Making friends and influencing people is about the best prescription for the full life. To this I would add being always reliable and showing courage to risk opinions. To hit the ball squarely could well be an aphorism for it expresses a point of view that is characteristically American.

There was no paucity of opportunities for making friends. There were speaking engagements in every county and I might venture to add in every city and village and in most every township in the Valley. Decisions had to be made every day. I earnestly sought to be guided by Polonius' advice to Laertes, "to thine own self be true." I very much wanted that there exist no question as to my sincerity of purpose.

2.

I became a member of several regional boards and an officer of various Valley groups. In 1912 Governor A. O. Eberhart appointed me as a member of Minnesota Conservation and Agricultural Development Congress. During World War I period, I was appointed a member of the State Committee on Food Production and Conservation, working as part of the powerful State Public Safety Commission.

In March, 1918, I became a member of the Permanent War Finance Committee which entailed the chairmanship of the United War Work Campaign in the 15 Northwestern Minnesota counties. It was during this period Joseph Ball dubbed me a "slave driver". We had our quota to meet. I recall the anxious days and weeks of that campaign. Our district raised its quota.

In 1923 I became a member of the Minnesota Historical Society. I was deeply interested in Minnesota history and did all I could to collect historical source material of value to the Society.

3.

A glance at the map of Minnesota will disclose why the Northwest School and Station was of importance to the state. In the first place Crookston was about 300 miles from the State Agricultural College. In the second place regional problems in the Red River Valley differed from those in other sections of the state.

One of the first steps taken was to have an annual visiting day at the Station. These soon became very popular. The farmers and their families found much of interest there. They brought their own lunch. A group of willow trees on the campus which were only about ten feet high in 1910 gradually attained size to provide shade for a good-sized group. After a brief program those assembled dispersed to the fields, experimental plots, to the livestock and poultry department, the garden and horticultural areas with the Station staff members in charge.

They gave the visitors an insight into methods used to provide information of value to the farmers. Likewise, later, livestock feeding experiments led to Valley-wide feeding trials visiting days. The number has increased since my tenure as new projects were developed.
Farm club visiting days followed the inauguration of the Station visiting days. The farmers themselves started this project. They informed us the crowds were too large on Station visiting days. They wanted more time to ask questions. The farm women wanted the home economics department to present topics of interest. They wanted to see the Station's flowers, shrubs, gardens and trees. To me this was sweet music. The institution was surely justifying itself as a School and Station of service. The people for whom it was established on their own initiative suggested what should be done.

The farm club visiting days became very popular. At one time there were 128 farm clubs in the valley, antedating the local Farm Bureau groups. The same procedure on these visiting days was followed as was carried on during Station visiting days. Many clubs returned year after year. It was very unusual if at least fifty clubs did not come each year. Two extension specialists were employed by the Station to speak at the local club meetings during the winter months. There were more requests than could be filled.

It was the women who came to the school on the various club visiting days who first broached the idea of having an annual farm women's camp at the School. "One day is not enough," they said, "We have to work so hard to put up lunch, get ready, drive many miles and after we get here, lo! it is soon time to go home. We'd like to come and stay in the dormitories, attend classes, have fun, listen to speakers and entertainers, have our meals at the dining hall and talk."

It was A. H. Larson, the school's registrar, who learned of the women's wishes and who broached the idea of organizing the camp. The school's physical plant should be in continual use, I often said. Here was an additional use that would be productive of much good. The first camp was held in 1926. They have continued to this day. As many as 200 attend each June. They have their own officers. It has become a Valley institution.
The Fairfax-Andover Social Circle won early recognition as one of the pioneer farm clubs of the Valley. My wife and I attended their first banquet and all the others as long as we lived in the Valley so we came to know the club's origin, plans and members well. This was a women's club. They were the active members and the men folks the "honorary members". Perhaps, after all, it is that way in most families. As one story goes the head of the house was to decide in all major disputes that arose and his wife in all minor matters. When after twenty years of happy wedded life he was asked how this worked, the husband replied, "There ain't been no major matters come up yet."

Be that as it may, this club whose members lived in Andover and Fairfax townships near Crookston formed a happy group. I asked President Vincent if he could spare the time to attend the annual banquet. Both he and his wife attended. His address was a plea for having such groups in every township in the state. Later President and Mrs. Burton were guests of the club. He spoke on quality in living and profoundly moved all present.

Mrs George H. Schuck, one of the club's foremost leaders, and J. F. Ingersoll, one of the "honorary" members, contributed to an article in "The Farmer" which told of the club's organization and programs. I was asked to write my views, also, which follow:

The men of this club are called the "honorary" members. Not a one but felt himself honored to belong. They sat at ease — contented, fully satisfied, with looks of pride, enjoyment and enthusiasm on their faces.

The women started this significant movement. They not only see visions, but they do things. The thought came to me time and again, as I listened to their program and noted the spirit shown, that here is a community that is realizing fully the possibilities of rural life. Here is an undefinable atmosphere of friendship, of good comradeship, of intelligent co-operation and a social spirit that warmed all hearts.

The farmer of the past has lived an isolated life. He has been too long in an economic position where it was impossible for him to have the leisure in which to expand and allow himself to dream. The work was hard and long, the load was heavy. This is all changing. We have passed through the "moon" stage of farming.

The pleasure that the people of Fairfax and Andover have secured during the first year of their Social Circle is, in a way, a surprise even to the members themselves. They have as it were, through this organization found both themselves and their neighbors. The men, who are the "honorary" members, discuss current questions with the insight and decision that marks the mind of the man who reads, studies and thinks. Nowhere better is exemplified the fact that farmers are the bulwark of the nation. Nowhere are men getting better training for their duties as citizens than at these club meetings where each one may be heard and where, in the "give-and-take" of open, free conference, opinions are moulded and decisions are formed.

The weak links in the chain of country life are its schools and its social life. When one community so ideally strengthens its esteem for itself and makes its contentment so secure, is it not a worthy incident?

The women were happy in their reminiscences of the pleasant times they had during the year. It was not selfish enjoyment. A spirit of social service permeated
the gathering. Frequently the thoughts came to the front that all are brothers and sisters and that the greatest of all things is brotherly charity and love.

5.

From the pen of W. E. Morris, Extension Animal Husbandman, University Farm, St. Paul, in a letter dated June, 1950, I received the following up-to-date information regarding agricultural growth and development in Red River Valley counties. He gave me the list of the first county agent and date of appointment in each of the Valley counties. The list follows:

Wilkin County, April 1, 1913, C. R. Billings; Norman County, August 18, 1913, B. A. Gray; Clay County, September 1, 1913, C. E. Brown; Polk County, November 1, 1914, A. R. Knutson; Kittson County, September 1, 1917, W. V. Longley; Pennington County, February 1, 1918, Ross P. White; Red Lake County, February 1, 1918, C. C. Lake; Marshall County, April 1, 1918, John Husby and Roseau County, April 1, 1918, O. M. Olson.

There were emergency county agents during World War I in all of the Valley counties. During the post-war depression only a few of the counties continued such work. In 1950 there are 19 county agents in 17 counties, 13 home agents and seven 4-H Club agents. The annual 4-H Club membership now approaches 10,000 boys and girls.

Mr. Morris traces the changes that have occurred in the Red River Valley Winter Shows. The most recent one is the junior futurity for beef and dairy calves which enrolled 37 entrants at the 1950 show. In the advanced futurity there were 14 entries, making a total of 54. This is a promising feature in the development of the Red River Valley Livestock Show.
In citing agricultural advances Mr. Morris also mentions sugar beet production, potato seed production, corn production, brome legume and brome legume mixtures production as outstanding evidence of the great forward strides in northwestern Minnesota. He has been a leader in the state extension service for many, many years and is well known to thousands of Valley folks.

He points out in his very interesting letter certain changes that have occurred and tells of current trends in agricultural practices in the Red River Valley. In 1937 at the Valley's Winter Shows the number of dairy cattle and beef cattle exhibited was nearly even. In 1950 forty-five exhibitors had 239 head of beef cattle in the show while ten exhibitors showed 38 head of dairy cattle. “Some of this reduction may be due,” he says, “to the difficulty in showing dairy cattle in winter, but a lot of it is due to the interest which developed in the production of beef cattle in this territory.”

At the purebred livestock sales held during the Winter Shows and Northwest School’s Farm Week meetings there has been a notable increase in the number of animals sold from valley farms and purchased by others in the valley. Mr. Morris comments on this development.

“The result is many good herds of purebred beef cattle scattered through the area are producing breeding stock that go out for the development of commercial cattle in the district. This all shows a trend which has taken place in the life of the Winter Shows (started in 1910), the Northwest School and Station and the state’s Extension Service.”

In closing, Mr. Morris summarizes his views: “There is no doubt that the Northwest School’s Winter Shows and the meetings held during the Winter Shows have had a tremendous influence on the development of all major crops, the use of fertilizers to correct soil deficiencies, weed control methods, kinds of crops best adapted to the area. The same influence has extended to the livestock industry of the industry. The Livestock Show has stimulated interest in the development of better breeding herds as sources of seed stock for farms in the area. There’s not a doubt that agriculture is farther advanced in the area as a result of the Show, the programs conducted there, the cooperation that has existed between the Show, the Station, and the School and Extension Service.”

Whatever led me to become interested in writing and helping to produce and organize pageants I do not know to this day. There were always people who delighted to participate. The pageant appealed to their love of play and acting. We were all young and enthusiastic and needed nothing else than youthful exuberance to get us started. The pageant themes dealt with the Red River Valley, of course. The first one “The Valley Spirit Speaks” was presented before the Northern Minnesota Editors’ Association at the Northwest School.

Editor W. E. McKenzie of the Crookston Times unashamedly informed me later he was moved to tears when a very beautiful girl, Miss Neva Gibbons, Crookston, impersonating the Red River Valley Girl, said: “I do think and I think you’d think from what’s been said by Colonel Wheat, Corporal Potato, and my esteemed contemporary, Mr. I’m a Proud Boy, that they’re the whole Red River Valley.”

“Now, I need not even mention to men of your keen insight, they’ve left out the best the girls. We don’t intend to be left out, Rusted Wheat, Potato Scab, Moolie Cow, and even Naughty Boy—for, Good Spirit of the Valley, we are God’s fairest gift to brighten the darkest days with the light of love.”
"We came with the creaking ox-cart over the Pembina way. We lived in sod huts and braved the icy blasts. We suffered through the pioneer years to make this Valley fair."

"It has been done. Beautiful homes dot the prairies. Splendid cities are nestled close to the silvery streams that gurgle through the woodlands. Schools have been established. Our Red River Valley has come into its own. In this the winsome lasses have had their part. They are preparing for still greater service."

Pageant of Prosperity, 1923

Miss Red River Valley (Anne Flekke) and her assistants (Amy Onneland), left, and (Mabel Rude). Major Stephen H. Long, (Sylvestor Adamski) and Party of Explorers, 1823. Miss Red River Valley greeting Major Long and party. Maidens representing the Seventeen Counties in Northwestern Minnesota.
Pageant of Prosperity, 1923
Parade of Red River Valley Products. Spirit of Prosperity, (Cora Walters), Spirit of the Earth (Howard Balk), Spirits of Earth, Red River Valley and Prosperity.
"In view of all this, esteemed editors, have I not a right to be proud that I'm a Red River Valley Girl?"

"I speak for the thousands of Valley girls in beautiful garb and graceful array, the welcome that the girls of this place extend to you today. Don't pay much attention to the boys, remember its b-b-beautiful K-K-Katy that you adore." (All sing K-K-Katy, Beautiful K-K-Katy).

7.

The most pretentious effort in pageantry was staged at the 20th anniversary of the organization of the Red River Valley Dairymen's Association, held at the Opera House, Crookston, in 1923. It was entitled the "Pageant of Prosperity."* An idea of its scope can be gained from the characters portrayed. They were Miss Red River Valley, Spirit of Prosperity, Spirit of Earth, Faith and Hope in the prologue. In addition, Major Stephen H. Long and his group of explorers, and characters representing the counties and the valley products.

Episode One included scenes depicting pioneers, Indians, Governor Ramsey at Old Crossing Treaty Signing, the organizers of the first cooperative creamery in the valley, several dances, and a group impersonating the men who in 1903 organized the Red River Valley Dairymen's Association. The pageant had hundreds of participants, special music and was heightened by the presence of "Dad" Colt, creamery organizer, himself, and by former Superintendent Hoverstad, who organized the Association in 1903, both of whom appeared in the scenes. The effort made a very favorable impression. Participants worked hard to make every character and scene stand out.

8.

In all of the pageants the Red River Valley spirit essayed the principal role. It was a moody, reflective spirit that seemed to be hovering over the land. Perhaps it can best be understood by including here the foreword to the pageant.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY SPIRIT

Candidly, I love this theme.

It speaks a various language.

I think of this Spirit when this rich valley of ours emerging from primeval chaos was only a misty film of gray as intangible as is its Spirit today.

It see it when the icy giant of the north — the great plow — came from its frigid abode and cut a deep gash into solid rock grinding its way against all obstacles and leaving in its wake the basin immortalized by the name of Agassiz.

Later, the warm winds of kindlier climes met the plow of ice in successful combat and forced it to give way, showing another instance of the power of love, for under the caresses of these sun-kissed winds, the earth arose in its richness with its fruitful deposits of mineral salts dissolved and commuted into the thousand layer farm.

In succeeding epochs Indians roamed at will, followed by the white man, and in turn by the farms, cities and villages that thousands sing about each year. The Spirit of the Valley, its most cherished possession, thus found itself.

*It was presented at Crookston Opera House, Nov. 21, 1923. About 200 participated in it. It had special scenery, music and dances. It was presented under the auspices of the Northwest School of Agriculture, Crookston Public Schools, Crookston Business and Professional Women's Club and the Northwest Experiment Station. Author has complete copy of script in his library.
Pageant of Prosperity, 1923

A Tale of Two Valleys

This Spirit is the sum of the ideals, ambitions and achievements of its people. All hail to the sturdy pioneers who slowly droned their way in the creaky ox-cart along Pembina way. They came filled with man's noblest aspirations to establish homes and thus to make use of nature's most lavishly bestowed gift, a fertile soil pregnant with life giving utilities, richer than the proverbial prodigality of the banks of the Nile.

They came to make use of this gift, to set new standards of production, to create new ideas of cooperation, but beyond all these, to teach the world that a community life in which all work together, all live happily together, all sing together, all achieve together and all dream together, life's most pressing problems fuse into a well ordered whole.

There are many evidences that Red River Valley folks are making a new epic. They are doing it on their farms and in their homes, in their everyday life, for each year we feel increasingly the influence of this intangible force.

Silently the Red River Valley Spirit passes from the north, where it feels the freshness of the unsurpassable Lake of the Woods, to the south where it reluctantly decides that it has reached its border where the Minnesota river issues from old Lake Traverse.

It radiates from the east where on the shores of a thousand lakes grow the tall conifers, the verdant harbingers of immortality, and passes to the west where Old Red River slowly moves to the regions beyond.

Over it all the Spirit makes its daily eternal journey watching over the people, guiding their thoughts, subduing their passions, awakening their desires for the best — for those things which help build up a strong body, give a clear mind, and leave a true conscience and contentment.

This is what the Red River Valley Spirit tells me and this is its story.

9.

The Red Lake Drainage and Conservancy District was organized in 1920 in response to a demand by the farmers in the Red Lake and the Clearwater River basins. Telephone calls from the area indicated the urgency. A disastrous flood occurred in 1919 and while the Northwest School and Station had no official responsibility relating to flood control the distress of the farmers in the flooded areas compelled me to call a mass meeting at Thief River Falls, on July 22, 1919, to consider what could be done.

Under a state law a Drainage and Conservancy District was formed. Judges Andrew Grindeland, Warren and C. W. Stanton, Bemidji appointed as members of the District's board Ed. A. Aubol, St. Hilaire; Axel Nelson, Holt; Andrew Johnson, Gonvick; William Paskewitz, Grygla and myself, who was elected its president.

Indian lands were involved which necessitated federal legislation. Congressman Harold C. Hagen, Crookston, furnished the information that bills relating to flood control in this area were first brought to the attention of Congress as early as August 14, 1876. On March 13, 1920, a hearing on the project recommended by the Red Lake Drainage and Conservancy District was arranged by Hon. Halvor Steenerson before the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives, in Washington, D. C.

In attendance were members of the Interim Flood Control Commission of the Minnesota Legislature, accompanied by E. V. Willard, state drainage commissioner
of Minnesota, and myself, representing the Red Lake Drainage District. The bill which was drafted following this hearing was passed by Congress, February 21, 1921, and signed by President Wilson.

The State of Minnesota appropriated $25,000.00 for surveys and the preparation of the necessary plans for the project. Viewers were appointed to apportion the costs which under Minnesota’s statutes were to be borne by the parties benefitted. Federal legislation provided for payment of costs assessed against the Indian lands.

At the final hearing on the Red Lake project, however, residents of that area convinced Judge Stanton they would be unable to bear the costs. The agricultural depression had set in. The farmers were in no condition to assume the added obligations even though the payments were to be spread over a period of years.

There was also an unresolved controversy over payment by power companies for water available to them as a result of constructing and maintaining reservoirs for the control of flood waters whenever such plan was feasible and advisable. The law provided that whenever the waters stored within a reservoir can be released to benefit potential or actual power sites located on the streams below, the board had the right to assess benefits against the owners of such sites. It also had the right to construct power dams and power units and create power on their own initiative as a district enterprise and lease said powers.

While the law was clear on the subject there remained a doubt as to whether the project should be ordered. The project was rejected by the Court.

Since the enactment of the new federal flood control policy in the Mississippi Flood Control Act in 1927 which declared flood control a national responsibility, renewed efforts were made in Congress by Congressman R. T. Buckler and his successor, Congressman Hagen. I was a member of the House Committee on Flood Control during my first term in Congress, 1927-1929. A new principle was included in the law enacted in 1927 which recognized flood control as a national problem.

When the Red Lake River project was finally authorized by Congress, the original plans prepared in 1921 were used by the U. S. Army Engineers. Appropriations have been made during recent years to complete the project. It will take longer to provide the needed control in the Red River of the North basin but that, also, is going forward. The unprecedented flood of 1950 accentuated the urgent needs of that area.

10.

The Great Lakes — St. Lawrence Tidewater project appealed to the farmers of the Northwest. It is still a live issue and there are strong hopes it will be adopted. In 1920, I was asked by Charles P. Craig, Executive-Director of the Minnesota group working for the Deep-Sea Waterway to attend a meeting of the Commission which was gathering factual data in support of the project. I presented evidence of the current and potential agricultural production of the Northwestern Minnesota counties at that hearing.

The agricultural press was always helpful and influential in supporting the efforts of the Northwest School and Station. The principal farm journals during my tenure were: The Farmer; Farm, Stock and Home and The Country Gentleman. The Twin City press gave excellent coverage to Red River Valley farm topics as did the daily papers of Crookston, Moorhead, Fergus Falls, Grand Forks and Fargo. Informative articles appeared in Minnesota Alumni Weekly, Fort Dearborn Independent, Vocational Magazine, National School Digest and the Northwestern Miller and others.
As for the so-called rural press, the country weeklies, their willingness to help promote the best interests of the Valley deserve the highest praise. They were more than generous in their support.

In the fall of 1923, Sinclair Lewis, the author of "Main Street", himself a native of Minnesota, wrote in an eastern magazine an article dealing with Minnesota's Schools of Agriculture. The following comment on his article was published in the November, 1923 issue of The Northwest Monthly:

"Sound and Creative".

In these words Sinclair Lewis characterizes and describes the Schools of Agriculture in Minnesota, of which the Northwest School is one. This appeared in a recent article which is one of a series entitled "These United States", which is being printed by an eastern magazine.

The article is written in the style and vein which mark the author's books, "Main Street" and "Babbitt", but there is naught of cynicism or sarcasm or exaggeration in his plain statement that Minnesota has a scientific body of farmers and that "the agricultural school of the huge University of Minnesota is sound and creative". There is nothing stereotyped about the Lewis writeup of "Minnesota, the Norse State". It is not a more or less tedious statement of the value of our dairy and cereal products and the number of our new schools.

Sinclair Lewis has agreed with the principle whose soundness is borne out by the thousands of graduates from the School of Agriculture at St. Paul, whi the Northwest School of Crookston, and the West Central School at Morris, who are on the farms "back home" working with their neighbors and their community in progressive farming and broader education. Graduates from the schools of agriculture go back to their homes ready and equipped to take up the burden of leadership in their community and to blaze the trail for better farming.

II.

I am drawing to a close of what I term the Farm School era, comprising the years from 1910 to 1927. There are hundreds of incidents that leap to my mind. There are hundreds of men and women who had important parts in the development that took place in the Valley during the first quarter of the present century. The response received from all was gratifying. The team play that came into being was heart-warming.

President George E. Vincent and Dean A. F. Woods had sounded the tocsin and it had been heard and heeded over the entire state. Gone were sectionalism and narrow localism. I did what I could to promote state unity. I frequently said, "We are all working for the same 'boss', the state of Minnesota, and we should support and help each other and not decry others' efforts nor minimize what they do. The big job was to learn new truths and then to apply new knowledge and the discovered truths for the betterment of humanity. All this required cooperation with others."

12.

A very enjoyable event took place in Crookston during the fall of 1926. It was sponsored by the combined Women's Clubs of the city. The members were Marion's friends. She had served two terms as president of the Ninth District Federation of Women's Clubs. I always maintained the dinner was tendered for her.

An author must perforce be permitted some leeway in arranging his tale. I am in a way anticipating the story of the next two chapters when I set down now the story of the dinner.
But this is the place for this generous outburst of friendliness and affection. I had never before been the subject of a "song". In this respect the occasion was unique. It was an eventful evening spent joyously among friends. It touched the hearts of us both.

**SONG FOR SELVIG**

Mister Selvig, we are proud of you,
   You were in the big fight and you came through
With a great big majority,
   And that's to your credit now.

You're going on the ChooChoo train
   To add new laurels to your name,
And we know how you'll play the game
   For the Red River Valley's fame.

What's more, what's more,
   You know just what you're going to Congress for.
Some of the farmers were sort of mad,
   But more of them are mighty glad
To know that you will be there
   In a Representative's chair.

As honored guest you're here tonight
   Among us happy Crookstonites,
Which gives this club delight
   On such a gala night.

In Washington with your good wife
   Who aids you in all political life,
Our thoughts for your success will be
   Till you again we see.

What's more, what's more,
   We women know just what we voted for.
Our welfare you'll have at heart
   And rightly you will do your part
To vote for measures from the start
   Concerning womankind.

13.

At the close of my school service there were other "going-away" affairs. The following article which appeared in the Saint Paul Pioneer Press, April 3, 1921, tells of some of them. These pleasant dinners and gatherings warmed the hearts of Marion and myself.

**STUDENTS HONOR C. G. SELVIG AS MAN WHO MADE NORTHWEST FARM SCHOOL**

Congressman-elect Given Silver Service; Painting of Him Unveiled;
   See Hope of Farm Relief in His Election

Crookston, Minn., April 2.—While C. G. Selvig, Congressman-elect from the Ninth district of Minnesota, has been preparing to take up his new duties, numerous
tributes have been paid him during the past two weeks for his 17 years of service as superintendent of the University of Minnesota Northwest Farm school here.

As an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the students, a portrait of Representative Selvig was unveiled March 20 in the school dining hall. The portrait, painted by Arne Berger of Minneapolis, was presented to the school as a memorial by the class of 1926.

The work of Representative Selvig in building up the school from two buildings in 1910, when the institution was considered almost a liability, to its present status was lauded at the unveiling by R. S. Dunham, advisor of the class of 1926.

In response Representative Selvig said that the memorial should be considered as an institutional honor rather than as a personal one. He expressed his thanks for the loyalty and co-operation the students and faculty have given him during his years with the school.

Speaking of the future ideals of the school, he said that in the students should be inculcated the ideals of goodness, charity, energy, tolerance and service, and that the alumni should be a living embodiment of these ideals. The faculty should aim to build character, he said, and the school should strive to serve agriculture and the community.

The unveiling of the portrait was done by Naomi Forder of Middle River, Minn., and Doris Olson of Fertile, Minn., while the men's glee club sang a tribute to Representative Selvig.

Four days after the unveiling, on March 24, at the nineteenth annual commencement of the school, Representative Selvig was presented with a silver service by Arnold Aakre, president of the senior class, in behalf of the entire student body.

The silver service was of the same design as one presented to Representative Selvig a week earlier at a farewell reception given in his honor by the faculty at the Hotel Crookston.

At this reception, T. M. McCall, acting as toastmaster, eulogized Representative Selvig's accomplishments at the school. Professor A. M. Foker reviewed Representative Selvig's life.

Miss Ruth Sheldon, responding to a toast of the ladies of the faculty, pointed out that although Representative Selvig was leaving the school, he would still be a part of the Crookston community.

Other speakers were: E. W. Avery, Mrs. E. R. Clark, and A. H. Larson, the registrar, who presented the silver service for the faculty.

Responding to these addresses, Representative Selvig said that his 17 years at the Northwest school would always be pleasant memories and that the earnestness of the faculty and student body would ever be an inspiration to him, which he hoped would continue with him in Washington.

Representative Selvig, in the opinion of his friends, will make one of the Northwest's most able congressmen since he has detailed knowledge of the agricultural problem in all its phases, practical and theoretical, and since he is a member of the majority party, it is believed he will be able to use his expert knowledge to exert sufficient influence over other Congressmen to gain material relief for the farmers.
A Tale of Two Valleys

Immortal friendship great with years
Thy strong, uplifting Wing
Revives a Confidence as brave
As Hyacinths in Spring.

BLISS CARMEN

Retta Bade
J. M. McCree
Blane J. McCall
E. R. Clark
Nelie Anne Clark
A. M. Archer
Emma M. Johns
H. A. Pflugheoff
H. E. B. Jones
Dore Peake
Ruth Hurley
Anne Lowery
Mabel Rishard
A. N. Larson
Neumayr
Tommy B. Coit
Ruby R. Meier
The Hughebanks
Mary E. Thompson
E. W. Avery

OM Howe
Jim A. Dryer
Ruth Sheldon
Willie
Ruby L. Peake
Laura Barber
A. D. Damaon
Pheas Damaon
Deline H. LeVox
D. A. Milligan
S. O. Richard

Scroll presented by Northwest School and Station Staff, 1927.

“A cherished document.”