committed to the advancement of knowledge and the education of students.

In *some cases*, the work of the University is carried out in collaboration with other institutions and organizations. This cooperation helps to ensure that the University remains relevant and responsive to the needs of society.

(d) *Some new members* have joined the University community, bringing fresh perspectives and expertise to the academic enterprise. These new members are integral to the vitality and success of the University.

(c) The *state of Wisconsin* has a unique role in the support of the University. The state provides funding and resources that enable the University to continue its mission and to foster excellence in education and research.

In *the state of Wisconsin*, the University is committed to the advancement of knowledge and the betterment of society. This commitment is reflected in the University's dedication to providing a top-quality educational experience for its students.
physical valuation of each of the public utilities be made, that these valuations be adjusted each year, that the rates of depreciation be determined, and in fact all information with reference to cost and operation which can be determined by engineering experts. Similar information is needed by the tax commission. The above work is done for the railway and tax commissions of Wisconsin by the engineering staff of the university, civil, mechanical, electrical.

"A very important technical service performed by the university staff is that of service upon state commissions without compensation from the state. These include the live stock sanitary board, the geological and natural history commission, the board of agriculture, the forestry commission, board of immigration, the free library commission, the conservation commission, etc."
"Another important line of expert service is that done by a large number of professors who do not have definite places on commissions, as for instance, the work of the professors of political economy, political science, law, and sociology, who at the request of the committees of the legislature assist in the formulation of bills. In some cases professors have worked with the committees during several months in the formulation of important pieces of legislation, such as that of the railway commission, a water power law, etc.

"Finally, men whose main service is to the state and whose compensation comes from that source give lectures in the university, as in the case of the head of the legislative reference library and of the bureau of forestry."
Another important line of expert service

To that gone by a large number of professors

who do not grave positive places on committees

written as conversational work of the

professors of political economy, political

science, law, and sociology, who at the new

draft of the constitution of the legislature

serve in the preparation of bills.

Some geo professors have worked with the

committee going over many rounds in the

preparation of important pieces of legislation,

such as S of the militia committee, a

water board law, etc.

Similarly men whose main service is to

the state and whose competence comes from

that source give Federation at the majority,

as in the case of the head of the legislative

reference groups, and at the pleasure of those

for...


"In short, it may be said that for many aspects of state administration and legislation requiring expert advice the assistance in which the university is called upon for help is granted. Great care is exercised not to volunteer in these matters lest the impression should become justified that the university is exercising its influence in fields not belonging within its scope.

"The University of Wisconsin is not the only institution in which experts of the university are serving the state and municipalities. Harvard has a legislative municipal reference department; Columbia has a legislative drafting department. Some states have legislative reference departments which ask the cooperation of their universities to a greater or less extent. Here are included Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and California."
In short, it may be said that you

many aspects of state administration and

legislative functions and their relation to the

extent to which the universities are called

upon you help to handle. Great care is

exercised not to interfere in these matters

and the importance and value of the

influence of the universities to represent

The University of Wisconsin is not the

only institution in which experts of the university

are represented and the state and municipal

legislations and a legislative committee. The

recovery of government and a governmental

legislative reference departments which have

the cooperation of their universities to

report on these experts. Here are included

institutions, Interests, Universities, and Colleges.
In a number of universities there is cooperation in municipal work. These are illustrated by Johns Hopkins and Chicago. Indeed the municipal research and reference departments in many states are calling upon professors in the universities for expert service.

"Another line of general welfare work which has been definitely organized is a municipal reference bureau. This bureau furnishes information on all subjects of municipal organization and administration, including public utilities, paving, sewage disposal, water supply, and the hundred other problems having scientific aspects which arise in a city. The establishment of this bureau at Wisconsin has been a marked success from the outset. At first there was some fear that such a bureau might create criticism for the university as entering into
In a number of instances these to go
operation in consultation work. There are titles
etched by John Hopkins and Chicago. In
them the important resources and resources
geography in some states are calling upon
prose elements to the university for expert
services.

Another line of general welfare work
which has been extensively organized in a many
other resources present. These resources are
of interest to the student, to
operate in a manner no one subject to
settlement and stabilization,
the
committees, better utilized, and the number of the
theses, better utilized, and the number after
the operation, paving secthetic escape which
are in a city. The settlement of this
thesis at Wisconsin has been a valuable resource
from the outset. At that point we came
not that much a common sight among us.
Aren't you, the university an operating fate
questions having a political bearing, but
the information furnished by the university
in reference to various problems is strictly
scientific and not a word of criticism has
appeared.

"Another class of general welfare work
which has been regularly organized is that of
debating and public discussion. The American
youth everywhere wishes to debate. At the
cross-roads and in the country town are
scanty libraries, or none at all, and he is
unable to wisely decide upon questions for
discussion. As a result of the establish-
ment of this department various political and
social questions before the people have been
formulated as subjects for debate. Syllabi
have been prepared which give in outline the
legitimate arguments on both sides of the
question, with references. Since the rural
community has not the briefs and documents
referred to these are sent with the questions,
Another class of security measures work
which have been extensively organized is that of
the American価格家庭 and public acquaintance.
A network of intelligence and in the community is
now set up to warn against and to detect any
counterfeiting or incitement to defect. At the
same time the community also warns itself not
to make use of such services to defect.
A report at the National Security
may of the government warns political and
society detection parties of the people have been
frequently made as subject for police. Similarly
have been heard that give in outline the
legitimate requirements on parts where of the
defection with references since the last
community has not the parties any connection
retention to these and want with the detection,
and are available to both sides. The most burning political questions of the day have been analyzed and sent out to all parts of the state, such as the primary election, the election of senators by popular vote, the commission form of city government, the guaranty of bank deposits, etc. And yet so fairly have the two sides of the question been presented in the syllabi that there has been no complaint with reference to this department.

"The foregoing statement as to the scope of extension has not included agricultural extension, which is a class of work by itself, having manifold phases, and which to treat adequately would occupy my full time. Suffice it to say that it has not been found adequate to make agricultural discoveries at the various scientific agricultural stations of the world, at the
and the workmen to both sides. The work of the bottling department of the company has been
streamlined and made one of the more of the

state, such as the primary election, the

election of senators and representatives, the

commission of works of public government, etc. And not so

guaranteed of the work of the company have been

presented in the effort that there have been

no complaints with reference to the work of

wet.

The foregoing statement is not an exact

statement, nor is it a true account of work by

its vital, practical meaning. It is the daily

time. Suffice it to say that it has not

been found expedient to make any

mention of the various accidents

sustained at the works, or the
station at Washington, and the various stations of the states. These may be embodied into bulletins and distributed broadcast without producing a widespread effect. It is necessary to go out and figuratively knock the farmer over the head with agricultural knowledge in order to get him to apply it.

Thus there has been organized by the United States government and by the various state experiment stations and agricultural colleges, farmers' institutes, extensions on a vast scale, including farmers' schools, short courses for farmers at the university, demonstrations in the field of various kinds: demonstration farms, dissemination of high-bred seeds through organizations such as the agricultural experiment association, comprising the graduates of the institutions, boys' clubs leading to contests in county fairs, dairy scoring exhibitions, extension lectures, etc.
...
"With reference to the future there can be no question as to the prime importance of the agricultural extension work. Already in this country, a comparatively new one, a large proportion of the land east of the Alleghenys and Blue Ridge and a considerable portion of it even so far west as the Mississippi River, has become more or less depleted in richness, and large areas have been partially or wholly destroyed.

"In the years to come there must be food and clothing from our soil for hundreds of millions of people instead of a hundred million, and within two or three centuries five hundred million people. If this vast host is not to be severely circumscribed in the development as are the people in India and China by insufficient food and poor clothing, this can only be accomplished by the dissemination of agricultural science to more
With reference to the future there can be no decision as to the prime importance of some of the scientific extension work already in the country, or consideration new attempts in the country's competitive need of one's large proportion of the land mass of the Alleghanies and Blue Ridge and so on. Intermediate portion of if even no for most in the Midwest the time now or in the Northeast if not one's „read your place on science and latter more have been previously on supply agriculture in the next to come there must go and obtain from one spot for hundreds of millions of people interested in a hundred million and within two or three centuries the present million people. If this vast part of the people can not to be as many agricultural in the development as are the people in India and China on precedent food and bean protein this can only be accomplished by the great commitment of scientific science to more
than five millions of farmers of the country, a truly colossal task; and yet one which must be vigorously and successfully confronted."

I have quoted at length from this admirable statement by President Van Hise because in Wisconsin we have the plan of service to the whole state by its university in full and beneficent operation. In the end every state, each in its own way, I am confident, will look to its university for similar complete service.
than five million of farmers of the country a tiny, co-operative task and yet one which must be vigorously and successfully con-

"..."tacted."

I have drawn at length from this subject the statement of President Van Hise because in Wisconsin we have the plan of service to the whole state by its university in full and beneficent operation. In the same way I am confident will take each in its own way a similar complete service to the university for similar complete service.
The Publication Committee of the Conference desires to announce that financial limitations will necessitate careful editing of all speeches in order that the published report may not exceed the usual size. Speakers are respectfully requested to correct the stenographic report with this in mind.

The Committee wishes also to emphasize the importance of prompt return of papers and reserve the right to edit those not returned in time.

Each speaker will confer a favor by indicating an appropriate title for his or her remarks.
The present Convocation marks the close of twenty consecutive years of work since the doors of the University were opened to students in the fall of 1892. The number of degrees and titles given to-day at the close of this spring quarter is rather more than the entire number of students in all branches of the University in the first autumn quarter. The number of alumni at the present time is 6,895, including those who receive their degrees to-day. Of this number 692 have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The graduate schools have from the first been an important part of the University, and those students who obtain the doctor's degree represent the most advanced work of instruction which has been done by our various departments. Those who have received the bachelor's degree within these twenty years number 4,699. The Colleges have become firmly
The present concentration marks the close
of twenty consecutive years of work since
the close of the University were opened to
students in the fall of 1892. The number of
graduates and the grants to grant at the close
of this spring's quarter is rather more than the
entire number of students in all previous years
at the University in the first sixteen months.
The number of students at the present time is
2,982, including those who receive their
degrees today. Of this number 554 have
received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
The graduate classes have from the first year
onward been an important part of the University, and
most of the students who obtain the degree, a degree
in the most advanced work of the time.

Those who have been in our university
graduates within those twenty years.
number A. D. The College have become familiar
established as an essential part of the University, and while of course they may at any time be, and ought to be, compelled to adapt themselves to changed conditions of social and educational life in the country at large, at the same time the apprehensions which have been expressed annually in the last twenty years that the University may do away with the Colleges altogether have no more likelihood of being realized at the present time than they had at the outset. The University has no desire to have the largest college in the country. It is anxious that its college work should be of a high grade, and that its benefits should be confined to those who are capable of availing themselves of them. It is to this end that the faculty has been so rigorous in eliminating students within the first year who have not come up to the required standards,
and it is to the same end that a plan recently adopted will seek to eliminate those who are not likely to reach those standards hereafter before they are admitted at all. In short, we are anxious for students who are serious-minded and capable, and not for great numbers.
and it is to note some and that a plan
recently adopted will seek to alleviate
those who are not likely to reach those
standardization targets before than the sy-
mitted at all. In short, we are excused
for students who are exceptional and
enables and not for great numbers.
One of the interesting facts in the last year in the development of research is the gift of Mrs. Howard T. Ricketts as a memorial to her husband, the late Assistant Professor Howard T. Ricketts, of the Department of Pathology. This gift, amounting to $5,000, is added to the endowment, the income only to be used, and bestowed annually as a prize upon the student who in the Departments of Bacteriology and Pathology produces the best piece of original research. The brilliant work of Professor Ricketts will make his name long remembered in the annals of medical science and in the history of the medical department of the University. The Howard T. Ricketts Prize will bring his name and his ideals vividly before the mind of our students each year, and cannot fail to be a source of inspiration.
One of the interesting facts in the past

year in the development of research in the
field of the 'Howqua T. Rickette' as a memorial
to the late Professor, the Late Assistant Professor
Howqua T. Rickette, of the Department of
Pathology. This gift amounting to $200
is made to the endowment fund income only to
be used for educational purposes as a prize for
the student who in the Department of Preventive
or any pathology program. The best place of
original research. The brilliant work of
Professor Rickette will make the name long
remembered in the annals of medical science
and in the history of the Medical Department
of the University. The Howqua T. Rickette
prize will bring fame and the pleasure
activity bordering the mind of our students each
year, and cannot fail to be a source of
inspiration.