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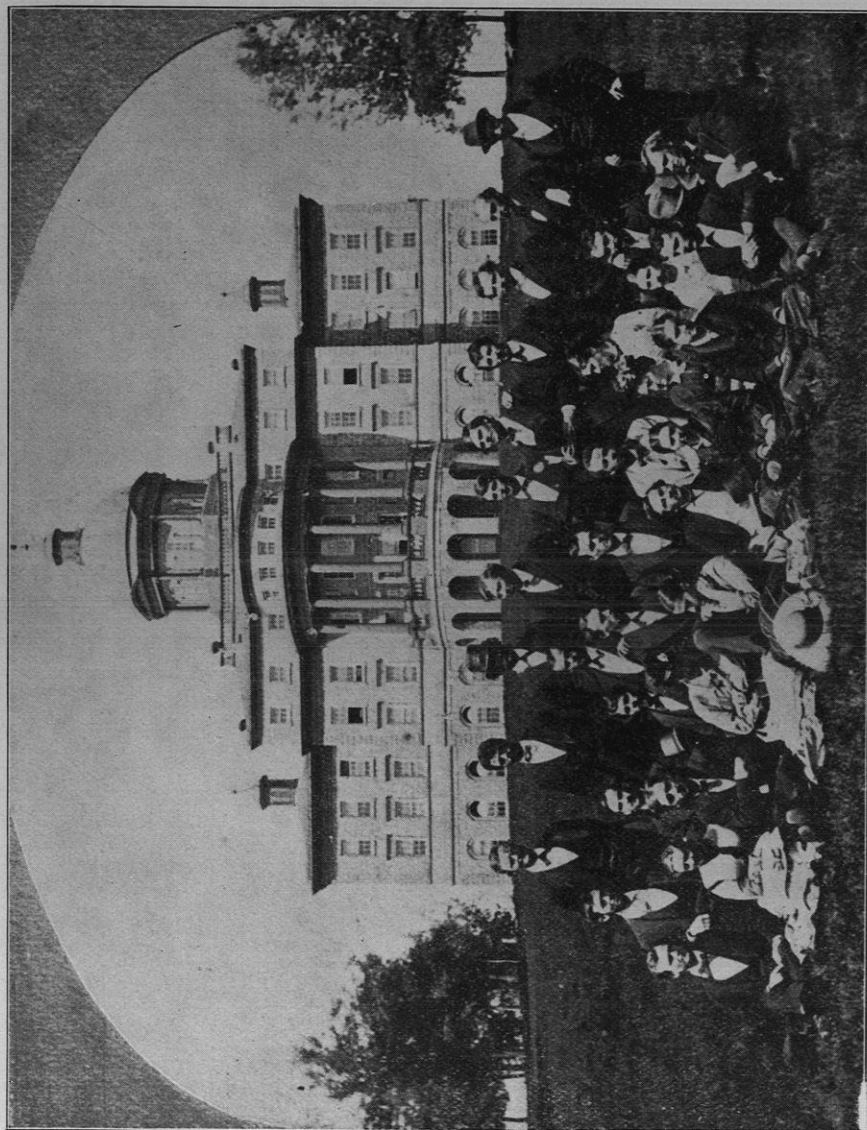
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THE CLASS OF 1875—JUNE 1875

Melville	Frawley	Luhman	Wolter	Frank	Wildish	Synon	Rogers	Martin	Thomas
Stone	J. M. Mills	Huntington	Winchester	Lewis	Bradley	Noland	Bacon	Schulz	Pickard
Clough	Draper	Odell	Barber	Dewey	J. W. Mills	Meyer	Moore	Crawford	Harding
							West		

Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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Madison, Wis., June, 1910

Number 9

THE CLASS OF 1875—A RETROSPECT

BY ISAAC S. BRADLEY, '75

THE thirty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the class of 1875 will be celebrated by a reunion of the surviving members during the coming Commencement Week. While it is expected there will be a good attendance, it is probable that, due to deaths and other causes, less than half of the class will be able to respond to the call. A retrospect brings to view reminiscences of the class and of the university of that day that may be of interest at this time.

Of the class of thirty-one members, twenty-one are still living, as follows: Harriet E. Bacon, Cambridge, N. Y.; Carrie A. Barber (Mrs. W. G. Chandler), Ashville, N. C.; Isaac S. Bradley, librarian, Madison, Wis.; Willoughby G. Clough, school superintendent, Portage, Wis.; Alice A. Crawford (Mrs. Wm. H. Baily), Des Moines, Ia.; Kate D. Dewey (Mrs. T. L. Cole), Washington, D. C.; Mary C. Draper (Mrs. R. E. Noyes), Billings, Mont.; Charles F. Harding, attorney, Chicago; Clinton H. Lewis, physician, Milwaukee; Fred S. Luhman, physician, Manitowoc, Wis.; James Melville, civil engineer, Madison; Juliet D. Meyer (Mrs. W. E. Brown), Rhinelander, Wis.; Clara Moore (Mrs. C. L. Harper), Madison; Hiram A. Odell, attorney, New York City; Charles E. Pickard, attorney, Chicago; Wm. H. Rogers, attorney, San Jose, Cal.; Adolph G. Schulz, Porterville, Cal.; Percy F. Stone, Rockford, Ill.; Fannie E. West (Mrs. Perry Williams), Milwaukee; Joseph E. Wildish, attorney, Milwaukee; Bernard C. Wolter, Appleton, Wis.

The following ten members, one-third of our number, have passed to the life beyond: Frank Winchester, May 31, 1881, at Whitewater, Wis.; Joseph M. Mills, September 23, 1885, at Lancaster, Wis.; Alfred S. Frank, July 27, 1886, near Portland, Ore.; Fred S. Huntington, September 4, 1888, at Amherst, Mass.; Wm. S. Noland, June 20, 1890, at Cottage City, Mass.; Caleb G. Thomas, March 3, 1899, at Eureka Springs, Mo.; Thomas F. Frawley, June 29, 1902, at Eau Claire, Wis.;

George C. Synon, May 5, 1903, at Goshen, Ind.; Jared W. Mills, May 17, 1907, at Denver, Colo.; George S. Martin, August 3, 1909, at Madison, Wis.

Were it possible that any member of the class, who may be present at the coming reunion, had not kept in touch with his Alma Mater during the intervening thirty-five years, the changed conditions at the university would certainly be a revelation and surprise to him. Instead of a faculty of eleven members, and three to four hundred students, he would find an instructional force of over four hundred, and a student body of nearly five thousand. Instead of a graduating class of thirty-one members, he would see a class of nearly five hundred pass out from the university on Commencement Day. In strolling over the campus he would find some forty or more university buildings that were not in existence in his day. And, not the least in importance, he would observe, to the left of the main entrance to University Hall, the class ivy, planted on Class Day thirty-five years ago, then a small shrub, but now a strong and sturdy vine extending its many branches to the top of the building.

The old University Hall, (being the central portion of the present building before it was reconstructed and enlarged), the North and South Halls, "Ladies' Hall," (since then much enlarged and now known as Chadbourne Hall), a one-story wooden structure used for an armory and gymnasium, and the president's residence, (now the residence of the director of the observatory), were the only buildings worthy of notice on the campus at that time. University Hall contained, in addition to recitation rooms, the library, the museum, and, on the fourth floor, rooms assigned for the use of the two literary societies, *Hesperia* and *Athenae*, the quarters still used by these societies, but since much enlarged. The department of chemistry occupied a room in the south end of the basement. The building was heated by stoves, wood being used for fuel, for which the students were each charged \$2.00 per term, as part of their "expenses," as recorded in the catalogues. The library was located on the second floor, back of the old portico, and consisted largely of government and state documents, old text books, and books of little value discarded by their donors. The museum, provided with "extensive and valuable geological and mineralogical cabinets and collections in Natural History," as stated in the catalogues, was located on the third floor. As there were no regular attendants in charge, the library and the museum were seldom open for the use of students.

Speaking of the museum recalls to mind the "zoological faculty meeting" that was held on the upper campus during our junior year. This "faculty" consisted of a number of animal specimens taken from the museum by some students, each specimen being labeled with the name of a professor.

The North and South Halls were used mainly as dormitories. Stoves were used for heating, and also, in many cases, for cooking purposes, as many of the students, as a matter of economy, "boarded themselves."

Who of the "old boys" does not remember the old one-story frame building, located on the knoll northwest of University Hall, that served as an armory and gymnasium, where the lower classmen were instructed in military tactics, with antiquated army guns, under the kindly direction of Major Nicodemus? A few years later this barn-like structure went up in fire and smoke, no doubt the work of some mischievous students who concluded the university was entitled to a more imposing building. As a result, the present armory and gymnasium was soon after erected.

Football, baseball, track-teams and other intercollegiate athletic contests were unknown to the students of that day. There was no "director of gymnastics," the athletic side of university life being wholly undeveloped. Each student directed himself according to his fancy, and practiced such athletic exercises as he preferred.

In those days the combined curriculum of the institution probably did not much excel that of the modern up-to-date college, as the evolution of the institution from a college into a real university had not yet taken place. There were no elective courses, no laboratories or original investigation, and we had no specialists, which probably accounts for there being no lop-sided members in the class.

Chapel exercises were the first order of the day, the faculty and the students assembling at 9 A. M. in the one large recitation room at the south end of the first floor of the old Main Hall. The students were summoned thereto by the ringing of the old college bell that hung in a window opening on the south side of North Hall. The exercises were opened with prayer by the president, followed by reading a selection from the Bible, and the announcements for the day. All the students were expected to be present, but attendance was not compulsory. Following these exercises there were three recitations or lectures daily, from Monday to Friday, covering the hours from 9 A. M. to noon.

Of the faculty of eleven members, eight have passed away, namely: President John H. Twombly, January 1, 1893; John B. Feuling, March 10, 1878; Stephen H. Carpenter, December 7, 1878; Wm. J. L. Nicodemus, January 6, 1879; John W. Sterling, March 9, 1885; Roland Irving, May 10, 1888; Wm. F. Allen, December 9, 1889; John E. Davies, January 23, 1900. These faithful and respected teachers of the early days of the university are unknown, even by name, to the present generation of students, but to the "old boys and girls" of that period they still occupy an honored niche in the hall of memory. The remaining members of the faculty, President Bascom, and Professors Parkinson, Daniells and Kerr, are no longer actively engaged in the service of the university, the three latter now being emeritus professors of the faculty.

Among the unforgettables of those days was our ever faithful janitor, Patrick Walsh, who cared for the buildings on the hill. His good nature and kindly smile made him one of the most marked figures and popular persons about the campus. All the "old grads" knew "Pat" and were pleased to see and greet him on their visits to the university.

With the entrance of the class in the fall of 1871, the experiment of coeducation was for the first time given a trial to the extent of allowing the women the special privilege of attending the same classes with the men. However, the women were still classed, in the catalogues, as members of the "Female College," and this condition prevailed until 1874, when said college was abolished and the women were thereafter listed as members of the regular classes. At the commencement exercises of the class of 1875 the young women appeared for the first time on the same platform with the men, and the class therefore claims the honor of being the first to graduate after complete coeducation was fully established at the university. President Bascom, in his report to the regents, October, 1875, said: "During the past year the young women have been put, in all respects, on precisely the same footing in the university with the young men. No difficulties have arisen from it. There were eight young women among the graduates at the last commencement. Their average scholarship was certainly as high as that of the young men, and they were apparently in good health." It will be of interest to add that at this commencement the Lewis prize, a gold medal, for the best commencement essay or oration was awarded to a woman (Miss Fannie E. West), who, by the way, was the youngest member of the class. This prize was, for the first time, awarded at this commencement.

These are but a few of the more striking contrasts which the past thirty-five years have brought about. While we take pride in the wonderful development the university has made since our day, when we consider the great changes that have taken place, it is not strange that the *esprit de corps*, that personal acquaintance and friendship which was found among the members of the earlier and smaller classes, can hardly be said to exist at the present day.

The class of 1875 does not claim to be a distinguished class. It has no great scholars, orators, or statesmen of national reputation, but for loyalty and deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of its Alma Mater, we believe it ranks among the first. This is in part disclosed by the large representation at the university from the second generation of the class. The following is a list of members, with their sons and daughters who are either graduates, or, at present, students in the university:

Isaac S. Bradley. Harry E. Bradley, '01, L. '04; Mabel J. Bradley, '04, M. A. '08.

Willoughby G. Clough. Paul W. Clough, '03; Ethel P. Clough, '07.

Alice A. Crawford (Mrs. Wm. H. Baily). Robert W. Baily, '07.

Mary C. Draper (Mrs. R. E. Noyes). John D. Noyes, '04; Roy E. Noyes, '07, L. '09; Arthur H. Noyes, '11.

Thomas F. Frawley. Thomas F. Frawley, Jr., '02.

Charles F. Harding. Harriet A. Harding, ex-'09; Charles F. Harding, Jr., '11.

Clinton H. Lewis. Marshall Lewis, '09; Marian Lewis, '13.

Fred S. Luhman. Hugo F. Luhman, '01.

Juliet D. Meyer (Mrs. W. E. Brown). Ralph D. Brown, '04; Edna M. Brown, '08.

Jared W. Mills. Clifford W. Mills, '05.

Clara Moore (Mrs. C. L. Harper). Hugh A. Harper, '10; Hester L. Harper, '11.

Charles E. Pickard. Rawson J. Pickard, '03; Arthur E. Pickard, '12.

Fannie E. West (Mrs. Perry Williams). Sidney J. Williams, '08; Helen Williams, '14.

We doubt if any other class, in proportion to its numbers, can show as good a record in this respect.

PAUL S. REINSCH AND THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM

BY W. L. BAILEY

THE recent announcement of the appointment of Professor Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin as Roosevelt professor to the University of Berlin for the year 1911-12 does signal honor to the man himself, to the leading state university, to the Middle West, and puts the world's stamp of approval upon the share of all in the world's work. The appointment is a high personal recognition as well as an index to many new things in the later day movement for world peace.

Unlike Carl Schurz, to whom he has been likened, Professor Reinsch stands out as a leader upon the threshold of a newer time in American life and in the larger modern world of men and events. A young man, still in the very prime of life, German-American by birth, trained in the older school of classics, philosophy, even theology—the kind that developed minds of creative power such as the present education has scarcely yet succeeded in producing—wide experience with life and extended foreign travel, combined with deep study, have all cooperated in his career to produce a personality quite irresistible in its mingled force, depth and adroitness. Professor Reinsch is at once scholar, man of affairs, and accomplished diplomat of proven worth.

Early life and education in Wisconsin—then and now a state standing for much that is most enduring and yet forward looking in American life—trained in its state university imbued with its ideals even then—the early nineties—beginning to mark it for the future, legal education and practice, teaching and lecturing, were followed by several years spent in observation and study in France, Germany and Italy. It was a heritage and training to produce the type of man and mind to act as fit interpreter and possible leader in the newer internationalism now so steadily coming into being on the horizon of world events.

The presence of so-called "literary statesmen" in recent and current events of importance is significant of a trend well worth notice on the part of all sincere friends of international comity. If the older unity of the world—linked into a common Christendom—has given place through strife of nationalism to times where armed peace

seems the only outcome, yet there are evident signs of a newer unity of the world on a different basis. This newer internationalism—of which Professor Reinsch is both student and interpreter—finds its bond of union in a growingly clear sense of common conditions, common needs, and hence common problems—in short, rests on the development of an international administration on a large scale. Of this growing system of international administrative organs, binding the nations of the modern world in a linkage of communication,—postal, telegraphic—safety from criminal violence, the inroads of disease, and scientific research, Professor Reinsch is the foremost interpreter through his book now in press on “International Administration.”

In line with this same tendency in international affairs was the recent Pan-American Scientific Congress convened in the fall of 1908 at Santiago, Chile. Of this conference of scholars, experts, men of affairs, diplomats, gathered from the two Americas, Professor Reinsch was vice-chairman and a moving spirit. It was a meeting indicative of the unity of spirit and endeavors which the recognition of science as the fundamental transforming force in modern civilization has brought about among the leaders of all forms of present day activity.

Probably the most significant international movement of these transition years between nineteenth and twentieth centuries has been this growing unity of the Americas. There is in a very real sense a New World developing under the influence—and wiser, too, by the lessons of the experience of the United States. It does not need the Monroe Doctrine to assert a unity of life and interest inevitably growing out of what is fundamentally a common environment in the New World. Differences in language, blood, religion have not availed to hold apart Anglo-Saxon and Latin people brought by the colonial transit under frontier influences. The New World is fast coming into its own as a factor in international comity on a new basis which is to find its fuller fruition in the twentieth century. For this work the activities of American statesmen and scholars of both North and South have in the last two decades prepared the way. The Pan-American congresses have been the formal agencies in this work. From almost the beginning of these conferences Professor Reinsch has acted as delegate and served on especially important committees, besides undertaking extensive travel in the interests of a wider knowledge of South America for himself and for the American public at large, through the medium of many and varied published articles and addresses.

To a man of this calibre the adjuration—*ne sutor supra crepidem*—is the equivalent of a truest *noblesse oblige*. Professor Reinsch has found time and energy amid multifarious activity of larger scope to occupy himself with what is undoubtedly the chief internal political problem of the modern state, viz., the readjustment of legislatures to the modern complexity of conditions and needs. His work on "American Legislatures and Legislative Methods" is pioneer work in the really objective and detailed study of legislative methods and conditions, at least as they are found in the governments of the American states.

His work here is of a piece with the broader purpose for which he has always stood among political scientists in this country,—the endeavor to make political science a *science* in very truth. The publication of a series of collections of documents upon each of the main fields of political science study in American colleges—federal, state, local, and foreign governments—attests his faith in this idea. These collections, partly already published, give to the student of political science that which alone can make him scientific in spirit and in result, objective facts of primary worth for observation and judgment.

As Roosevelt professor-elect Professor Reinsch will bring to the thinking and acting German world and to Europe what only perhaps an informal ambassadorship could bring—an added sense of the newer basis upon which the international comity of the future is to be builded.

"LIT" ALUMNI MAKE GOOD

BY E. E. WITTE, '09

A LARGE percentage of the alumni of the university who have made good were "lit" society men. Of the college professors the "lit" societies have furnished President C. R. Van Hise, '79, Dean H. L. Russell, '88, Dean C. N. Gregory of Iowa, '71, D. B. Frankenburg, '69, J. B. Parkinson, '60, C. E. Allen, '99, B. W. Jones, '70, L. Kahlenberg, '92, E. R. Maurer, '90, R. M. Bashford, '70, J. E. Olson, '84, G. Showerman, '96, J. F. A. Pyre, '92, H. L. Smith, '81, F. J. Turner, '84, S. Huebner of Pennsylvania, '02, O. Patzer, '84, of Illinois, R. Scholz, '02, of California, and M. Updegraff, '76, of Annapolis.

Among other "lit" society men who have won prominence as educators mention might be made of C. E. Buell, '78, R. B. Dudgeon, '76.

J. T. Hooper, '92, C. C. Parlin, '93, A. H. Salisbury, '64. To the churches the "lit" societies have given Bishops S. Fallows, '59, and J. W. Bashford, '73, and Presiding Elder S. W. Trousdale, '77. In medicine A. J. Ochsner, '84, has won distinction. Among the journalists are M. C. Douglas, '93, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, M. L. Hoyt, '83, of the Milwaukee *News*, J. J. Schindler, '89, of the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and A. Watkins, '71, of *Bryan's Commoner*.

A large number of "lit" society men have won distinction upon the bench and in the field of law. C. V. Bardeen, '75, R. M. Bashford, '70, and R. G. Siebecker, '78, have occupied seats upon the supreme court. O. Hallam, '87, Minneapolis, W. V. Silverthorn, '94, E. R. Stevens, '93, W. D. Tarrant, '90, E. O. Hand, '59, M. S. Griswold, '03, E. W. Helms, '84, J. A. Gaynor, '71, A. J. Reed, '93, and G. M. Sheldon, '95, are among other "lit" society alumni who have served upon the bench. The "lit" societies have alumni in every state who have become prominent in the field of law. Mention can be made only of a few of those who stand at the head of their professions in states other than Wisconsin: G. E. Roe, '90, New York, G. M. Dahl, '96, Cleveland, F. V. Cornish, '96, and W. S. Gannon, '97, of San Francisco, S. S. Gregory, '70, and W. S. Kies, '99, of Chicago, W. S. Dwinell, '86, and L. B. Simpson, '79, of Minneapolis.

A very large percentage of the "lit" society men who have gone into law have also been active in the field of politics. The "lit" societies have furnished the state perhaps its three most distinguished United States senators: J. C. Spooner, '64, W. F. Vilas, '68, and R. M. La Follette, '79. Three alumni are at the present time in the house of representatives, J. J. Esch, '82, and J. M. Nelson, '92, of Wisconsin, and E. A. Hayes, '82, of California. Two are in the state senate, seven in the assembly, four upon the board of regents in the university and three upon the state board of control.

Of the prominent democratic leaders of the state the "lit" societies have furnished J. A. Aylward, '84, C. W. Bird, '60, B. W. Jones, '70, J. E. Davies, '98, and A. F. Warden, '93. Among the republicans, not already mentioned, are F. E. McGovern, '90, T. Kronshage, '91, H. F. Cochems, '97, C. A. Buckstaff, '86, H. C. Lockney, '97, T. W. Brazeau, '97, and C. A. A. McGee, '99. A. M. Simons, '98, is a leader of national prominence in the socialist party; Dan Hoan, '05, the recently elected city attorney of Milwaukee.

The university as a whole, not merely the "lit" societies, deserves whatever credit the prominence of the alumni enumerated above may

reflect. But the "lit" societies claim a portion of the credit. The "lit" societies engrossed much of the attention of these men while they were in the university and it is the consensus of opinion among alumni that the training they have received in the "lit" societies has indeed been of the greatest value.

THE MUNICIPAL REFERENCE BUREAU

BY FORD H. MCGREGOR

WISCONSIN always has done a great deal for its citizens. In no other state are public institutions more practical or useful or closer to the individual. The college of agriculture has made of it an agricultural and a rich state. The free library commission has placed a traveling library in every home. The university extension has taken a university education to the threshold of the most remote citizen, and a vocational training to the humblest laborer in factory, shop, or workhouse. This means more happiness, more comfort, greater productive capacity, and greater value. It was Mark Twain who said "a cauliflower is a cabbage with a college education." It improves the quality, refines the moral fiber, and increases the material wealth. The Legislative Reference department has entered the field of government and has placed behind the legislator information, data, comparative statistics, and the legislative expert. It has combined theory and practice, put science into politics, and created a condition and an atmosphere out of which have come progressive and scientific measures which have served as models, and placed Wisconsin foremost among the progressive states of the country.

The municipal reference bureau of the university extension goes one step further and applies this same principle to the larger and more comprehensive field of municipal administration and the problems of cities. The last of our great governmental subdivisions has become the most important. The city is at once the most immediate and most important branch of government today. It touches the citizen at more points and is more vital to his interests, personal and business, than any other branch with which he comes in contact. It is where he lives. It collects more taxes from him and expends more money. Its problems are among the most complex with which the public official has to deal, and maladministration in municipal affairs rests heavier on the people than maladministration in any other branch of government. Yet the city has been called

the "one conspicuous failure of American institutions," and there seem to have been reasons for its failure.

The great city of today has sprung upon us unawares. It is a product of the last forty years. At the time our constitution was adopted and our other branches of government were organized, the modern city did not exist in America. In 1790 but 3.3 per cent of our population was urban; today over 40 per cent of the entire population of the United States lives in cities of 4,000 or over, and in Eastern states the percentage is even higher than this. We are becoming an urban nation. In but little over a century we have grown the second largest city in the world, with a population of nearly five millions. Great cities have sprung up everywhere, and expenditures and municipal activities have increased *pari passu* with population.

With the enormous concentration of population in the cities and the enormous expenditures of money which it involves, a great number of new problems have arisen. As cities have become crowded, questions of housing and sanitation have appeared. As traffic and business interests have grown, problems of paving, dust prevention, and smoke abatement have been met—problems of water purification and sewage disposal, of milk and food inspection, problems of organization and administration, of accounting, regulation of public services, and special assessments, and a hundred and one other questions and problems with which the ordinary official, even though diligent, cannot familiarize himself during his short and busy tenure without assistance. Yet these problems must be solved and solved largely in the same way that they have been solved in other cities where similar problems have arisen. Municipal experience must be drawn upon. The mistakes of other cities must be avoided, and the benefits of their successful experiments adapted to the solution of similar problems as they arise in other cities. London has had a sewage problem for a thousand years; Rome a housing problem for a still longer time. How have these problems been met? How did France solve the dust problem for its macadam roads following the introduction of the automobile, and with success have motorists been taxed for road maintenance in Massachusetts and the East? What has been done and is being done along the line of all these problems in the different cities of the country and of the world? Does Milwaukee know what pavements have been the most satisfactory in Chicago or St. Louis, or does La Crosse and Eau Claire know what kind is being laid in Janesville? If they do not how can they find out? City officials are usually too busy to bother about what is going on in cities outside their own.

Blame for the failure of municipal government in America lies not so much with the system or the character of our officials, as with the fact that honest officials have been uninformed. In the absence of institutions like the legislative reference department and the municipal reference bureau, the city official and the public-spirited citizen who later becomes a city official, has been unable to inform himself even though he desired to do so. There has been a lack of expert knowledge on the part of our officials. They have had to guess at conditions. All the expert knowledge has been on the side of the public utility corporation, on the side of the street car company, the telephone company and the gas and power companies. When crematories or sewage disposal plants have been erected, city officials have known little about similar plants in operation in other cities. We are only now experimenting in this country with a type of crematory that was abandoned in England and on the continent fifty years ago.

Now why should we have a failure in the erection of a garbage crematory or a sewage disposal plant? Simply because we do not profit by the experience of other cities. Most of these problems have been solved somewhere. Why, then, can't we have the data which will show how they have been solved? If these problems are to be wisely solved, and each city is to benefit by the experience of other cities, and profit by their failures, city officials must have access to all available information and data on these various subjects. To perform this great service for the cities of the state is the purpose of the municipal reference bureau of Wisconsin.

The bureau was established by the extension department as a result of the demand for municipal information made upon the legislative reference department at the capitol, and aims to do for the cities of the state what that department does for the state legislature. It aims to collect information and data on all the varied subjects of municipal administration and the problems of the city, and to render this information accessible to the city official. In short it is a clearing house for municipal experience and experiments. It has exceptional facilities for gathering such information. In the first place, it has unusual library facilities—the state law library, the university and state historical libraries, with a special document department, the special engineering, law, agricultural, and other departmental libraries of the university, and a good city public library. In the second place, it not only has the cooperation of the various departments of the university and the expert advice of the professors in their special lines, but the legislative reference department,

with its machinery for the collection of information, the state railroad commission, tax commission, and the other state departments and commissions at the capitol cooperate to assist cities in the proper solution of their great municipal problems.

In this way the municipal reference bureau is able to give to the municipalities of the state the advice and assistance of experts in practically every branch of municipal administration and the problems of cities, in addition to the data and information collected upon the varied activities of the city of today. Its aid and assistance is free and the correspondence and cooperation of the cities of the state is heartily solicited.

One instance, perhaps, will illustrate this work of the bureau. At the present time it is collecting municipal legislation on all subjects touching the spread, prevention and cure of tuberculosis. This includes regular tuberculosis ordinances, milk ordinances, tuberculin tests, dust ordinances, anti-spitting ordinances, regulations of boards of health regarding the reporting and registering of tuberculous cases, fumigation of apartments from which such cases have been removed, regulations forbidding common drinking cups, determining the amount of ventilation and cubic air space in schools and public buildings, the ventilation and disinfection of street cars and public carriers, and the establishment of municipal sanatoria, preventoriums, the provision of visiting nurses to follow up tuberculous cases, and all other similar provisions and regulations. Inquiries have been sent out to over five hundred cities. All this material when gathered will be compiled and published in a university bulletin for the use of municipal officials in the preparation of similar ordinances and regulations.

That such work pays is evidenced by the demand for such information. Following the announcement of the bureau by the press of the state, and before the machinery had been put into working order, the bureau was flooded with inquiries, the number and range of which would dispel the doubts of the most skeptical as to its utility. Since the work was started the bureau has been unable to adequately meet the demands made upon it. Approximately one hundred and fifty inquiries have been filed per month. There is a great demand for this kind of information. And these demands do not come from this state alone, but from every state in the Union. Inquiries for material on commission government, for instance, have been received from cities representing as high as nine different states in a single morning.

There is a tremendous and growing demand for municipal information, and this is the most hopeful sign exhibited by city officials during the last quarter century.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE HIGH SCHOOL

BY CHARLES C. PARLIN, '93

Excerpts from a paper delivered as the President's Address of the Northeast Wisconsin Teacher's Association.

IN two recent circulars, our state superintendent declares that we are asleep to our opportunities; that we are devoting all our energies to keeping our schools on accredited lists of various colleges, and are neglecting the needs of our communities. But he does not definitely point any needs that we are neglecting unless it be agriculture and pedagogy. As a matter of fact, so far as the cities are concerned, there is absolutely no demand for agriculture from the city pupils. As to pedagogy, if you will pardon an illustration from my own school, we are offering a full year's course in pedagogy, including observation and practice work directed by a teacher of wide training and experience, but at present we have only ten pupils taking it. There is little likelihood of much demand for pedagogy in our city schools until a compulsory salary law shall force rural school wages up to a living wage.

But how about our relation to the state university? The state superintendent says that we are too much dominated by collegiate influence, that in our effort to keep on accredited lists, we neglect industrial needs. He cites a concrete case where attention to preparation for college drove out the boys and left the school with one hundred girls in excess of the boys. For a second illustration you will once more pardon an illusion to my own school. In a city of 16,000 inhabitants we have, exclusive of tuition pupils, 440 students enrolled. Of these 440, a full 50% are boys. I trust that these two facts will protect us from the charge that we are neglecting industrial needs, and yet, we annually send to our colleges more graduates than we put directly into all the industries combined. *In the past five years more than 50% of all our graduates have entered higher institutions of learning.* From one class of forty-four members, thirty students entered higher schools. And I am not ashamed of it; on the contrary, I am proud of it. A desire to attend college is a more noble ambition than a desire to rush half prepared into industry. I would rather see a boy who wishes to become an engineer enter the College of Engineering than to see him enter a shop; I would rather see a boy who wants to lead in commercial circles, enter the School of Commerce than to see him take a position as a stenographer; I would rather see a girl who aspires to teach, enter

the School of Education than to see her open the door of the rural school house. We sometimes get a notion that scarcely any graduates go to college. If this were so, where in the world would the thousands of students enrolled at our state university and our various state colleges come from? To fit pupils for college is indeed one of our most important duties.

But because we fit students for colleges, the colleges should not control us or unduly interfere with our curriculums or our methods—so far I can agree with the state superintendent—but do they do so? They already admit graduates from our industrial courses, and what more is wanted? I have twice acted as chairman of a committee sent by the State Principals' association to confer with the university as to credit for industrial branches, and I am pleased to say that the university met us more than half way—in fact, granted everything we asked.

But the state superintendent advocates a law that shall compel the university to admit all high school graduates. Such a law would not broaden our courses of study; for the university requirements are already broader than those of the state superintendent; but it would abolish university inspection. This, it seems to me, would produce three results: in the first place, it would take away from the university the reasonable right to say whether a school has attained the minimum standard of efficiency in the branches it does teach; second, it would take away from the high schools the inspiration that comes from the visit of the greatest educational institution of the state; third and most important, *it would concentrate all educational power in the hands of the state superintendent. This, I believe, would be highly dangerous.* For the sole inspection power in the hands of a person less high minded than our present estimable superintendent, might lead to the building up of a political machine that would be injurious to the schools and ruinous to independent thought among school men—for what high school man would dare to speak when the unchecked report of a single inspector could not only secure his discharge from his present position, but could prevent his ever finding school employment again in Wisconsin or elsewhere? The schools of Wisconsin have more freedom under a double inspection system than they will have under a single inspection system of any kind whatsoever. But if we must have a single inspection system, let it by all means be vested in a board of eminent educators. For two reasons: first, because the board will be more likely to appoint as inspectors men of the highest attainments and abil-

ity; second, because the inspectors will have less temptation to reward friends and punish in order to build up a machine.

But I do not wish to do injustice to the state superintendent's position. He has struck an important keynote in his phrase "Freedom from Control." I believe he has sounded it in all sincerity; and in this, he is absolutely sound. We should have freedom of control, freedom from the control of the state university, freedom from the control of the state superintendent, and freedom from the control of a non-partisan board. Let them all inspect, criticise, and help us. But control should be vested absolutely in the communities that created these high schools, and that now, practically unaided, support them. Control should rest with the community in which a high school is located for three reasons: first, because the high school should be quick to respond to local needs, and outside control would render this adaptation more difficult; second, because the high school depends for its success upon local interest—not merely for money, but also for boys and girls and for that spirit of enthusiastic cooperation that alone can bring the highest success, and any transfer of control to outside authority will impair efficiency by lessening local interest; third, because it is only fair that the communities that pay all the expenses of the schools should control them.

Far be it from my purpose to speak a word of disrespect of our state superintendent. I believe thoroughly in his integrity of purpose, and in the sincerity of his interest in the schools of the state, but though it is farthest from his intention, by this public spanking he does great harm. We are striving to build up a public sentiment that shall believe in the high schools and shall support them with money and with sons and daughters. But the superintendent's circular intimating that the schools are asleep but not saying definitely how they can be improved, tends to arouse suspicion in those who are not posted. It furnishes fuel to inflame the prejudices of the knocker and puts the friends of the high school on the defensive when they should be aggressive. What the high schools are today, they have made themselves with but little help from college or state department. Tomorrow, if left to themselves, they will be better and greater than today. With kindly help from college and state department, they may be still greater. To the state department and the colleges we therefore say, "Give us, we pray you, your best of encouragement and help; and whatever you do, we pray you, if you help not us, at least help not the bear."

EDITORIAL

ATTEND THE BUSINESS MEETING

IN the midst of our preparations for reunions, "stunts," and parades on the afternoon of Alumni Day, let us not forget that on the morning of that day an all-important business meeting of the Alumni Association is to take place. Among the matters which are to come before that meeting are the election of officers, the nomination of the members of the board of visitors delegated to the Alumni Association by the regents, the question of a general secretary for the Association—without a doubt one of the largest problems confronting the Association at this time,—the choice of an editor of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE, the discussion and adoption of the proposed new constitution, and numerous details of Association administration. Every one of the subjects enumerated is in itself of sufficient importance to merit a full attendance of the alumni body. Let no alumnus who can possibly be at Madison during Commencement Week fail to be present at the annual business meeting.

In this connection we would also call the attention of the various alumni visiting committees to the fact that a joint meeting of all the committees will take place on Monday, June 19, at 2:30 P. M., at which time written reports of the year's work are to be submitted.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS

When the regents requested the Alumni Association last June to appoint five members of the board of visitors from the alumni body, this was regarded as a significant step in the direction of greater alumni control of university administration. It was considered—and rightly so—a tribute to the interest and activity of the alumni body. The plan of having alumni on the board of visitors has been such a signal success that not only have the regents appointed five additional alumni to the board, thus making that body consist of ten alumni and only five non-alumni, but they have requested that a definite method of selecting the alumni visitors be agreed upon by the Alumni Association. The request has been taken up by the executive committee of the Association, and the following plan formulated and embodied in the new constitution which comes up for ratification at the annual business meeting: "The executive committee of the Alumni Asso-

ciation shall prepare a ballot for the annual meeting of the Alumni Association at commencement, and this ballot shall include twice as many nominees for visitors as the number of alumni visitors authorized by the regents. These nominees are preferably to be chosen from those who have been active upon the board of visitors or upon the various alumni visiting committees. From the number thus nominated the members of the Alumni Association at its annual meeting shall elect by ballot the number of visitors authorized by the regents." It is to be hoped that the Alumni Association and the regents will approve the plan. It provides a workable method of selecting alumni visitors. The more the alumni are made to feel that they are a vital part of the university, that they have a voice in the determination of its affairs, and the more they feel that confidence is reposed in them, the greater will become their devotion to Alma Mater.

THE 1910 SENIOR MEMORIAL

An interesting and novel departure from the usual form of senior memorial is that devised and contemplated by the class of 1910. It is proposed to place on University Hall at commencement a bronze tablet, 2½x5 feet, inscribed with a quotation from a report of the investigation committee of the board of regents in 1894, as follows: "Whatever may be the limitation which trammels inquiry elsewhere, we believe the great state university of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continuous fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found." The senior committee during May petitioned the executive committee of the regents for permission to locate the tablet, but that body stated that it did not feel able to take the responsibility of granting the request and would refer the matter to the meeting of the entire board of regents on June 20. The answer of the regents will be awaited with interest not only by the class of 1910, but by the whole alumni and student body. Let us hope that favorable action will be taken and the memorable dictum of the regents of 1894 be lastingly impressed by the tablet upon generation after generation of Wisconsin students.

AGAIN THE SCHURZ PROFESSORSHIP

Two recent events, announced during the past month, serve to further strengthen the bond of friendship that is springing up between the University of Wisconsin and the scholastic world of Germany. The signal honor accorded Professor Paul S. Reinsch, '92, in being

chosen Roosevelt exchange professor at the University of Berlin for 1910-11—without question one of the greatest marks of recognition that has yet come to our Alma Mater, its faculty, and its alumni body—as well as the acceptance of the German ambassador, Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, to give the baccalaureate address on the Sunday of Commencement Week, both point to the importance of German-American relations at the U. W. At the same time these events again call attention to the still unaccomplished Carl Schurz Memorial Professorship. One-half of the sum for this professorship, it is true, has been raised through the incessant toil of an active and energetic committee. But this money has come almost exclusively from German societies at Milwaukee, Madison, Sheboygan and La Crosse. The alumni have done practically nothing to swell this fund. In an earlier issue of this magazine the importance of the professorship was ably pointed out by Professor E. K. Voss. What more appropriate occasion could there be for announcing that the professorship is an accomplished fact than this year's Commencement exercises and the presence of the German ambassador! Let the twenty alumni clubs and the ten thousand individual alumni do their part—and the Schurz professorship is more than assured.

NOTE

Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84, president of the Alumni Association, requests that the alumni read the proposed new constitution of the Association, printed in the February issue of *THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE*, and that they send to him at once any changes that they may deem advisable, so that the suggestions may be in the hands of the committee when it makes its final revision. Dr. Ochsner's address is 2106 Sedgwick St., Chicago.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

THE 1910 DINNERS

AT one of the most spirited meetings ever held by U. W. students, the senior class of 1910 pledged its loyalty to Alma Mater in the following proclamation:

To cooperate with the Alumni Organization Committee of men and women elected from each college at the senior banquets:

To be present at the first class reunion in 1912, the second in 1915, and others as announced:

To notify THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE of each change of address, and occupation:

To support to the utmost the interests of Wisconsin for her unhindered growth, believing as expressed in our memorial, that

“Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe that the great state university of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone the truth can be found,” (as quoted from a report of the investigating committee of the board of regents in 1896):

We, the members of the class of 1910 hereby pledge ourselves.

The dinner was attended by the great majority of the class, and was honored by the presence of three distinguished alumni: President C. R. Van Hise, '79, who was given an ovation of several minutes of continued cheering before he could give his address on “Looking Forward”; Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84, president of the Alumni Association, whose remarks on “Productive, Practical Idealism for University Men” provoked great enthusiasm among the 1910 men; and Attorney Joseph E. Davies, '98, who in his remarks on “The Alumni” emphasized the interest which is taken by graduates of Wisconsin in their Alma Mater. President Francis R. Duffy of the senior class acted as toastmaster.

On May 19 over 100 senior girls enjoyed a similar women's dinner at which Dean Cora Stranahan Woodward spoke on “We Seniors,” Marie Fitch on “Our Banquet,” and general talks were given by Helen Kellogg and Irene Schenkenberg. Mrs. John M. Olin delivered a congratulatory address and Agnes Johnson acted as toastmistress.

THE PLATTEVILLE CLUB

BY O. J. SCHUSTER, '86

The second annual banquet of the Platteville Alumni Association was held on April 29 and every member of the local club is pleased with the event. Every member who was in the city, save one, attended and a number of alumni from neighboring towns accepted our invitation and celebrated with us. The presence of Dr. B. H. Meyer was much appreciated and his talk to the club—as also his address in the Opera House—was much appreciated and most timely.

SOUTH DAKOTA ALUMNI

The South Dakota club, composed of about 25 young men from South Dakota who are attending the university, banqueted informally at the Trumpf hotel at Madison on April 3.

Monte F. Appel, Elton W. Stanley, Harlan M. Whisman and others gave impromptu toasts and in the discussion which followed, the idea was brought forth of forming a Wisconsin Alumni association in South Dakota, to co-operate with the local club in boosting the Wisconsin Idea in South Dakota. The club decided to institute a vigorous campaign in the near future among alumni in the western state and also to see that no promising young athlete is left ignorant of the many advantages possessed by the University of Wisconsin.

REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1900

President C. D. Tarse of the class of 1900 has appointed the following committee to plan a reunion of the class that will surpass everything ever witnessed at Wisconsin: Florence E. Allen, Madison, chairman; Mrs. Blanche B. Harper, Madison; Dr. Norman L. Nelson, Madison; T. G. Morris, Madison; Ernst von Briesen, Milwaukee, and Lynn A. Williams, Chicago.

In addition to the general committee, the Chicago alumni have appointed several committees and sub-committees to push the work in Chicago. These committees are sending out information and suggestions for reunions every week to the members of the class. The Chicago committee meets every Friday noon at the Grand Pacific hotel. Following are the Chicago committees: Lynn A. Williams, general chairman; W. A. Morrow, treasurer; W. A. Morrow, Dr. C. H. McKenna, and E. R. Wolcott, finance committee; W. E. Finnegan, P. W. Minnick, and W. B. Minch, publicity committee; P. R. Wright, A. R.

Anderson, Frank Honeywell, and H. W. Waters, journal committee; A. B. Marvin, Dr. G. W. Mosher, and M. M. Fowler, statistics committee.

It is planned by the class to have reunions, house parties, hotel parties, and to hire a brass band, wear striking regalia, and perpetrate pranks of various kinds.

GLEE CLUB REUNION

The committee in charge has written about a hundred letters to old members of the various clubs and has had most satisfactory replies. All are very enthusiastic over the idea and we are assured that a good number will be present for this first reunion. At the same time plans will be formulated for making this a yearly event.

In the morning of June 21 we shall have a big rehearsal under the direction of Mr. E. A. Bredin of the school of music. Mr. Bredin is doing everything possible to make this reunion a success.

S. E. WASHBURN, '03,

Chairman of Music Committee.

448-115 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

ALUMNI COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

Monday, June 20, 2:30 P. M.—Meeting of the alumni visiting committees in Room 165, Main Hall.

Tuesday, June 21, 10 A. M.—Annual business meeting of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Tuesday afternoon.—Reunions of the classes, especially the anniversary classes '60, '65, '70, '75, '80, '85, '90, '95, '00, '05.

Tuesday evening, 6:30 P. M.—Annual banquet of the Alumni Association. Speakers for each of the following classes will respond to toasts: '60, '65, '70, '75, '80, '85, '90, '95, '00, '05, '10. Those desiring to be present at the banquet should at once send their names and the number of plates desired to C. N. Brown, 109 W. Main St., Madison, Wis. Price one dollar per plate.

Wednesday, June 22, 8 P. M.—Alumni reception in Lathrop Hall.
10 P. M.—Annual alumni ball, Lathrop Hall.

AS OTHERS SEE US

[Dallas *Morning News*, April 23.]

VAN HISE'S VISIT TO TEXAS.

The presence among us of Dr. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, and his tour through our state, is an event of more than ordinary interest to the friends of popular education. For Dr. Van Hise is not only the head of a flourishing educational institution, but is also one of the pioneers in the new departure in education which consists in bringing knowledge to all the people who need and want knowledge, whatever be their occupation, location or age, instead of confining it to the young students who happen to have the facilities or good fortune to go to the university.

The University of Wisconsin, under the direction of Dr. Van Hise and his trained assistants, is doing a work in the line of university extension that few other universities in this country have, as yet, been able to accomplish. Among its innovations that have attracted wide attention and done so much to make education practical in the best sense of the word may be mentioned the sending out of teachers, who are specialists in their lines, anywhere in the state where there is a call for them, or

where even a small class may be gotten together, to impart to learners the scientific principles underlying their occupations.

The system of storing up and distributing knowledge adopted by the University of Wisconsin resembles a water reservoir, constructed to serve a great city, whereby water is distributed through appropriate pipes, not only to flood the streets and extinguish fires and for other municipal purposes, but also and chiefly to supply water to the home of every individual citizen. Or, to vary the simile, it is like an irrigation project which out of a common reservoir proposes to fertilize the arid land of an entire district and thus promote prosperity and happiness where a desert was before. . . .

[It should not] be understood for a moment that in caring for the development of practical education economically considered the University of Wisconsin has ceased to care for the higher things of the mind that make for culture and character. These higher things of life are still the keynotes of the higher education as practiced there, which economic success makes more necessary, and without which all the

material success of any individual, or state, or nation, would be worse than useless.

[*President's Report, University of Saskatchewan.*]

A GREAT STATE UNIVERSITY.

Sixty years ago the University of Wisconsin was founded. For twenty years it was hampered by poverty and crippled by criticism. Today it has over 350 instructors on its staff; it embraces colleges of Letters and Science, of Agriculture and Engineering, of Medicine and Law; and it includes within its scope, phases of educational work as diverse as the highest grade of research in the Graduate School and the supervision of Farmers' Debating clubs, as diverse as the criticism of poetry and the curing of cheese; its annual income exceeds \$1,000,000; its buildings and equipment cost nearly \$4,000,000; it gathers within its halls over 4,000 students; through its extension work last year it came into direct contact with fully 100,000 people in the state; its discoveries have saved the people of the state more than \$1,500,000 annually; its professors through their services as experts have enabled the political leaders to give to the state, laws and an administration of public affairs that are the equal of the best. It

has not only contributed much to the wealth and prosperity of the state, but by its devotion to high educational ideals and by its interest in the home life of the people it has placed within the reach of the lonely and struggling settler the means of happiness and opened up opportunities of a better and richer life.

And yet the state is neither old nor rich. Its people do not exceed 2,500,000; its area is but 56,066 square miles. In 1850 its people numbered 305,391; in 1860, 775,881, and thereafter it added about 300,000 each decade.

[*Chicago Socialist Review, May 9.*]

A NEW USE FOR A UNIVERSITY.

Those Socialists at Milwaukee still continue to do the most astounding things. A short time ago they had the unbounded audacity to strike out from all old landmarks in municipal government and declare that it is as important for a city to know that healthy, well-paid labor goes into the articles it buys as that the inanimate material should be free from flaws. Then they set forth the unheard of idea that city officials should find the best method of doing a thing before starting to do it.

Now, following up this same untrodden path, they have made the most remarkable discovery

that a university is a place in which to get knowledge. That is a strange, new thing. If you doubt it, try and recall in how many instances you have heard of a city government going to a university to find out the facts about the problems with which the municipality had to deal.

Yet universities are supposed to be the great storehouses of knowledge. If that supposition is wrong it is time we found it out and did something to the universities. If it is true, it is time we began to dip into the fountain of knowledge in search of useful as well as useless information.

The Milwaukee Socialists went to the University of Wisconsin and asked a few questions of the men who had made a life study of such subjects and who knew where the literature that holds the best thought of the world could be found on municipal problems.

The professors took a look at the problems submitted by the Socialists and found that it was as possible to apply scientific methods to the solution of a problem of today as to one of two thousand years ago. They discovered that the laws of mathematics applied to municipal expenditures as well as to the orbits of comets.

About the first result of their calculations was that it would be

possible for the city of Milwaukee to save a half million dollars a year and still accomplish all that is done at present. This will go a long way toward answering the question, "Where will the Socialists get the money to do the things they promised?"

[*Collier's Weekly*, May 14.]

THINGS DOING AT WISCONSIN.

We are always hearing from the fault-finders that college athletics are for the few, and certainly Harvard's official attitude gives color to the criticism, but Harvard is not the entire college world, nor the Atlantic Coast all of America. Therefore it is refreshing to consider the figures recently put forth by the University of Wisconsin, where for this year 1,796 students are registered as engaged in indoor and outdoor sports. Here the faculty wisely requires gymnasium work of all students in their first two years, and the present year enrollment in the physical training class is 1,459, which, of course, includes many upperclassmen. For indoor sports—that Harvard would class as minor sports—including basketball, swimming, fencing, etc., are registered 758. For outdoor sports, which include football, baseball, cross country, track athletics, etc., are registered 540. There are 117 men in training

for the freshman and 30 for the varsity crews; 133 registered for swimming, 303 enrolled for cross country work and running. Altogether, it is a splendid showing, and reflects the wisdom of encouraging minor sports.

[*Collier's Weekly*, May 14.]

COEDS.

Here is a partial but specific answer to the frequent query: Do coeds marry, and do they marry their campus friends? A count was made at the University of Wisconsin for a period of twenty-five years, covering the classes of 1876 to 1900. Of 675 women graduates, 349 married, and of these 349, 144 married men graduates of the same university. That means that over twenty-one per cent of the girls found their life choice by going to college. The class of 1897 was certainly a marrying class, when 33 married out of 49. The class of 1893 were responsive to class-room comrades, for out of 40 girls 18 married men graduates.

[San Francisco *Examiner*, May 3.]

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university made a speech before the local Princeton alumni of Pittsburg that has startled all the wan ghosts of the academic cloisters.

President Wilson said that he

had determined to spend his life in the democratizing of the university; that the endowed universities of America look for the support of the wealthy and neglect their opportunities to serve the people, and that the type of university man that we are mainly producing is a patron of privilege and "won't do."

Incidentally the speaker admitted that the state universities are more democratic than those that depend upon endowments and the patronage of rich men.

It is no answer to this indictment of higher education in America to say that comparatively poor men are flocking to the universities every year in increasing numbers.

The point is not that poor men are unable to get an education of a certain sort, but that the teaching tends to become warped to suit the narrow and illiberal notions of a privileged class.

A system of education is not made democratic by being made cheap. . . .

Happily there are multitudes of men and women in America, of more or less schooling, who understand Mr. Wilson's gospel of democracy quite as well as he does—who understand that learning must be democratic in order to be sane.

And there are state universities—such as those of Wisconsin and

Michigan—that are thoroughly realizing their proper function as centers of constructive civilization in the midst of the working world.

[*Milwaukee Daily News*, May 14.]

MUSCLES AND MORALS.

The published reports of the University of Wisconsin faculty as to the relation between physical fitness and personal honesty of students have given rise to a great deal of stuff and nonsense. It will be recalled that of some fifty students detected in “cribbing” and other dishonest practices, all were reported to be under the physical standard of their fellow students.

Instantly a great number of physiologists, psychologists and other persons given to grave speculation on these matters, rushed into print, heralding the result of the university researches as conclusive proof that deficient physique and deficient morals go hand in hand.

However, persons whose minds are not biased by long consideration of psychological theories, will be inclined to want a little more proof. While the knowledge of the layman in these matters is empirical, it is of value, and it teaches him that brawny biceps or the ability to knock down a bull with a blow of the fist do

not necessarily presuppose unusual honesty.

Some of the greatest philosophers, moralists and reformers of the world have been men who were puny, weak and even physically deformed. And on the other hand, some of the most abhorrent figures of history were men of magnificent physique. The average inmate of the penitentiary, being punished for embezzlement, larceny and similar crimes, is a pretty good specimen of physical manhood. And there are today many men of frail physique whose standard of honor is very high.

To the lay mind about all the university professor's figures have conclusively demonstrated is that the physically fit students are a little more clever at covering their tracks than the weaklings. It is hard to believe that not one able-bodied student cheated during during the period of investigation.

[*Milwaukee Journal*, May 7.]

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

Those are very significant figures made public by the medical examiner of the University of Wisconsin, which show that the average of the physical measurements of fifty students who came before the faculty discipline committee fell short of those of their classmates. And they are import-

ant, not because they are exactly accurate—they probably are not—but because, in the words of a gentleman whose name for the moment we forget, they “point a moral and adorn a tale.”

Temptations assail every student, and some students of all degrees of physical soundness succumb to them. But as a whole, those with good red blood in their veins, and good red blood in their brains, put up a stiffer and more often successful fight than those who are weak, and nervous, and run down from overwork and improper methods of living. Not only do they put up a harder moral fight, but they also engage in a more successful contest against the cohorts of knowledge. All of this is so generally known and admitted that it is not necessary to dwell further upon it.

Yet, while every one of intelligence knows that mental and moral health thrive much better in healthy than in sickly bodies, fewer intelligent persons apply this knowledge consistently. The physical training departments of our colleges and universities, for example, in spite of recent changes for the better, are still prone to lay more emphasis upon the development of a “winning” crew, football or track team, than upon the physical development of all the students. The “old grads”

are in part to blame for this, for they glory in nothing so much as in a victory of their college on the athletic field, and they denounce nothing so violently as what they please to term “faculty interference” in athletic affairs. The athletic contest is, so to speak, the showpiece of physical development, and quite naturally it attracts the most attention. But a school which spends all its time developing showpieces hasn’t much left to make healthy students.

There can be no objection to athletic contests and games of all kinds, but those most to be encouraged are the ones in which the largest number of students participate, and even these should be subordinate to the consistent physical training of all the students. A physical training department which turns out winning teams and nothing else is a failure. A department which develops all the students at the expense of athletic victories is to be commended. A department which does both is, from every point of view, a huge success. And it is a surprising, but very natural, fact that those institutions which lay the greatest emphasis upon the physical upbuilding of the student body as a whole, have the most consistent good fortune on the athletic field.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY

WINS INTERNATIONAL HONOR.

Professor Paul S. Reinsch of the political science department has been honored by appointment as Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin for the collegiate year 1911-12.

The appointment, coming through the agreement of German and American universities to exchange professors in certain sciences periodically, is considered a great honor, and has been held by such scholars as President Hadley of Yale and President Butler of Columbia.

NEW DIRECTOR OF MUSIC.

Louis A. Coerne, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy at Harvard university in 1905 and has spent some years since in special studies in Germany, has just been appointed director of the school of music at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Coerne was the first man who ever received a doctorate in music at Harvard, and since he held neither baccalaureate or master's degrees at the time, the Harvard faculty bestowed both at once upon him in order to give him the higher recognition of his unusual work on the evolution of modern orchestration, which has since been published in book form.

Abroad Professor Coerne has also won distinction, being awarded the Schumann prize for orchestral and ensemble composition at the University of Berlin. He comes to Wisconsin from Olivet college, Michigan, where he has been musical director the past winter.

LECTURES IN TEXAS.

President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin spent the first week in May in Texas, where he addressed the students of the state univer-

sity at Austin in convocation on "The Conservation of Our Natural Resources," and the Southern Alumni Association of Northern Universities at Houston on "The State University and the People."

NEWSPAPERS FROM ASIA.

The collection of foreign newspapers in the laboratory of the course in journalism has just received an important addition consisting of 20 papers from Asia, Africa, South America and the island countries.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN BACK.

Professor J. C. Freeman of the English department, who has been in the Austin hospital of Topeka, Kansas, for the last four months on account of ill health, has returned to Madison and will take charge of his classes soon.

ERLANGER TO ST. LOUIS.

Professor J. Erlanger, head of the physiology department, has resigned to accept a position as head of the physiology department of the Washington university at St. Louis, Mo. Six million dollars have been appropriated for improvements in that department by the business men of St. Louis, and new hospitals will be built.

Professor Erlanger invented recently the Erlanger blovel-pressure machine.

FOR WESTERN INSTITUTION.

Nathan C. Grimes, instructor in mathematics, has just accepted an offer to go west next fall and become head of the mathematics department of the University of Arizona at Tucson, with the title of professor of mathematics. Professor Grimes, who received the degree of

master of arts at Wisconsin last June, came to Madison four years ago after receiving his bachelor's degree at the University of Michigan.

ATTENDS DEDICATION.

Professor Paul S. Reinsch, of the department of political science, who read a paper in Washington before the annual meeting of the American International Law association, was present at the dedication of the beautiful Temple of Peace, the home of the International Bureau of American Republics, with which Professor Reinsch is connected through his representation of the United States at the international congresses held in South America. The building was made possible by a gift from Andrew Carnegie.

LECTURES ON BJORNSON.

Professor Julius E. Olson gave a public lecture at the request of the faculty in Library Hall on May 4 on the Norse poet, Bjornson.

Bjornson visited Madison during 1880 and 1881 and was so impressed with the work of the university that upon his return to Norway the following year

he wrote a novel, in which the heroine left her native country and came to the University of Wisconsin to complete her education.

Bjornson, who was one of the great writers of the nineteenth century, was well known by many local people. Professor Olsen visited the poet in the summer of 1902 on his farm in Aulestad in central Norway.

The lecture was a sketch of Bjornson's life and the significance of his literary work.

GIVES GREEK READINGS.

In simple and unaffected manner, but with highly artistic effect, Miss Beatrice Banning, fellow in Greek, held a large and distinguished company of town and gown people in rapt attention for an hour and a half at the home of Professor Charles Foster Smith recently as she rendered in English and Greek the Agamemnon of Aeschylus.

HOHLFELD TO COLUMBUS, O.

Professor A. R. Hohlfeld lectured on April 29 before the Germanistische society of Columbus, Ohio. His subject was "Impressions of Modern Germany."

CURRICULUM

SUMMER SCHOOL OF ETHICS.

The third Summer School of Ethics, under the auspices of the American Ethical Union of which Dr. Felix Adler, New York, is dean, will be held at the University of Wisconsin June 27 to Aug. 3. The program of eight courses of study, containing over 100 lectures, is to be given by a faculty of nine of the best authorities on ethics in the country.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, New York, director of the summer school, will deliver a course of thirty lectures on social movements and social service, including discussion of charities and corrections, institutional reforms, the care of the defective and dependent, and criminology, as well as of higher standards of living,

the encouragement of thrift, more efficient public education, and civic cooperation.

Dr. Henry Neumann of the education department of the College of the City of New York is to deliver another course of thirty lectures on the principles of moral education, in which he will deal specifically with many of the problems confronting teachers, parents, and social workers among children. A portion of his work will be given to the discussion of such educational agencies outside the schoolroom as the theater, the church, the newspaper, the club, the "gang" and the home.

From the department of Semitic languages and literature at Cornell Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt will come to deliver

a third course of thirty lectures on the ethics of such great poets as Shakespeare, Emerson, Goethe, Milton, Omar Khayyam, Job, Baccacio, and Ibsen. These, together with the lectures by Mrs. Spencer and Dr. Neumann, will be given for regular university credit toward degrees, and are a part of the regular university summer program.

Two lectures on the history and aims of the ethical movement by Percival Chubb of New York university, who is also head of the English and festivals departments of the Ethical Culture School of New York, will be given in the course on the ethical movement which will also include addresses by Mrs. Spencer, Prof. Schmidt, Dr. Neumann, and Alfred W. Martin, another associate leader of the society. Mr. Martin's three lectures will include a consideration of a children's church as a substitute for Sunday school, and the function of a liberal Sunday school.

Dr. David Saville Muzzey, head of the history department of the Ethical Culture school, will treat of moral education in France, particularly in the foundation of the public schools, the campaign for lay education, and the separation of church and school there, in the general course on the comparative study of ideals and methods of teaching ethics.

In this course Prof. Frank Chapman Sharp of the University of Wisconsin department of philosophy will have five lectures or moral teaching in high schools, in which he will review the re-

sults actually obtained in Wisconsin high schools in which the course outlined by him has been adopted. Ethics teaching in the primary, grammar, and high school grades of the New York Ethical Culture school will be reviewed in this connection by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, head worker of Hudson Guild Neighborhood House, New York.

Moral instruction for the adult, treated in a series of five lectures by Leslie Willis Sprague, leader of the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, will discuss such vital subjects as "Learning to Live in Cities," "Loyalty and Leadership in a Democracy," "Race, Religion, and Marriage," "Moral Training in the Home," and "Moral Development Through Vocation."

An evening course of lectures which will be open to the public will include four by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt on the ethics of Buddhism, Islam, Judaism and Christianity; one on historical ideals interpreted on art by A. W. Martin; and two on the social value of festivals by Percival Chubb.

BIG EASTERN PUBLISHER VISITS.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, head of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, publisher of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Saturday Evening Post*, recently visited the University of Wisconsin. Since his publications find a growing constituency among country people, Mr. Curtis paid particular attention to the college of agriculture and its work in popularizing agricultural matters.

STUDENTS

RE-ENTER OLD LEAGUE.

Steps were taken to re-enter the old debating league composed of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois at a recent meeting of the oratorical board. The board will prepare and submit a question for the debate next fall.

It was voted to present W's to the six intercollegiate debaters of last year, Blanchard, Childs, Sanderson, Witte,

Martin, and Meyers, and to J. J. Ruble, Wisconsin's representative in the Northern Oratorical league. Herman Allen of Hesperia was elected treasurer of the board.

JOURNALISTS NUMBER 128.

That 102 students have enrolled in the courses in journalism at the university this year in addition to 26 in the

course in agricultural journalism, a total of 128 preparing for newspaper work and trade journalism, is shown by the new bulletin now in press.

ADVISER TO GLEE CLUB.

John Main, '98, is to be adviser to the University Glee club and ex-officio treasurer in charge of the permanent fund started by the club, as a result of several conferences which culminated at a meeting of the committee with Mr. Main.

The plan is a new one and is expected to result in more effective management, and greater alumni interest in the Glee club. The new adviser was manager of the club and a bass singer during his attendance at the university. He is enthusiastic about the plan, and is anxious to promote the welfare of the club.

GIRLS' GLEE CLUB ELECTS.

The University Girls' Glee club has elected the following officers for next year: Mabel Smith, leader; Florence Swetting, secretary and treasurer; Hebie Leeden, business manager; and Barbara Kleinfelter, librarian.

PROM NETS PROFIT.

Junior prom finances were audited by the committee of the Student Conference and show a net profit of \$14.12, which will be turned into the Union building fund.

ELECT BOYD PRESIDENT.

The U. W. Students Ministerial club recently elected the following officers: President, Ward F. Boyd, '11; vice-president, Lawrence F. Coe, '12; secretary, Brutus A. McGee, '11; treasurer, Victor J. Farrar, '11.

SPECIAL "LIT" EDITION.

The first Literary Society edition of the *Daily Cardinal* appeared on May 14. A sixteen page edition dealt with the history, aims, present status, and achieve-

ments of the seven organizations, some of which have been in existence since the establishment of the university.

President Charles R. Van Hise and other alumni members of the societies contributed articles.

In addition to the regular staff, the *Daily Cardinal* had the assistance of editors who were elected by the various societies.

The edition was illustrated.

PHI BETAS CHOSEN.

That women are higher in scholarship than men at Wisconsin is apparent from the election to Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary scholastic fraternity. Fourteen women and six men were elected this year.

The honored juniors and seniors are: Juniors—N. May Mielenz, Margaret S. Head, Fred Merk, Aimee L. Zillmer, Sarah K. Lehmann, Gretchen Schoenlieber. Seniors—William H. Eller, Frances Ruedebusch, Marius S. Petersen, Elizabeth F. Corbett, Florence Lentzner, Ralph M. Hoyt, Ethelwyn Doe, Edith Schatto, J. F. Trelevan, Mary E. Reid, Bertha D. Kieckner, Gretchen Ruedebusch, F. E. Williams, and Agnes L. Johnson.

5,000 STUDENTS AT 'VARSITY.

That 4,947 students are attending the university this year, an increase of 426 or 10 per cent, is shown by the new catalogue now in press. This makes Wisconsin seventh among American universities in point of numbers.

The students are divided as follows: College of letters and science, 2,241, a gain of 300 or 15 per cent; commerce course, 250, a gain of 34 or 16 per cent; chemistry course, 57, a gain of 16, or 39 per cent; school of medicine, 49, a gain of 17, or 53 per cent; school of music, 143, a gain of 29, or 25 per cent; law school, 159, not including 67 in the summer law school, an increase of 16; graduate school, 281, a gain of 35, or 14 per cent; summer session, 1,128, a gain of 102 or 10 per cent, making Wis-

consin rank fourth among American university summer schools.

The college of engineering has increased its number of graduate students, especially in electrical and mechanical engineering, and in the sophomore class.

WOMEN'S STUDENT COURT.

The women's student court, if granted, will not be a body similar to the men's court. If the faculty gives the S. G. A. more extensive control, the nature of the present organization will not be changed. More committees will be appointed to take charge of certain lines of work and any decision of the board will be subject to the ruling of the faculty.

1912 CLASS PLAY.

The junior play committee for next year as appointed by Walter Seoville, president of the 1912 class, consists of John Fraser, chairman; H. L. Kadish, W. A. Kietzman, S. O. Blythe, S. W. Anderson, H. V. Meissner, Bertha Kitchell, Fanny Brown and Lois Wakefield.

It is a coincidence that the junior play chairmen for three years have come from the Sigma Nu house, Ralph Hoyt representing the 1910 play and H. P. Stiles the 1911 play.

SOPHS GIVE STUNT.

With the object in view of clearing up the large deficit resultant upon the Sophomore Party given in January, a "sophomore stunt" was given on the last Wednesday in April. A program of varied nature was rendered.

MORTAR BOARD ELECTS.

Mortar Board, the senior society, at its annual election chose the following members: Marie Wright, Anna Sinnen, Gretchen Schoenleber, Rowe Wright, Hester Jacobs, Josephine Plank, Bess Ferrall, Frances Shattuck, Dorothy Frankenburger and Helen Connor.

BANQUET OF HONORARY SOCIETY

President Eaton of Beloit college delivered the principal address at the annual banquet of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity May 28.

DANISH AUTHORITY VISITS.

Professor Bernhard Boeggild of the Royal Danish Agricultural college of Copenhagen, Denmark, who is visiting the United States during May, June and July, will deliver two lectures at the college of agriculture May 20 and 21. He is visiting a number of American universities and agricultural colleges, delivering lectures and studying American dairy conditions.

DISHONESTY IS LIGHT.

That college students detected in dishonesty in their work are really physically deficient compared to normal students, is shown by statistics of the medical examiner of the men's gymnasium at the University of Wisconsin.

Comparison of 50 disciplined students with 8,000 of their classmates, in an investigation conducted by Dr. J. C. Elsom for several years, shows that they fall short in height, weight, strength tests, and other physical measurements.

JAPANESE TELLS OF ORIENT.

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, a noted Japanese scholar, has just returned from a tour of the globe on which he studied world-politics bearing on Oriental problems, gave several illustrated lectures on the subject to the students under the auspices of the political science department.

MEN AND WOMEN AT U. W.

Nearly three times as many men as women attend the University of Wisconsin, a striking fact since this is one of the few coeducational institutions where more men than women study the liberal arts.

There are 3,560 men and 1,387 women

enrolled this year, including 1,305 men and 977 women in the college of letters and science.

Naturally the school of music has more women, 143 being enrolled and 19 men.

The professional schools have few women students excepting in home economics, where there are 52. In the college of agriculture there are 7 women, three of whom are taking graduate work. In the college of engineering there is one woman, in the school of medicine two, in the commerce course two, in the pharmacy course one, and in the chemistry course one.

VARSITY SCHOLARS NAMED.

Eleven scholarships at the university have been awarded by the board of regents for next year, as follows:

Anna M. Mashek, '04, La Crosse, English; Frances Ruedebusch, '10, Mayville, European history; Angela J. Anthony, '10, Milwaukee, German; Walter B. Schulte, '10, Madison, applied electro-chemistry; Clifford C. Meloche, '10, Madison, chemistry; Marello R. Schirmer, Milwaukee-Downer college scholar; Ethelyn A. Doe, '10, Elgin, Ill., romance languages; Denton L. Geyer, '10, Roswell, N. M., philosophy; R. V. Shores, Central college, Fayette, Mo., American history; Marcus S. McCollister, Illinois university, hydraulic engineering; George C. Phillips, Brookings, S. D., electrical engineering.

GROSSCUP SPEAKS.

Judge Peter S. Grosseup, of the United States circuit court at Chicago, lectured May 9 on "Democracy." The lecture was open to students and the public.

SENIOR PLAY ANNOUNCED.

"The Man from Blankley's," a three-act farce by F. Austey was secured for the senior play committee from the Chas. Frohmann agency for the commencement play.

It will be different from anything that has been attempted in the dramatic line at Wisconsin. The play is a character play, each part being a "character" in stage parlance with ten female and eight male roles. A strong point for amateur production is that there are no stars, all parts being of equal strength.

SPEAKS ON "JUNIOR REPUBLIC."

William R. George, founder and director of "the George Jr., Republic," New York, spoke on "The Work and Ideals of the Junior Republic" May 10.

"The Junior Republic" is known everywhere as the most interesting experiment that has been made in the training of delinquent boys in the duties of citizenship.

LOSE IN N. O. L. CONTEST.

At the Northern Oratorical contest held at Minneapolis, Paul S. Collier of Iowa was awarded first honors and Miss Voight of Illinois won second. Mr. Collier's oration was entitled "The American Navy and the World's Peace." Miss Voight delivered "The Status of Women." The winners are to receive \$100 and \$50, donated by Senator Lowden of Illinois.

Jesse J. Ruble represented Wisconsin with his oration, "For the Common Good." Oberlin, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Northwestern and Minnesota were represented in the contest.

GERMAN SOCIETY PLAY.

The annual meeting of the Germanistische Gesellschaft, in charge of the student members of the executive committee, presented a one-act comedy by the contemporary German author, Herman Sudermann. The cast was:

The princess, Elizabeth Rossberg.

Baroness von Brook, her maid of honor, Elizabeth Swanson.

Frau von Halldorf, Bertha Trautmann.

Liddy, her attendant, Fleurette Hartwig.

Milly, her daughter, Edna Witwen.

Fritz Struebel, university student, Harry Meissner.

Frau Lindemann, Irma Hellberg.

Rosa waitress. Lillian Froggat.

A lackey, H. F. Zimmermann.

LEGAL FRATERNITY ELECTS.

Theta Kappa Nu, honorary legal fraternity, elected to membership the following senior law students: Fred W. Dohmen, W. D. Kerr, Milton Orchard, Julius O. Roehl, Oliver S. Rundel.

Professor C. H. Huberich of Leland Stanford university, who is exchanging this year with Professor H. L. Smith, was elected an honorary member.

CHANGE IN STAFF.

C. C. Wells, '13, who won first prize among reporters on the *Daily Cardinal* the first semester, has been elected acting athletic editor.

TO HAVE DORMITORY.

The International club will occupy the frame residence at 617 State street next year, giving up the present apartments on University avenue. Members of the club have leased the house in their own names, and will occupy the upper floors as a dormitory. The first floor will be headquarters for the club and will be fitted up with reading and game rooms. The annual election resulted as follows: President, M. S. Peterson, Norway; vice-president, Leon Gutowski, Russia; recording secretary, Wm. J. Aberg, Sweden; treasurer, A. H. Ochser, U. S. A.; corresponding secretary, Erwin Meyers, U. S. A.

The annual banquet was held on April 22, with Prof. Julius E. Olson acting as toastmaster. Responses were made by men from Holland, Japan, Persia, Germany, Italy, Hawaii, Peru, Norway, Russia, Mexico, Sweden, India, France, Philippines, and China.

Professor S. W. Gilman has been ap-

pointed by President Van Hise to act as special faculty adviser to foreign students.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

The scheduling of a dual tennis tournament between Wisconsin and Chicago university, and the sending of a tennis team of the University of Illinois to play matches at Champaign were authorized by the faculty athletic council at its last meeting.

Provisional plans were also adopted for improvements in the physical training facilities amounting to some \$2,600, including dressing rooms and baths under the grand-stand at the Camp Randall athletic field, and an iron fence to replace the old board protection about the field.

MEYER COACHES JUMPERS.

Professor Ernest Meyer has at the request of Coach C. P. Hutchins taken complete charge of the high jumpers and will coach them the remainder of the season. Professor Meyer gained great prominence as a high jumper in 1899 and 1901, when as a student he cleared the bar at six feet.

WINS TRACK MEET.

Wisconsin won the Illinois track meet on May 7 by a score of 65 to 61, but lost the baseball game by a score of 4 to 1.

The baseball game with Iowa resulted in a score of 10 to 1 in favor of the Badger team.

TO COACH TENNIS.

Professor Victor Coffin of the history department will coach the tennis teams. Professor Coffin has had a wide experience in this game and will be a big help to the team.

BREAKS POLE VAULT RECORD.

Ray J. Sanders, '11, broke the varsity pole vault record held by E. J. Springer since 1906, when he cleared the bar at

eleven feet, six and one-fourth inches in the interclass track meet on April 29.

The record was made entirely unaware of the fact, as the men vaulting believed the pole to be at the height of eleven feet.

After the final vault Dr. C. P. Hutchins measured the height and found the distance to be eleven feet, six and one-fourth inches.

Reeve Adams, '12, jumped twenty-two feet, two and a half inches, coming within two inches of equalling F. W. Schules' record jump of 1900.

Adams also took first in the high jump at five feet, eight and one-half inches, with Christzman, '12, second, Brooks, '12, third, the sophomores winning every position in the event.

Wiskocil, '12, took second in the broad jump, and Gold, '13, third.

Gottschalk, '10, took second place in the pole vault, Talbot, '11, and Gold, '13, tied for third.

BICKELHAUPT ELECTED.

C. O. Bickelhaupt, '11, has been elected president of the Haresfoot club. R. C. Corbett, '12, was elected vice-president and John Fraser, '12, secretary and keeper of the Haresfoot. The undergraduate members of the executive board are C. O. Bickelhaupt, '11, R. C. Corbett, '12, John Fraser, '12, and W. D. Richardson, '10.

ORATORS ANNOUNCE SPEECHES.

The senior orators of the University of Wisconsin for the coming commencement have just announced the subjects of their addresses, which will be delivered June 22, as follows:

David S. Hanchett, Chicago, speaking on "Journalism at the University of Wisconsin," and Frank J. Shannon, Oconomowoc, speaking on "Industrial Justice," will represent the college of letters and science.

Oliver S. Rundell, Livingston, representing the law school, will speak on "Disobedience of Law."

Burns O. Severson, Stoughton, repre-

senting the college of agriculture, will speak on "The Horse and Its Service to Civilization."

The college of engineering will be represented by William H. Witt, Marshfield, who will speak on "Student Self Government."

TO SHOW HOSPITALITY.

To show hospitality to all high school students who will be here for the interscholastic meet, May 28, a committee of students appointed by Athletic Director E. H. Ten Eyck will work with the Wisconsin Union committee in carrying out a scheme of entertainment.

The Wisconsin Union will be open all day to the visitors, with provisions for check room, luncheons and the use of all of the rooms.

The committee will have men meet all trains and the guests will be given printed sheets showing the events, directions for reaching Camp Randall, and program of entertainment.

Funds will be raised by the committee from the students as suggested by A. M. Bleyer, '11, to have launches for the guests in the morning.

As a grand finale, a reception will be held at the Union Saturday night.

GERMAN SOCIETY ELECTS.

Officers and student members of the executive committee of the Germanistische Gesellschaft were elected as follows:

President, Charles H. Purin; vice-president, Angela Anthony; secretary, Lawrence M. Price; treasurer, Professor E. K. Voss; seniors, Elizabeth Rossberg, Irma Hellberg, Helen Thursday; juniors, Harry V. Meissner, W. J. P. Aberg; sophomore, Rene von Schleinitz.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed the society to be in the most flourishing condition of its history, with 274 paid memberships, an increase over last year of 61. Fifty dollars was voted as the contribution of the society to the Carl Schurz memorial fund.

WILL MAP DEVIL'S LAKE.

A party of civil engineering students in charge of Professors L. S. Smith, R. S. Owen, E. E. Parker, J. C. Cutler and C. G. Burritt, will leave Madison June 15 to camp four weeks at Devil's Lake this summer. Instead of making Portage their headquarters for practical training as in previous years.

The margin, sides and floor of the lake, said to be bottomless, are to be mapped by the students, who will also take soundings and measure the depth of the lake, which has never before been measured.

PLAN \$150,000 UNION BUILDING.

A University Union building to cost \$150,000 is planned by the students. and is urged in a booklet just sent out by the board elected by the student conference committee to have charge of the Union. The regents, board of visitors, alumni, members of the state legislature, and other friends of the institution are being acquainted through the pamphlet with the rapid growth of the Union since its establishment three years ago on the first floor of the Y. M. C. A. building,

and the immediate necessity for larger quarters because of this growth and because the Y. M. C. A. itself needs the rooms now occupied by the Union.

The Union was established as a common gathering place for the men of the university, and it has proven so great an instrument in the democratization of the student body that President Van Hise and other university authorities have given their sanction to the new building movement.

The Union board has already \$400 as a nucleus for the fund the raising of which is the object of the movement in which the booklet is the first step.

SEMI-PUBLIC DEBATERS.

Hesperia elected for the 1910 semi-public teams: Closers, Martineau and Gohdes, with Chesick, Lloyd-Jones Swarzina and Consoer, at a recent meeting.

Athenae elected E. B. Mittleman, Milwaukee, and H. P. Janisch, Waterloo, semi-public closers at their meeting. The remaining four members to comprise the two teams are J. G. McKay, Blythe Stason, E. P. Kohl, and L. A. Stavrum.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROOMING HOUSES SANITARY.

That the majority of student rooming houses, and fraternity chapter houses are in good sanitary condition is shown by the seventy reports thus far submitted by the inspecting nurse to Doctor M. P. Ravenel, chairman of the hygiene committee.

None of the \$300 appropriated by the board of regents to engage expert plumbers to find defective piping in rooming houses, has been touched.

TO ADDRESS HISTORIANS.

The Historical Association of the Mississippi Valley, to meet in Iowa City May 26-27, will be addressed by Professor F. J. Turner of the history de-

partment on May 26 on "The Significance of the Mississippi Valley in American History." On May 27 A. B. Stout, instructor in botany at the university, will speak on "Efigy Mounds and Mosaics in the Valley of the Mississippi."

REPRESENTS U. W. AT BERLIN.

President C. R. Van Hise has appointed Dr. M. P. Ravenel, professor of bacteriology, to represent Wisconsin's state university at the centennial celebration of the University of Berlin October 10-13. Dr. Ravenel is also American delegate to the International Conference on Tuberculosis at Berlin in October, and the International Congress on Alimentary Hygiene and the Rational Feeding of Man in Belgium.

ALUMNI NEWS

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Of the 383 graduates who have gone out from the University of Wisconsin department of electrical engineering, statistics just compiled show that a large per cent are holding responsible positions in electrical manufacturing plants, central stations, telephone or industrial establishments, or in educational institutions.

Nearly one-fourth of the graduates, 97 students, or just 24.5 per cent, are engaged in electrical manufactories throughout the country, 70 in the actual engineering work of testing, designing, erecting and supervising the making of electrical machines, 23 in the sales and advertising departments, and 4 in executive offices.

Government positions have been secured by 16 electrical course graduates, 2 being in the U. S. reclamation service, 1 on the coast and geodetic survey, and 2 on the Panama canal construction work. State positions are held by 10, 8 being on rate commissions, while there are 2 others employed by municipal rate commissions.

Central power and light stations engage 17.5 per cent of the graduates, 69 students being employed in such work. Of these 43 are general or operating engineers, apprentices, testers or inspectors; 2 are salesmen; and 24 are general and assistant managers and superintendents.

Those engaged in teaching their profession to others number 38, or 9.6 per cent of the electrical graduates, including 14 university and college professors, 9 instructors and 6 assistants in technical schools, 3 in liberal arts colleges, 3 in academies and high schools, and 3 in Y. M. C. A. and grade work.

The telephone companies of the country have 32 Wisconsin electricians employed, or 8.1 per cent of the graduates. Of these 4 are managers and assistant managers, and 4 are foremen.

Railway engineering occupies 10 graduates, 7 on steam roads and 3 on electrical lines. The mining profession was chosen by 4, while 10 others chose to become consulting engineers, 3 on their own account and 7 for big corporations and companies.

Industrial concerns employ 25, or 6.3 of the men, 11 in executive capacities as managers and superintendents, and 14 as plant engineers and general assistants. Contract and construction work has engaged the attention of 7 more, while 13 are in transmission and power plants.

Of the 21 engaged in miscellaneous business, 4 are with automobile, tabulating machine, wire brush and threshing machine companies. Some 17 others are variously employed, 6 having gone into farming, 3 into insurance, and 2 into banks. Professions other than engineering chosen by graduates of the electrical course include those of technical journalism, which attracted 3, and patent attorney, which attracted 4.

Since their graduation 11 have died, 25 could not be located by the university when the statistics were compiled, and 8 were found to be filling no positions at present.

BIRTHS

'06.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vergeront of Montfort, Wis., a girl on April 22. Mrs. Vergeront was formerly Barbara Munson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. O. G. Munson, private secretary of Gov. Davidson. She was historian of the U. W. class of 1906.

ENGAGEMENTS

CLARK—KENNEDY, '06.

The engagement is announced of Mary A. Clark to F. A. Kennedy. Miss Clark is a daughter of W. P. Clark, Chatham,

N. Y., and a graduate of the University of Chicago. Mr. Kennedy is chief engineer of the Shemango Furnace Co. at Hibbing, Minn.

MARRIAGES

BIGELOW—PORTER, '88.

Lucy Bigelow of Brooklyn, Wis., and Lloyd W. Porter, of Evansville, were married in Brooklyn in May. Miss Bigelow is a graduate of the Evanston School of Oratory, and is a reader of note, having appeared a number of times in Madison at the Monona Lake assembly meeting.

HEATON, '02—SCHEMPF, '96.

On May 4, at the home of J. G. Heaton at Reedsburg, Wis., occurred the marriage of Ruth Heaton and John W. Schempf of Watertown. The Rev. W. S. Wilson officiated. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Schempf will be at home to their friends at 114 Montgomery St., Watertown, Wis. Mr. Schempf is proprietor of the Schempf Drug Co. A feature of the wedding was the fact that among the decorations were placed the flags of three countries, United States, Great Britain and Germany, as emblematical of the new marital union, the bride being English, the groom German, and the marriage vows being pledged under Old Glory.

ZIMMERMAN, '00—SCOTT.

Mrs. F. A. Zimmerman announces the marriage of her daughter, Viola May, to Ronald Scott, on Thursday, May 5, 1910. At home after September 1, South Milwaukee.

MABBOTT—STINSON, '03.

O. L. Stinson of Boscobel and Adelaide Mabbott of Baraboo were married at Madison on April 21 by the Rev. George E. Hunt, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The groom has charge of the *Dial-Enterprise* at Boscobel in partnership with Joseph Seltenberg, formerly

of the North Freedom *Journal*. Mr. and Mrs. Stinson will make their home in Boscobel.

KNUDSON, '07—LONG.

Mrs. C. Knudson of Madison announces the marriage of her daughter, Agnes C., to F. M. Long of Broadway, Pa. The ceremony was performed on April 26 by the Rev. E. G. Updike of the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Long will make their home in Pittsburg, Pa., where Mr. Long is employed in the interests of the Gisholt Machine Co.

HAIGHT—CLARKE, '07.

Mildred Haight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Haight, of Crete, Neb., and Floyd M. Clarke were united in marriage on May 25 at the home of the bride. "Cody" Clarke was one of the most prominent athletes at the university during his undergraduate years. In 1908 he was the almost unanimous choice for all-western halfback.

KILP—SCHWALM, '09.

On May 9 Clara Kilp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kilp of Oshkosh, and Arthur L. Schwalm of the Oshkosh Motor Co., were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. John W. Greenwood, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, officiating. Mr. Schwalm is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. The young couple will be at home during the summer at Willow Creek, and in autumn will move to a house which is being built for them at Oshkosh.

THOMPSON—BARTLETT, '09.

On April 22 occurred the marriage of Elizabeth Thompson of Chicago to Ferdinand Bartlett, son of Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Bartlett, Milwaukee, at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blesch, Green Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett will reside in Milwaukee, and will be at home after July 1 at 117 Farwell Ave.

CRANBROOK—GRAHAM, ex-'10.

Helen C. Cranbrook, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Cranbrook of Faribault, Minn., and David B. Graham, of Freeport, were married at Chicago by the Rev. George W. Walters, rector of Grace Episcopal church, Chicago. The wedding was the culmination of a college romance. Both Mr. Graham and his bride attended the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Graham being a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and his wife a member of Alpha Phi sorority. They will reside in Laurel, Neb., where Mr. Graham is employed as clerk in the Laurel State Bank.

DEATHS

'73.

William H. Baily, senior member of the firm of Baily & Stipp, Des Moines, Ia., and former corporation counsel for the city, died suddenly of apoplexy on May 10 at his home at the age of 60. Funeral services were held on May 13 at the Central Presbyterian church of Des Moines, and interment at Glendale cemetery.

Death came to Mr. Baily as he was resting up previous to his contemplated going to the Cummins-Dolliver meeting at the Coliseum. He had been in poor health for almost two years, and during that time made two trips to the south seeking relief. He received a severe nervous shock in 1899 when he was struck by a car and since that time he had suffered at times from nervous trouble.

Mr. Baily was best known as a defender of Des Moines and other Iowa cities in litigation against public service corporations. He was one of the five attorneys who drafted the Des Moines plan bill, and represented the city in its most important cases against the water, gas, and street railway companies.

Mr. Baily possessed the largest library of municipal information of any attorney in the state, and recently presented

a greater part of it to the city law library.

He is survived by his wife (Alice Crawford, '75), one son, two brothers, and three sisters. Besides his B. A. degree from Wisconsin he held an LL. B. from the University of Iowa, received in 1875.

'79.

Edward Barton Oakley died in Los Angeles, Cal., March 19th, 1910. Born in Madison, Wis., in 1858, and graduated from the high school in 1875, and from the university in 1879. Since his graduation he had been engaged in teaching in Wisconsin, Minnesota and California, in all of which states he held life certificates. For the last eight years he was principal of the high school at Santa Ana, Cal. He was married in 1889 to Miss Irene French of Neillsville, Wis., who, with his sister, Miss Minnie M. Oakley, for many years connected with the Wisconsin historical library, but now of the Seattle public library, survives him.

The Santa Ana Register of March 21 said, in an editorial: "Mr. Oakley was a gentleman and a scholar. His life was one of never failing devotion to duty. His service to the community and the world was of the highest. His was the duty and opportunity of standing at the very fountain head of the stream of life, and not only did he safeguard it from contamination, but he poured into it the elements of spiritual and physical strength and purity, as well as those of mental attainments and achievements. The tribute of triumph is his from the hearts of thousands who have been privileged to know his true worth as a friend, a teacher, a man."

'80.

Darwin W. Smith of the class of 1880 died of paralysis at his home in Milwaukee, April 25. He was born in Sun Prairie, Wis., on April 2, 1858, and was graduated from the academic department of the state university in 1880, and from the law school in 1884. He en-

tered the legal department of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, in 1886, and occupied this position until his death.

He was married to Miss Jessie Gilbert of Wauwatosa on June 30, 1904. The widow, a daughter four years of age, and a sister, Mrs. Joseph L. Dugas, U. W. '89, survive him.

Mr. Smith was director of the First Unitarian church choir of Milwaukee for more than twenty years, and was otherwise prominent in musical circles. He had been in failing health for more than a year, and had spent the past winter in Florida, returning from there about three weeks before his death. The body was cremated at Milwaukee and the ashes buried in the cemetery at Sun Prairie.

'07.

Mrs. Charles A. Taylor, Barron, formerly Miss Grace Grow, '07, of Neillsville, died Saturday evening in a hospital in Minneapolis after an operation. C. A. Taylor graduated from the "hill" in 1904 and from the law school in 1906.

'09.

Nina Helena Skuldt, of Mt. Horeb, Wis., died on April 20 at a Milwaukee hospital. She had been teaching in the high school at Mukwonago, in Waukesha county, and went to Milwaukee to attend the class play, when she was suddenly taken sick with appendicitis while shopping at a store and removed to the hospital. The funeral was held on April 24, at Primrose, Wis., the Revs. Johnson and Krogstad officiating. Miss Skuldt was also a graduate of the Platteville Normal school.

Ex-'10.

Paul W. Noe, Jr., died at the home of his parents, 389 Mitchell St., Milwaukee, on May 7, aged 25 years. He was known as a baseball player, having played during the years he was in South Division High school, Milwaukee, and

in the University of Wisconsin, where he played when chosen right guard for the all-western basketball team. He was forced by illness to leave school last November. During the latter part of November he went to the River Pines sanitarium, but upon his case being pronounced hopeless, he returned to spend his last days in his home. He is survived by his parents, three sisters and eight brothers.

'13.

Paul H. Esch, son of Congressman J. J. Esch, '82, of La Crosse, died on May 5 after suffering from the effects of a tumor which developed last February. Paul Esch would have been the principal speaker in the freshman blow out, and was tied for first place in the freshman "Dec" last fall. He was a member of the Athenae debating society, the Edwin Booth dramatic club, and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. Mr. Esch was born in La Crosse April 9, 1891, and during his high school days was prominent in oratorical contests. In 1908 he won the oratorical contest at home, at Sparta and at Wausau, and the state contest held in La Crosse.

THE CLASSES

'79.

At the annual dinner of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive association, held in May, a resolution of appreciation was tendered John M. Olin for his services as president of the Pleasure Drive association.

'81.

Professor Howard L. Smith of the law department, who has been teaching at Leland Stanford university during the past year, left from San Francisco on May 10 for Hong Kong. He will pass the summer in China and Japan, and return to Madison in time to resume his duties at the university in the fall.

'83.

R. P. Steele of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., presented a paper on "The Future Periphrastic in English and in Latin" at the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle South and West, held in Chicago on May 29 and 30. He will attend the reunion of his class at commencement.

'84.

Professor Frederick Jackson Turner of the department of American History gave a series of six lectures on "Western Influences in American History" at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, during the latter part of April. He will speak on May 26 on "The Significance of the Mississippi Valley in American History" before the Historical Association of the Mississippi Valley, which will convene at Iowa City

'85.

Professor L. H. Pammel of the Iowa State college, Ames, Ia., will give a course of lectures on vegetable pathology before the graduate school of agriculture in Ames.

'86.

Howard Greene is president of the Fidelity Trust company at Milwaukee.

'90.

A. G. Zimmerman, judge of the county court at Madison, contributed an amusing short story, entitled "The Jury Had the Last Say" to the April *Green Bag*, an entertaining magazine for lawyers, published at Boston.

'94.

Professor A. R. Seymour of the department of romance languages at the University of Illinois was recently chosen president of the American Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

'95.

Arthur H. Ford is head of the department of electrical engineering at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

'96.

Thomas R. Lloyd-Jones, superintendent of schools at Fond du Lac, was unanimously elected principal of the Madison High school to succeed J. H. Hutchinson at the opening of the fall term. Before going to Fond du Lac Mr. Lloyd-Jones was superintendent of schools at Wauwatosa, and previous to that was principal of the Stout schools at Menominee. He is a member of the official board of visitors at the university, a nephew of Rev. Jenkin Lloyd-Jones of Chicago, and of Enos Lloyd-Jones at Hillside, a member of the university board of regents. Mr. Lloyd-Jones is about forty years old and married.

Ex-'96.

Catharine L. Schaeffer is still on the Island of Hainan, China, working as a missionary of the Presbyterian church. She is the only representative of the University of Wisconsin in that part of China, and although far from the civilized world she rejoices at occasionally receiving reports of the growth and general greatness of Wisconsin. At her last writing under date of February 20 she was preparing to set out on a donkey trip down the eastern and along the southern coast of the island, which was expected to take seven or eight weeks.

'97.

E. S. Hanson, former editor of the *Cardinal*, is now in technical and trade journalism. He is editor of *The Contractor* and *The Cement Era*, and one of the contributing editors to the *National Printer Journalist*.

'98.

Joseph E. Davies of Madison, law partner of John A. Aylward, '94, was elected chairman of the democratic state

committee at a recent meeting. Twenty-one votes were cast of which Mr. Davies received seventeen.

Alard Smith, construction engineer of the Chicago Telephone Co., recently gave a course of four lectures for the senior engineering students of the U. W. He illustrated his discourse with two hundred lantern slides and took up in much detail the many problems involved in the designing, construction and operation of a large telephone company. Mr. Smith has been associated with the Chicago Telephone Co. since his graduation in 1898.

'99.

Eldreth D. Allen, instructor of wood workers in the manual training school at Indianapolis, Ind., has just published a book entitled *Manual Training for Common Schools*. The book is published by Scribner & Sons.

'00.

C. D. Tearse is associated with the Dr. Ward Medical Co., 573 Washington St., Winona, Minn.

Luther E. Brown is partner in the Brown Brothers Lumber Co., 1635 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.

M. M. Fowler is associated with the General Electrical Co., Monadnock building, Iowa.

The address of Andrew R. Anderson is University Club, Evanston, Ill.

Charles P. Barnes is connected with the firm of Holabird and Roche, Monadnock building, Chicago.

William H. Biersach's address is Room 714, 134 Monroe St., Chicago.

Irving Crego resides in Aurora, Ill.

J. A. Ferris is a member of the firm of Whiting Foundry and Equipment Co., Harvey, Ill.

W. E. Finnegan is connected with the American Seating Co., 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Leo E. Gronke is connected with the firm of Fitz-Simmons & Connell Co., 131 La Salle St., Chicago.

J. A. Hillesheim resides at 2325 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Walter Haskin is in the employment of Plympton, Gardner & Co., 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

Frank Honeywell resides at 1841 Nelson St., Chicago.

W. A. Hoyt resides at Riverside, Ill.

Paul W. Minnick is on the staff of *The House Beautiful*, 246 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

E. R. Wolcott has offices in the Stock Exchange building, No. 825, Chicago.

W. A. Morrow resides at 217 La Salle St., Chicago.

George W. Mosher is practicing physician at 34 Washington St., Chicago.

Paul R. Wright may be reached care of the *Daily News*, Chicago.

A. Vaughn McDonald is practicing physician at 552 Irving Park Bldv., Chicago.

C. W. Humphrey's address is The Rookery, Chicago.

A. B. Marvin has offices in the Commercial National Bank building, Chicago.

John M. Lea is connected with the International Electric Meter Co., 342 North Sheldon St., Chicago.

Dr. C. H. McKenna has offices at 100 State St., Chicago.

A. A. Radtke's address is 59 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Herbert Waters is a member of the City Press association, Chicago.

Harry M. Hobbins resides at 633 South Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Walter B. Minch is in the telephone engineering department of the Western Electric Co., Chicago.

Frances A. Vallee resides at 3120 92nd St., South Chicago.

Lynn A. Williams has law offices at 1550 Monadnock block, Chicago.

Charles S. Dorr is a practicing physician at 1755 Belmont Ave., Chicago.

'01.

Assemblyman M. J. Cleary of Blanchardville, Wis., who has represented Lafayette county in the last two sessions of the legislature, has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for insurance commissioner. Mr. Cleary was

one of the most popular members of the legislature at its last session, and was a formidable candidate for speaker of the assembly in 1909, until he gave way for Levi H. Bancroft in the interests of harmony. He is in his thirty-third year, engaged in the practice of law, and also in the banking and insurance business at Blanchardville, and was a member of the assembly committee on banks and insurance at the last session.

'02.

Professor J. E. Brindley of the Iowa State college, Ames, Iowa, has prepared a volume on *Railway Taxation in Iowa*, soon to be published by the Iowa Historical society of Iowa City.

Dr. B. H. Hibbard of the Iowa State college will deliver a series of lectures on agriculture economics before the graduate school in agriculture to be held in Ames. On May 18 he gave the Peace Day address at the public convocation held at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan club of that institution.

'03.

W. T. Runzler, for the last four years professor of Latin and German in the Hyland Park college of Des Moines, Ia., expects to leave for Europe in June. He will act as a conductor of a party of fifteen.

'04.

Amy Hendrickson teaches in the Westbrook seminary at Portland, Me.

Anna N. Mashek of La Crosse has been awarded a scholarship in English at the U. W. for 1910 and 1911.

'05.

After an absence of more than three years, during which time he has been in the Philippine Islands, Sylvester Schatt-

schneider, assistant in the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is home on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schattschneider of Madison. Mr. Schattschneider entered the government service immediately after graduation from the university, and since that time has had but one brief visit to his home. He was located at Chesapeake Bay at one time, and was sent from there to Cook's Inlet on the south coast of Alaska. Since December, 1906, he has been in the Philippine Islands with the U. S. ship "Research." He recently obtained leave of absence, and on his way home visited China and Japan. He will probably remain at home the greater part of the summer.

Alfred G. Arvold is on the chautauqua platform. His permanent address is Fargo, N. D.

'06.

At the New England conference of the Methodist church, held at Westfield, Mass., on April 21, Godfrey N. Barney was appointed to the Upton, Mass., church.

Professor R. B. Way, Ph. D., '06, is obliged to give up his position as professor of European history at Beloit college on account of illness. His place is being taken by M. B. Garrett, a graduate student in European history at the University of Wisconsin.

'07.

Francis R. Nash, formerly of Madison, will move soon from Fox Lake to Wau-pun, where he has been appointed to the superintendency of the city schools. He has been principal of the high school in Fox Lake since his graduation from the university in 1907.

'08.

Lent D. Upson has been appointed fellow in political science at the University of Illinois for the coming year.

'09.

John Lee Coulter, professor in the department of economics and political science at Minnesota, who obtained his Ph. D. degree at the U. W. in 1909, has resigned to take up work as statistician under the federal government at Washington.

Fred Duncalf, Lancaster, who received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Wisconsin last year, has just been called from an instructorship at the University of Texas to an assistant professorship in history at Bowdoin college, Maine.

Louis P. Lochner lectured before the Jewish Council of Women at Milwaukee on May 16 on the Peace Movement, and on May 20 spoke before the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration on the work of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs.

'10.

Jack Wilce, captain of the 1909 Wisconsin football team, has been elected to act as coach of athletics, in addition to teaching several classes a day, at the La Crosse High school.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE reviews recently published works by alumni, former students, or members of the faculty, and books relating directly to the university. Copies of such books, sent for review, are placed in the Alumni Library.

Manual Training for Common Schools, an organized course in wood-working, by Eldreth G. Allen, '99, instructor in wood-working in the Manual Training High school, Indianapolis, Ind. Illustrated. New York, Charles Scribner & Sons.

In this interesting book of 217 pages exercises have been systematically arranged in such a way that the child will do a definite thing and at the same time not be swamped in the number and variety of tools and operations which he must use. Well-known facts have been arranged in such a way that they offer as systematic and complete a course of study as is offered in any of the older organized courses. The chapters cover the following subjects: wood-working, the lap joint, the mortise and tenon type of joint, joints and other materials used in wood-work. Tools grouped according to their use, wood finishing, some essentials of constructive design, suggestions of study in wood-work. One of the distinguishing features of the volume is the excellence of the numerous illustrations.

Professor Joseph Jastrow of the psychology department has an article on "The Unmasking of Paladina" in *Colliers* for May 14.

Professor William Ellery Leonard of the department of English has a poem entitled "The Wild Man" in the June *Forum*. He also has poems in Edwin Markham's latest story, *The Younger Choir*.

E. C. Harder, '05, is co-author with other geologists of chapters on "Rare Metals" and "Iron and Manganese" in the government report on mineral deposits just issued. Professor Eliot Black-

welder of the geology department is also one of the authors of a chapter on "Phosphates."

Zona Gale, '95, has poems in Edwin Markham's story, *The Younger Choir*.

M. C. Otto, '06, and Professor Frank C. Sharp are joint authors of an article, "The Study of the Popular Attitude Toward Retributive Punishment," in the *International Journal of Ethics* for April.

A summary of the laws of all the states of the union governing child labor, as now in force, has just been compiled by Laura Scott, a junior at the University of Wisconsin, under the direction of Professor John R. Commons of the political economy department, and has been published in a 140 page monograph by the American Association for Labor Legislation, New York, of which Dr. John B. Andrews, '02, is secretary.

Alfred G. Arvold, '05, Fargo, N. D., has written an article for the literary society number of the *Daily Cardinal* on "The Literary Society in College Life."

Arthur H. Ford, '95, has an article on "Rates for Electric Service" in the *Proceedings of the Iowa Engineering Society* for 1910.

The *Green Bag* for April contains an amusing short story by A. G. Zimmerman, '90, judge of the county court at Madison, entitled, "The Jury had the Last Say."

A volume on *Railway Taxation in Iowa*, from the pen of Professor J. E. Brindley, '02, is soon to be published by the Iowa Historical society of Iowa City.