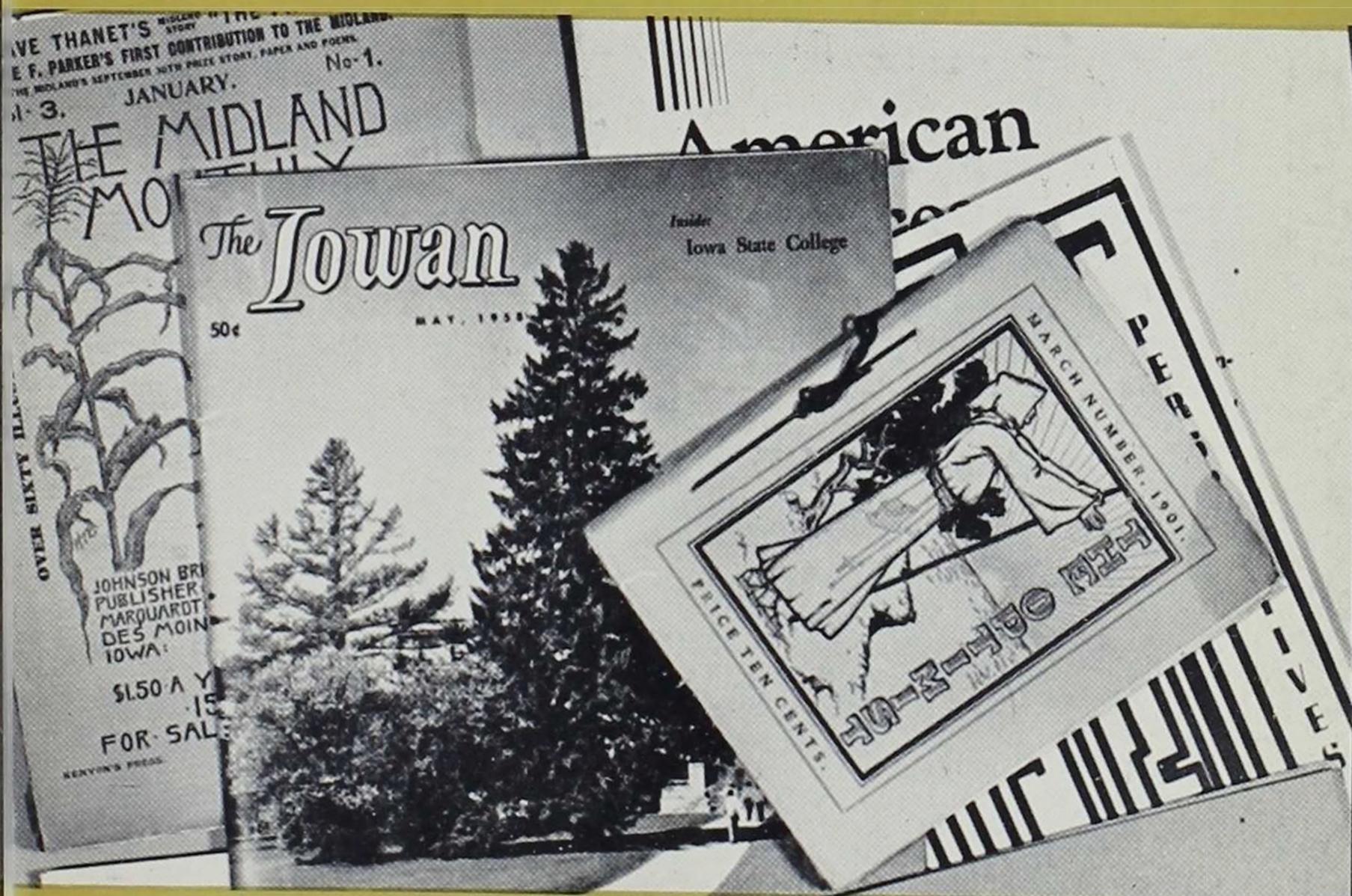


The
PALIMPSEST



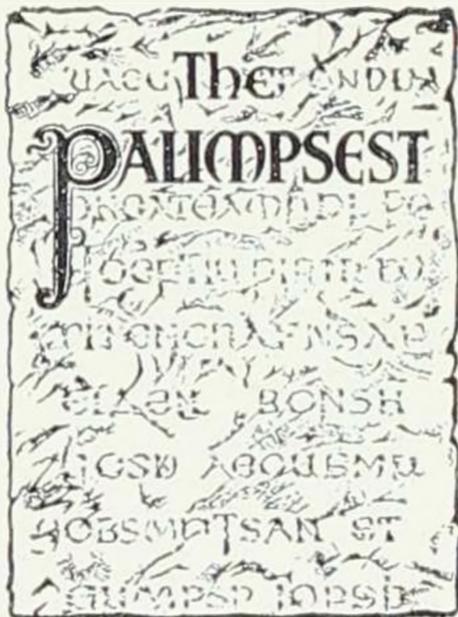
Iowa Magazines — Series I

Published Monthly by

The State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa City, Iowa

JULY 1963



The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

Contents

IOWA MAGAZINES — Series I

FRANK LUTHER MOTT

A Plethora of Publications	285
Week-End Miscellanies	288
The Two <i>Midlands</i>	294
College Literary Magazines	303
Some Special Categories	311

Illustrations

All illustrations, with the following exceptions, are from magazines in the State Historical Society of Iowa collections: *The Spokesman* from Loras College; *Labarum* from Clarke College; *Merry War* and *Town Talk* from Mrs. Catherine Iten and Bob Fulton; *School Music* from the University of Illinois; *Stylus* from the Sioux City Public and Law Libraries; *Iowa Classic* from Larry Belles; and *The Book Marker* from Don and Zoe Murphy.

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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JULY 28 1920 AT THE POST OFFICE AT
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THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

VOL. XLIV

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No. 7

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A Plethora of Publications

How many magazines are published in Iowa today? How many have been published within the state's limits since the beginning of printing in the Territory of Michigan at Dubuque in 1836?

These are hard questions to answer, first, because the definition of "magazine" is often imprecise; second, because many of these old publications have sunk completely beneath the waters of oblivion, with no fragment of a file to be found by the most patient diver; and third, because the sources of information, aside from the files, such as the directories and county histories, are more or less undependable.

We shall here consider any non-newspaper serial published weekly, fortnightly, monthly, bi-monthly or quarterly a magazine. "Periodical" would be a more exact word, but that is a librarian's term, and the more popular word will be used here. But even with that matter settled, we often find it difficult to separate newspapers from magazines or periodicals. Although the chief em-

phasis was not upon general news, a publication might use the newspaper format; indeed, in the earlier years this was nearly always the case, because the miscellanies and special-interest magazines were commonly issued from local newspaper shops which were not equipped to produce publications in any other form. Another difficulty that we encounter in separating out the non-newspaper publications is that many special-interest journals and literary miscellanies contain varying proportions of general news.

But without further grumbling about the treacherous ground on which we tread, let us take our courage in both hands and hazard the estimate that at least 800 magazines and special-interest journals have been published in Iowa — some for only a year or less and at least three for a full century or more.

The first three directories compiled — Kennedy (1852), Coggeshall (1856) and Kenny (1861) — included only a very few non-newspaper periodicals; but with the appearance of the first of Rowell's annual directories in 1869, we find 18 such journals listed. During the difficult 1870's the number grew but slowly to 29 in 1880; but in the next decade Iowa boomed in agriculture, in trade and industry, and in journalism. By 1890 the Ayer directory was listing some 90 special journals and miscellanies, generally serving limited audiences; but the "hard times" of the 1890's

were hard indeed for these publications, and by 1900 the figure had dropped to 70. Recovery was rapid, however, and 91 were listed in 1910.

The life expectancy of such magazines is illustrated by the fact that in the decade ending in 1920, 44 of the 91 in the course of publication in 1910 perished, though 42 new ones were begun. Only 47 of the 91 continued without interruption through the decade to 1920. It was easy in those days to start a periodical, often with the aid of a local newspaper publisher or some association or other; but it was not so easy to keep it going.

Since 1920 the totals have remained in the neighborhood of 80. A count of the 1960 Ayer list turns up 86 (though Ayer's own "Summary," including college newspapers and other news media serving special audiences as "periodicals," puts the figure at 126).

Examination of the annual directories over 95 years shows a gradual concentration of the non-newspaper publications in the larger cities. In 1880 some 29 such journals were issued from 22 towns; in 1960 fully 35 out of 86 were published in Des Moines, 22 of them organs of associations, official agencies, and special-interest groups.

Some of the more interesting and important of this plethora of publications will be discussed in ensuing articles.

Week-End Miscellanies

In the years before the great Sunday editions of the daily newspapers, with their abundance of miscellaneous reading matter, were widely distributed, hundreds of cities and towns all over the United States had their weekly miscellanies. These were issued on Saturday for family reading on Sunday — and often treasured throughout the week. It was for such a purpose that the *Saturday Evening Post*, most famous of the tribe, was founded in Philadelphia in 1821 (though it still chooses to adhere to the discredited fable that Benjamin Franklin founded it in 1728). Others attained distinction in one way or another, but most of this multitude of week-enders lived out their terms, long or short, in parochial obscurity.

But the hunger for Civil War news stimulated the publication of Sunday editions of dailies, and by the end of the Sixties five Iowa cities had such papers — Dubuque (2), Burlington (2), Muscatine (1), Keokuk (2), and Council Bluffs (2). Publishers usually placated the Sabbatarians by working their staffs Saturday nights to get out the Sunday papers, and then giving them Sunday off and issuing no Monday editions; an "extra" might be rushed out on Monday if a big news-break de-

manded it. But these early Sunday papers were of the same size as the week-day papers, contained much the same kind of matter, and were confined to local distribution; and so it was not until the 1890's, when Iowa Sunday papers began following the example of the Chicago and East Coast papers in richness of feature material and larger size, with greater breadth of circulation, that they threatened and at last virtually put an end to the old week-enders. Some continued, however, with special emphasis on society and amusements — always an important element in the content of these papers.

The Keokuk *Dispatch* was begun in 1848, but changed its name six years later to *Saturday Post*, and ended in 1860. Its chief claim to fame is the fact that it printed the first of Mark Twain's productions for which he received cash payment. Sam Clemens, just turned 21, had been working for his brother Orion in a Keokuk printing office when he conceived the romantic idea to voyage to the headwaters of the Amazon, there to collect coca and make his fortune. In order to help pay expenses, he planned to write letters back home about his adventures. George Rees, then publisher of the *Saturday Post*, promised him \$5 apiece for his letters.

Of course, Sam never reached the Amazon. He worked at his trade in Cincinnati for some months, and then in the spring started down the river for

New Orleans — South America bound. But once on the Mississippi, the lure of that great river gripped him, and his boyhood ambition to be a steamboat pilot returned to erase his dreams of the Amazon. In the meantime, Sam had written three letters to the Keokuk *Saturday Post* — one from St. Louis and two from Cincinnati — under the pen name of “Thomas Jefferson Snodgrass,” taken from a character in the *Pickwick Papers*. The letters were written in dialect, a device characteristic of the humor of the time; but in this case it is not overdone, and the sketches of Sam’s travels to Cincinnati are mildly amusing. But the Snodgrass Letters have never been considered worthy of inclusion in Mark Twain’s collected works.

The *Western Soldiers’ Friend and Fireside Visitor*, a Saturday miscellany of eight newspaper-size pages established by C. A. Haviland at Davenport in 1867 to catch the interest of returned soldiers and their families, succeeded in building some circulation outside of its home town. After a few years it moved to Chicago to become *Gem of the West and Soldiers’ Friend* and reach for a larger audience; but it perished in 1875.

The *Saturday Evening Post*, of Burlington, was founded in 1882 as “a local society and general family newspaper.” It published verse and fiction, dramatic and musical news, and “personal gossip.” It dropped “Saturday Evening” from the title in 1926 in order to avoid confusion with its

more famous Philadelphia contemporary and continued as the Burlington *Post* until its end in 1939.

Cedar Rapids had two week-end journals of society, amusements, and literary miscellany in the 1880's — the *Saturday Evening Gossip* (1883-1889), conducted by Eugene Hunt, also publisher of the short-lived *Farm and Home*; and *Saturday Evening Chat*, begun in 1882 as a "society" paper but becoming more a "family magazine" in the latter 1880's. It changed its title to *Saturday Record* in the next decade and lasted until 1915.

In Marshalltown the *Sunday Reflector* was begun in 1880 and continued throughout that decade. In Sioux City Kittle Hunt (who later signed herself with more matronly dignity Kathryn Hunt James) started a week-end paper of society and amusement items and literary miscellany under the name *Stylus* in 1889. It lasted more than half a century, conducted in its later years by Arthur C. Hunt.

The *Merry War* was the picturesque title of a Clinton Saturday journal of social life and amusements (with verse, sketches, etc.). It was founded in 1886 by D. H. Winget; when he retired in 1933, it was passed on to a succession of editors and owners. The enterprising Bob Fulton was conducting it when he started his "shopper" *Town Talk*; for about ten years he ran both separately before merging them in 1950 under the *Town Talk* title, and so it continues.

An early Saturday miscellany in Des Moines was *Plain Talk* (1870-1950) published for many years by the Bishard Brothers on the East Side of the river, which it long served especially in its news notes. Before the international copyright law of 1891 closed that avenue of supply, *Plain Talk* often carried two fiction serials at a time by the popular English novelists of the day. Also it printed some verse and many entertaining extracts from other papers, along with notices of the theatrical productions currently being shown in the city, and so on. In later years it gained some reputation as an advocate of reform movements.

Another interesting Des Moines journal was *Persinger's Saturday Times*, founded in 1883 by H. R. Persinger, who produced on pink paper, full folio size, a collation of items about society, the churches, the stage, music, "Our Colored People," and so on in great variety and with some illustration by sketches. But after four years the paper was merged with John E. Clarey's *Saturday Mail*, which had been founded as the *Saturday Evening Mail Car* in 1879, and which was as good as the *Times* and possibly better. It carried good criticism of Des Moines theaters and concerts, and its departments "The Observer" and "The Lounger" were admirable chitchat. Persinger continued in the editorial chair of the *Mail and Times* for several years, and the paper lasted until 1907.

The enterprise in illustration noted in *Persinger's Saturday Times* was even more bold in the *Illustrated Des Moines Graphic*, a Saturday journal of 1889-1891. It described itself as a "sporting, sensational, dramatic, and society" paper. Murders and prizefighting were specialties of the *Graphic*. It also catered to the fraternal organizations, and ran fiction serials regularly. Though copiously illustrated, it is scarcely possible to describe kindly most of the work of its artists, whose chalk plates and wood engravings were, in general, as crude as much of the paper's reading matter. A. R. F. Ziegler was the original publisher, and later editor also.

Still another Des Moines Saturday journal was the *Saturday Review*, begun in 1890 by John E. Clarey, who had sold his interest in the *Mail and Times*. Also illustrated by woodcuts, it had much variety. In 1897 Clarey made it a monthly with the title *Illustrated Iowa*, but the next year it was absorbed by the *Midland Monthly*.

Iowa probably had more than 50 of these weekend journals in the latter half of the 19th century — most of them in the Seventies, Eighties, and early Nineties — distributed among a score of its cities and towns. But we shall have to content ourselves with our look at the dozen discussed above.

The Two *Midlands*

The first and certainly one of the most important adventures in the publication of a high-class magazine in Iowa was the *Midland Monthly*.

Johnson Brigham had been born in a small village in central New York State and had engaged in newspaper work in that region before coming to Iowa to become editor and part owner of the *Cedar Rapids Republican* in 1882. He was 48 years old when he sold his interest in that paper and fulfilled a long cherished ambition to start a literary magazine in Des Moines.

When Brigham issued the first number of the *Midland Monthly* for January, 1894, the low-priced magazine revolution had just begun. S. S. McClure had founded his magazine only a few months earlier at 15 cents a copy in the face of the 35-cent *Harper's*, *Century*, and *Atlantic*; soon afterward *McClure's* joined the *Cosmopolitan* and *Munsey's*, as well as others yet to be founded, at ten cents. And some of these — *McClure's* for instance — though cheap in price was not shoddy in content; they were lively and exciting, printed some of the best contemporary writers, and were lavishly illustrated by the new (and cheaper) halftone process.

It was this highly successful new departure in magazine journalism that Johnson Brigham sought to join with his *Midland Monthly*. It was well, though not lavishly, illustrated — mostly by photographs reproduced by halftone, but sometimes by line drawings. Alas, there were rather too many unexciting portraits and pictures of architectural monuments to suit modern taste; such things were more prized in those days than in ours. The size was a modest octavo; the pages numbered 96, with usually 16 pages of advertisements; and the price was 15 cents per copy, or \$1.50 a year. Distribution was almost wholly by mail subscriptions.

The *Midland Monthly* was distinctively an Iowa magazine during its four and a half years under the Brigham management. It attempted some promotion in other midwestern states, but found it too expensive to continue. It absorbed small literary magazines in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio, but gained little thereby in the way of geographical expansion of its circulation. Its content was by no means limited to Iowa life and culture, however; loyal though it was to its own state, it showed no inclination to limit the view of its readers to the Iowa prairies or to special Hawkeye activities and problems.

But the memories of the *Midland Monthly* most cherished by old-timers like the author of these lines are those of Hamlin Garland's contributions

("Prairie Songs" in the first number; recollections of boys' work and games during Iowa winters in the second), of the moving short stories by Octave Thanet (Alice French, of Davenport), Brigham's own critical comment (in his editorial department at the back of the book), and Frank W. Calkins' serial "The Young Homesteaders."

Brigham followed McClure's example in featuring material about Lincoln's early life. Three articles about John Brown in Iowa were of special interest and importance. One by Ransom L. Harris told of Brown's life at Tabor and his association there with Richard Realf, the English poet. Another, signed by the romantic name Narcissa Mary Smith, dealt with Brown's band at the Quaker village of Springdale. In the next number a brother of Barclay and Edwin Coppoc, Springdale boys who joined the band, defends their characters — especially that of Edwin, who was hanged with Brown. Perhaps even more important historically was Benj. F. Gue's article about Brown in Iowa. Three articles about the Spirit Lake Massacre appeared in the magazine, contributed respectively by former Governor C. C. Carpenter, who was a boy private in the relief expedition; Abigail Gardner Sharp, who survived the massacre; and Harvey Ingham, editor of the *Algona Upper Des Moines* when he wrote this article and later of the *Iowa State Register* at Des Moines.

Travel articles were common, too, in the *Midland Monthly*. For example, in the number for September, 1897, there were well illustrated pieces on the Yukon and Hawaii. Discussions of social and economic problems were not wholly neglected. In short, Johnson Brigham edited a magazine notable for its variety and wide interests. Though some things in it were on the dull side, it seems as one now looks through its files, to have been well suited to its time and place.

But the magazine was in a precarious financial situation throughout its brief life. In spite of Brigham's enterprise in promotion, it never exceeded 13,000 in circulation, and about 16 pages was the limit of its monthly advertising.

In 1898 Brigham was appointed State Librarian. When he took over the duties of that office in May, his printers, Conaway and Shaw, who may be presumed to have had some stake in the magazine at that time, assumed its management; but Brigham's name was carried on the cover as editor up to and including the number for January, 1899. In that issue the publishers, who had failed in an attempt to organize a stock company to support the magazine in Des Moines, announced its sale to John L. Settle and H. M. Whitener, of Fredericktown, Missouri.

The new owners immediately moved it to St. Louis, where it came out in February under the slightly changed title, *The Midland Monthly*

Magazine. The new owners planned that "it will be enlarged to the size and style of Munsey and McClure." Price was reduced to that of those magazines — ten cents a copy, a dollar a year. Pages were increased a little in size and number. The picture of a pretty girl appeared on the cover. Advertising did not increase in quantity and declined in quality.

But Settle was not a McClure, nor Whitener a Munsey, nor St. Louis a New York. Only four issues were published in St. Louis, the last being a combination number for May and June, 1899. Thus the *Midland Monthly Magazine* died, without obituaries and with few mourners.

The *Midland* of Iowa City owed nothing to Johnson Brigham's magazine except its name. It belonged to another genre and another generation. It was one of the class of "little magazines," a group hard to define because of its diversity. Most of them were uncommercial, did not pay contributors, carried little or no advertising, and had small circulations. They were aimed at various audiences. They were as different as their editors. Some were mainly expressions of eccentric personalities in unusual forms. Others were more serious attempts to place before the public the writings of deserving authors whose work did not meet the requirements of the great mass-circulation magazines whose editors preferred, understandably, to adhere to patterns that

had long made them successful. It was to this latter class of "little magazines" that the *Midland* belonged.

The writer of these lines contributed a special article about the *Midland* to THE PALIMPSEST number for March, 1962, and he has no intention of repeating here matters noted in that earlier, more personal sketch; but no such survey of the more important and interesting magazines published in Iowa as is attempted in this series would be complete without a brief summary of the history of Frederick's *Midland*.

A group of young men pursuing advanced studies in English under Professor Clark F. Ansley at the State University of Iowa founded the magazine. In the first number — a modest but well-printed pamphlet of 36 pages dated January, 1915 — John T. Frederick was named as editor. Though he had associates from time to time who shared the burdens of editing and publishing the magazine, throughout the eighteen years of its existence John Towner Frederick was the *Midland*.

Frederick was born on a farm near Corning, Iowa, educated in the schools of that town and at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City. He grew up sensitive to beauty as he saw it in the Iowa countryside and in literature and art. The *Midland* was designed to present such things in writing done "strictly in the amateur spirit." And

the editor, when he wrote those words in the first number of his fledgling magazine, was using the word "amateur" in its etymological sense of what is done for love rather than gain.

Too much is often made of the regionalism of the *Midland*, doubtless because of its name. Certainly its twenty volumes contain much about life in Iowa and the Midwest, but even in its early years it contained several pieces about the Far West, some stories are set in the East, and there are articles and verse dealing with foreign lands. Of course, much of the poetry is universal.

The *Midland* soon won a reputation for its good short stories. As it happened, Edward J. O'Brien began his annual compilation of *Best Short Stories* with the year in which the *Midland* was founded, and he declared that the ten stories printed in the magazine in that year afforded "the most vital interpretation in fiction of our national life that many years have been able to show." In succeeding years O'Brien sometimes reprinted as many as three stories from a single year's output of the *Midland*.

Among distinguished contributors of short fiction to the *Midland* were Ruth Suckow, William March, Raymond Weeks, Leonard Cline, Leo L. Ward and Paul F. Corey. Notable among its poets were Edwin Ford Piper, whose *Barbed Wire Poems* came out of his native state of Nebraska but who was long an English professor at

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Saturday Record.

VOLUME XXV
NUMBER 16

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906

DEDICATING IN DIXIE.

The Story of How Iowa Has Remembered and Honored Her Brave Sons Who Fought and Fell in the Southland in the Days of '61.

CHATTANOOGA.

The town of Chattanooga, nestling in the beautiful valley through which winds the Tennessee River, bounded on the east by Missionary Ridge, on the west by Raccoon Mountain, and with the bold front of Lookout Mountain towering and forming its southern wall, was during the Civil war a most important strategic position, involving as it did the command of the gate ways from the northwest through the mountains to eastern Alabama, to Georgia, to Carolina and to eastern Tennessee. Chattanooga was even in those days a leading railroad center, with its lines of road centering from Nashville, Trenton, Atlanta and Knoxville. It was therefore most desirable that the Union forces should as quickly as possible secure and garrison this stronghold and to that end Gen. Rosecrans with the Army of the Cumberland started from Nashville in the spring of 1863 on the campaign against Bragg's army which resulted in the bloody battle of Murfreesboro or Stone River, and which, continuing, led to the evacuation of Chattanooga by the Confederates, its occupation by the Army of the Cumberland and on September 15th, 19th and 20th, the fiercely fought battle of Chickamauga.

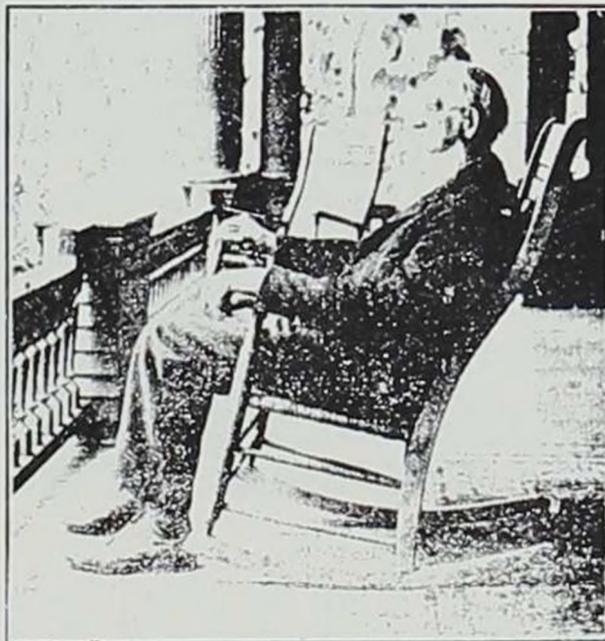
In all this making of history Iowa troops had no part. They did not appear upon the scene until after Grant, ordered to Chattanooga to succor Rosecrans's pent-up and starving army, had brought forward a portion of the forces under Sherman, which had done such valiant work in his campaigns in the Mississippi Valley. Grant found the condition of affairs in and about Chattanooga, when he arrived on the 23rd of October, in a most deplorable condition. The Union army was there, cooped up by an aggressive enemy who took particular delight in raiding the supply trains which by traversing many miles of difficult and mountainous country, afforded the only means by which provisions, fodder and ammunition could be brought into that city. The troops had been on short rations for some time and large numbers of

horses and mules had literally starved to death for lack of feed.

But after Grant had opened up his "cracker line" through Bridgeport there was no further trouble of this character and the army was again on full rations. As rapidly as the troops could be moved, re-enforcements were sent to Chattanooga. The veterans who had done such effective service clearing the Mississippi Valley of Confederate domination were concentrated at Memphis and thence hurried eastward across Tennessee with all dispatch. Other divisions and corps were headed toward Chattanooga and thus it came about that Iowa men took part in the operations which resulted in raising the investment of Chattanooga and which will go down in history as the "Battle Above the Clouds" and the famous charge up Missionary Ridge.

Arriving at Chattanooga from the west, part of the Iowa regiments were sent to the extreme right and part to the extreme left of the Union army. Those who were assigned to the right wing were placed under the command of "Fighting Joe" Hooker. Crossing the Tennessee, the fierce battle of Wauhatchie was fought, where the defeat of the Confederates gave to the Union forces command of Lookout Valley to the west of Lookout Mountain. Swinging around the mountain these troops, part of them Iowa regiments, on November 24th were victorious in the far-famed "Battle Above the Clouds," by which the Confederate forces were driven permanently from Lookout Mountain. The battle was not fought, as many suppose, on the very top of the mountain, but on a shelf of comparatively level ground which extends out from the nose of the mountain immediately below the precipitous cliffs which form its summit. As the troops charged the Confederate lines and breastworks, there was a dense fog, or cloud hanging over the mountain, so that those in the valley beneath were unable to follow the movement of the troops.

On the same day, November 24th,



MR. OLIVER P. EMERY

Pioneer Resident of Cedar Rapids, who passed away Thursday Morning

Iowa troops under General Sherman at the extreme left or north of the line, crossed the Tennessee River by boat and pontoon and by a brave fight and valorous charge succeeded in capturing and holding the north end of Missionary Ridge, which was afterward known as Sherman Heights. The end of that day's fighting found the Confederate forces routed on both flanks, but the seemingly impregnable stronghold of Missionary Ridge, with its crowning breastworks, fortifications and batteries, remained unshaken, a menace to Grant's forces in the valley beneath. On the 25th came that ever-memorable charge across beautiful Chattanooga Valley and up the towering, boulder-strewn face of Missionary Ridge, from which Bragg, and his men were driven in confusion to seek refuge in the hills, woods and mountain fastnesses of northern Georgia.

In this day's operations Iowa troops again upheld in noble manner the honor of the State that sent them forth. Those under General Sherman at the north end of Missionary Ridge fought valiantly to hold their position against repeated and terrific assaults from the Confederates and when the tide of battle, later in the day, had turned, they did their full

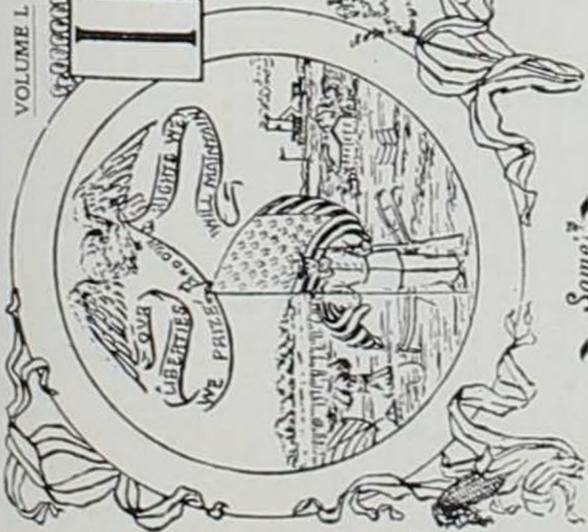
share toward driving Bragg and his men from their trenches on the Ridge to the south of Tunnel Hill.

The Iowa troops of Hooker's command, after winning Lookout Mountain to the Stars and Stripes, marched directly across the valley to the east, striking Missionary Ridge at Rossville Gap and here they most gallantly charged the heights, carrying all before them and hurling the enemy back in confusion. So ended active fighting in and about Chattanooga. The city was never again threatened by the Confederate forces, and was made the base from which was projected Sherman's campaign against Atlanta of the following spring and his subsequent March to the Sea.

The Chattanooga of today, busy manufacturing and commercial city and important railroad center that is, is a city of rare historical interest. The United States Government has done much toward putting in permanent historical shape the battle fields in and about Chattanooga. Chief in interest because of the intensity of the battle and the bearing which it had on subsequent operations, is Chickamauga National Mill-

(Continued on page 4)

ILLUSTRATED IOWA



Some

Leading Features.

PICTURE OF PROPOSED IOWA ART HALL AND HISTORICAL BUILDING.

PICTURE OF DES MOINES' NEW UNION DEPOT.

THE PIONEER LAW-MAKERS OF IOWA, with Many Portraits, By Ex-Lieut. Gov. B. F. GUE.

"THE SONG OF IOWA," By Major S. H. M. BYERS.

"THE DODGES, Father and Son," with Portraits.

"A PIONEER'S STORY," with Portraits.

FIRST PLACES, FIRST PEOPLE; FIRST THINGS:

First Iowa School Teacher.
First Iowa School House.
First Iowa Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Organization of First Protestant Religious Society.
First Iowa Church.

By Mrs. Minnie F. Hatch, Late Principal, Washington School, Des Moines.

IOWA.

Erect and strong she standeth,
Serene and mild and fair,
With her apron filled with corn lands,
And wild roses in her hair,
Her lips—twin scarlet berries,
Her laugh—the dash of streams,
Her eyes, the glow of starry skies,
That through the forest gleams.

Dark, stern and grim she standeth
With the coal beneath her feet:
And see, all o'er her bosom,
The ripple of the wh'at,
Her cattle on the prairies,
Her sheep within the fold,
Her wheat and scented clover
All point to wealth untold.

Our Iowa, proud mother,
Thy name is known afar,
The friendless stranger turns to thee
As to a guiding star:
Thy hands, outstretched to beckon,
Say to the homeless, 'come!
Here's health and wealth and welcome,
Here's rest and joy and home!'

*Mrs. Hatch was for twenty years one of the most faithful, successful and beloved of teachers in the Des Moines public schools. She died at her home January 3, last.

Illustrated Iowa Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE IOWA MAGAZINE

SECTION OF THE

Adams County Union-Republican

CORNING, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1925



A Sleet Storm Visits Maquoketa

"Just a Sprinkle," An Iowa Folk-Story of Old Man Schoonover

The University Reporter.

VOL. I.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

No. 4.

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

"SUCCESS CROWNED EFFORT."

JANUARY, 1880.

THE OLD YEAR.

BY TAMAR ANNE KEMODE.

The old year softly passes along,
Softly passes with solemn tread;
The wintry sky is dull and gray,
And clouds hang over his lonely way,
The path that leads to the silent dead.

Many a hope he trampled down,
Under his feet as he strode along;
And many a life has felt his frown,
As proudly wearing Youth's beautiful crown,
He walked in his spring-time hale and strong.

Joy has been with him, hand in hand,
And often he met with smiles and tears;
Trouble and care with their sorrowful band,
Have followed him ever from strand to strand,
And whispered their tales in his careless ears.

And now he has come to his journey's end,
His form is bent and his locks are white;
And our changeful thoughts we sadly blend,
With keen regret for our dying friend,
As he floats away with the stormy night.

THE LOST CIVILIZATION.

Few subjects are fraught with more interest or profit to the thoughtful student of history, than the successive civilizations of mankind. Taken together, they present the clearest and most complete view of human nature and capacity, as affected and developed by climate, race, religion, form of government, in fine, every influence from without and from within, and map out the strange vicissitudes in the progress of mind from the infancy of the race to its comparative maturity,—while this view of the past will surely lead us to rejoice in our own civilization, as the highest and best, the world has seen, it will teach us how little of our worth is the fruit of our own labors, and how much merely an inheritance from the earnest workers of the past. And while we claim for ourselves, completely, symmetry and general perfection, we shall cheerfully concede to others, special excellencies beyond our reach. Perhaps the volume of profane history is complete enough for all our needs, and yet we never turn its pages without regretting the *missing leaves*.

How many seeming contradictions would be harmonized, and how many mysteries explained by the perusal of these introductory chapters!

No one of the civilizations of history claims to be the primitive one, but points to the past as its parent and teacher.

May not many of the myths of antiquity, be dim reflections of a civilization—now lost—the birth-place of arts and sciences that out date our records of the past?

Then, how shall we interpret facts like these?
There was a knowledge of Astronomy anterior to Greek civilization, which could have been gained only by long and diligent observation, and by the aid of instruments far better

than those known to the Greeks or Romans. Such is the measurement of a degree of the meridian, with almost modern accuracy; such the rules for calculation of eclipses and other celestial phenomena in the Lura Liddvanta of the Brahmins, the theory of whose construction, no Hindoo of the present day understands, nor has any eastern Astronomer understood, within the memory of tradition. Such, too, is the acquaintance with the lunar period of nineteen years, and the lunisolar of six hundred, which implies ages of careful observation and the knowledge of the length of a solar-day, varying from the truth, not more than three minutes. The division of the Zodiac into twelve signs and the origination of the so-called Copernican system belong to no assignable period of history, but were received by the Greeks from the east as the ancient lore of its people. Thus much we know, oblivion has swallowed up the rest. But can it be supposed that Astronomy flourished solitary and alone? Is it not probable, that the whole sisterhood of sciences had been brought to a perfection nearly correspondent? Another argument for the existence of this civilization may be drawn from the character of several existing languages. The Sanscrit, wonderful for its beauty, copiousness and refinement, has been a dead language, in the common acceptance of the term, for two thousand years. Besides this there are several others, entire or otherwise, exhibiting great perfection in structure; but of the people who spoke them, not a vestige remains, save, perhaps, in the mythic heroes of antiquity. Now, language as the medium for the expression of thought accurately daguerreotypes the intellectual character and culture of a people. A barbarous nation with a refined language, or vice-versa, was never known. The language of Chaucer's time bears the same resemblance to the Queen's English, of to-day, as the Knights and Barons bold of the fourteenth century, to the English nobility of the nineteenth. Thus, the refinement of language implies permanence of civil institutions, social culture and thorough intellectual training.

Lastly, scattered through Central and Western Asia—the cradle of our race—are remains of cities in ruins and deserted twenty-five centuries ago, some of which, must have been the workmanship of a people of no mean acquirements in art and science, and powerful in numbers and wealth. On facts like these rests the hypothesis of an extensive Asiatic civilization at a period so remote that its evening twilight is only visible in the grey dawn of the historic period.

Examiner—"What can you tell me about St. Paul?"
Undergraduate—"He was so called Saul, and was brought up at the foot of Gamaliel."
Examiner—"Yes, quite right. What do you know about Gamaliel?"
Undergraduate—"It is a mountain in Galilee."

College Chips.

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF LUTHER COLLEGE.

Entered at the Post Office at Decorah as second class matter.

VOL. I. }

January 1, 1884.

{ NO. 1.

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WHEN we have ventured to enter the field of journalism, we are not free from a conscious feeling of having hereby ventured a difficult step. Those with whom the idea originated had at first doubtful hopes, as to whether this idea ever would be realized. The idea appeared grand and plausible enough, the practicability of it, however, seemed questionable. But as the matter became known to the boys in general, it was received with such approbation, that want of interest at least seemed to be no hindrance to making the idea a reality. Out-siders to whom the plan was disclosed approved of it and encouraged its execution. The matter was, consequently, taken up in earnest and the necessary measures were

taken. It excited great enthusiasm and commotion. The paper was the talk of the day. It seemed almost that a new era had arisen in the history of Luther College. Gigantic ideas began to float about in many an enthusiastic mind. But as ideas and plans were about to assume the shapes of reality and calm and serious reflection had taken the place of exuberant enthusiasm, then did difficulties and scruples present themselves more and more. There are many things that may render the success of this paper difficult. It may, for instance, with good reason be questioned, whether we have the abilities, sufficient to carry on successfully such a work as the editing of a paper, considering, that it has to be only a secondary work, the work of spare hours, and furthermore considering, that, according to the nature of circumstances, there will have to be a frequent change of editors. But hoping, that interest for the success of the paper, combined with a strong will and assiduous hard labor, will overcome difficulties, and repressing scruples we venture the attempt.

This step has not been taken without any consideration as to object. This paper has also its aim and purposes to be of some benefit, if possible. We suppose it is hardly necessary for us to say, that this paper does not intend to play the part of an ordinary journal, commenting on politics and events and oc-

The Collegian.

JN LUCE AMBULAMUS.

Vol. I. No. 1. CORNELL COLLEGE, MT. VERNON, IOWA, OCT. 1, 1899. Price 25 cts. per annum.

NUMERICAL PLAN IN NATURE.

BY PROF. A. COLLIN.

Some one has said "the laws of nature are the thoughts of God." To study these thoughts in all their detail is the prerogative of man, and this study has been the means of cultivating his intellect and elevating his condition. All things in nature are ordered by number, weight, and measure. According to the Ancients, "God works by geometry." The legislation of the material universe is necessarily delivered in the language of mathematics—the stars in their courses are regulated by the properties of the conic sections, and the winds depend upon [arithmetical and geometrical progressions of elasticity and pressure.

From time to time, the more gifted students of nature have caught glimpses of these thoughts, and these glimpses we call laws. Even the law of gravitation, the most perfect, is felt to be only a partial truth. From a scientific point of view, physical laws are merely human expressions of the order that is observed in the material universe, whether in respect to number, in respect to form, or in any other particular. In the phenomena of nature many curious and wonderful numerical relations have been discovered. Thus if we compare the periods of revolution of the planets around the sun expressed in days, we shall find a simple numerical relation. The periodic time of Neptune 60127, of Uranus 30687, of Saturn 10759, of Jupiter 4333, of Mars 687, of Earth 365, of Venus 225, and of Mercury 88. The period of Uranus is $\frac{1}{2}$ that of Neptune, the period of Saturn $\frac{1}{3}$ that of Uranus, the period of Jupiter two-fifths that of Saturn, the period of the Asteroids three-eighths that of Jupiter, the period of Mars five-thirteenths of the Asteroids, the period of Venus eight-twenty-one that of Mars, and the period of Mercury thirteen-thirty-fourths that of Venus. These fractions are very simply related. If we arrange in orders 1-2, 1-3, 2-5, 3-8, 5-13, 8-21, 13-34, we find by adding together the first two numerators we have the numerator of the third, and by adding the first two denominators we have the third denominator. Also the sum of the second and third numerators is the fourth numerator and the sum of their denominators is the fourth, and so on. This law goes through the series. From this series the Earth is excluded. Its time of revolution is 8-13 that of Mars, and that of Venus 13-21 that of the Earth. These fractions

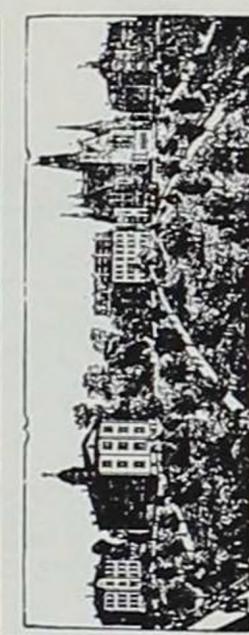
In going once around, we find two leaves, that is we go 1-2 as many times around the stalk as we find leaves. This is the simplest arrangement, and is found in all grasses. The next simplest arrangement is where we go 1-3 as many times around the stalk as we find leaves. This occurs in the sedges. The two fractions 1-2 and 1-3 express the greatest and smallest divergence between two successive leaves which has been observed. The angle between them, is never greater than 180 degrees or half the circumference of the stalk, and never less than 120 degrees or $\frac{1}{3}$ the circumference. In the next simplest arrangement we go twice around the stem before we find a leaf directly over the one from which we started, and in all plants in which leaves are thus arranged, we find five leaves in the two circuits, that is there are 2-5 as many circuits as leaves. The arrangement next in simplicity is where there are found eight leaves in three circuits. There are no plants in which one leaf is above another in four times around the stalk, but there are those in which in five circuits the thirteenth leaf is above the starting one. There are no plants in which one leaf is found precisely over another in either six or seven turns, but there are some in which this occurs in eight. Thus we have the same series of fractions, viz: 1-2, 1-3, 2-5, 3-8, 5-13, 8-21, 13-34, 21-55, in the arrangement of leaves around the stem of a plant which appears in the periods of the planets. These fractions are all gradual approximations to a mean fraction between 1-2 and 1-3, which would give the most nearly uniform distribution possible to the leaves, and expose the greatest surface to the sun. This same series of fractions expresses also the spiral arrangement of the spines of the Echinus, and of the tentacles of the Polyp.

How can we account for the fact, that the same mathematical law prevails distinct and widely separated departments of nature, except by supposing, that one mind, in accordance with one all embracing plan, adjusted the blades of grass, fashioned the structure of the humblest animal, and set in motion the orbs of the universe. These facts point directly to an intelligence in nature like our own, and prove if they prove anything, that the whole material universe, is the manifestation of a grand comprehensive thought which God is working out in nature.

—♦♦—
A stump speaker exclaimed: "I know no north no south, no east, no west, fellow-citizens." "Then you should go to school and study geography, said a boy."

THE CORNELLIAN.

VOL. XVIII. MOUNT VERNON, IOWA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897. NO. 80



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President WM. F. KING, LL. D., MOUNT VERNON, IOWA.

This work is entirely voluntary. Hours will be arranged to do away with any conflicts that some of the students may have. It is open alike to members of the battalion and to those who are excused from drill.

The Assistant Inspector General, Major Francis Moore, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, has written that he will be here to inspect the post at Cornell next Thursday, May 20. The drill on Tuesday and Wednesday will, in response to orders, be given over to matters preparatory to inspection.

The following were the average markings which determined the rank of the speakers last evening:

Delivery	Thought and	Verbal	Task
Fisher	87	95	91
Colton	92	102	102
Gillilan	89	92	94
Sarabett	95	97	93
Abbott	95	93	93
Mayne	86	93	95
Bice	83	93	95

In addition to these excellent orations the audience was privileged to hear the following very entertaining music:

Vocal Solo Miss Elizabeth Saray
Piano Solo Miss Alice Justus
Violin Solo Miss Alice Carson
Vocal Solo Miss Clara Boardman
Flute Solo Mr. R. S. Hayward

CORNELL 5 AMES 4
Our Team Wins its First League Game from I. S. C. Yesterday. Ames out of the Race.

The game at Ames yesterday afternoon was the first league game for Cornell and the third for Ames. It is the third defeat for Ames and consequently are out of the race for the year. The particulars of the game are rather scarce. A letter was mailed to us immediately after the game, which failed to reach us as it should. The information below was received by telephone. There may be some errors, especially in the put out columns.

The game is reported to have passed with good feeling. The umpiring was good. Ames did not score in the first seven innings, but made two runs in the eighth and two in the ninth. Cornell went to bat but eight times, and made one run in the first, two in the third and two in the eighth. The summary is as follows:

CORNELL		AMES	
Allen c	3	Allen c	4
Wilson 2b	4	Wilson 2b	1
Eldred as	4	Eldred as	1
White 3b	4	White 3b	1
Hopper lf	4	Hopper lf	1
Schneider 1b	4	Schneider 1b	1
Smith p	4	Smith p	1
Owen lf	4	Owen lf	1
Hatch cf	3	Hatch cf	1
AMES	4	AMES	4
Keesh cf	4	Keesh cf	1
Burnip rf	5	Burnip rf	1
Duroe 3b	4	Duroe 3b	1
Anderson p	5	Anderson p	1
Hartong 1b	3	Hartong 1b	1
Howell c	4	Howell c	1
Kyle as	4	Kyle as	1
Sexton lf	4	Sexton lf	1
Kettleton 2b	4	Kettleton 2b	1

Earned runs, Ames 2, Cornell 3; stolen bases, Ames 3, Cornell 4; pass balls, Ames 3, Cornell 1; bases on hit by pitcher, Ames 1, Cornell 1; struck out by Anderson 1, off Smith 7; Time, 2 hours. Umpires, Little and Chubbuck.

Military Matters.
Lieutenant Waterman has this week completed the arrangements for gallery practice preparatory to target practice. It will be carried on in Ash Park.

The cartridges are only lightly loaded for gallery shooting, and the distance is short, with a corresponding reduction in the size of the target.

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THE IOWA PUBLISHER

And the Bulletin of the Iowa Press Association



Vol. 1 January, 1929 No. 1

CONTENTS

- Yes, We Have Dailies Today
- Associated Press Answers
- Caswell's News and Comment
- The President's Page
- Ben Harris, Fighter for Freedom
- A Balanced Newspaper Ration
- Hints to Correspondents
- The Editor's Bookshelf

PHILOLOGICAL QUARTERLY

A Journal Devoted to Scholarly Investigation in the Classical and Modern Languages and Literatures

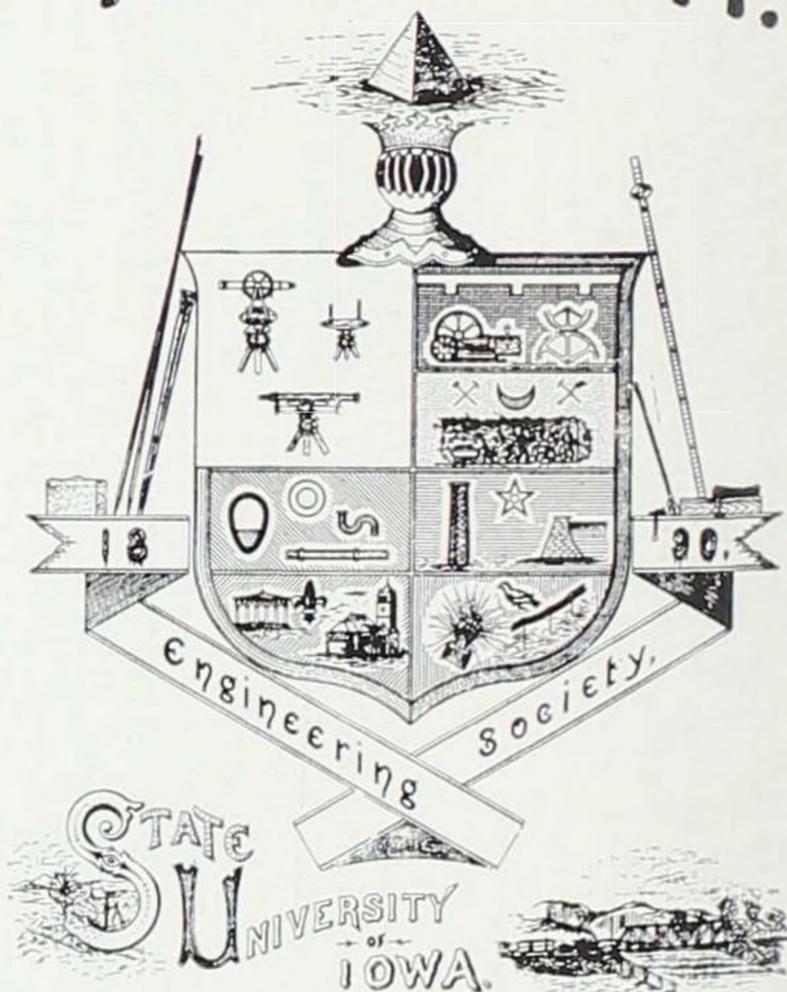
VOLUME I JANUARY, 1922 NUMBER 1

PUBLISHED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

Vol. 8

1900

THE TRANSIT.



IOWA BUSINESS DIGEST



Bureau of Business Research
College of Commerce

State University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa

VOL. I

JANUARY, 1930

No. 1

BUSINESS IN IOWA

1. Summary for 1929
Business in Iowa was well above normal during most of 1929 and materially above the level of 1928, to judge by available statistics. Figures for the month of December are not complete, but those at hand indicate that there was no important departure from the year trend during that month. It is therefore proper to compare the records of 1929 and 1928 on the basis of the first eleven months of each year in those cases where December figures are lacking.

This comparison is shown in Table 1. It will be seen that each series registers improvement, which in most cases is greater than the usual rate of growth. This rate, as judged by bank debits in recent years, is in the neighborhood of 2½ per cent.

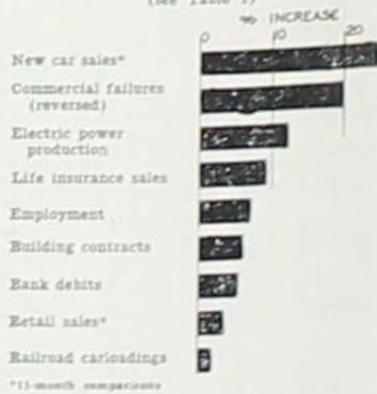
Table 1
Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Iowa Business, 1929 Compared with 1928 (11-month comparison)

Bank debits	+ 5.2
Building contracts	+ 6.1
Retail sales	+ 3.4*
Life insurance sales	+ 8.8
Electric power production	+ 12.6
New car sales	+ 24.5*
Employment	+ 6.8
Commercial failures	- 19.9
Value of crops harvested	+ 2.6
Railroad carloadings	+ 1.7

Most of the business series listed in Table 1 were described in detail in Study No. 4 issued by the Bureau of Business Research, University of Iowa. However, a few comments on these series are in point here.

Bank debits as here used represent the ordinary check transactions passing

Chart 1
Percentage Increases in Iowa Business for the Year 1929 Compared with 1928 (see Table 1)



through banks in eight large cities of the state which report to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. They represent a sample of the business of the state which, in conjunction with similar figures from other states, is used by Federal Reserve authorities as a basis for estimating national business conditions. The rate of increase is fully twice as great as that which would normally be expected.

Building construction represents building contracts awarded throughout the state

The Midland

A MAGAZINE OF THE MIDDLE WEST
PUBLISHED AT IOWA CITY, IOWA

JULY-AUGUST 1929

<i>Balaam In Burville</i>	145
LEO L. WARD	
<i>Three Poems</i>	155
MARIE EMILIE GILCHRIST	
<i>Life And Color</i>	157
FRANK LUTHER MOTT	
<i>Two Poems</i>	163
THOMAS W. DUNCAN	
<i>Down By The Tracks</i>	163
PAUL COCHRANE	
<i>This Is The House</i>	176
GLEN WARD DEERBACH	
<i>The Sketch Book</i>	
<i>The Goose Dance</i>	177
ALBERT HALPER	
<i>The Worker</i>	183
HELEN A. LOUDBRACK	
<i>Time Of Frost</i>	188
TED OLSEN	
<i>Two Poems</i>	189
FREDERICK TEN HORN	
<i>I've Been Reading—</i>	190
JOHN T. FREDERICK	
<i>Biographical</i>	192

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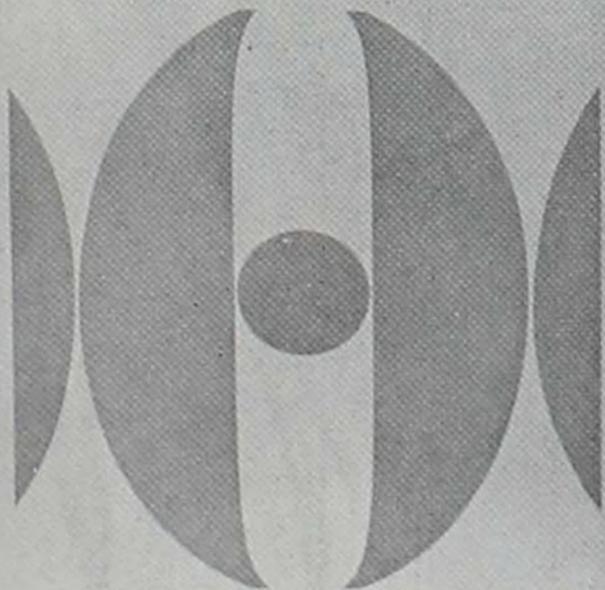
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FEBRUARY, 1948

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MARCH 1960



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American Prefaces

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Vol. 1, No. 9
IOWA CITY

June, 1936
FIFTEEN CENTS

THE IOWA ENGINEER

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS OF THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA.

VOL. I.	JUNE, 1901	No. 1
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THE IOWA ENGINEER.

By its name THE IOWA ENGINEER asserts that its field and interests are co-extensive with engineering as applied and practiced in all Iowa, while the statement that it is devoted to the interests of the engineering departments of the Iowa State College would seem to limit its field and interests and usefulness.

As a matter of fact, however, there should be no difference, no contradiction in the wording of the title page, and it is the aim of the engineering faculty of the Iowa State College as such and as editors of this publication to bring the engineering department of the college into such intimate relations with the engineering and technical industries of Iowa that the progressive managers of all such industries will look to the college for help in the solution of the problems continually arising. The solution of such problems demands technical advice or research or experimental data which can be obtained more readily at the well equipped technical college and at less expense than in the shop or with the facilities usually available for the individual manufacturer or superintendent of works.

The information on technical matters accumulates in two ways. In the one as the result of investigation initiated solely

Student's Farm Journal.

Edited by the Agricultural and Horticultural Association of Iowa Agricultural College.

VOL. I. AMES, IOWA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1884. No. 1

AGRICULTURE.

WILLET M. HAYS, Editor.
 G. W. KNORR, }
 F. B. SCHOENLEBER, } - - - - - ASSISTANT.
 G. W. GREEN, }

WATER AND AIR IN THE SOIL.

The soil needs water and air in certain relations for the best condition of root feeding of plants. Taking corn for an example let us observe particularly the arrangement which should be attained about a minute rootlet. Small particles of a sandy nature and other particles of mould or decaying organic matter constitute the loamy soil surrounding the hair-like root. These particles should not be sodden or cemented together, but the soil should be in good mechanical condition down some feet or as far as the roots of the plant penetrate. To illustrate the small rootlet and small particles of soil let us take a deep barrel and fill it with broken stones one-half to one inch thick, intermixed with small

material tends to diffuse into the plant, through the water which is continuous inside the plant with the surrounding film. Some water is drawn into the plant to supply that evaporated by the leaves, but this food travels faster, as salt will soon go from one part of a tank to the other by diffusing itself without a motion of the liquid. The food thus goes to the growing parts of the plant through the water, which is resting almost quiet. This is an enlarged, but true illustration of soil moisture and aeration.

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

Slowly but surely the science of agriculture is compelling the husbandman to abandon uncertain and hazardous methods for such as have been carefully demonstrated and will lead to the desired results. The problems relating to feeding animals under varied conditions have been practically solved, and nearly all the questions involved can be answered from a scientific standpoint.

Under given conditions the amount of

matter is looked into, the more interesting it becomes.

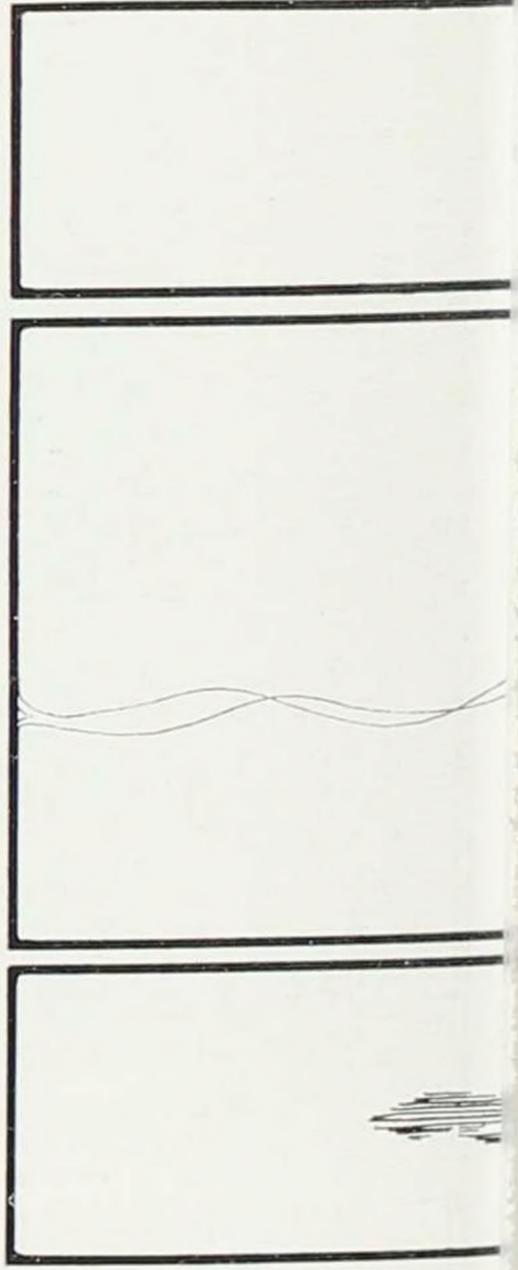
It is a matter of common observation that leaves are not alike in the amount of hairiness. Thus some, as the Lilac, are perfectly smooth on both surfaces, and utterly devoid of hairs of any kind. It is so, too, with the Cottonwood, and some of our Oaks. On the other hand, our crab apples are quite woolly on the under side, and even show a little downiness on the upper surface. Elms have a considerable hairiness on both surfaces; common apple leaves are more or less hairy beneath, and some sorts are really woolly.

Now, take up the plants in the College herbarium, which have been obtained in the drier regions westward. There is a great predominance of hairy ones. Not only are the leaves hairy, but often the whole plant is covered with a coat of hairs, giving it a white and cottony appearance. It is a general law that plants in drier regions have more hairiness than those in more varied climates. The hairs protect the leaves from the excessive drying action of the wind.

Now the Iowa Agriculturist.

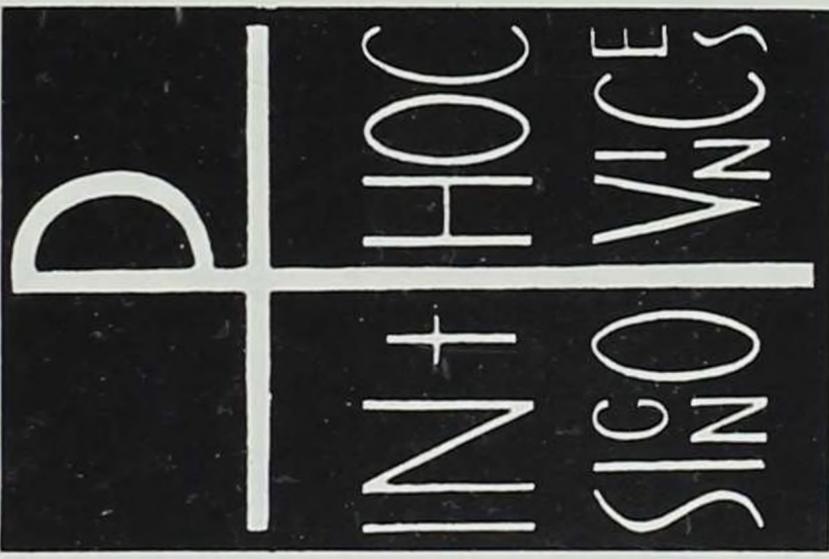
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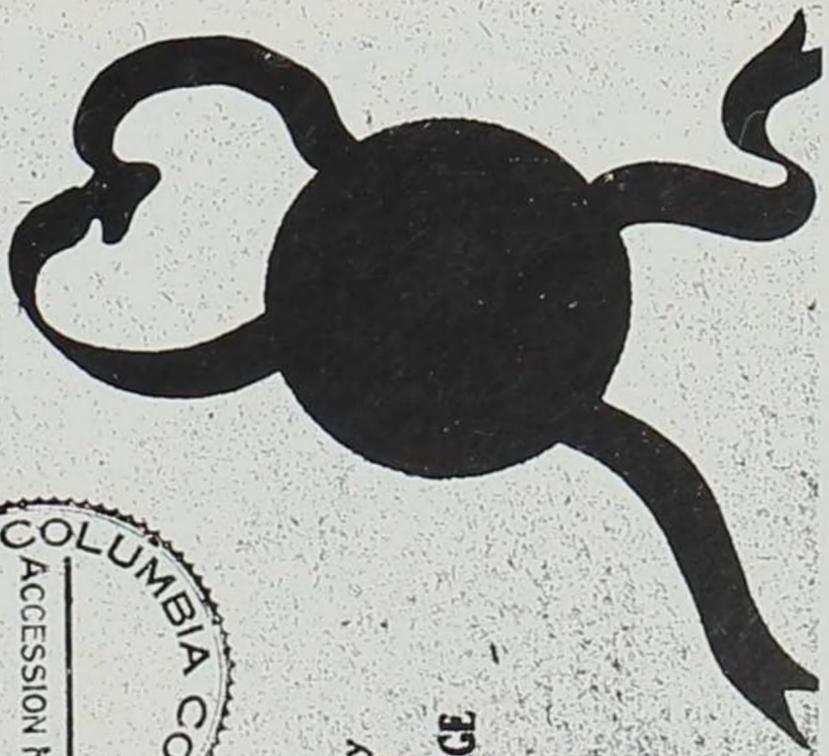
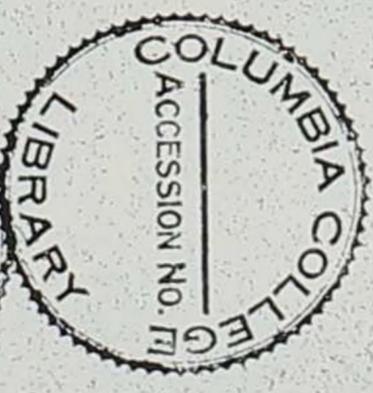
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VOLUME I...Number I.

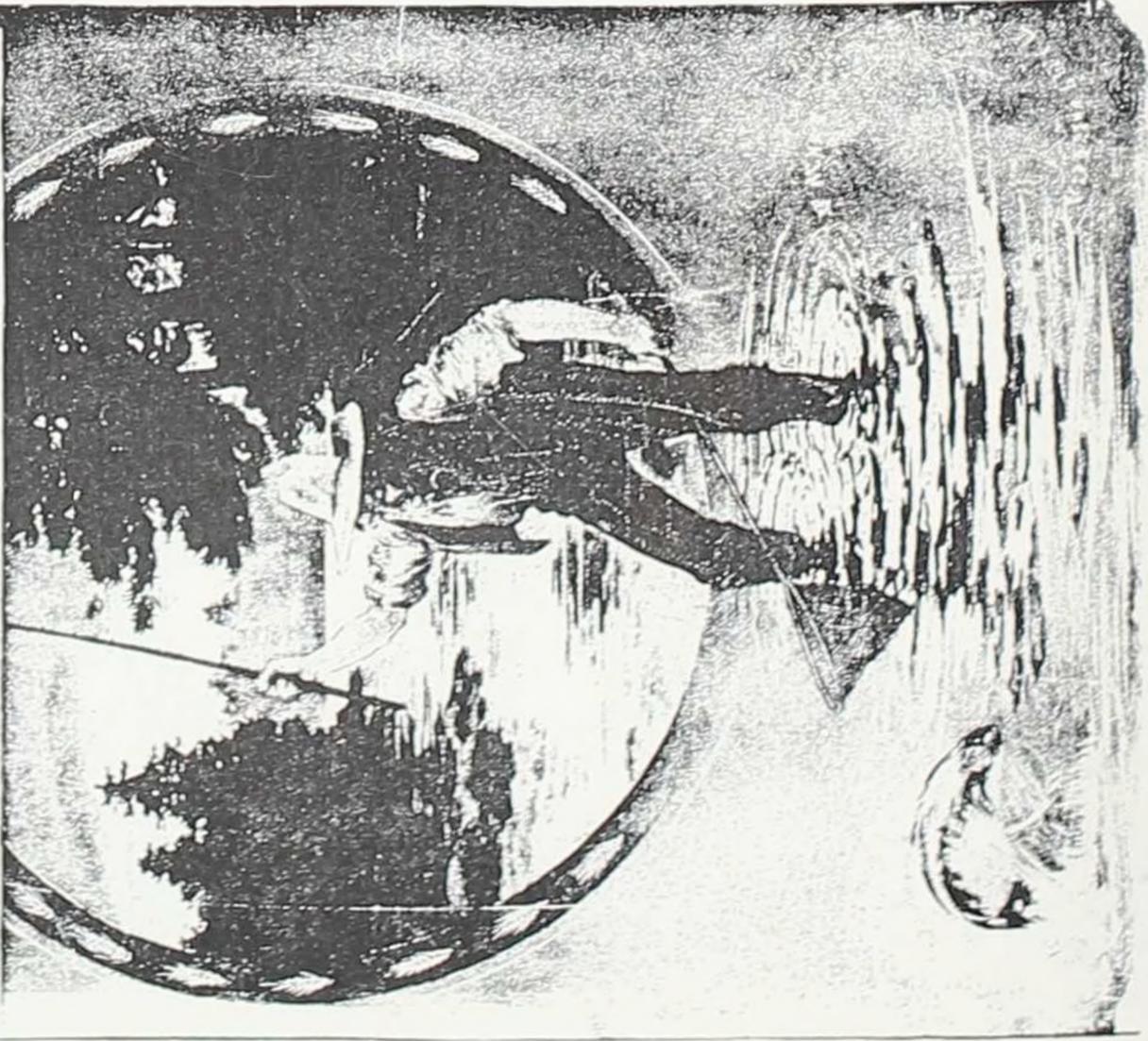
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1903.

College Spokesman



Published Quarterly
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DUBUQUE, IOWA.

KEOKUK MAGAZINE



SCHOOL MUSIC



NOVEMBER 1908 DECEMBER
KEOKUK & IOWA

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Iowa Literary Magazine

May 1924

THE IOWA JOURNALIST

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University of Iowa, Iowa City

VOL. I

JANUARY, 1925

No. 1

Iowa Newspaper Desk Book

IN RESPONSE to many requests from newspaper offices in the state *The Iowa Journalist* begins a series of articles on newspaper style and practices. When finished these articles will form a complete style book.

Much of the matter presented is based upon "The Iowa Desk Book of Newspaper Practices," an extension bulletin compiled in 1917 by Conger Reynolds, B.A., formerly assistant professor of English in charge of journalism at the University of Iowa. That bulletin is now out of print.

The newspaper worker who masters the rules of style given in this desk book will be able to do satisfactory work in any newspaper office, if he will add to his knowledge the points of variation peculiar to individual offices, the majority of which represent the idiosyncracies or aversions of the man who happens to be managing editor.

No newspaper man can hope to go fast or far unless he has made himself familiar with the principles of his craft. If he happens to be the owner of a country weekly, doing much of the writing and most of the editing for his own newspaper, he will find this book helpful. It should enable him to tell a better story in fewer words, which means a decrease in the cost of production. It may be hoped also that the book will help to stimulate the newspaper worker to high ideals of newspaper style, and thus add to his joy as an artist working in words, the most universal of mediums.



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HAWKEYE CATTLE SWEEP THE BOARDS
IOWA TO SELL STOCK AND GOODS TO S. AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA SENDS STUDENT TO IOWA
IOWA TAKES STOCK PRIZES
IOWA CATTLE ARE WINNERS
IOWA STOCK MEN WINNERS AT FRISCO

FARMERS ACTIVE ROAD BOOSTERS
WANT BATTLESHIP NAMED FOR IOWA
HORSIE BUYERS COMING TO IOWA
SCHOOL SHOULD OBSERVE IOWA DAY
IOWA'S WEALTH COMPARED TO OTHER STATES
GROSS WORTH MORE THAN ORANGE CROP

GREATER IOWA ASSOCIATION IS GIVEN PRAISE
PUBLICITY MATTER FROM THE GREATER IOWA ASSOCIATION
DISCUSS IOWA FOREIGN BUSINESS
IOWA TAKES LEAD IN DAIRYING INDUSTRY
CAN NO LONGER LOOK TO EUROPE
PURE BLOOD BEEF BREEDS FOR ARGENTINA
ED STATES TO SUPPLY SOUTH AMERICA WITH BEST STRAINS OF HORSES, CATTLE
LEADS MOVEMENT
IOWA RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA MADE BETTER

THE IOWA MAGAZINE
Official Organ of the Greater Iowa Association
A Special Publication That Will Help to Keep the Hawkeye State in the Limelight
1917

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"Οσα ελπιε, ελε αγα, ελε εφορμει."

IOWA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

VOL. I. MOUNT PLEASANT, MAY, 1871. NO. 8.

"AND THEN"

E. K. EDWARDS, A. M.

"Two when A youth stood on the threshold, looking forth, With dreamy eyes, upon the smiling earth, And picturing joy amid the coming years, A strange and solemn voice fell on his ear— "And then?"

"What then?" I shall go forth to mix with pleasure a thing, Join in the dance, the revel, and the song, Till youth with all its joys is gone, and then, The voice once more, with chilling whisper said, "And then?"

"What then?" I'll labor then to gather wealth and gold, To meet my wants when I am weak and old, To smoothe my path in life's declining years, Again the solemn voice fell on his ear— "And then?"

"What then?" Why, when age bends my frame, and dims my eye, My race will be the fate of all—oh die, Of years and honors full, I ask no more! The voice replied, more solemn than before, "And then?"

"What then?" He answered not, but with his youthful heart Resolved to choose the nobler, better part, That never more amidst his visions bright, Those whispering words might mar his soul's delight, "And then?"

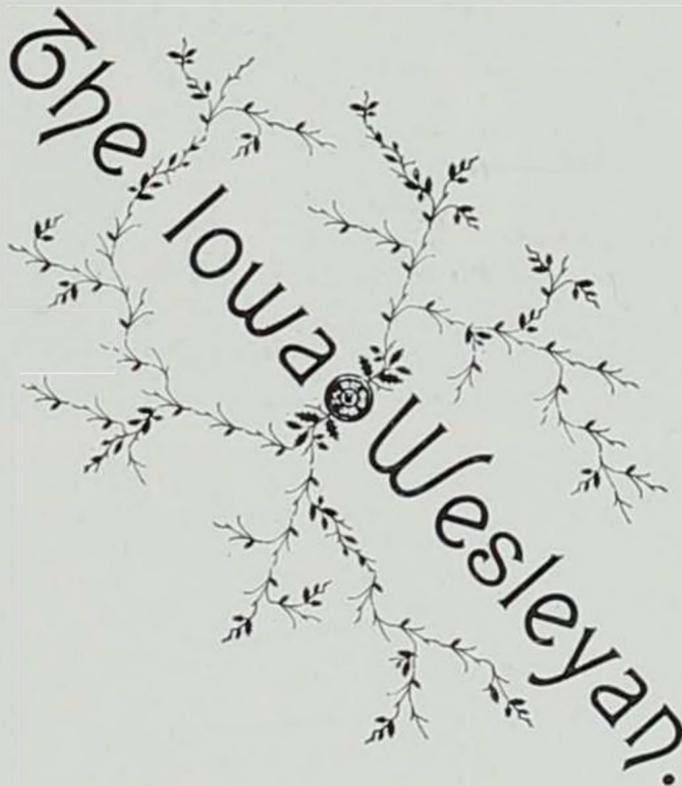
into the centers of the reformation from the generous immunities of college life. The English reformation of the eighteenth century, that aroused the christian church in almost every land— whose increasing influence shall never die— originated in main in the college clusters of classic Oxford, where were trained and whence issued Whitefield and the Wesleys. Now have Colleges in our own land been without their influence in great religious movements. President Edwards of New England, and the Tennants of the "Log College" in Pennsylvania, were men mighty for God. The great idea originating the American Board of Foreign Missions, found its first lodgement in the warm christian heart of a college student. And increasingly intimate is becoming the connection between christian colleges and the great religious movements of the present age.

The church should take the lead in organizing and supporting colleges. The power of these great instrumentalities shows its importance. Experience seems to indicate that from this connection colleges are more efficiently conducted. And in this day this connection is to the church an absolute necessity. The great work to be done in the world by the christian church, we believe will be best accomplished by each denomination promoting vigorously its own part of the work. In order to do this, each church should educate its own youth. No church can long prosper whose youth are educated by others and thus alienated from its communion. We have no faith in formal unions or covenants. Such schemes we view as visionary and impracticable. True christian union is promoted and an end by each church doing thoroughly and peacefully its own work, and regarding with love and treating with respect and courtesy other churches. As social or national prosperity is not advanced by the destruction, but by the prosperity, of the family relation, and by peace and love between families, so the kingdom of God on earth will be most prosperous, when each great denominational family shall meet others on the platform of christian equality, when peace, love and mutual respect shall kind in spiritual union all, and yet each be thoroughly alive to do its own work. Hence each church should possess, control, and render efficient its own colleges and educate its own youth, and thus most efficiently work for God and humanity.

By this view we would not be understood to disapprove of the union of Churches in reformatory movements, benevolent enterprises, or even in more direct and specific efforts. We rejoice in every means calculated to bring together good men upon the broad platform of christian equality and charity. Such associations as the American Bible Society, such enterprises as the union prayer meetings, of late so signally blessed of God, are cheering indications of present love and respect among christians, and prophetic marks of future good. While denominationalism becomes more active, powerful and successful, let sectarianism

THE RELATION OF COLLEGES TO THE HIGHER INTERESTS OF MANKIND.

Henry shows that in modern times every great religious reformation has been connected with colleges. Colleges and universities were in full vigor in the fifteenth century, and prepared a way for the wonderful events of the reformation under Luther. And whence comes forth the great leader commissioned of God, to arouse the nations—to perch justification by faith—to shake to the foundations ancient systems of error—and to proclaim spiritual freedom to men of every land? He comes forth from the classic precincts of the University of Erfurt. From the dusty shelves of his library he takes down that wondrous old Latin Bible, which, as the historian says, "the Reformation lay hid." He reads and reads and wonders and prays and rejoices. He gave to his countrymen that estimable translation, in which for three centuries they "have perused the oracles of God." Zwingle, who went through the fastnesses of Switzerland the clarion notes of the Reformation,—"Calvin—the legislator of the renovated church"—came forth



Published by The Students of the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

The Sioux City Styles

The Book Marker

THE RAIN CAME

Relief from Hot Spell is Welcome in City Districts and Farmers in Local Section

Recently has been a relief from the heat which has been so oppressive. The night was cool and people were glad to see the clouds. The rain came at last, and the farmers were glad to see it. The city districts were glad to see it. The rain came at last, and the farmers were glad to see it. The city districts were glad to see it.

LAW LIBRARY GAINS IN POPULAR FAVOR

Sioux City Institution in Use Constantly by Attorneys from Four States, Interviewing Parties Regarding Founding and Maintenance Reflect Great Credit Upon Local Bar Association

The law library at the University of Iowa is constantly being used by attorneys from four states. The library is a great asset to the local bar association. The law library at the University of Iowa is constantly being used by attorneys from four states. The library is a great asset to the local bar association.



SIoux CITY NEWS

Vol. 1 OCTOBER, 1927 No. 1

Sioux City is getting to be a great center for the law. The law library at the University of Iowa is constantly being used by attorneys from four states. The library is a great asset to the local bar association.

DO YOU WANT MORE BOOKS TO READ?

Most of us would like to read more of the good, new books. Two things hold us back— We can't afford to pay from two to five dollars for every book we want to read. Even if we could afford it, we would find it hard to know exactly which ones to pick. The Book Marker meets these problems by— Helping you to organize book clubs to cut the cost of each book to each member from two dollars or more down to ten or twenty cents. Sending every two months during the winter a magazine which tells about a variety of the good new books and helping you and the other members of your club to pick out the ones you want. Form your book club now. Send to us for extra copies of this issue of The Book Marker for your prospective members.

"That sounds good," one of us (usually I) would say at the announcement of a new book. "We ought to get it." "Three dollars more!" one of us (usually Zoe) would exclaim. "How do you think we're going to pay the doctor?" There isn't any very good answer to that. And yet, as we met different folks of bookish tastes, we would say: "Have you read Arthur M. Virid's new one?" And they would say: "No, not yet. It sounds good. Maybe we can borrow it somewhere." "We live in Des Moines. There is a good city library and several circulating libraries. Yet, even with these, a lot of the new books we would like to read are unavailable. It is a matter of buying them or going without. In smaller places, or in the country, the problem is harder. There is often no library service, or very little; often few magazines are available that give sound tips as to books worth reading. The book lover in these parts who wants new reading experiences must go hungry a good deal of the time. But why go hungry at all? By forming a book club, getting nine other families into it, each chipping in two dollars, you can get ten books, leave each two weeks with each family, and have five months of good reading for a sum small enough to be within anyone's reach. Zoe and I decided to try it. Then we thought: "Why not pass the idea around? Why not make it easy for other groups to do the same thing?" Here we are, then, inspired partly by the idea of doing a good turn, but more largely, no doubt, by the notion that it would be fun to get out a magazine like this, to fix up a list of books, and to run a mail order book business on our own. And not such expensive fun, either. I don't think we'll lose very much, though all the financial experts have assured us we'll lose some; and think of the exercise and diversion we'll get. (For further sordid financial details, see The Chancellor of the Exchequer, page 31.) The first thing, of course, was the list of books. We wanted good books, mostly new with enough reprints to hold down the average cost. You see, if a book club is going to have a two-dollar average, it must balance three-dollar

SIoux CITY GOES TO LUNCH

Min. Harry Pratt, who came from Des Moines, is now in Sioux City. He is a member of the local bar association. The law library at the University of Iowa is constantly being used by attorneys from four states. The library is a great asset to the local bar association.

SIoux CITY MEN KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Two men were killed in a motor accident in Sioux City. The accident occurred on the highway. The men were driving a car. The accident occurred on the highway. The men were driving a car.

MEETING OF FRIENDS SOCIETY

The meeting of the Friends Society was held in the city. The meeting was held in the city. The meeting was held in the city.

AT THE ORPHEUM

A double feature program is the attraction for the Orpheum. The program is the attraction for the Orpheum. The program is the attraction for the Orpheum.

LOOK

NOW MORE THAN 7,300,000 CIRCULATION

STRIKES
A WAY
TO
AVOID THEM
EASTER SPECIAL
THE MASS
IN COLOR

5 CENTS · APRIL 23, 1963

An inside report on ROBERT McNAMARA's

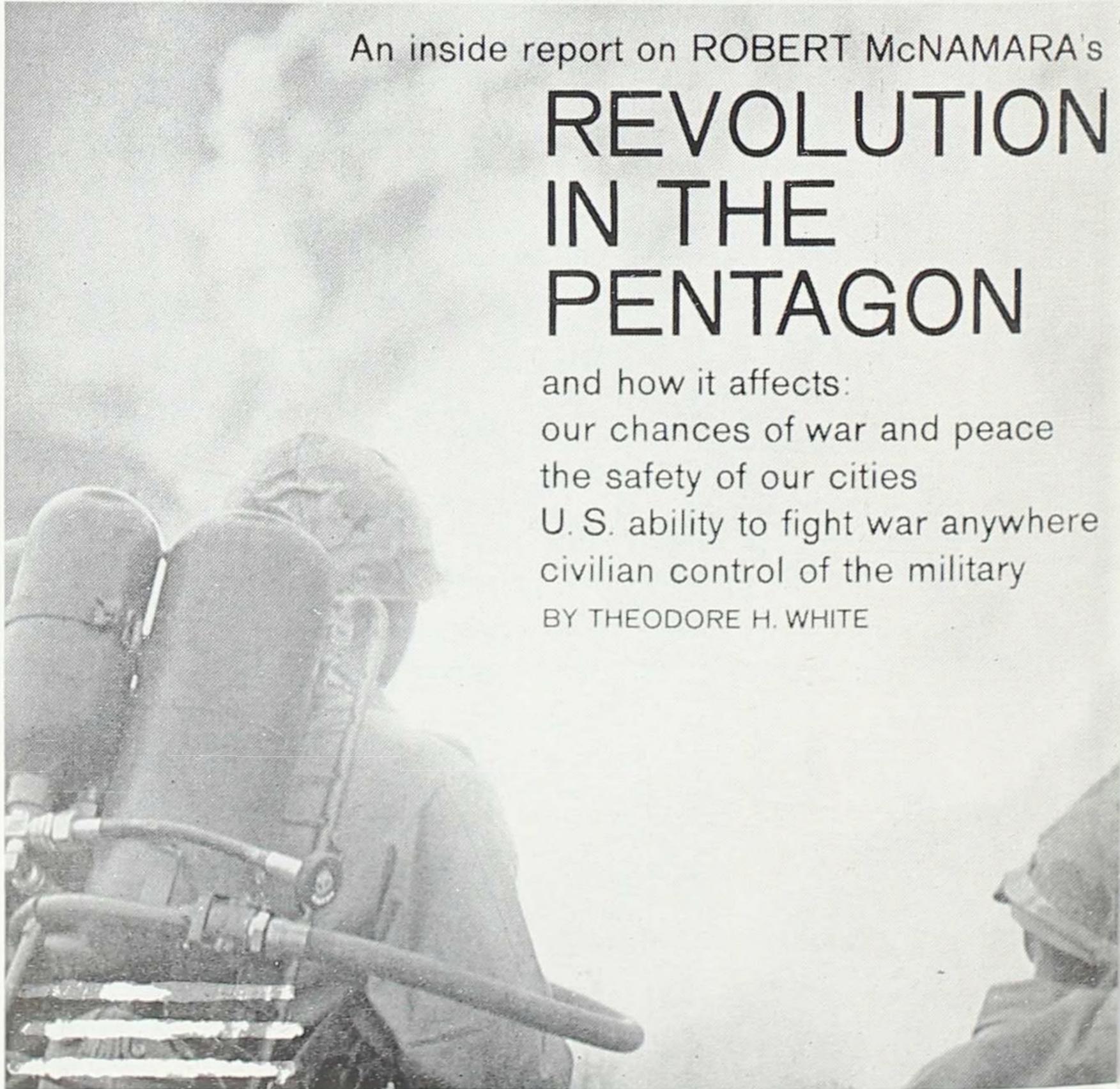
REVOLUTION IN THE PENTAGON

and how it affects:

our chances of war and peace
the safety of our cities

U. S. ability to fight war anywhere
civilian control of the military

BY THEODORE H. WHITE



the University of Iowa; Jay G. Sigmund, the Cedar Rapids bard; Arthur Davison Ficke of Davenport; and William Ellery Leonard of Wisconsin. Leyland Huckfield's Saskatchewan poems were features in the early 1920's; and soon afterward James Hearst, the farmer-poet living near Cedar Falls, became a favorite of many *Midland* readers. John G. Neihardt, Mark Van Doren, Witter Bynner, Glenn Ward Dresbach, Lizette Woodworth Reese, and Clement Wood were occasional contributors.

Though most of the *Midland's* pages were given to short fiction and poetry, there were a few critical discussions of contemporary literature, and in the later volumes a department of book reviews appeared "in the back of the book."

The magazine changed its editorial home repeatedly in its first seven years, as Frederick was led by various interests to Minnesota, to the University of Pittsburgh, to a farm in the "cut-over" lands of northeastern Michigan; but it continued to be printed by Willis Mercer in Iowa City. Mercer had a personal interest in the magazine that was continually helpful. The first subscription price of \$1.50 was increased to \$2 in 1920 and \$3 in 1924. Before the move to Chicago it never had a circulation in excess of 500.

Though usually a monthly, the *Midland* sometimes experimented with bimonthly and semi-monthly publication. In the latter phase, it com-

monly devoted an entire issue to the work of a single author.

In 1924 Frederick invited the writer of this little summary of the *Midland's* history to become co-editor (and a little later co-publisher also) of the magazine. This pleasant though arduous relationship existed until the removal to Chicago.

In the optimistic and booming years of the late 1920's plans were developed to take the *Midland* to Chicago, where an important literary group with cultural and financial backing had recently developed. The move was made in 1930, and the next year the magazine, still printed in Iowa City, was given a quarto page. But it was an unpropitious time for any new venture. "The fourth year of the depression proves to be one too many for the *Midland*," wrote Frederick in the last number of the magazine, issued in June, 1933. The magazine's list and title were merged with those of the *Frontier*, in Missoula, Montana.

Henry L. Mencken once declared that the *Midland* was "probably the most important literary magazine ever established in America." Menckonian hyperbole, of course; but it cannot be denied that this magazine had a very real importance in the encouragement of sincere authorship and good writing over almost two decades.

College Literary Magazines

At least 50 literary or general-interest magazines have been published for longer or shorter periods and more or less regularly in Iowa's institutions of higher education. This does not include the humorous magazines, published fitfully on many campuses, often only a jump or two ahead of the censors. Nor does it include the magazines published for alumni, either by alumni associations or college administrations.

A few Iowa colleges published, usually for short periods, journals to present the work of faculty members. One of the earliest of these was the *Iowa Classic*, conducted 1870-1875 by President John Wheeler, of Iowa Wesleyan College. The College had its own printing office, and issued the *Classic* at first in newspaper form, eight pages monthly at 50 cents a year; but in its last two years it was a 12-page quarto and was filled mainly with work furnished by the student literary societies.

Iowa State College, at Ames, offered scholarly and literary work by its faculty in its *College Quarterly* (1878-1880). Eventually various specialized technical journals were established at Ames and Iowa City to which faculty, advanced

students, alumni, and outstanding scholars from other universities were not infrequently contributors.

Among such journals at Iowa City are the *Philological Quarterly* (1922), *Iowa Business Digest* (1930), *Iowa Transit* (1890), *Iowa Publisher* (1925); and at Ames the *Journal of Parasitology* (1914), *Iowa Engineer* (1901), *Iowa State Scientist* (1948), and *Iowa Homemaker* (1921) — all of them still in course of publication.

The early student publications at Iowa colleges were an interesting lot. All began as monthlies published only during the school year. The *Vidette-Reporter*, of Iowa City, observed as late as 1884: "Of the 35 exchanges received at our office, but one is a weekly, nearly all being issued monthly." The State University of Iowa paper had become a weekly only the year before; other Iowa college papers were slow to follow its example. The *Collegian*, of Cornell College, later called the *Cornellian*, became a weekly in 1891, but continued a special monthly edition through the 1890's. Some of the older monthlies — such as the *Simpsonian* (1870), the *Drake Delphic* (1884), and the *Iowa Wesleyan* (1886) did not turn to weekly publication until after the turn of the century. Our reason for noting these changes to more frequent publication is that the monthlies relied somewhat more on literary miscellany (originating in the literary societies and English

classes) than on the news, which was the staple of the weeklies.

But many full-fledged magazines have furnished ambitious writers on Iowa campuses media for expression by the printed word. Of course the *Midland*, of Iowa City, was campus born; but both its contributors and its readers were mainly off-campus, and at one time it actually had more subscribers in California than in Iowa. A few others drew upon outside writers and enjoyed fairly wide readership support.

The *Tanager* (1925-1948) was subtitled "Grinnell College Literary Magazine" and was sponsored by the English Department, with financial backing from the College. It was a well produced monthly with an editorial board consisting of both faculty members and students. Its first editor was Wayne Gard, then an instructor in journalism at Grinnell. Contributing editors 1929-1933 were two former Grinnell students already famous in the world of letters — James Norman Hall and Ruth Suckow. The *Tanager's* pages were open to faculty, students, alumni, and off-campus writers. Among notable contributors were William Saroyan, Jay G. Sigmund, Eudora Welty, William March, and Charles Angoff. Thomas Duncan contributed some verse while he was a member of the faculty. The *Tanager* was, from beginning to end, a credit to Grinnell College.

The *Husk* was begun by the English Club of

Cornell College in 1922 as a quarterly belonging to the "little magazine" classification. It welcomes off-campus writers. Clyde (known to his affectionate students as "Topsy") Tull was long the guide of this excellent magazine and is still listed as "Adviser." And now we are authorized to announce, with some excitement, a current pregnancy at Cornell: the birth of a new quarterly is expected in March, 1964, for which the grand old name of *North American Review* has been chosen.

But without question the most distinguished "little magazine" published in Iowa under college or university auspices was *American Prefaces* (1935-1943). It was a well printed 16-page quarto with self-cover, issued by the University of Iowa under the direction of the School of Letters with the cooperation of the School of Journalism and the School of Fine Arts. Wilbur L. Schramm was its active and able editor; Paul Engle and Robert Whitehand were among the associate editors, and Norman Foerster, head of the School of Letters, was adviser. While students and faculty were well represented in the pages of *American Prefaces*, the list of famous off-campus writers whom Schramm persuaded to contribute an essay, poem, or story was imposing indeed. T. S. Eliot, Robert Frost, O. E. Rolvaag, Stephen Vincent Benet, Louis Adamic, and Muriel Rukeyser were in the list. Among *American Prefaces'* distinguished Iowa writers were Edwin Ford Piper,

James Hearst, Jay G. Sigmund, and Eleanor Saltzman. Associate Editor Paul Engle had already published two volumes of poetry when *American Prefaces* was founded, and his verse enriches the pages of the whole file. The *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Saturday Evening Post* did some poaching on the Iowa campus, and Editor Schramm's distinguished short stories appeared in those magazines in the 1940's. Grant Wood had a little essay in the first number of the *Prefaces*, and a number of his pictures were reproduced in excellent halftone prints in several later issues.

The earlier *Iowa Literary Magazine* (1924-1930), a student monthly, changed its title in its last two years to *Hawk Wings*. The "little magazine" *statements*, which was founded in 1959 by Marvin Bell as a quarterly and now calls itself a "non-quarterly" because of its irregular publication, is devoted to modern poetry and art. It is a small quarto of 32 pages, the type handset and then printed along with the pictures by offset. State University of Iowa poetry and art "workshops" furnish most of its material.

The *Western Review*, which spent its last ten years (1949-1959) at Iowa City, was founded at the University of Utah in 1937 under the title *Intermountain Review of English and Speech*, by Ray B. West. Shortly it was renamed *Rocky Mountain Review*; and when West moved to the University of Kansas to join the English faculty

there, he brought his quarterly, by then a widely known "little magazine," with him as *Western Review*. When he came to Iowa as an associate in the Writers' Workshop, the *Western Review* was in his luggage. Six students who received degrees for writing done in the Workshop were published in the ten volumes of the *Western Review* while it was Iowa-based, but many distinguished off-campus authors were also contributors. Among them were Babette Deutsch, Karl Shapiro, Allen Tate, Kenneth Patchen, Kenneth Rexroth, and Harvey Swados. The magazine was never regional; the word *Western* in the title referred, said the editor, to mind rather than geography. After the issue for Spring, 1959, the *Western Review* was merged with *Contact*, of Sausalito, California.

Sketch has been published three times a year at Ames to present student writing (mostly fiction and verse) by students in English at Iowa State University. It has been consistently well edited and well printed. Looking further back in the history of this institution, we come upon a monthly issued by the literary societies of 1873-1896 called *Aurora*; it contained articles and verse by both students and faculty, as well as some local and alumni news.

The *Simpson Literary Quarterly* (1920-1922) printed some excellent material in its short career; Stuart Shaw, presently senior staff lecturer at

New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, was its first editor. After a long lapse, this magazine was followed by *Sequel*, begun by the Simpson College chapter of Sigma Tau Delta (an English studies honorary society that has been responsible for literary journals in many Midwestern colleges) and has been published since 1948 rather irregularly. It is now mainly an annual.

Caravan, begun in 1927 at Coe College, has had a similar history of irregularity and is now a Spring annual. Vernon Lichtenstein, the faculty adviser of the sponsoring Writers' Club for many years, tells how the depression of the 1930's forced resort to hand composition by six students, with some aid from the National Youth Administration; and thus three numbers were put out annually.

Manuscript was begun as a semiannual in 1938 at Morningside College. It changed title in 1956 to *Perspectives* and added to its student work in fiction, essays, and poetry, some fine offset reproductions of student art.

In Dubuque are published two of the older college literary magazines of the state — the *Spokesman*, begun in 1903 by students of Loras College as a quarterly; and the *Labarum* of Clarke College, begun in 1906 also as a quarterly but now a semiannual produced with great skill and artistry.

College Chips, of Luther College, has had a varied career dating all the way back to 1884. For

many years it was a literary monthly including some news. Sometimes it was printed partly in Norwegian, but since 1927 it has been wholly in English — and often irregular in issue.

Castle Tales was begun at Wartburg College with its issue for February, 1949, as a joint effort of the English, Music and Art Departments. At first it was a semiannual of quarto size and contained short stories, essays, poems, block prints, and occasionally some music. It changed title to *Castle* in 1958. It is now a handsome large octavo of 72 pages, issued annually. Block prints still appear, but the publication of music was abandoned several years ago. *Castle* is a student magazine, though an alumnus occasionally contributes.

Another annual is *Design*, of Iowa Wesleyan College. It was founded in 1954 by Louis A. Haselmayer, now chairman of the College's Division of the Humanities. It is sponsored by Sigma Tau Delta and contains fiction, poetry and essays by English Department students and faculty members.

The *Morningside Review* is an annual founded in 1962 as a repository of addresses and papers by distinguished visitors and faculty members at Morningside College.

Some Special Categories

Special notice must be taken of certain Iowa magazines that refuse to be fitted neatly into any category in this series of articles or into any in the series that is to follow. We choose a few of them for attention here.

When *Life* made its sensational success as a picture magazine in 1936, the amazing welcome it received stimulated other enterprising publishers to enter the field of general pictorial journalism with their own offerings. About a score of such ventures were made, but the only successful one was the fortnightly *Look*, founded in Des Moines in 1937. *Look* was no mere imitation; it was packed with original ideas, lively, exciting, and worth reading. Gardner Cowles, Jr., known to Iowa friends as "Mike" when he was first associated with his father and brother in publishing the *Register* and *Tribune*, was the founder of *Look* and remains its editor and president of its publishing company. His magazine was immediately successful, soon gaining a million circulation and moving its main office to New York in 1940. Today it is one of the three great mass circulation magazines in the weekly-biweekly class.

A long forgotten but interesting periodical, im-

portant to the study of early Iowa culture, is the *Opera House Reporter*, founded by James S. Cox at Estherville. Cox was then manager of the Lough Opera House in that town. In those years such Houses had to take whatever shows came along with no chance of learning about them in advance; and as a result, some very bad ones sometimes appeared on the Lough stage. Cox gave public notice eventually that if an audience decided any show on his stage was really atrocious, it could walk out and get its money back. When this happened, Cox mailed out a circular to other opera house managers warning them against the bad show; they replied with letters about bad and good offerings and begged him to continue the circulars. Thus the *Opera House Reporter* (affectionately nicknamed "The Iowa Detective") was born in 1898. The very first numbered issue carried some advertisements: an impresario wanted "singing and dancing comedian, heavy man, leading lady; must be good dressers on and off stage"; "The Great Nina, electric picture and endurance dancer" was guaranteed — "Will forfeit \$500.00 if you can produce her equal."

L. C. Zelleno and George H. Bubb acquired the paper in 1915. It was then a 16-page quarto with some illustrations, published weekly at \$2 a year, including gossip and news of shows and show people; but still featuring "managers' reports,"

now arranged by towns and states throughout the Middle West. In 1917 they moved it to Des Moines. But the motion picture was already making great inroads upon the old opera house business. In the spring of 1921, an attempt was made to enlarge the journal's scope, and the title was changed to *Amusement Reporter*; but it did not quite last that year out.

A few music journals have been published in Iowa, as Frank Abbott's *Presto*, born in Cedar Rapids in 1884 but soon moved to Chicago; Wendell Heighton's *Western Musical Herald* (1906-1916), a Des Moines monthly with Minneapolis and Chicago editions; and P. C. Hayden's *School Music*, begun in Quincy, Illinois, and then moved to Keokuk, where its melodies ceased in 1915.

An admirable small-quarto monthly of thirty-two pages with self-cover called the *Book Marker* was published in Des Moines by Donald and Zoe Murphy, 1927-1929. Book reviews, brief critical pieces, and editorial chat composed a delightful bill of fare. But Donald became occupied with writing serials for farm papers, Zoe had a baby, and family budgets of time and money brought an end to a journal that not a few readers were sorry to see die.

In 1900-1901 H. S. Kneedler began in Boone a beautifully printed little magazine after the form, if not the style, of Hubbard's *Philistine*. It was called *The Optimist*, and it enlisted a number of

good contributors — such Iowans as Johnson Brigham and Lewis Worthington Smith; such diverse Easterners as Henry L. Mencken and Ella Wheeler Wilcox. But its optimism was short-lived.

A famous journal of its time was the *Analyst*, dedicated to "pure and applied mathematics," and published by J. E. Hendricks in Des Moines, 1873-1884. After leaving Iowa, it was issued as *Annals of Mathematics*, first at the University of Virginia, then at Harvard, and finally at Princeton, where it is still published. It has always been a bimonthly.

The *Dubuque Chess Journal* was a 76-page octavo published monthly through 1870-1878 by C. A. Brownson. It varied in title — sometimes simply — *Chess Journal*, sometimes *Brownson's Chess Journal*. Suspended for eight years, it was resumed 1886-1892.

Another specialized monthly was the *Western Penman*, begun in Cedar Rapids by A. N. Palmer in 1885. Professor Palmer's beautiful Spencerian writing fascinated boys and girls in many school-rooms. His little magazine of 16 quarto pages sold for five cents a copy. It was moved to New York in 1905 and published there as the *American Penman* until 1938. By that time fine penmanship was virtually a forgotten art.

We have left until the last one of the handsomest magazines ever issued in Iowa. This is the

Iowan, of Shenandoah, a quarterly of 56 small-quarto pages plus cover devoted to Iowa personalities, industry, history, public affairs, travel, nature, sports, homes and gardens, art, and education. About two-thirds of it is devoted to pictures, with some eight pages usually in color. Begun as a bimonthly at only \$2 a year by David E. and Willard D. Archie in 1952, it lost money until, in 1958, it dropped all advertising and newsstand sales, increased the color, and doubled the price. It became a quarterly in 1961. Today it has nearly 10,000 circulation at a regular subscription price of \$7.50.

THE MERRY WAR.

VOLUME I. CLINTON, IOWA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1907. NUMBER 18

DOLLY'S LOW SHOES.

What time the day is dark and dreary,
And I with my low shoes, 'tis a woe,
What time the party is grinding loud,
Some heavy to bear on a dainty heel,
Labor and care their aching feet,
As I listen to the wailing of Dolly's low shoes,
Faster, faster down the street,
I see the dainty coverings for dainty feet,
In Charity's gown, others they stray
To illumine dimly with hope's longed-for
ray.

And from that day the path could choose,
'T would be better to follow Dolly's low
shoes.
With strange new glory the world is bright,
And all things move in a mist of light,
That never was on land or sea;
For joy what I know that Dolly loves me,
And that fortune low shoes and low shoes,
I shall smile as I look at Dolly's low shoes.
My heart with visions of low shoes tender,
As I think of those feet resting on the kinder
home fire.
And the home in my breast, soon kinder
and higher.
—And that? That is, I shall not prefer
To hasten my Dolly's low shoes.

SOCIAL CHAT.

SHORT TALKS ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

YOUR NAME IN PRINT.
Mr. Geo. Forrest and family spent Christmas in Davenport.
Le. Ben Wadleigh Jr. is home from Chicago for the holidays.
Mr. John Turrell of Chicago spent Christmas week in Clinton.

Miss Lettie Bishop will visit Mingo-kota the first of next week.
Mr. A. E. Myers of Marshalltown was in Clinton, Wednesday.
Howard J. Wansant is spending a few days with his sister.
Miss Julia McCullough spent the holidays with friends in Chicago.

There is a young lady in Clinton who has some very fine hair looms.
Mr. L. P. Wadleigh leaves for his school in Chicago, Sunday morning.
Miss Mary E. Crane, left Wednesday morning for a visit with relatives in Illinois.

Mrs. H. E. Robbins has been engaged as a teacher in the Lyons public schools.
Miss Evelyn Dille and Miss Helen Dunbar will receive New Year calls in Macquoketa.
Miss Emma Canfield of Morrison spent the holidays with her sister Mrs. Thiford.

If a girl goes to a party with an imported fellow oughtn't she to do her duty by him?
Miss Eva and Florence Deeds, of Tipton, are visiting friends in Lyons through the holidays.
Mrs. H. C. Boardman and sons of Nevada are spending the holidays with friends at Lyons.
Mr. Joe Ingwersen is spending the holidays at home with friends. Joe looks healthy, 'arty and happy. He is

LOCAL TOPICS.

Chicago Journal, December 28. G. J. Lamb and Miss Emma Lamb are at the Clifton.
Mrs. Santee and Miss Mary Santee have left Los Angeles, and hereafter will make their home in San Diego, Cal.
Mr. and Mrs. Fuller who have been visiting here, left for Chicago Saturday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. S. Gardner.
Mr. Will Hoyette of Detroit, Mich. who has been visiting with the family of Mrs. W. Pollock departed yesterday for home.

Mrs. Chas. Deere, and daughters, Miss Catherine and Miss Anna, Mr. Will Velle and Mr. John Gully of Moline are visiting the family of Mr. Schiller Hoedorf.
Fred McCormick, the enterprising draught of Baldwin, an old Clinton boy, spent a part of the holidays here with his jolly friends and former school mates.
Mr. Spencer the genial prescription clerk at Francis Lee's received a handsome Christmas present in the shape of a loquacious baby boy. We congratulate extravagantly on the birth of a baby because they can get paragonic at cost.

Mrs. Clara U. Hart returned Saturday on a visit of a week to the W. R. C. Post at LeWass. She reports the Post, though a small one to be very promising and composed of energetic women who will make the Post just what it is desired all posts should be, in lack of clarity. Mrs. Hart as inspecting officer for this district is not deterred from duty by cold or storm and is one of the most faithful and efficient workers in the corps.

JOURNALISTIC.
The News takes pleasure in welcoming to the newspaper fraternity of Clinton, Miss Minnie Payne, recently of Marshalltown, who has accepted a position with the Merry War, and will hereafter have charge of the society news department of that paper.
Mr. Winget and his patrons are to be congratulated, as Miss Payne's eminent qualifications, will add new life and vigor to the already ably conducted department over which she will preside.—News.

Miss Minnie Payne a former Clinton lady, recently of Marshalltown, has been engaged by Mr. Winget as society reporter for the Merry War.
Miss Payne has had experience in this field and enjoys the reputation of being an able writer. Herald.
Miss Minnie Payne, formerly of this city, but more recently of Marshalltown, has been employed as society address for the Merry War. Miss Payne has a large circle of admiring acquaintances in this city. —A.P.

Mr. Geo. Trevel who lives on Exchange St., Lyons drew the \$75 music box at the Fair, holding No. 1614. George is in luck and has a fine instrument.
The revival services at the Lyons M. E. church are being held each evening and are of a very interesting nature. There is a very fair attendance each evening.

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JULY 4, 5, 6, & 7 Thursday thru Sunday

U. S. Postoffice Permit No. 314
Published by J. L. R. Clinton, Iowa

Calendar of Events...

THURSDAY, JULY 4
 Riverboat Days — 8:30 AM
 Central City — 10 AM
 Wagon Race — 11 AM
 Boat Race — 12:30 PM
 Boat Parade — 4 — 7 PM

FRIDAY, JULY 5
 Riverboat Days — 8:30 AM
 Central City — 10 AM
 Wagon Race — 11 AM
 Boat Race — 12:30 PM
 Boat Parade — 4 — 7 PM

SATURDAY, JULY 6
 Riverboat Days — 8:30 AM
 Central City — 10 AM
 Wagon Race — 11 AM
 Boat Race — 12:30 PM
 Boat Parade — 4 — 7 PM

SUNDAY, JULY 7
 Riverboat Days — 8:30 AM
 Central City — 10 AM
 Wagon Race — 11 AM
 Boat Race — 12:30 PM
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