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Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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Number 5

DEBATING AT WISCONSIN

By PROFESSOR ROLLO L. LYMAN



URING the past seven years Wisconsin has participated in fourteen intercollegiate debates, of which five have been victories, nine, defeats. That we have recently been in a very bad slump is evidenced by the fact that we have not won a debate during the last three years. Needless to say that this is a record with which no Wisconsin man can be satisfied. Only an even break in victories, at the very least, ought to satisfy us. In view of this disastrous record the Student Debating Board, and all students and alumni interested in the forensic standing of the university are endeavoring, by means of discussions and thoughtfully laid plans, to find out the causes for our failure, and if possible, to provide for a better showing in the future. In our discussions it should be emphatically stated that the point of view is not primarily victory. What is desired is the preservation of high standards of debating, the participation and support of a large number of students, and the maintenance in full

vigor of those organizations which for fifty years have held a unique and honorable place in the college world. However, we have a right, as good sportsmen, to our fair share of intercollegiate honors; and we have a duty to endeavor by all honorable means to make ourselves foemen in debate worthy to be respected and feared by the universities with which we compete.

In seeking the explanation for a series of reverses in any form of intercollegiate contest it is not out of place to remember how often a little break of luck will turn the tide of victory. Even in football, the three successive victories of Princeton over Harvard, Dartmouth and Yale in 1911, can be traced very largely to the luck of the game, and to a team coached to keep their eyes open for just such opportunities. A very few inches on the side line in Moll's second run prevented a victory for Wisconsin over Minnesota. If this is true in athletics, it is much more pronounced in all forms of forensic contest. In every debate the judges play a far more important part than the officials of a football

game, for the former judge the merits of thought and presentation, while the referee and umpire merely pass upon violations of comparatively simple and definite rules. Now, the judges in a debate are open-minded, fair, and impartial, and in a large majority of cases are very capable men. Each has, however, his own ideas upon the subject of discussion, and each has his own standard of what constitutes effective debating. He is given the following instructions: "The judges are requested to base their decision, not on the merits of the question, but upon the merits of the debate. Each judge is to decide what constitutes effective debating." Of these instructions many different interpretations are possible. To mention only one case: after the last Illinois-Wisconsin debate, one of the judges commended as most excellent debating the concentration of the negative case of Wisconsin upon a single line of fundamental and vital argument. Another judge on the same debate expressed regret that Wisconsin had not "covered all the ground" and had "omitted some of the stock arguments against subsidy." In any debate circumstances like this Wisconsin is sure to lose the vote of one judge, to secure the vote of a second; and (granted that we want to play to the judges, which is decidedly not true) who knows what the opinion of the third judge may be. Thus upon the preconceived idea of the third judge, formed twenty years

before any of the debaters were born, rested the decision.

In a certain oratorical contest, a representative of Beloit presented a paper entitled "God on the Stage," a masterly discussion of the religious teachings in the plays of Shakespeare. President Angell of Michigan ranked this oration first in a field of eleven in thought and composition. Some country pastor, to whom the ideas of God and of the stage are utterly repugnant, gave the oration eleventh place. It may easily be true, then, that the "luck of the game" may have been against Wisconsin in debating.

Just the reverse has been true in intercollegiate oratory. Our record in the latter branch of forensics during the past seven years has been as good as our record in debating has been bad. Beginning in 1905, Wisconsin has participated in ten intercollegiate oratorical contests. Her record is five firsts, two seconds, two thirds, and a fifth. This is far and away a better record than any other made in our leagues. It is an average of better than second place against seven competitors. Now it would be silly to pride ourselves upon this record without frankly admitting that we have been fortunate in having subjects, style in composition, and style in delivery which have met the approval of the men who happen to have been chosen as judges. It seems to be almost equally as silly to despair over defeats in debating, because

many of them may be attributed also to the luck of the game. Eight of our nine defeats in debating have been by a vote of two to one. In debating we are having a run of bad luck; in oratory a run of good luck; on the whole, fortune is treating us fairly.

However, while we may possibly explain a poor record by the fortunes of war, we must not condone it, for it is quite likely that some of our victories in debate are due to the same cause. The presumption is that given enough contests, luck will be evenly distributed. It is, then, far more sensible to look for other and more vital causes. They are not far to seek.

First a word as to the coaching system. Our teams are coached by young men, recent graduates of the University of Wisconsin, who have themselves been the best college debaters of their generation. They do their work in close association with the chairman of the Department of Public Speaking, who jointly with them is responsible for all of the teams. This gives a double headed system which we have felt is highly advantageous. It keeps in direct charge of the teams a man who is very closely in touch with all debating matters from the students' standpoint, and gives the added advantage of having a somewhat continuous policy. The other universities of our league, without exception, prepare their teams under the tutelage of a man who has acted continuously in that capacity

for a number of years. In regard to our graduates who have acted as coaches, their work seems to have been of the very highest grade. The members of the teams have been well satisfied with their graduate coaches.

Now, the coaches realize that they have made some serious mistakes. For instance, in 1909 Wisconsin stood at the head of the league, our record standing five victories to three defeats. Our nearest competitor was Minnesota, one victory behind. That year we divided our strength, and attempted to put in the field two teams of equal power. We were fully aware that by keeping the three strongest men at home, we could in all probability win the home debate, and that would leave us at the very worst in a tie for first position. However, the coaches decided to make our teams as nearly equal as possible, feeling certain of at least one victory. But we lost both debates, by decisions of two to one. This was a mistake, if one thinks only of percentage of victories. The decision was made deliberately in order to put in the field two good teams. In short, at least one defeat, and possibly more, may be traced to a fault of the coaches. There is no guarantee that this may not occur again. It probably will. For although we want to win, and strive earnestly to win, we will not lessen the effectiveness of all our debating merely to win. A suggestion naturally occurs here. It might be advisable to give one



PROFESSOR ROLLO L. LYMAN

man exclusive charge of the teams for a period of at least three years. The trouble has been that our coaches are so good that we cannot afford to keep them.

Now a word in general as to the coaching of debating teams. There is little question that in one respect at least the joint debate of Wisconsin is conducted on a far better plan than the intercollegiate. In the joint debate the men themselves are personally responsible for their own preparation. They pursue their own methods in study, in construction and in presentation. It is true that the debaters consult with members of their own society and alumni, but they stand largely on their own feet. The advantage to the men is too obvious to need discussion. There are many intercollegiate leagues which follow this system. The Harvard teams, which are successful as a rule, prepare in this way. Now, a coach, however much he may endeavor to give his men a free hand, and that has been the desire of Wisconsin coaches, often in reality fails to do so. It is not at all certain that three college seniors, feeling their own responsibility, will not present a stronger case if entirely uncoached. Even supposing they do not, as the purpose of debating is the training of the men, why not do away with formal coaching by a gentleman's agreement, which might possibly be made with our competitors. However, it is not at all likely that the proposal would be accepted; certainly the suggestion has not

met with enthusiastic response. If our opponents feel it wiser to stick to the coaching system, why shall Wisconsin not herself come to the standard which appears most sensible and most productive of good, and do entirely away with formal coaching.

The time given for preparation is also a matter of importance. There are two points of view. One is that of the joint debate—choose the teams and announce the subject nearly a year before the debate. Let the men spread their study over a long period, including the summer; this will enable them to form more deliberate judgments, make more extended research, present a more matured case. Also, it will not distract their attention so much from the regular work of their studies. We need to remember in all our discussions, by the way, that studies are by far the most important activities of college life. The other viewpoint is this. The extended period of preparation is extremely academic. Only once in a life time, perhaps never, does a lawyer, a preacher, or any other public speaker concentrate for a year upon a subject. A week, a fortnight, at the most a month, is the ordinary period of preparation, along with the rest of his work. Let us have our debates resemble as nearly as possible similar contests of a more practical nature. Moreover, joint debaters of the present generation, at least, will admit that the real work for the debate is centered in the last

two months of preparation. It does not detract so much from a debater's regular work to concentrate for a few weeks, and then have the labor over. Upon the latter supposition the intercollegiate preparation has proceeded.

When we compare our method of preparation with that of our more successful rivals, we find that they adopt the longer period. Some of them at least keep their men at work through part of the summer. One team which defeated Wisconsin contained two graduates of a law school, who worked all summer on the question, returned to college for post-graduate work, and dropped out after the holidays. No comment is necessary further than this. Wisconsin does not believe that it is worth while to win victories by such means. There is no great objection, however, to choosing our debaters in the spring, and the Debating Board is considering a change in time for choosing the team. We have not been successful under the one method; let us try the other.

One point further as to the choice of teams. In 1902 a team was chosen to meet Michigan. The method used was the system of open tryouts. Professor Frankenger, realizing as did everyone that the team so chosen was very weak, deliberately took matters into his own hands, and selected another team without any tryouts. The team so chosen was substituted for the other and won for Wiscon-

sin the only victory we have ever enjoyed over Michigan. If the coaches in debate each year had this same privilege which is always exercised by the coach of every intercollegiate team in athletics, there is no doubt that stronger teams would represent Wisconsin. It does not follow that the showing a man makes after meagre preparation, before three men who do not know him, is indicative of his ability to stand the hard grind of an intercollegiate debate. One reason why Michigan and Harvard stand out above all as successful is because the coaches are largely instrumental in the choice of men. It is true that an open tryout is more democratic; that it gives to a large number the training of the preliminaries; and that it removes the suspicion of unfairness; but it is by no means certain that it selects the best men. The radical proposal here made may well be considered. As we are in extremes, as we were in 1902, it will be well to have this proposal in mind, along with other suggestions.

We have so far considered possible changes in the methods of coaching and in the method of choosing our teams. Of more importance than either of these considerations is the quality of the debaters who represent Wisconsin. We are unlike all our rivals on this vital point, for we attempt to put into the field at the same time four debating teams, while the other universities are preparing two. Our

joint debate each year takes six of our best men, some of whom undoubtedly would otherwise take places upon the intercollegiate teams. No one is willing to admit that the joint teams are superior to the intercollegiate, or vice versa. The fact is self-evident, however, that two intercollegiate teams chosen from the twelve best men would present our strongest front. It is, moreover, a fact that, given the opportunity to choose between the two, the strongest men invariably choose the joint. It certainly follows that Wisconsin is laboring under a disadvantage as compared with her rivals. It is likewise true that the very circumstances which cause this disadvantage may make for the support of a wider and surer support of debating as a whole in Wisconsin. We may well face squarely this issue. Do we care enough about victory in intercollegiate debate to subordinate the joint debate?

Suppose we consider a concrete case. On the team against Illinois this year were three men who may be lost from the intercollegiate in 1912. Two of them, Slichter and McKay, are members of Athena, Riis is a member of Philomathia. The joint debate in 1912 is to be between Philomathia and Athena. In all probability some or all of these men will be chosen on the joint debate teams. The same will be true for certain men who debated Minnesota. In like manner Daily, Bell, Utgard, Braasch, Eckhard, and McDonald, occupied in

1911 by the joint, were unavailable for the intercollegiate. It is evident that both in 1911 and 1912 Wisconsin is without the services of some of her best men.

In view of this it is very easy to say, "Why, these men ought to put the welfare of the university before the welfare of the literary society." With such a position the writer has always thoroughly disagreed. About the joint debate centers the life of our societies. Upon it depend the sophomore and freshman debates, as well as the regular debates, night after night in the society rooms. All are centered in, toward, and about the joint debate. Its prestige and traditions go back for fifty years, thirty years before an intercollegiate debate was even thought of. The joint debate is unique in the annals of debating, and the literary societies of Wisconsin also are far more vigorous and active than any other societies in any large university. Frankly we might far better swallow our pride and take defeats in intercollegiate debating, or we might better even drop out of such debating entirely, rather than to give up or to subordinate the joint debate. Let us not forget that what we want is debating, widespread and enthusiastic among large numbers—rather than two highly finished intercollegiate teams. And personally, the writer is thoroughly convinced that the life of the societies is the joint debate. The biggest argument for a 'varsity team of any kind is that

it stimulates widespread participation in athletics. If in debating the 'varsity team has been for forty years an intra-collegiate team, let us keep it so. We face this question then: is victory more to be desired than the maintenance of high standards of debating among the rank and file of our college constituents interested in the sport?

Another question arises at this point. Why do we hold the joint debate and the intercollegiate debate within the same fortnight? In 1906, when the Central Debating Circuit composed of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Wisconsin was formed, Wisconsin desired to have the contest held in the spring. The vote of four to one, however, placed the intercollegiate on the first Friday in December. The joint debate has always been held just before the Christmas recess, and again it has seemed unwise to break tradition.

The chief objection to holding the two major forensic contests in the same month is not the one commonly given. The first thought naturally is that joint men would be available for the intercollegiate if the latter were held, say in March. Such is not, or rather ought not to be the case. No man, even if he be exceptional, ought to participate in two debates the same year, unless perchance the question be identical in both contests. Many question the advisability of allowing one athlete to be continually occupied in two or more branches of 'varsity athletics.

And in athletics, it must be remembered, the activities are largely physical, extremely different from the rest of college work. On the contrary, work on a major debate, in reading, in research, in application and construction, is almost identical in character with general university activities. In justice to himself a joint debater could not afford to begin immediately after the holidays a hard grind for another debate. Even if he could, his services, lacking the zest of a man coming fresh to a job, would not ordinarily be comparable to the energies of even a less experienced man. There should, then, be a precedent, either understood or written in our constitutions, that a man shall participate in only one major debate. It is unfortunate when a man like Fred Merk or Edgar Robinson goes from a major debate immediately into the oratorical contests. These men, by virtue of excellent scholarship, could possibly afford to do so, but even they suffered from the continued strain of forensic work. The writer would even go so far as to suggest that it would be far better never to allow a joint man on the intercollegiate, or vice versa, even in successive years. Under such a ruling more men would have the advantage of a big contest. There is no doubt, however, that this suggestion, if carried out, would render our chances of success in intercollegiate debate even more remote. Again we force the

issue, is victory more desirable than the welfare of the men, and the welfare of debating?

Another somewhat similar consideration may be suggested. Wisconsin is not securing the services for intercollegiate debates of many of the older and more experienced men, who are to be found in the professional schools, particularly in the law school. This is a serious handicap, for teams of opponents are composed largely of law school men who are presumably more mature than undergraduates. It is a safe estimate to say that during the last three years the teams representing Wisconsin have averaged from two to three years younger than their rivals. Now, it by no means follows that our sister institutions are pursuing the right method and we the wrong. Opposition on the part of teachers in the professional schools to participation in debate appeals to the writer as being fundamentally correct. Most men in a professional school should give their undivided attention to their studies, especially in the first year, when they are experiencing the change in method of approach from college to professional work. Recognizing this, some universities have confined their intercollegiate debaters to undergraduates. The suggestion is made, then, that Wisconsin limit membership on debating teams to undergraduates where efforts are mainly in the collegiate work. This will not

help us to win in the present league; but if we insist upon such limitation in any new contracts after 1913, the writer feels that a decided step in advance will be made.

The real objection to holding both debates in December is this. Our support for debating in general is divided, and neither joint nor intercollegiate has enough student sentiment back of it. We may as well squarely face the truth,—the university as a whole is not interested in debating. Our situation is similar to that of other institutions. A recent editorial in the *Yale Alumni Magazine* freely admits that debating at New Haven is on its last legs. Every university has to drum up enthusiasm. At Wisconsin a very few students outside of the literary societies respond to a tremendous effort on the part of committees, and reluctantly part with fifty cents to hear a debate. They find no particular fun in it; many of them drift out in the course of the evening; and very few come a second time. This lack of general student interest is easily accounted for. In the first place, student bodies of the present day are not interested in recreation of a serious nature, as were students of thirty years ago. In the second place, a multitude of "outside" amusements and interests divide the attention of the student body—this is also of comparatively recent development. Third, there is an increas-

ing amount of library work and research work in many courses, which consumes much time of the more serious students who are the only ones likely to be interested in debating.

Moreover, a pumped-up support, even if it reach the stage bordering on enthusiasm, is of relatively little value. It does not send into the tryouts for intercollegiate teams many a man who could if he would make a star debater. There has been only one man on a team in seven years who was not, or had not been, an active literary society man. The literary societies are the only source of debaters; they are, what is more important, the sole reliable debating constituency. All the support and enthusiasm must come largely from them. This is why it is extremely unfortunate that for six years our intercollegiates have been held within ten days of the joint debate. Our debating constituency is compelled to divide its support and both debates suffer. This consideration should lead us, at the expiration of our present intercollegiate contracts, to enter upon debates only in the spring.

In what has been said about general student interest there is no intention of suggesting that efforts to arouse it should be discontinued. The point is that it should be rightly directed. Public sentiment should be brought to bear not upon the condemnation of literary society men, who have given and are

giving loyal support to Wisconsin in intercollegiate debate. Public sentiment should force into the tryouts many men who would be star debaters if only they would give 'varsity teams a chance at their services. What Wisconsin needs is a breaking down of the feeling of indifference on the part of all but a few literary society men; and the hearty active participation in debating tryouts of large numbers of undergraduates.

Some suggestions have drifted even as far as Chicago, that Wisconsin should drop out of the present league. That, of course, is out of the question. We cannot quit in defeat, even if we could honorably break our contracts. If we know of unfair and unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of some rivals, it is far better to remain silent, to take our medicine, to do our best under difficult conditions. We should not in the future bind ourselves to any arrangement for intercollegiate debate which renders it practically impossible for us to secure a fair share of successes.

On many of the proposals in this discussion there is room for disagreement. They certainly will not meet the approval of those whose sole desire is victory in intercollegiate debate. Again, it may be insisted that the proper point of view for all discussions of debating in Wisconsin is as follows:

- (1) To preserve in full vigor

our present system of intercollegiate debating.

(2) To remember that debating, like athletics, should be subordinated to the real work of the university.

(3) To hold to legitimate and honorable methods in all our debating.

(4) To secure contests under conditions which will put us on a fair footing with our opponents.

The following suggestions have been offered, to be realized in new contracts after our present obligations have been met:

1. Hold the intercollegiate de-

bate in February or in March.

2. Choose the teams at least five months before the debate.

3. Do away with all formal coaching.

4. If we retain coaching, give the coach the same privileges of choice exercised by athletic coaches.

5. Allow no ex-joint debaters on the intercollegiate teams.

6. Limit participation for any man to one intercollegiate team.

7. Limit participation to undergraduates.

8. Make new contracts only under these or similar specifications.

UNIVERSITY AND STATE SUPERINTENDENT

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES R. VAN HISE, '79



THE state superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin has written two letters to the teachers and general public concerning the state university, under dates of November 21, 1911, and January 2, 1912. The contention of both of the letters is the same. In the first is the implication that we are likely to have a "university state instead of a state university." In the second it takes the form of an argument against the use of experts in legislation and state government, being applied both to the state administrative commissions, such as the railroad commission, and to expert assistance by the professors of the university to the legislators and state officers. Such practices he regards as undemocratic.

It is scarcely necessary to point out in answer to this contention that so much of government by commissions and experts as exists in Wisconsin has been created by the state legislature and by the governor, not by the state university. The university professors who are members of the state commissions have been appointed by the governors of the state, not by the university. Members and committees of the legislature have requested some of the university faculty to give them expert assistance.

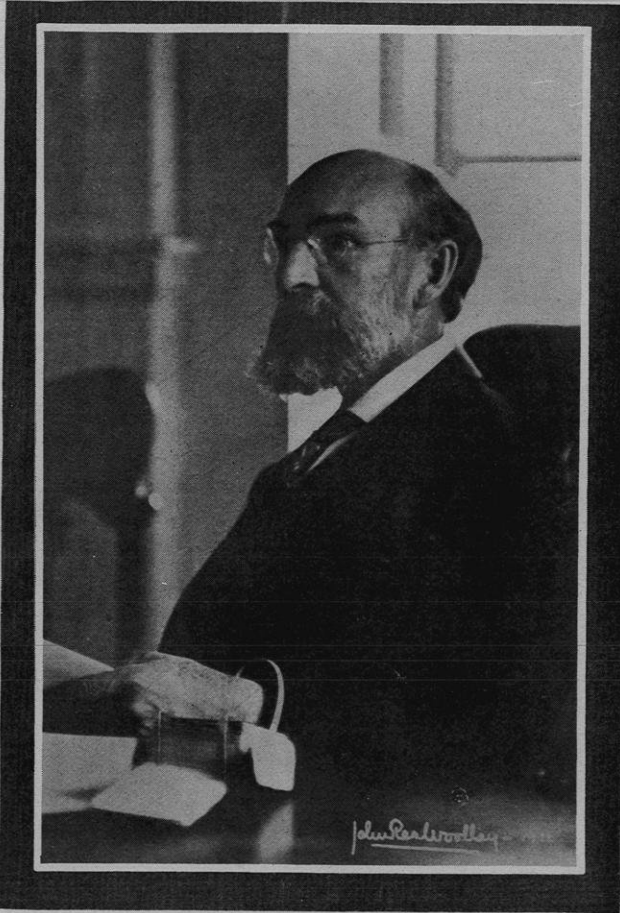
Thus, these representatives of the people of the state, not the University of Wisconsin, have brought about whatever increased expert service the university has been able to render the state government.

It is now recognized by Wisconsin legislatures that they are workers in political science, with emphasis upon the word *science* rather than upon the word *political*. This is a new situation in this country. Its formal beginning came some years ago with the establishment of the legislative reference bureau. Appreciating that the sound legislation which followed in Wisconsin was largely in consequence of this department, a number of other states have established similar bureaus. The development of the methods of scientific legislation in Wisconsin has now been carried one stage farther by the creation of a public affairs board, having comprehensive authority of investigation and recommendation with reference to all public questions.

If we are to have a truly progressive government, which is doing for its people what was declared to be desirable by the Declaration of Independence and the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, we shall be obliged to recognize that the formulation of constructive law is a science

which demands the assistance of the best trained experts along many lines. The alliance of legislators and experts in the State of Wisconsin makes it a pioneer in

tinguishing feature of which will be that government in the interests of the individual has given way to government in the interests of the whole people.



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this movement. The historian of the future must give Wisconsin the leadership in this new era of constructive legislation, beginning with the twentieth century, the dis-

That the university has taken on the threefold functions of instruction at Madison, research for the advancement of knowledge, and carrying out knowledge to the peo-

ple, or university extension, to be of the greatest possible service to the state, has been widely commended, not only in this country but in other countries.

Yet these characteristics which have been the peculiar glory of the university, from the outside point of view, are those which have been the basis of wholly unsupported general denunciation, so formulated as to appeal to prejudice and passion. Is it not a curious fact that the very things which have been most warmly commended outside of the state have been the subject of attack within the state; and by whom? The state superintendent of public instruction.

Theodore Roosevelt, who visited the university last spring, in an article in *The Outlook* for May 27, 1911, upon "Wisconsin: An Object Lesson for the Rest of the Nation," in speaking of the leadership of the state, said:

"It is a noteworthy fact that in Wisconsin when one speaks of such leadership it is possible to include therein the student as well as the political leader. In no other state in the Union has any university done the same work for the community that has been done in Wisconsin by the University of Wisconsin."

Continuing, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I found the president and the teaching body of the university accepting as a matter of course the view that their duties were imperfectly performed unless they were performed with an eye to the direct benefit of the people of the state; and I found the leaders of political life, so far from adopting the cheap and fool-

ish cynicism of attitude taken by too many politicians toward men of academic training, turning, equally as a matter of course, toward the faculty of the university for the most practical and efficient aid in helping them realize their scheme for social and civic betterment."

Similarly, Edwin G. Slosson in his book on *Great American Universities*, pp. 210-228, picks out these features of the University of Wisconsin for extended commendation. The spirit he epitomizes in the *Badger* of 1910:

"The University of Wisconsin is located at Madison, but it occupies the whole state. It is on a hill top, but it does not look down on the surrounding farms and shops. It is a stable institution, because it broadens its foundations as it raises its towers."

Similar views are presented by Miss Sara Burstall, head mistress of the Manchester High School for Girls, in her book upon *Impressions of American Education*, pp. 138-147, when discussing the University of Wisconsin as the type of the state university. Says Miss Burstall:

"There is perhaps no university in the United States so worthy of study by English people of today as the state University of Wisconsin, at Madison. We have nothing like it, but many of us think we ought to have. . . . Though no one of our new English universities resembles the University of Wisconsin, one cannot but feel that its work and history is full of suggestion to those who believe in this new development of higher education in England."

Like views have been presented in many articles during the past

few years, and recently in a series in the *Dallas News* and the *Galveston News*. In these letters by Tom Finty, the University of Wisconsin is used to point out the path which should be followed by the University of Texas.

The Outlook of November 25, 1911, commends editorially the new standard adopted by us, viz.: that "The University of Wisconsin shall expand to include all lines of educational work for which it is the best fitted instrument."

It is this same broadened scope of the University of Wisconsin which led the Royal Commission of the University of Toronto, when the reorganization of that institution was being considered, to visit us and in large measure to adopt the organization of our university for Toronto.

It was these same characteristics which led the commissions of the Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, when the organizations of universities for these great provinces were under consideration, to come to Madison to make a special study of the University of Wisconsin; which led to the advocacy for South Africa of higher public education along the lines existing in this university; which led a representative of the new University of Queensland, Australia, to visit the University of Wisconsin as the objective point in the United States with reference to expanding the work of that newly founded university according to the broader Wisconsin plan.

The reputation of the university for state work caused the governor of Georgia, accompanied by the trustees of the university of that state, and a number of members of the legislature to visit the University of Wisconsin in 1904 as the typical northern state university which should serve as a model for the development of higher education in Georgia. Since that time there have been many visits for the same purpose from various state delegations. The most recent was last fall by Governor Stubbs, Chancellor Strong, and the regents of the University of Kansas, including William Allen White. Said Governor Stubbs to me: "We desire to make the University of Kansas do for the State of Kansas what the University of Wisconsin is doing for this state."

The characteristics under consideration led ex-President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, to place Wisconsin as the leading state university, and this position of leadership is unquestionably recognized by many of the state universities of the country.

Is it not a strange spectacle that the superintendent at the head of the public schools of a state, who should be not only the chief expert in education in the state, but a profound believer in science as applied to life, should take a stand against the use of experts in advancing humanity?

I shall not make any suggestions as to his motives, but I ask the alumni of the state to consider for

themselves this aspect of the matter.

I do not for a moment doubt, notwithstanding the unjustifiable attack, that the regents of the university will never waiver in their purpose to have the university lend a hand to the state in any way that the proper authorities request. It will be the aim of this university in the future, as in the past, to be an intellectual and spiritual leader in Wisconsin, without in any way claiming this as an ex-

clusive right. Any institution which failed in this high ideal would not be worthy the support of the state. But we shall never be content to have the influence of the university limited to the state. It will be the aim of the University of Wisconsin in the future, as it has been in the past, since the days of John Bascom, not only to be a leader in the state, but so far as lies within its resources and capacities, a leader in the nation and in the world.

THE ROOSEVELT EXCHANGE PROFESSOR

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER, '09



FEW men have managed to crowd into a whole lifetime what Paul S. Reinsch, '92, at present Theodore Roosevelt Exchange Professor at the University of Berlin, has been able to force into the short span of 42 years. A mastery of four languages—English, German, Spanish and French—and the acquisition of a reading knowledge of half a dozen others; the publication of some twelve volumes with subjects as varied as *Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East*, and *American Legislatures and Legislative Methods*; the contribution of scores of articles to magazines as diverse in nature as the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *International Law Review*, as the *American Magazine* and the *North American Review*; the incumbency of a full professorship at his Alma Mater only nine years after receiving his A. B. degree; the satisfactory fulfillment of his mission as one of the American delegates to both the Third and Fourth Pan-American Conferences and as vice-president of the First Pan-American Scientific Congress—these are some of the achievements of the versatile scholar-statesman.

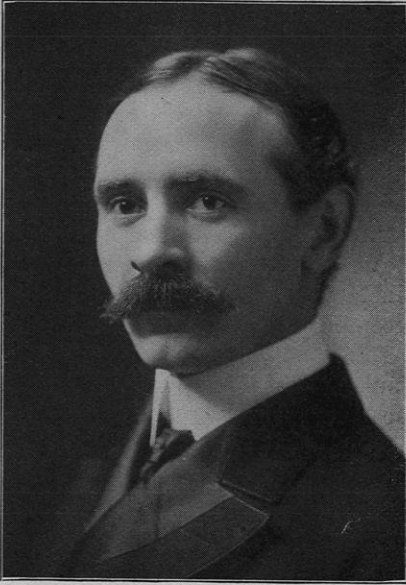
Add to this the great variety of topics upon which he has addressed the public—varying from Japanese Art to International Peace, and

from Religion to the Monroe Doctrine; add to it the comprehensiveness of the courses taught by him at the university—including Philosophy of the State, History of English and American Law, Colonial Administration, Contemporaneous International Politics, Oriental Civilization, and a number of others—; add to it his confidential relations with the Department of State at Washington, whither he is often summoned to give expert opinion on international questions,—and one marvels how a man only nineteen years out of college could accomplish it all.

Dr. Reinsch was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on June 10, 1869, the son of a German Lutheran clergyman. He attended Concordia College in his native city, a Lutheran institution patterned upon the *gymnasia* of Germany. The prevalent language was German. Theology and the Latin and Greek classics formed the greater part of the curriculum; while politics, sociology and economics were given but very little attention. Thus Mr. Reinsch acquired a thorough philological training, but one which little forboded his later career as a teacher of international politics, a man of affairs, and an accomplished diplomat of proven worth.

He entered the University of Wisconsin in 1888. While contin-

uing his classical studies—Professor Alexander Kerr still shows with pride the “all-ex” record in Greek of his distinguished pupil—, he broadened out, electing especially such courses as might prepare him for his study of law. In 1894, two years after receiving his A. B. degree, he was granted the LLB de-



PROF. PAUL S. REINSCH, '92

gree and was admitted to the bar.

But the practise of the law did not seem to be to his liking. He returned to the university, and by 1898 earned the title of Doctor of Philosophy. The next year was spent in extensive travel and study at Berlin, at Rome, and at Paris, but was terminated by his appointment to an assistant professorship in political science at his Alma Mater.

He returned to Madison at a most opportune time. The Far Eastern Question was just becoming an important one for the United States and the European nations. Japan, for centuries secluded from the rest of the world, had resumed connections with the Western races after the coming of Commodore Perry. The Opening of China and the acquisition of spheres of influence by Occidental powers further turned the eyes of the world toward the Far East. Reinsch saw the portentous significance of it all. “The meeting of the Orient and the Occident, long foreshadowed, has finally taken place,” he wrote in his epoch making volume on *World Politics* in 1900, “and the settlement of accounts between the two civilizations cannot be longer postponed.

* * * Though these two civilizations have in some degree reacted upon each other, they still maintain a distinct character, with little real mutual understanding. The great question that now agitates thinking minds is as to the future predominance of either tendency in the life of the world. Is the Western spirit to conquer or to be conquered, or is there to be a peaceful union of the two ancient civilizations, combined into a higher harmony?”

To this problem, the relation of the East and the West, a field practically unworked before this, Professor Reinsch devoted himself with such energy and profound scholarship that he soon became

the leading American authority on Oriental Politics. His works have long been translated into Chinese and Japanese. Oriental students in large numbers have been attracted to the University of Wisconsin by the word Reinsch. Occidentals and Orientals alike have flocked to his course on "Oriental Politics and Civilization." Japanese university authorities have fairly begged him to give a course of lectures in Japan, but always pressure of work has prevented his accepting the honor. One marvels at his prophetic insight into the future of Oriental relations as expressed in his *World Politics*. Though that book was written before the Russo-Japanese war and the upheaval caused by it, he predicts conditions which have obtained almost exactly as he prophesied them. And yet Dr. Reinsch has not even visited the Orient!

But mastery of the Oriental situation did not satisfy Dr. Reinsch' ambitions. Another international question was looming up large on the political horizon. South America, with its undeveloped resources, its immense opportunities for exploitation and investment, its unsolved legislative and administrative problems, and above all, its undefined relation to the rest of the world, opened up a new chapter in international comity. With that same prophetic insight that prompted him to take up the Oriental Question he now delved into the complex field of South American politics. The basic unity

of the two Americas in spite of differences of language was evident to him. He foresaw that in a very real sense a New World would develop under the leadership of the United States, which would knit the various republics together into an harmonious whole in a system of international administration. In the shaping of this growing system of international administrative organs Prof. Reinsch has borne a leading part, as his appointment to the third and fourth Pan-American conferences testifies. Realizing the importance of *science* as the fundamental transforming force in modern civilization, he championed with enthusiasm the idea of a Pan-American Scientific Congress and was a moving spirit at the first of such conventions held at Santiago, Chile, in 1908.

Prof. Reinsch does not end here. A man as international and cosmopolitan as he could not but be attracted to that most important of international problems—the evolution of the world state and its corollary, universal peace. Mr. Reinsch' peace propaganda is not of a sentimental kind. His monograph on *International Unions and Their Administration*, a monumental pioneer work, is an unemotional scientific treatise which leads with irresistible logic to one conclusion: that with the steady growth of international unions, springing out of the solidarity of the economic world and the need of experimental and applied science to utilize the experience and knowledge of all

countries, war becomes practically impossible. To quote from his address at the Second National Peace Congress, held at Chicago in May, 1909:

“The most important fact which we have become conscious of in our generation is that the unity of the world is real. * * * Science knows no national boundaries. What is achieved in Berlin, Paris or Rome today is tomorrow part of the scientific capital of all the world. The positive ideal of the world today is undoubtedly that the whole earth shall become a field of action open to every man and that all the advantages which may be secured by the efforts of humanity throughout the world must accrue to the citizens of each individual nation. In this new grouping of social and economic life the national state will indeed continue

to hold a prominent place, but public and associative action will dominate by forces and considerations which are broader than national life. * * * International cooperation points the only way in which humanity may continue to develop without wasting its energy and ultimately falling prey to triumphant militarism.”

Thus Dr. Reinsch offers a substitute for the older pacifism, which was negative in character, in the positive pacifism of the development of all that is great and strong through international cooperation.

As Roosevelt Professor, Dr. Reinsch is bringing to the thinking and acting German world and to Europe an added sense of the newer basis upon which the international comity of the future is to be builded.

THE GIRLS OF 1902



ONE of the favorite devices for a class prophecy is to present a conversation between two members of the class who have met after ten years of separation. The conversation is most effectively used when it presents the shy girl as a militant suffragist, the class orator as a rising politician, and those who were apparently class lovers as living happily ever after. But for the members of the class of 1902 who meet classmates after these years, it is infinitely more interesting to learn the actual whereabouts of the various members of the class. To be sure, some of our prophecy has come true. Michael Olbrich has, indeed, become a rising politician, but in two cases our ostensible lovers disappointed us by marrying outside of the class.

During Summer Session, at Commencement time, or at the newly inaugurated Spring Carnival, those members of 1902 who live in Madison not infrequently meet a classmate. And when the girls come back, gossip, of course, runs riot. Last June Merle Pickford Stevens, with her sturdy young son, came down from Eau Claire, and with her foregathered Ella Tormey, Maude Stevenson, home from teaching, and Lelia Bascom, who belongs to the Extension Di-

vision. Thereupon ensued such a fusillade of "What's become of's" that the present reporter could not remember the whole, but among other interesting facts she learned that more than half of the girls of the class were married. In preparation for the reunion, an attempt was made to discover the whereabouts of these girls. The reporter produced a 1902 *Badger*, in which was recorded each girl's marriage, so far as the reporter had been able to ascertain the facts.

The first page revealed "Maude Abbott. Married Harry S. Stronach. Tacoma."

"Where is she now?" queried Merle.

"Don't know. Still there probably."

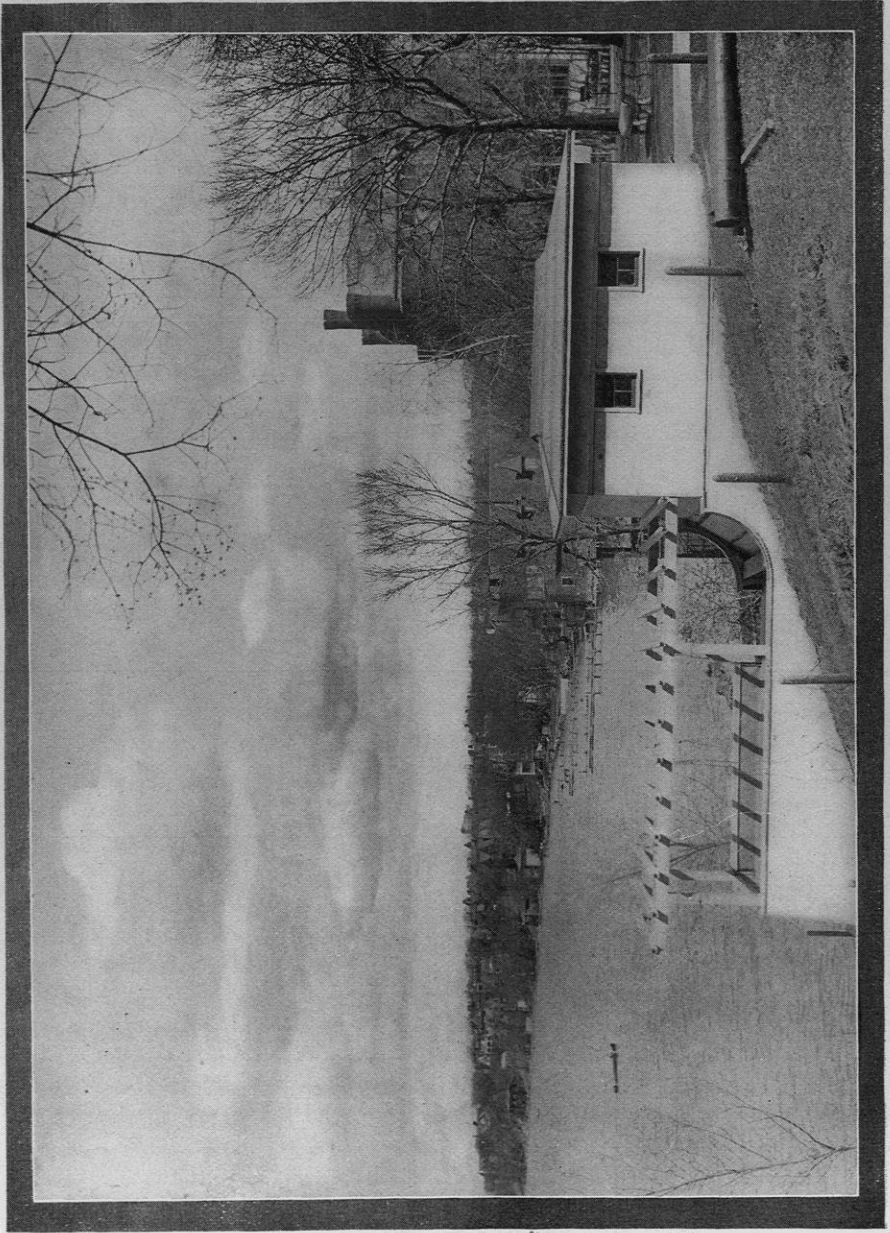
"What's become of Ruby Acker?"

"Last I heard she was County Superintendent of Schools in her own home." [As we go to press word comes of her engagement to a 1901 man in Texas.]

"Celia Astle. She's been Mrs. G. A. Faller of Denver, Colorado, for seven or eight years."

"Bernice Ballard. Don't you remember? She married Mr. Bode, of the Philosophy Department. They are living in Urbana. Dr. Bode is teaching in the University of Illinois, there."

"Edna Bolender. Still living at home in Monroe. Why she has



"ON THE SHORES OF FAIR MENDOTA"

n't married, nobody seems to know. Nice girl."

"Ida Brewster. Teaching all these years, and when last we heard she was in Milwaukee."

"Katherine Button. Oh, I know about Kit! She married a Wisconsin doctor who is now practicing in Chicago. Payne her name is. Once in an age she runs across Ada Lloyd Beach, who lives on the South Side. Florence Spence Bishop lives there too. She married Ed. Bishop of the class of 1903. He is teaching in the University of Chicago. Rose Pesta is also there—principal of a grammar school. Mrs. Merrill is doing deaconess work, on the North Side. Lorine Knauf Krekle also lives in Chicago, but so far away that Mary Swain says the other girls rarely see her. Mary isn't in Chicago any longer, you know. She went to Washington, D. C., to organize a Juvenile Protective Association, such as they have in Chicago. 'What's that?' Oh, it's an organization that is trying to back up the work of the Juvenile courts by finding out who is to blame for the boy that's arrested!"

"Elsie Cady. Stayed home a while, taught school a year or two, then married a lawyer named Gleason. They are living in Guyon, Oklahoma."

"Agnes Case and Wilhemina Case come next. Agnes married a long while ago. She is Mrs. Charles Hart of Charles City, Iowa. But the last I heard, Wil-

hemina was still Wilhemina Case."

"Alice Chamberlin. She taught a while in Rice Lake."

"I happen to know she is married and living in Glen Ullin, North Dakota. She was back at commencement time, a year or so ago. Faber her name is."

"Hattie Chamberlin. In Beloit the last I heard."

"Lucile Cheever. Became Mrs. William Magie in Milwaukee two or three years ago. Mary Peckham is married too. She's Mrs. J. W. Gross. Frieda Stolte, Mrs. George Vinson, is in Milwaukee, too, now. Florence Weissert is in the Milwaukee Public Library. Adele Eiche, Cora Meyer and Irene Durley are all teaching over there. Oh yes, and Nellie Molstad recently joined that delegation when she married a Lutheran preacher, Mr. Harry Olson.

"That reminds me, Sara Seeber is another who married a preacher. She's Mrs. B. F. Irving. Plymouth, Ind., was her last address."

"And Ella Esch married a preacher—Theodore Faville, Congregational minister at Greenwich, Conn. I hear that he used to be a missionary in Turkey."

At this point Chester Lloyd-Jones, who had agreed to help the girls in their plans for reunion, arrived on the scene, and gossip somewhat abated, but the reporter gathered enough facts about the girls to enable some account to be given of the whereabouts of most of the class.

Two of those whose names appear in the *Badger* have passed away; Ada Hawley, drowned Commencement Week, and Anna Gopen (Mrs. W. H. Shepard) who died February, 1909.

Esther Donnelly long ago became Mrs. R. T. Smith, Jr.; Charlotte Erlich, Mrs. O. G. Herrill, of Augusta, Wis.; Louise Foote, Mrs. D. B. Barton, of Mason City, Iowa; Nellie Galusha, Mrs. B. G. Treat, of Monroe; Grace Goddard, Mrs. Ernest Greverus, of Berlin; Virginia Hayner, Mrs. Harry V. Saunders, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Ida Elliott taught a year or two then settled in Seattle as Mrs. Eric Allen. Blanch Fulton engaged in Settlement work in Chicago and is now in Minneapolis, ostensibly keeping house for her brother, in reality busy in charity organization work. Genevieve Hayes is now Mrs. Timothy Murphy. Jenny Sherrill reports that Mr. Murphy has a big summer hotel at Plattsburg in the Adirondacks. Ruth Heaton is now Mrs. John Schempf of Watertown; Marie Hinckley is, as we foresaw, Mrs. Walter F. Mabbett of Edgerton; Edna Hooley is Mrs. Donald Evans, of Des Moines, Ia; Tinora Kasberg is Mrs. Theodore Cook, of Hastings, Minn.; Bess Krape is Mrs. Roscoe Cranahan, of Freeport, Ill.; Bessie Kraatz is the wife of Dr. Charles Yarrington of Calumet, Michigan; Jessie Kroenke is Mrs. L. S. Everets of Rice Lake; Edith Martin is Mrs. Gilbert T.

Hodges, of Oak Park, Ill.; Mayme McMahon is Mrs. S. J. Kilboner, Mason City, Iowa.

Nora McCue is still writing stories. She and her husband, H. E. Wilsey, are both engaged in literary work in New York City.

Edna Leighy for a number of years has been Mrs. Oscar Erickson of Antigo. Some of the other married folks are Sadie Millington (Mrs. J. A. Gove) of St. Louis; Myrtle Morrissey (Mrs. M. N. McIver) of Oshkosh; Esther Neuman (Mrs. Joshua Johns), Richland Center; Mabel Perrin (Mrs. R. H. Titus), Alhambra, Cal.; Josephine Ross (Mrs. C. D. Fisher), East Radford, Pa.; Jeanette Sage (Mrs. N. J. Swan, Jr.), Delavan, Wis.; Laura Sage (Mrs. Bernard Jones), Oregon; Catharine Sanborn (Mrs. Chauncey Blake), Madison; Florence Shaw (Mrs. F. M. Page); Elizabeth Shepherd (Mrs. E. S. Lough); Charlotte Simonds (Mrs. Charles Hunter), Roy Washington; Harriett Stewart (Mrs. Glenn S. Steer), Contto, Alberta, Canada; Marie Stoppendach (Mrs. S. E. Lyon), Washington, D. C.

All three Thompsons have married. Helen became Mrs. Herbert Cameron, of Eau Claire; Madge became Mrs. M. G. Reed, of Oshkosh; and Carrie became Mrs. Gramlich, of Deadwood, S. Dak.

Among the stay-at-homes are: Agnes Davison, of Sun Prairie, Frances Roddis, of Marshfield, Agnes Merrill, of Ashland, Cornelia

Notz, of Watertown, and Susan Swartout, of La Crosse.

Clara Van Velzer (Mrs. Howard Piper), Florence White (Mrs. Emerson Ela); and Theo Pickford (Mrs. R. S. Owen) all live in Madison. Mary Wright is now Mrs. H. F. Bain, of Berkeley, Cal. Olive Runner, who properly belongs to our class, is spending the year in Europe, just now studying at the American School in Rome.

The school ma'ams of the class are numerous. Several of 1902 began as teachers, but deserted the ranks for a husband. But among the faithful to the public cause, from all accounts, are: Emma Glasier, at Manitowoc; George Grandy, at Highland Park, Ill.;

Kate Hocking, at Fairbault, Minn.; Carrie Holah, at Baraboo; Avis Hughes, at Fond du Lac; Margaret Kennedy, at Platteville; Leora Klahr, at Walla Walla, Washington; Maude Latta, at River Falls Normal School; Mrs. Alma McMahan, at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Florence Ramsey, at Hartford; Blanche Ranum, at Rhinelander; Helen Sherman, at Milwaukee Downer College; Jennie Sherrill, at Whitewater Normal; Norma Stark, at Davenport, Iowa; Selma Steinfort, at the University of North Dakota; Anna Stucki, at Mazomanie, and Emma Witwen, at Aurora, Ill.; Genevieve McDill at Minneapolis; Mira Congdon and Nellie Lamoreux at Stevens Point.

THE COUNTS OF NO ACCOUNT

By E. J. CHLOUPEK, Ex-'12



THE booths of the Inn were filling up with a crowd of students just returned from the victorious basketball game with the University of C—; so that in short hot chocolates and sodas were crowding hurry-up orders. "Red" Flint, one of the student waiters, joined the celebration by spilling an ice on the dress of the co-ed crush of the year, "Mibbs" Elder, who, however, passed it off with a laugh and remark that she needed a "cooler" after that "perfectly bully game."

"The way he blushed, Mibbs, would give one the idea that you had him on your party list," suggested one of the girls when Red had departed after offering the best possible aid with a towel, and several nervously repeated apologies.

"Hi! Red!" came a whispered call as the waiter passed a booth occupied by some fellows who had witnessed the incident.

"Gee! I'd give a month's allowance," piped up a flash style "frosch" from the crowd, "just to be able to blush over that girl the way you did. Give me that tray and your job for about ten minutes."

"I wouldn't kid," was the answer. "One treatment a day is enough."

"Clif" Bard, a junior, turned and gave the freshmen a jab as Red walked off with their orders. Bard was one of the students endowed with considerable common sense about on the par with a large sized check book. He was "in" everything worth while around school.

"Pedal, 'Lem,'" he said to the freshman. "Put it down soft once in two or three times. Take this as a short 'Whos—Who' about Red. He was discovered by the slum crowd two years ago at M—, and Mibbs over there was the Columbus. They say that he was the leader of a bunch of the usual toughs that hang around there, his one redemption being that he went through high school. At any of the Settlement doings, though, he was stage-director and ten second man. The finger bowl theorists saw the fellow's high pitch and accordingly gave him the bug of higher education. Well, he's here, now. In spite of his being an outsider he's worked a crow-bar opening on our crowd with first choice for football manager, a small lead in this year's comic, and one of the editorial spikes on the *Rag*. Got your cue now, son?"

"Well, but what has that to do with Her Highness Mibbs?" interposed the impatient Lem.

"Put on the brakes son, for here is the undercurrent. 'The Case of

Red' as he is referred to among a few of the elite is sociologically interesting. He is a sort of an exhibit 'A' among them; his actions are analyzed from the standpoint of 'interesting,' his progress is viewed as 'exceptional,' and his shortcomings as 'what can you expect of the slums.' Mibbs is supposed to be the prime mover of the slum-ology stunt. Red's exceptional ability has evidently found this out, and it seems as if he were going to give all of our crowd a slide for their money."

"It didn't help his cause any by spilling ice on Her Highness though," argued Lem.

"Oh, I imagine that was merely an overdose of nerves that gets his bug whenever Mibbs is around, and now as to your meeting her—well, we can manage that in passing out."

"Pretty good job, eh Red?" laughed "Pete" Larwell as the waiter stopped aside of his booth a moment; then he reread the article in the *Rag* spread out before him. "Austrian Count Coming to Un. Sat.—Is Gov. Representative on Social Conditions—The Ex-Clu will give seven o'clock dinner and theatre party—Dr. Abbott of Pol. Econ. will represent faculty.' I believe Red," he continued, "this is one time that I won't mingle in the Ex-Clu as head waiter."

As Pete finished, Clif and Mibbs, each with their contingency, arose and advanced towards the door. The greetings between the leaders of the two parties showed them

to be more than ordinarily interested in one another. It was to their efforts that the new society club, the Ex-Clu, was cutting such a swath. The object of the club's existence seemed to be in entertaining all the big guns who touched foot on the campus, in which they were evidently successful, for their roll-call showed such names as President Clay of the University of M.—, Ambassador Gray of England, Miss Enelbane the agitator of the National Suffrage League, Mr. Haines, prosecuting attorney in the famous graft cases of C.—, and a number of other national top-liners. By this time the society editor of the *Rag* unconsciously called up the president of the club to ask if they would entertain at dinner the big "IT" who happened to be in town. The membership of the organization was composed of six highly compatible men students and the same number of equally compatible co-eds, while either a department head or big "prof" assisted at the exclusive function given in the Blue Room of the Inn.

* * *

"I believe that the Count von Yahnsderf is coming now," quietly announced Dr. Abbot to the expectant group of young men and women who were waiting the arrival of the titled guest in the banquet room.

The Count entered the door-way, escorted by Clif Bard, carrying enough foreign department about

him to please the highest climbers of social fame in the Ex-Clu. He stood about five foot seven in height. His jet black hair was combed back in a wavy pompadour, and in fact his dark, flashing eyes, black wax-pointed mustache, and long Prince Albert crowned, as it were, his "Count-ness." But when he gracefully bowed over the extended hand of each co-ed and daintily kissed it, the society peers felt as if they were being wafted into the realm of old world courts.

"But gentlemen," he suggested when seated at the table, and informed that the girls present were also students. "Gentlemen, zer cannot be lonesomeness wiz so many exquisite ladies continually."

To which Clif Bard laughingly responded, turning to Mibbs, that they never experienced lonesomeness, and Mibbs murmured "the Dear" to herself. The Count was naturally asked whether the popular rumor about duels being so universal in the old country was a true one, to which he answered by showing several scars that were "fit for ze honor of ze family." He asked to be excused for his "indescromances in ze English langwich, for in ze education I had ze German teacher and ze French; one says 'zat' and ze ozer 'dat' and so I not know wheech I am at."

"You vill pardon me ladies," and then he continued. "Vell, you ask me wheech beer I like ze best, German or ze American? And I muz answer zat you take ze German beer you can trink, trink, and

trink, and nozing happens; but you take ze American beer, and if you take more zen tree stein you get ze quar zenzation in ze head, and go off on ze American gentlemen's spree and try to reach boz ends of ze sidewalk once at ze same time. So I understand." He added with a smile.

Just as the laugh ended this sally of the Count's, the gathering was suddenly brought to its feet by the entrance of a person who seemed to be his exact counterpart. The newcomer walked up to the Count, bowed to him, and sneered at him "impostor." But they were thrown into another bewilderment when the Count stood up and said, "You zink zat you will again get what it is called, my goat? It shall not be! I ask you to fit now for ze honor of ze family to prove your treecks on me."

* * *

It can easily be imagined that the society column ran a good second to the sporting news item, in describing the dinner in honor of the Count von Yahnsderf. Just below a triangle picture group of Miss Mibbs Elder, Mr. Clif Bard, and the Count was a write up, part of which read:

"just after the second entree Count had accepted the first Count's challenge to mortal combat they both arose, advanced to the door arm in arm, turned about, pulled off each others mustaches, and gravely said, 'The Counts of No Accounts, Monsieurs Flint and Larkwell.' * * *"

WISCONSIN SPIRIT—A DISCUSSION

By CARL BECK, '13



PIRIT" is a word that has been overworked at Wisconsin. It is sort of hackneyed. The meaning has almost been squeezed out of it. One feels like apologizing for using the word. But spirit is the only intelligible word we have to express what we mean by "pep" and loyalty and patriotism and the latest of Shakespearian slang—"wallop."

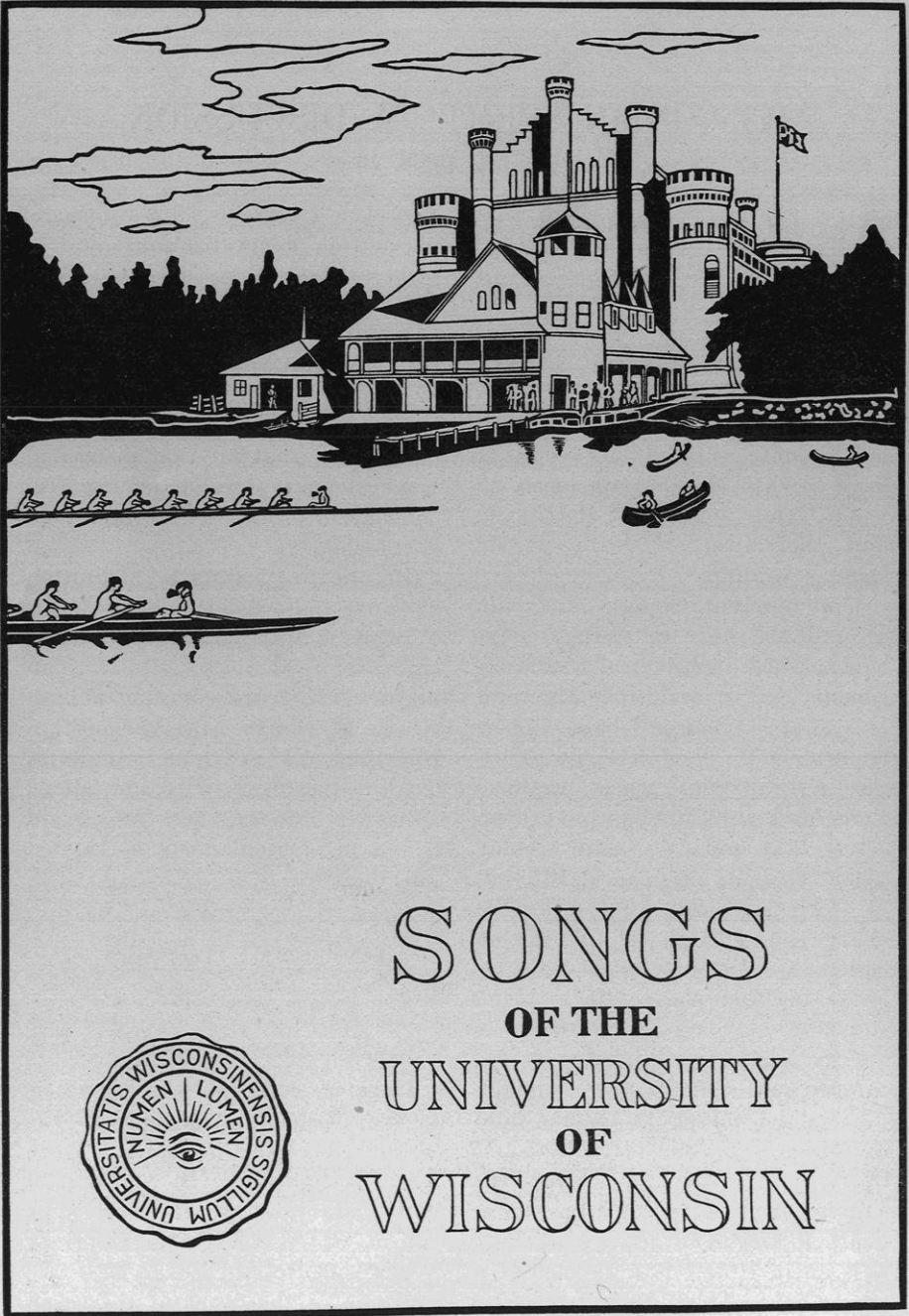
Undercurrent thought and talk around the university these days is concerned a great deal with Wisconsin Spirit and the apparent lack of it. When a debate is poorly attended, when a senior class meeting falls flat, when organizations and individuals put themselves first and Wisconsin second, when students appear indifferent to important university affairs, a charge of a lack of Wisconsin Spirit is vehemently made. Rightly so in some cases. It is being felt keenly among men in the university. It is found hard to arouse interest and difficult to get enough men in the university to take hold of things. Counter-attraction and over-organization are given as causes. But it is sometimes also charged that the much heralded Wisconsin Spirit is a farce and a non-entity. These charges may be all true or they may be partly true.

However, I wish to show by means of a few generalizations and a brief analysis that the noted Wisconsin Spirit is not a farce nor a non-entity. In a general way I hope to show that there is a vital Wisconsin Spirit here, but that it is temporarily strangled by a condition and that all that is needed is a systematic development and rejuvenation of this spirit, and then harness it.

Before proceeding, a definition of spirit and a brief analysis of the Wisconsin Spirit will help to make things more definite. Spirit is an all-inclusive word covering a multitude of things with various applications for various situations. To kill two birds with one stone, spirit in general and Wisconsin Spirit in particular can be treated parallelly.

Spirit	"Wisconsin Spirit"
1. self-activity	initiative
2. peculiar ability	efficiency
3. ardor	enthusiasm
4. pervading influence	progressiveness
5. animating principle	democracy
6. state of mind	open-mindedness
Sum _____	Total
7. peculiar quality	service

Here we have Wisconsin Spirit in a nut-shell. Any one of the seven express this spirit. Only when we find all seven working together do we have the full Wisconsin Spirit. The sum total of Wisconsin Spirit is service. We find one or the other of the seven parts sometimes in some places in



SONGS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
WISCONSIN



FAC-SIMILE OF THE COVER OF THE NEW WISCONSIN SONG BOOK

Wisconsin student life. The trouble is we do not find all seven all of the time in all places. That's our problem.

The spirit of Wisconsin as a state is that of initiative, progress, efficiency, enthusiasm, democracy, open-mindedness, and service. It is the Wisconsin Spirit that has crept into the state university. This spirit has made both the state and the university great in the eyes of the country. It is this spirit that produces winning educational features such as the Agricultural School, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the University Extension—all based on service to the state. This same spirit produced in student life, Pat O'Deas, Max Loeb, winning teams, enthusiastic class meetings, and efficient organizations, backed up by hard working, responsible students. Have we lost this spirit? Not at all! It still lives. We need not worry. But we do need to hustle about and find the trouble. The state is here; the university is here; we must find the right connection with both. They still have the Wisconsin Spirit.

Student life at Wisconsin still has the real Wisconsin Spirit. But that spirit is strangled. A new set of conditions is responsible. (Let's be fair and call a spade a spade and not be pink about it.) The new conditions that have strangled the Wisconsin Spirit are two: First, a rapidly expanding university, and second, a larger inflow of the leisure class. Of the

two the latter is the most deteriorating influence and hard to reach. A university that grows and expands as rapidly as Wisconsin has recently in increasing number of students and in increased number of interests, makes it almost impossible for a changing student body to assimilate and organize with the same rapidity efficiently. Out of consequent counter-attraction and over-organization we have the disastrous result of loose organization. Organizations of the university are not centralized, and the attempt of the Student Conference to do this is misunderstood and scoffed at.

One hasn't time in a limited writing to illustrate, give evidence, and prove every point. To suggest a point and rely on general observation, and then ask that some things be taken for granted, is the best one can do to cover ground. It is being observed that greater emphasis is being put on clothes and more time and more money are being put into "dandy-stuff" than ever before at Wisconsin. It is being observed that society "stunts" and dances consume more time of more men than ever before, with the result that many men are "broke" and have not the price of admission to a debate or a concert or a basketball game. It is further being observed that loafing is a great time killer and a great consumer of energy for men who don't know what to do, and for those who don't want to do. These are the types that contribute al-

most wholly to the "con" congregation. Men active in university life have sense and initiative enough to take care of their primary work of study. We find, then, a lack of initiative and a lack of spirit of service to organizations, to the student body and to Wisconsin as the shameful situation facing us.

Inactivity—lack of initiative! In the beginning of the year ten men showed up for cross country, as against two hundred men at Cornell. Coach Richards gets thirty to forty eligible football candidates, other Western universities get eighty to one hundred. The *Cardinal* finds it hard to get men and women to work up on the *Cardinal* staff. The "lit" societies have to scratch to get freshmen material. A senior class meeting attracts sixteen members. The athletic board appoints three times and tries three times to meet once. Men of national and international reputation find half a house at Sunday afternoon talks at the Y. M. C. A. The Ethics Club draws a handful on a live university topic. The Bascom Memorial convocation interests a hundred or so students. Convocations are a holiday for many students, the average attendance showing that they are not taken too seriously. But most indicative of the lack of initiative at Wisconsin today is the fact, which careful observation substantiates, that in the principal activities of student life you will find the same few men and women tak-

ing the initiative and assuming responsibility. It throws the burden on a few ambitious, self-sacrificing students, who become involved in too many things. Insufficient distribution of work and responsibility is the result. It is charged, therefore, that there is a lack of Wisconsin Spirit among many students who have the time and the ability to exercise themselves in university activities. But these students in turn charge insufficient spirit and attraction and farce to events and activities to warrant their devotion and participation. The thought of duty and service for Wisconsin's sake is left entirely out of it. Somehow these students expect to be magnetized into activity. They expect organizations and activities and events to supply them with sufficient live-wire currents to draw them into participation. The true relationship and perspective of things are lost sight of. Organizations, activities, events in university life, are machines that should be run by student-dynamos. Instead of the machine supplying current to the dynamos it should be the other way. The student should supply the organization, the activity, the event, with current. The spirit that makes for force and attraction in an event should originate in the dynamic spirit of the student. Either we are lacking in a sufficiency of dynamic students, or they are here but are not connected right. The latter is the more probable; dynamic students, not

rightly connected with the machinery of student life.

Because, after all, we have to agree to this much, despite the condition of loose organization and the leisure class, that the average Wisconsin student aims to do his best as he understands it. The fault of misconnection is rather a fault of the whole system of things at Wisconsin. We have all sorts of dynamic men and women in this university; but they are not efficiently and systematically used. The condition of loose organization and leisure class makes it all the more necessary that our working plant be more fully systematized and centralized and that we have some system of developing initiative and responsibility and service for Wisconsin. If there are misconnections in the university that permit dynamic spirit to waste in over-due frivolity, loafing and "society sitting" the problem is to harness misused energy for Wisconsin's sake. Yes, and for the students' sake. For much valuable educating comes in doing things with men and for men and applying the very things taught in the class room in the laboratory of college life. Student citizenship and self-government demands something from every man and woman in the university. The harnessing

of energy into a cohesive student citizenship is best accomplished among freshmen who are plastic material for Wisconsin Spirit to take hold of.

There is already right at hand a machine with which to work in this accomplishment of building up Wisconsin Spirit by developing initiative and service among freshmen. It is the upperclassman calling system. The new spirit in American colleges of welcoming the new generation of college men with some degree of hospitality is in itself a force to build up a greater Wisconsin Spirit. It is at this point of welcoming that a greater Wisconsin Spirit can be instilled. It has wonderful opportunities. It could be made a subject for an article in itself. There are several other things, however, beside a developed upperclassman calling system that will give us the full seven elements of the Wisconsin Spirit. When we have initiative, efficiency, enthusiasm, progressiveness, democracy, open mindedness, and service all working co-operatively all the time in all places with a unity of purpose and co-ordination of interests and a centralization of organization, then we will have what we feel in our bones we must have, "A greater Wisconsin Spirit."

ATHLETICS AT WISCONSIN

By JOHN W. WILCE, '10

A MONTH OF VICTORY

BASKETBALL.

- Jan. 4—Wisconsin 38, Iowa 12.
Jan. 5—Wisconsin 32, N. W. 19.
Jan. 13—Wisconsin 27, Ill. 10.
Jan. 20—Wisconsin 22, Minn. 12.
Jan. 27—Wisconsin 18, Chi. 15.

SWIMMING.

- Jan. 26—Wisconsin 37, Chi. 21,
at Chicago.
Jan. 27—Wisconsin 31, N. W. 29,
at Evanston.

WATER POLO.

- Jan. 26—Wisconsin 10, Chi. 0.
Jan. 27—Wisconsin 0, N. W. 5.

January, nineteen hundred and twelve, has proved the greatest winter month that Wisconsin has experienced in an athletic way for many years. Out of nine intercollegiate contests Wisconsin has been returned the victor in eight; and, greater still, the "Wisconsin Idea" with regard to the strictly amateur program as opposed to the wide open professional and summer ball proposition was carried to a complete victory in the Chicago Conference meeting by Director Ehler.

BASKETBALL.

The basketball team has made a wonderful record during the first half of its schedule. Every team except Indiana on the schedule has been met and defeated. The record shows five games won and none lost. Chicago, Northwestern and Iowa have been defeated on their

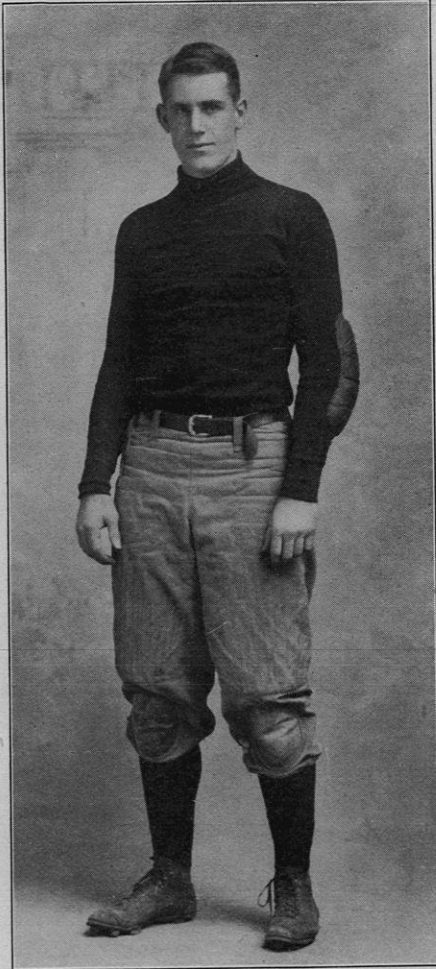
own floors, while Illinois and Minnesota have been thoroughly beaten by the team at Madison.

The Minnesota game at Madison, January 20, aroused an intense interest especially because of the fact that it was the first contest between the two universities since the memorable tied football contest in the fall. Minnesota came to Madison with stern resolve to return with a victory but were met by a team trained to the minute and equally determined to win. Our team held the game well in hand throughout the entire forty minutes. Captain Scoville furnished several brilliant flashes of exceptional form, but it can be said that we have a five man team this year with no one man entirely outshining the others. Stangel at forward was a marked man but in spite of it played a beautiful game. The three new men, Johnson forward, Van Gent center, and Van Riper guard, all definitely demonstrated their ability in this contest. Van Riper especially deserves a good word for his scrappy work in successfully holding down Lawler, the brilliant Minnesota captain.

The Illinois game the previous week was very interesting from the spectators' point of view and our team played a game that would not allow of defeat. The Illini will be a dangerous foe on their own court.

The Chicago game played January 27 on Chicago's floor was a true test of the team's mettle and our

boys stood it well. This contest was the closest of any played this season, the result being in doubt until the final two minutes of play. Chi-



JOHN W. WILCE, '10

ago made only three field goals but was kept in the running by the superb free throwing of Molander who accepted nine out of ten chances. The game meant much to

Wisconsin, as it was the first time our basketball team had defeated Chicago on their own floor.

Dr. Meanwell has shown much ability in bringing the team to its present state of efficiency.

After the Chicago game the team disbanded for the examination week.

Immediately following the vacation a series of home games will be played as follows:

Feb. 14—Iowa at Madison.

Feb. 17—Indiana at Madison.

Feb. 24—Northwestern at Madison.

Mar. 2—Chicago at Madison.

The remainder of the schedule will be played away from home as follows:

Mar. 9—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Mar. 15—Illinois at Champaign.

Mar. 16—Indiana at Bloomington.

Last year the final trip proved disastrous. This year's team will only profit by the lesson. Predictions are impossible until the semester's examinations are over, but the men are working overtime to keep themselves eligible, knowing that they have great prospects if the team remains intact.

SWIMMING.

Under the stimulus of new tank facilities and the enthusiasm of Coach Hyatt, swimming has established itself at Wisconsin.

The first showing of the team in dual meets against Chicago and Northwestern was a welcome surprise to Wisconsin men.

Friday, January 26, the team gave the Chicago swimmers a trouncing at Chicago in a regulation swimming meet. The team, clad in their new cardinal suits, was a gladsome sight as they won event after event during the evening. Not content with winning the meet the inexperienced water polo team went in and defeated their heavier Chicago opponents. Captain Radmacher, Scruby, Kasulker and Pierce of the Chicago football team represented them also in water polo. These four matched against Pete Pierce, Butler, Heymann and Wood of our own squad furnished a mighty interesting exhibition of this "gentle" sport.

The following night the team, although tired out from the efforts

of the previous evening, defeated Northwestern by four points in the meet, but lost the water polo game.

In this meet John L. Wallis, '14, from Milwaukee, lowered the conference record in the breast stroke from 1:24 3-5 to 1:23 2-5. Previous record was held by Kenneth Templeton, Wisconsin, '11.

The swimmers who represented us so well are as follows:

Capt. E. A. Austin, Peter, Wallis, Wood, Heise, Hickox, Heymann, Haessler, Himmelstein, Holbrook, Pierce, Rogers, Fehlandt, Butler, Zaegel and Babcock.

On March 1 and 9, respectively, Wisconsin will meet Chicago and Northwestern in return meets at Madison and interesting times are anticipated.

EDITORIAL

WISCONSIN SPIRIT

SOME time ago the *Wisconsin Athletic Bulletin* came out with a sensational editorial entitled, "Wisconsin Spirit — a Myth?", the conclusion of which was, "Let's not say anything about it until we get some," implying that there is none at Wisconsin. This editorial led Carl Beck to enter upon the discussion reprinted in the present issue of this magazine, the tenor of which is "that there is a vital Wisconsin Spirit here, but that it is temporarily strangled."

Our readers will be indulgent if we attempt to add our mite to the discussion. First of all, what is Wisconsin Spirit? Our athletic friends will maintain, perhaps, that it is the spirit which prompts the rooters to accompany the team day after day out to the gridiron. Our "lit" society friends may maintain that anyone who fails to support the debating teams lacks the real Wisconsin Spirit. And so on. Each group sees in the non-support of its particular interest the absence of Wisconsin Spirit.

We cannot but feel that this viewpoint is a wrong one. To be sure, the athlete asserts that his desire for a winning team is inspired purely by his love for Wisconsin. The debater thinks his interest in

intercollegiate forensics is prompted by his devotion to Wisconsin. And yet, it is not true that at the bottom of this asserted love for Wisconsin athletic victories is the passion for football or basketball or baseball; that behind the enthusiasm for a winning Wisconsin debating team is the glory that the debaters reflect upon the individual literary society from which they are picked?

The truth is that Wisconsin Spirit to most of us, if we would be perfectly frank, means enthusiasm for that particular interest at the university which occupies the center of attraction for us.

In short, we lack that love for Wisconsin as an institution, that devotion to Wisconsin as Wisconsin, that the students and graduates of an institution like Princeton possess. To illustrate: this fall we organized the first Wisconsin Homecoming. The very word suggested a return, for the sake of Alma Mater, of everything and everybody identified with the name Wisconsin. Yet an impartial observer must agree that the Homecoming resolved itself into two features: a tremendous boost for athletics, especially along the line of gate receipts; and a series of delightful fraternity and other or-

ganizational reunions. But where was there much evidence of the regents, faculty, alumni, and undergraduates all uniting in the interests of Alma Mater?

Wisconsin is too much an aggregation of separate and distinct organisms, with too little of a common bond between them. Even Alumni Day, though admittedly the best manifestation of an All-Wisconsin Spirit in existence today, is not yet what we should like to see it be. In the first place, our faculty, with the exception perhaps of the alumni members, is conspicuously absent on this day. Alumni complain bitterly that the professor with whom they have worked for four long years never

once comes near the Alumni Headquarters to extend the glad hand of welcome to his returning pupils. Secondly, the undergraduate takes the earliest train out after the June examinations, and is beyond reach when the graduate, eager to learn the student's viewpoint and eager to tell him what Wisconsin has done for him, reaches town.

Let us awaken first to a realization that Wisconsin is above our particular interest. Then let us try to get together on occasions like Alumni Day or Homecoming Day to meet each other and to learn each others' problems—students, faculty, regents, alumni. No one will then any longer charge that we lack Wisconsin Spirit.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

MONTANA ALUMNI BANQUET

By J. H. WARNER, '04

THE Third Annual Banquet of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of Montana was held at the Grandon Hotel, Helena, at 8:30 P. M., December 30, 1911. This meeting was by far the most successful and enthusiastic meeting yet held by the organization.

Eighteen representatives of the University of Wisconsin were present as follows:

Dr. Maria M. Dean, '80, Helena; Hon. T. J. Walsh, L '84, Helena; Wm. H. Poorman, L '88, Helena; A. W. Richter, '89, Missoula; Oscar Rohn, '95, Butte; Dr. H. H. Swain, Grad. '97, Dillon; E. D. Phelan, L '04, Helena; J. H. Warner, '04, Butte; Eva La Reau, '07, Helena; Frieda Fligelman, '10, Helena; John C. Beebe, '10, Helena; Louis S. Davis, '10, Helena; N. F. Olson, '10, Helena; Ida Auerbach, '10, Helena; Alfred Hibbard, Helena; Josephine M. Haley, Helena; K. W. Pickett, Helena; J. R. Johnson, Helena.

The list of toasts arranged for was as follows:

Hon. T. J. Walsh, '84, Toastmaster.

Prof. A. W. Richter, '89, "Famous Wisconsinites."

Oscar Rohn, '95, "President Van Hise.

La Reau Smith, "Comedy of Errors."

E. D. Phelan, '04, "Co-Eds."

Dr. Maria M. Dean, '80, "Greater Wisconsin."

Prof. H. H. Swain, '97, "Reminiscences."

George Downer, '97, "Football at U. of W. 1911."

Frieda Fligelman, '10, "Freedom of Speech at Wisconsin."

W. H. Poorman, '88, "When I was a Freshman."

Mr. La Reau Smith and Mr. Downer were unable to be present; otherwise the toasts were responded to as arranged.

The key-note sounded in the various addresses emphasized the high standards and ideals established by the University of Wisconsin and the responsibilities of graduates to the university and to humanity in carrying out in their life work the ideas of truth and service which Wisconsin University stands for.

To the younger alumni present the inspirational value of this meeting can not be measured. Of greater influence than the thoughts expressed was the tangible pres-

ence of strong personalities embodying the high ideals of Wisconsin University.

Dr. Maria M. Dean, '80, is an active practising physician of the highest reputation in Helena.

Hon. T. J. Walsh, '84, is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Montana.

H. H. Poorman, L '88 is assistant state attorney general.

Prof. A. W. Richter, '89, is head of the engineering department, University of Montana, at Missoula.

Oscar Rohn, '95, is general manager of East Butte Copper Mining Company at Butte, Montana.

Prof. H. H. Swain, Graduate 97, is president of the state normal school at Dillon, Montana.

The notable success of this meeting was due largely to the efforts of Hon. T. J. Walsh, president of the Association for 1911, loyally seconded by the active co-operation of the other Helena alumni.

A particularly gratifying incident was the receipt of a telegram from Berton Braley, '05, one of the charter members of the organization, now of New York, extending to the Association his wishes for A Happy New Year.

The development of a strong Wisconsin Alumni Association in Montana which shall be a real factor for the establishment and application of University of Wisconsin ideals in this growing state of our adoption, and whose meetings shall be a source of inspiration to nobler effort and achievement to those of us who are now resident in the state and to those Wisconsin alumni who will become residents in future years, is the hope and confident expectation of every alumnus who was present at the meeting of 1911.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, H. H. Swain, Dillon; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Warner, Butte.

NORTH DAKOTA ALUMNI

By A. G. ARVOLD, '05

The University of Wisconsin Alumni held their annual banquet at the Gardner Hotel Wednesday evening, November 1, 1911. Between forty and fifty alumni from over the state were present to enjoy the "get together" banquet. Songs, yells and cheers were given for the university. Seth Richardson, president of the local Fargo Alumni Association, acted in the capacity of toastmaster. Witty toasts and spicy talks were given

by J. A. T. Bjornoson, R. A. Nestos, A. P. Hollis, Judge A. A. Bruce, Judge C. A. Nye, Helen Verplank, and A. G. Arvold.

At the close of the banquet the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, A. G. Arvold, '05, Fargo, N. D.; vice presidents, R. A. Nestos, '02, Minot, N. D., J. G. Dillon, ex-'04, Fargo, N. D., Emil Scow, '02, Bowman, N. D., L. G. Mustain, '09, St. Thomas, N. D.; secretary and

The Alumni
of the
University of Minnesota

on the nomination of the Committee
have admitted

LOUIS LOCKHART
to the degree of
Bachelor of Banquets

and have conferred on said person all the desired honors, matriculating rights,
and after-dinner privileges belonging to that hungry degree. In witness
whereof this diploma is granted and the seal of the Association and the
signatures of the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and the
President of the Association are herewith affixed.

Charles A. Bunker
Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements

Robert A. Lockhart
President of the Association

Given at Fargo in the State of North Dakota on this First day of November in
the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eleven and of the Association the first.

John G. Bunker
Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements



treasurer, H. C. Fish, '03, Bismarck, N. D.

All present reported a very good time. The meeting next year of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of the State of North Dakota will be held in Grand Forks, N. D.

We have a local Alumni Association in Fargo, with the following officers: President, Seth Richardson, '03; vice-president, Helen

Verplank; secretary and treasurer, Alfred G. Arvold, '05.

The committee on arrangements for the banquet on November 1, were Seth Richardson, A. G. Arvold and Helen Verplank. We had a most glorious time and it was the biggest banquet ever held in the state of North Dakota by the University of Wisconsin Alumni people.

ATTENTION, CLASS OF 1907

AN editorial of last month's magazine asks, "Where are the reunion classes?" Your committee wishes to report that it has been active since the beginning of the school year. Our class was the first to appoint a permanent reunion committee and to set aside a fund for reunion purposes. Of all of this we hereby respectfully give notice to our worthy alumni editor, and beg to state that the Class of 1907 is alive and up and doing.

Your committee has had the good fortune to secure an option on the Mahoney house, situated on Lake street, between State and Langdon, an admirable situation for reunion headquarters during Commencement Week. Sub-committees will be appointed in all the larger cities. The reunion committee itself will be enlarged—all active workers are invited to

ally themselves. Our aim is to get every classmate back who can possibly come, and to provide a program during Commencement Week that shall be full of life and interest.

We want the co-operation of everyone in the class. Send your names and addresses to any member of the committee and tell us that you are coming. Talk class reunion to your classmates, whenever you meet. And above all, *send suggestions*—any and all suggestions will be gratefully received.

DO IT NOW.

Write to Fred Esch, 625 Frances St., Madison, Wis.

Mrs. E. J. B. Schubring, Varsity Apartments, Madison, Wis.

Allen C. Hibbard, 1420 Hewitt Ave., Everett, Wash.

Laura Elliot, 1338 Menomonie St., Eau Claire, Wis.

ALUMNI NEWS

BIRTHS

'96-'99.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John S. Sanborn, a son, Arthur Craig, on November 15. Mrs. Sanborn was Gertrude Stillman, '99.

'05

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Carl F. Pfund, Madison, a daughter, in January. Among those present at the christening was Judge L. P. Hale, '78, of Albany, N. Y., grandfather of the child.

'07.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kachel, on November 5, 1911, a son, at Racine, Wis. Mrs. Kachel was Jessie Corse, '06.

'09.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Eric W. Austin, Lyndhurst, N. J., a daughter, on December 24.

ENGAGEMENTS

MCCOY, '99—DEAN.

Mrs. G. B. Coolidge, Rockford, Ill., announces the approaching marriage of her sister, Nettie McCoy, to Ralph Parker Dean of Canton, S. D.

ACKER, '02—BERRY, '01.

The engagement of Ruby M. Acker, superintendent of the Fond du Lac County schools, to Claude Berry of El Paso, Tex., has been announced. Mr. Berry is civil engineer in El Paso.

BLODGETT—GOVE, '04.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson Mead, Milwaukee, announce the engagement of their sister, Mrs. Margaret Pannill Blod-

gett, a well known magazine writer, to George R. Gove, Washington, D. C., secretary to the Secretary of the Interior.

TORGERSON—BAAS, '06.

The engagement is announced of Hazel F. Torgerson, stenographer to Govs. Ia. Follette, Davidson, and McGovern, to Alexius Baas of Madison.

KILGORE—NOTTINGHAM, '08.

Mrs. Ellen M. Kilgore, Madison, announces the engagement of her daughter, Lea, to Avon R. Nottingham, Ithaca, N. Y. The wedding will take place early in February.

SHEPARD, '13—BEATH, '08.

Orville A. Beath, Evansville, and Katherine Shepard, a junior in the university whose home is at Mineral Point, have recently announced their engagement.

MARRIAGES

RUSSELL, '03—PARKER, '03.

The marriage of Elinor Russell, Superior, to George F. Parker, Duluth, took place at the home of the bride on January 6. At home after March 1 at Duluth.

PIERCE, '03—TREDENNICK.

Helen M. Pierce, Madison, and N. J. Tredennick, Cooke, Mont., were married December 14. They will reside in Cooke, where the groom is a mining engineer.

REBER—MAGUIRE, '03.

Helen Jane Reber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Reber, Rockford, Ill., and Beach Woodruff Maguire, son of Mrs. George W. Maguire, were united in marriage on December 8. The couple

went west for their honeymoon, sojourning at Three Lakes, Wash., where the groom has large lumber interests. At home after April 15 at Rockford.

ANGELL, '07—NICHOLS, '03.

Nellie Angell, Sun Prairie, and Morris B. Nichols, Berkeley, Cal., were married on November 16. The young couple will be at home at Berkeley, where the groom is engaged in teaching.

RIESS, '05—DETLING, '05.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Minnie Margaret Riess, daughter of Mrs. John R. Riess of Sheboygan, to John Mathew Detling, which took place on January 10 in Sheboygan. At home at Sheboygan, where Mr. Detling is an attorney.

DONAHOE—DONOVAN, '06.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Donahoe announce the marriage of their daughter, Sara Constance, to Louis P. Donovan, December 26, at Butte, Mont. At home after February 1 at Butte.

HORAN, '08—WILLIAMS.

The marriage of Lenore Horan of Eau Claire and Mark Williams of Milwaukee took place on November 15 in Eau Claire. At home in Milwaukee, where Mr. Williams is engaged in the insurance business.

WULFING—AMOTT, '08.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Alice Wulfing of Viroqua to Albert Amott of Chicago, which took place in the latter city on January 7. The groom is a chemist in Chicago.

RAYMOND—MORTER, '09.

Robert J. Morter was married to Elizabeth Raymond on December 3. At home in Merrill, where Mr. Morter is an attorney.

WETMORE—ORR, '09.

The marriage of Hazel D. Wetmore of Lancaster and Lester B. Orr of Bloom-

ington was solemnized on December 2. At home at Bloomington.

HARKINSON—BATTY, ex-'09.

On January 2 occurred the marriage of Olive L. Harkinson and Arthur B. Batty, both of Madison. The groom is employed as chief clerk in the freight office of the C., M. & St. P. Ry.

RICE—TURNER, '09.

Lulu Rice of Eleva and James Turner of Mondovi were married on November 15 at Mondovi. The groom is engaged in the drug business at Sidney, Mont., where the young couple will make their home.

RUSSELL—PELTON, '09.

The marriage of Guy M. Pelton, Baraboo, and Nellie Russell, Flandrau, Minn., took place at the home of the bride on December 28. At home at Wausau, where Mr. Pelton is a member of the high school faculty.

HENDY—DAVIS, '09.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Minnie Hendy of Platteville to Sidney Hugh Davis of St. Louis, Mo.

BURNHAM, '09—THOMPSON, '10.

Mrs. Charles Llewelyn Burnham announces the marriage of her daughter, Dorothy Marie, to James Stacy Thompson, December 23, 1911, Madison, Wis. At home after March 1 at New York City.

SHEPHERD—TIFFANY, '10.

From Billings, Mont., comes the announcement of the marriage of Helen Augusta Shepherd to Earle Edwin Tiffany of La Crosse. The event took place on December 27. Mr. Tiffany is connected with the Billings Land and Irrigation Co. The couple will be at home in Billings after February 15.

JONES, '10—HARTMAN, '10.

The marriage of Isabel Jones, Madison, to Merle Hartman, Brodhead, took

place on December 20. At home in Florida, where the groom is employed as civil engineer.

WINN—FINNER, '11.

At Granton, Wis., on December 28, 1911, occurred the marriage of Bertha Winn and P. F. Finner, principal of the Cassville High school.

DEATHS

FRED N. HENDRIX, '77.

Fred N. Hendrix, one of the prominent lawyers of the northwest and an attorney at Minneapolis since 1884, died on January 9. Before coming to Minneapolis Mr. Hendrix also practiced law at Janesville and Eau Claire.

J. H. HUTCHISON, '79.

J. H. Hutchison, for twenty years principal of the Madison High school, died of heart failure at the age of 57 on January 7 at Madison.

Prof. Hutchison was born March 30, 1864, at Holmesville, Holmes Co., Ohio. When he was four years old his family moved to Rock City, Ill., where he attended the public schools. After completing the course of study there he taught in Rock City, Davis, Ill., and Dakota, Ill., before coming to Madison to enter the university.

LESLIE M. ROBERTS, '83.

Leslie Manter Roberts died at Boston on December 20, 1911, of heart disease, aged 59.

Mr. Roberts was born in Carmel, Maine, March 28, 1858. He entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., as a preparatory student and remained there until 1882, when he entered the University of Wisconsin. For eight years he taught as principal of various high schools and then engaged in business in New York, where he remained until two years ago. Since then he has been a resident of Boston.

HARRY I. BROWN, '86.

Harry I. Brown died on the morning of January 30, 1911, at Denver, Colo. He was a member of the Wisconsin alumni clubs of Sioux City, Iowa, and since 1907 at Denver, Colo. Interment was held at Salem, Wis.

E. R. BUCKLEY, '95.

Dr. Ernest Robertson Buckley, one of the best known geologists in the United States, died on January 19 at Chicago of pneumonia, and was buried at his old home in Tomah.

Dr. Buckley was born in Millsbury, Mass., in 1872, coming to Tomah, Wis., with his parents when quite young, and there receiving his early training and education. He was graduated from the university in 1895, taking his Ph. D. in geology in 1898. While in the university he was an active member of Philomathia, representing that society in a joint debate at one time.

After three years with the state geological survey, first as geologist and later as assistant superintendent, he went to Rolla, Mo., as director of the Missouri Bureau of Geology and Mines, for seven years. During the past four years he has been engaged in professional service as mining expert, in October, 1911, opening an office in Chicago as consulting mining geologist and engineer.

Dr. Buckley was considered one of the leading geologists of this country. His special line of work was in economic geology; and he had prepared written reports on "Building Stones and Clays of Wisconsin," and "Lead and Zinc Deposits of Missouri."

He took an active interest in public affairs while in Madison, and served one term as alderman of the Fifth ward.

Dr. Buckley was an active member of scientific and technical societies and was president of the American Mining congress in 1909 and 1910. He was also an

active church worker, being a member of the Congregational church.

He was married about eight years ago to Miss Grace Magdeburg, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Magdeburg of Milwaukee. Mrs. Buckley died several days after her husband's death.

ARTHUR REITMAN, '02.

Dr. Arthur Reitman, deputy coroner of Milwaukee, died on January 6 in St. Josephs Hospital of Milwaukee, aged 33.

He had been a resident of Milwaukee all his life. After graduating from the public and high schools of the city he entered the University of Wisconsin, taking up a course of medicine, which he afterward continued in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. He graduated with honors, and took up the doctor's profession. A year later he was married to Gretchen Clauder and they had two children, Arthur, aged 3, and Helen, aged 2.

Dr. Reitman has been a member of the coroner's staff for just a year and rendered efficient service. Assistant District Attorney Leo Reitman and Walter and Harry Reitman, brothers, his father and mother and his wife and two children survive him.

MRS. A. G. RAMSTAD.

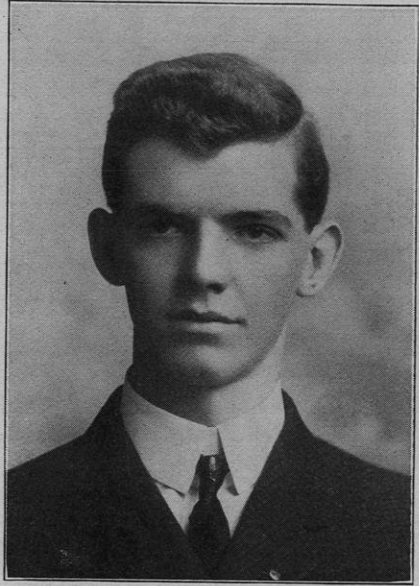
Mrs. A. G. Ramstad, wife of A. G. Ramstad, '05, San Jose, Cal., died on November 28, 1911, just one year after her marriage and but a few hours after having given birth to a baby boy. Interment was held two days later, the Rev. Arthur Hicks, who had also married the couple, officiating.

THOMAS J. McCLEARNAN, '07.

Due to a deplorable oversight there has never appeared in these columns an obituary of Thomas J. McClernan, second Rhodes Scholar of the University of Wisconsin, who died at Madison on March 5, 1910.

Thomas J. McClernan was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, March 1, 1887.

After graduating with high honors from the Janesville High school he entered the university in the fall of 1903, and received the A. B. degree with the class of 1907. He was awarded a graduate



THOMAS J. McCLEARNAN, '07

scholarship in Latin, and after a year of further study was awarded the M. A. degree in 1908.

In 1907 he had successfully passed the examination for the candidacy for the Rhodes Scholarship offered by Oxford University, England, but on account of his youth was not chosen as the representative of the university that year. A year later, however, he not only became the university's candidate, but successfully carried off the appointment as Rhodes scholar from the state of Wisconsin.

At Oxford he was a member of Trinity College. He had chosen this college for the excellent opportunities it offers for the study of jurisprudence. During his first term he was granted the unusual

privilege of reading directly for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, a degree which according to the statutes is given only to students holding an Oxford B. A.

Mr. McClernan was unfortunate in the rooming quarters that were assigned him in one of the damp cloisters used for dormitory purposes, and soon found his health so badly impaired that he had to return to Madison at the close of his first year at Oxford. He hoped to go back in the fall, but not having improved sufficiently he was forced to obtain a leave of absence for the year 1909-10. A sudden and unexpected change in his condition finally brought about his untimely death.

While a student at Wisconsin Mr. McClernan was a member of Philomathia, which he served as vice-president and also as president. He was also a member of the 1907 *Badger* Board and was junior pipe custodian, class president during the last semester of his senior year, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. As a graduate student he was prominent in the activities of the Graduate club and organized the Graduate Bowling League.

He was one of the original promoters of the movement which led to the erection of St. Paul's University Chapel, and in the spring of 1908 was sent by the Wisconsin Catholic Students' association as delegate to a convention of Catholic students held at Purdue, which resulted in the organization of a National Catholic Students' association which now has branches at all the leading state universities. Up to the time of his departure for Oxford he served as one of the directors of St. Paul's University Chapel.

LOUIS P. LOCHNER, '09.

ELIZABETH L. RICHARDS, '11.

Elizabeth L. Richards of Moberge, S. D., was killed near Odessa, Minn., in a train wreck, together with her mother.

She was 22 years old. Before attending the University of Wisconsin she spent two years at Milwaukee-Downer College.

THE CLASSES

'63.

A. C. Greaves is city engineer of Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

'71.

From civil engineering to law is a far cry, yet H. S. Bassett has abandoned the practice of engineering and is an attorney at Preston, Minn.

'76.

G. P. Bradish is city engineer of La Crosse, Wis.

'78.

William H. Bradley is a mining engineer with offices in the Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

Carroll Atwood was recently appointed assessor of incomes of the Tenth Assessment District of Wisconsin, which comprises Milwaukee city and county.

Mrs. Lucy Daniels Thompson in the January issue of the *Twentieth Century Magazine* contributes an article on "My Friend, Robert M. La Follette." Mrs. Thompson has been a life-long friend of the La Follettes, and is now their neighbor in Washington.

'80.

S. G. Gilman is a successful attorney at Mondovi and president of the First National Bank of that city.

'81.

Major Charles R. Evans was recently elevated to the position of judge of the Circuit Court in Chattanooga, Tenn. He has been a prominent figure in the Republican party of his adopted state for a score of years, and is held in the highest esteem by the bar of his state. For many years he has been head of the Chattanooga College of Law.

Arthur Cooper is in charge of the government engineering work on the Savannah river and harbor.

Dr. Julius Nelson, biologist of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, in his report for 1910 gives an account of the researches undertaken by him to determine the various effects of "floating oysters for market in water of less saline content than that in which they were grown." As a result of this work the Food Inspection Decision of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, No. 110, on The Floating of Shell Fish, was amended.

'82.

Emma McKenzie is at home at Bangor, Wis.

Charles Hute has removed from Aberdeen, S. D., to Rochester, Wis.

'83.

C. W. Boley is city engineer of Sheboygan.

Eliza Hoyt Reynolds is at Peters, Minn.

Leander M. Hoskins is professor of applied mathematics at Leland Stanford University. He is the author of several text books on engineering subjects.

G. W. Kiland has been promoted from first deputy to chief assistant fire marshal of Wisconsin. He is now located at engineering in the University of Nevada. Madison.

'85.

Thomas H. Synon is a capitalist at Norfolk, Va.

C. W. Gilman is a successful lawyer at Monodvi.

Harriet Thoms, ex-'85, is principal of the Girls' Department of the Chicago Latin school.

'86.

C. E. Ward is a stock buyer at Mazomanie, Wis.

Edward O. Zwietusch is the business manager of a telephone manufacturing department in Charlottenburg, Germany.

Adelia Nelson Todd is superintendent of the primary grades schools in Leadville, Colo., where she has been most of the time since her husband's death.

Else Bristol, after spending considerable time in the Adirondacks in New York State, has returned to her work in Minneapolis.

'87.

Ambrose P. Winston of China is visiting his brother, Major D. W. Winston, at Fort Monroe, Va.

'88.

Charles Bossert is mechanical engineer with the Pfister & Vogel Leather Co. of Milwaukee.

Joseph Rice is practicing law in Walla Walla, Wash. He has practiced law, since leaving the U. W., in Oregon City, Butte, Mont., and Wallace, Idaho, and came to Walla Walla in May, 1903.

'89.

C. H. Crownhart of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission recently attended the annual convention of the International Association of Labor Legislation, his mission being that of promoting legislation for the amendment of the federal workingmen's compensation law to the end that its application may be more definite and certain.

'91.

Patrick J. Kelly is secretary of the Elks' Club at Milwaukee.

'93.

H. F. Stecker is instructor in mathematics at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

John H. Griffith has removed from Ann Arbor, Mich., to 426 South Av., Wilkesburg, Pa.

'94.

H. M. Haskell is an attorney at Long Beach, Cal. He is mentioned as a candidate for the mayoralty at the spring election.

Mrs. Harriet Crandall Davenport is an instructor in the correspondence-study department of the University of Chicago.

'95.

P. H. Urness is practicing law at Mondovi, Wis.

A. K. Sedgwick is an engineer in Virginia, Minn.

Laura Jones is now Mrs. Lee Hamilton, Sun Prairie, Wis.

C. P. Pitkin is a lawyer and editor at Lone Rock, Wis.

'96.

Susie Peters is a teacher at Milwaukee. Her address is 268 Thirty-fourth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. B. J. Ochsner of Durango, Colo., recently performed a delicate piece of surgery in transferring more than 100 square inches of cuticle from the person of a number of healthy young people to the body of his wife (nee Marie Malec, '99), who was severely burned some weeks ago. Mrs. Ochsner is on the way to recovery.

'97.

Frank B. Dorr is editor of the *Douglas Dispatch*, Douglas, Ariz.

Capt. W. F. Hase has an article in the November *Field and Stream* entitled "Story of a Sink-Box" and another in the January *Recreation*, entitled "A Christmas Hunt in Alabama."

E. J. Rendtorff, senior master of the Lake Forest Academy, is associate editor of the *School Science and Mathematics Magazine*.

Albert S. Kingsford is professor of sociology in the normal school of Moorhead, Minn.

Mrs. Charles H. Baker (nee Marietta Baldwin Smith) is principal of the Lake Geneva High school.

W. S. Gannon is connected with the Eilers Music House, 975 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

'98.

Dwight A. Sanborn is a timberman at Portland, Ore.

R. W. Hargrave is in charge of a circuit for the instruction of students of manual training in the small high schools, with a view to giving them training equal to that of the big city schools.

A. C. Shong is principal of the West Division High school of Milwaukee. Mr. Shong was principal of the Dewey High school, Superior, 1903-09; principal of the Blaine High school in 1909-10; and principal of the Superior Central High school in 1910.

'99.

Joseph L. Shaw is city attorney of Geneseo, Ill.

Arthur M. Churchill has recently moved from Washington, D. C., to Portland, Ore., to engage in the practice of law. He is located in the Yeon Bldg. At Washington Mr. Churchill was a member of the law firm of Newcomb, Churchill & Frey.

Cornelius A. Sidler is an attorney at Selma, Ore.

Alma Stock is teacher of German in the Central High school of Superior.

Henry B. Hollen is engaged in food and medical advertising, with headquarters in Chicago.

Jesse R. Stone is employed in the U. S. Weather Bureau at Washington.

Maud Sykes is a teacher in the Walla Walla, Wash., High school.

John L. Fisher and his brother, Frank W. Fisher, ex-'10, have formed a partnership and are practicing law under the firm name of Fisher & Fisher, with offices at 411 Hayes Block, Janesville, Wis. Mr. John L. Fisher has served as attorney of Rock County for three years.

'00.

Grace L. Dillingham is doing missionary work at Evoa Haktang, Seoul-Korea, Japan.

E. R. Wolcott on January 5 read a paper on "Nitrogen Fixation" before the Chicago section of the American Electrochemical Society.

John L. Harvey is with the International Harvester Co. His address is 2408 Wells St., Flat 5, Milwaukee.

Carl E. Fischer is president and manager of the Fischer-Bally Lumber Co., Springfield, Ore.

John Dixon is assistant sales manager of the American Locomotive Works.

Libbie M. Damuth is teaching at Whitewater, Wis.

Paul G. Winter is secretary to the chief engineer of the Illinois Central Ry. His home is at 112 S. Waller Ave., Chicago.

'01.

Roy Elson Bigham is commissioner and recorder of the fourth division of the Territory of Alaska, and is located at Tanana, Alaska.

C. R. Rounds, head of the department of English at the West Division High School of Milwaukee, has been made chairman of the committee on revision of grammatical nomenclature of the National Educational association.

Winifred Salisbury is in the offices of the Charity Organization society in Minneapolis, Minn.

F. W. Schule is teacher of physiology and geology, West Division High school, Milwaukee.

A. P. Rickmire is engaged in manufacturing in Waterloo, Ia.

Charles L. Thompson is clerk in the custom house, 450 Federal Bldg., Chicago, and his residence address is 752 Dearborn Av., Chicago.

'02.

Harry E. G. Kemp is an attorney in Oregon, Wis.

Edward McGrath is a physician at Baraboo, Wis.

William E. Smith is engaged in mining at Sudbury, Ontario, Can.

Felix Boldenweck is in the contract department of the Commonwealth Edison Co., of Chicago.

'03.

J. Everett Brobst is in the office of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y.

John W. Belling is connected with the General Electric Co. at Boston, his address being 84 State St., Boston, Mass.

C. L. Townsend is instructor in the high school of Grand Forks, N. D.

Frances Marshall is teacher in the Rockford Seminary, Rockford, Ill.

Henry Geerlings is connected with the mechanical engineering department of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Co. of Milwaukee.

R. L. Southworth, ex-'03, is teaching mechanical designing in the West Side High school, Minneapolis, Minn.

R. M. Chapman is superintendent of the smelting works at Hammond, Ind.

James A. Adamson is district sales manager for the Mechanical Appliance Co. of Milwaukee.

'04.

Mrs. T. J. Malmgren (nee Frederica Barbara Haan) writes that she is now located in Phoenix, Ore., where her husband is a practicing physician. She states that thus far she has not met any alumni around there, except Mrs. Sercombe, '94, although many of the ranchers in the neighborhood are college men with wives to match.

'05.

L. H. Turner is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Sidney, Mont.

Ella Schmitt is head of the English department of the East Side High school of Aurora, Ill.

Henry A. Cook is connected with the Western Electric Co. at St. Louis.

Harry G. Seyton is located in the Germania Life Bldg. at St. Paul.

Two members of the class of '05 are working on the New York State Barge Canal—Louis A. Burns and Geo. H. Haley.

Carl Kaiser is editor in the advertising department of Butler Bros., Chicago.

'06.

Frank Parker is with the Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee.

Paul Kremers has returned to the university to take the short course in agriculture preparatory to going into the farming business.

Arno R. Schorer is with the Watervliet Paper Co. at Watervliet, Mich.

P. D. Southworth, ex-'06, is manager of the Sunset Ranch, Roswell, N. M.

Laura L. Lawson is teaching English and history in the Calumet, Minn., high school.

Gertrude Hunter, who has been teaching in the Wauwatosa high school, is on leave of absence and is spending the winter with her sister in Birmingham, Ala.

'07.

Mrs. C. C. Ayers has moved from Ismay, Mont., to Sparta, Wis.

Ernst Rosenthal is a veterinarian at Athens, Wis.

A. L. Sommers is secretary of the Northwest Tourist Association, with offices in the National Realty Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

Charles Knight has recently resigned his position as head of the agricultural department of the University of Nevada to accept a position as chief agriculturist with the Nevada Sugar company, with headquarters at Fallon, Nev.

Nellie Brennan teaches in the eighth grade of a grammar school of Minneapolis, Minn.

Maude M. Monroe is on the staff of the Everett, Wash., high school.

Carolyn E. Blackburn is teaching at Ferndale, Cal.

Frank C. Jones is with the Taylor Realty Co. of St. Paul.

Paul Reynolds, who has been in St. Paul and Minneapolis as a United States Government representative for the Department of Commerce and Labor on Cities, has been transferred to Spokane, Wash., on special work. Mr. Reynolds expects soon to complete his work there and will return to Washington, D. C., for a short time.

'08.

Ragner Comer is in Panama with the Canal Commission, engaged in engineering work.

Charles W. Tarbox is in the real estate business, Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles S. Mott, ex-'08, is Chicago representative of the *Hardware Recorder*,

H. P. Boardman is professor of civil his headquarters being in the Monadnock Bldg.

Mary Reid Whitelaw is teacher of English and Dramatic Works in the high school at Nampa, Idaho.

Jacob Reuter, ex-'08, is auditor for the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, with offices in the National Realty Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

Anthony Walvoord is connected with the Lindemann-Hoverson Co. of Milwaukee.

Frank T. Hickeox is a teacher in the high school at Tacoma, Wash.

Volney G. Barnes was recently appointed to the position of head of the department of physics at the Madison High school. He has been connected with the school for two years.

W. J. Grodske has left the Philippines on a leave of absence, and may be reached at 254 Mason St., Milwaukee.

'09.

Dexter Witte is chief deputy oil inspector for the state of Wisconsin with headquarters in Madison.

Josephine Hanson is in charge of high school and grade work in the public schools of Palouse, Wash.

Eugene Dinet is buyer for the clothing firm of Dinet & Nehbur, Joliet, Ill.

Carolyn Smith is teacher of history in the high school of Jeffersonville, Ind.

Edward G. Lange and O. U. Baird are teachers in the high school of Tacoma, Wash. H. F. Meyer, '08, is also on the faculty of the Tacoma school.

John L. Karnopp is a real estate agent at Portland, Ore.

Gertrude H. Schwalbe is a teacher in the high school of Red Wing, Minn.

C. E. Gapen has taken up a position as associate editor of the *Country Gentleman*, published by the Curtis Publishing Co. of Philadelphia.

Paul H. Neystrom contributed an article on "Education and Money, Leadership and Morality" to the December issue of *World's Work*, and an article on "How to Reach the Workingman" to the November-December issue of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. Mr. Neystrom is assistant professor of economics in the extension division of the university at Oshkosh.

'10.

S. C. Conrad is head clerk in the auditor's office of the Western Union Co. at Chicago.

Wendell S. Woodruff is assistant cashier of the Eau Claire National Bank.

James I. Turner is with Turner Bros., druggists, Sidney, Mont.

Lucy Welsh is an instructor in the Washington High school at Milwaukee.

William D. Fuller has recently been appointed instructor in physics at the Wisconsin Academy, Madison.

Beatrice Seaver is teacher of English and elocution in the Glenwood, Wis., high school.

Ralph M. Hoyt is private secretary to the justice of the supreme court at Madison.

'11.

Walter Buchen is instructor in English at the University of Illinois.

Manfred S. Gross is attending the law school of the University of Michigan.

Bernice S. Brown is attending the Passé Institute for Physical Education at Boston. Her home address is Delair, N. J.

The following is a brief record of some of the 1911 graduates in chemical engineering:

F. L. Wurl is with Armour & Company, Chicago.

A. R. White is with H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, contracting and operating engineers for public utilities plants.

F. L. Themer is with the Patton Paint Co. of Milwaukee.

E. C. Hoag is with the La Clede Gas Co. of St. Louis.

W. T. Cushing is with the Cutler Hammer Co. of Milwaukee.

Of the graduate students:

E. A. Richardson and J. A. Somdal are with the research laboratories of the American Rolling Mill Co. at Middletown, O.

L. T. Richardson is with Armour & Co., Chicago.

L. C. Turnock has been appointed instructor in electro-chemistry at Pennsylvania State College.

Of the 1911 graduates in Civil Engineering:

H. M. Anderly is with the United States engineers at Rock Island, Ill.

W. C. Ball is assistant engineer with the Keystone Glue Co. of South Milwaukee, Wis.

J. H. Barth is with the United States engineers at La Crosse, Wis.

H. M. Beebe is draftsman with the Link Belt Co. at Chicago.

J. B. Bingham is engineer with John I. Blake, contractor at Madison, Wis.

Albert Birch is with S. Birch & Sons, contractors, Fargo, N. Dak.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

LONGER CHRISTMAS RECESS.

A plan to cut down the Thanksgiving recess to Thanksgiving day itself, and to transfer the rest of the Thanksgiving vacation to the Christmas recess, thus making the latter two weeks long, has been passed by the faculty and has been referred to the regents for their ratification.

This resolution was advised by the university medical authorities, who declare that many cases of sickness result from the hurried trips home and back at Thanksgiving time.

ARTICLES ON PUBLIC ISSUES.

Over 165,720 printed articles on various public questions have been sent out in response to requests from citizens in Wisconsin, by the department of public discussion and debating of the extension division during the last two and a half years, according to statistics just compiled.

These articles were made up in 4,143 package libraries and were sent to 657 different communities where this information was desired. Over 74,320 of the articles were for general information of citizens of the state furnished at their request, and 91,400 were for debaters who were debating public questions.

That woman suffrage is the most widely discussed subject in Wisconsin at the present time is shown from statistics of the package libraries. During December there have been four times as many calls for information regarding woman suffrage from this department, as there were for any other subject. Thirty package libraries on votes for women

were in circulation in the state during the month.

The initiative and referendum was the second in demand in Wisconsin during December, while commission form of city government held third place; immigration, fourth, the parcels post, fifth, and the income tax, sixth place. Owing to the interest that has been aroused in the income tax because of the recent supreme court decision, indications are that it will take second place for the month of January.

NAMES FOUR VARSITY REGENTS.

Governor Francis E. McGovern has appointed Orlando E. Clark, Appleton, for twelve years a regent of the University of Wisconsin, to succeed E. A. Edmonds, Appleton, resigned, as regent for the ninth congressional district. He also appointed Judge Daniel O. Mahoney, Viroqua, a graduate of the university law school in the class of 1895, in place of W. D. Hoard, resigned, as regent at large. Theodore Hammond, Wawautosa, Miss Elizabeth Waters, Fond du Lac, a graduate of the class of '85; and James F. Trotman, Milwaukee, of the class of '84, were reappointed to the board.

STAFF HOLDS FIRST BANQUET.

The first annual gridiron banquet of the staff of the *Daily Cardinal* was held in the editorial rooms of the paper in January.

Among the speakers were Theodore R. Hoyer, Winneconne, editor-in-chief of the paper; Alvin H. Kessler, Evansville, Ind., managing editor; Douglass Little, Geneva, Ill., assistant managing editor; Ar-

thur Hallam, Sioux City, Ia., university editor; G. A. Rannenberg, Chicago, Ill., athletic editor; and Edwin P. Kohl, Marshfield, business manager. Arthur H. Brayton, Lyons, Ia., acted as toastmaster.

JUNIOR PLAY CAST ANNOUNCED.

The successful contestants for parts in "The Langley Cousins," the original prize junior play to be given during "prom" week in February, have been announced as follows:

John E. Sheridan, Janesville; Charles C. Chambers, Little Rock, Ark.; Richard C. Nevin, Racine; Fay M. Kent, Helena, Mont.; F. Victor Hoag, La Grange, Ill.; Ethel A. Mansfield, Erwin M. Fraser, and Eugene C. Noyes, Milwaukee; Herbert W. Brightman, Wausaukee; Paul B. Welch, Bangor, Mich.; Frederick R. Wahl, Madison; Mary M. Nichols, Wausau; Hazel H. Chapman, Oshkosh; Katherine Ryan, Waukesha; Helene Peck, Darlington; Alfred W. Klioforth, Madison; Roy S. Foster, Evansville, Ind., and Earl E. Fisk, Green Bay.

ATTEND BIG MEETINGS.

Forty-six members of the faculty attended the meetings of the different educational, historical, scientific, philosophical and philological associations held Christmas week at various places in the United States.

Twenty-five Wisconsin professors delivered addresses at these conventions. Eight addresses were given by Badger men at the convention of the Modern Language Association in Chicago, while two Wisconsin professors appeared on the program of the American Mathematical Society, which met in the same place.

Nine addresses were made before the various branches of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met in Washington, D. C.

COSMOPOLITAN CONVENTION.

That the idea of having foreign students in American universities unite into clubs, was originated at the University of Wisconsin seven years ago when the first International Club was formed at Madison, was shown by Louis P. Lochner, university alumni recorder and general secretary of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, in his annual report before the fifth annual convention of the association at Purdue University recently.

Nearly every important American college and university now has a cosmopolitan or international club. There are approximately 1,500 students in these clubs, who are banded together in the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs. This association now publishes a magazine, *The Cosmopolitan Student*, devoted to the interests of the foreign students in America and to the furthering of international understanding.

Within the past year the foreign student club idea has been spreading widely in Europe, Mr. Lochner also showed in his report, and clubs are formed in both Germany and England. That the movement is attracting attention among European thinkers is shown by the fact that both the London *Times* and the *Christian Commonwealth* of England have discussed the movement editorially. Alfred Fried of Vienna, winner of this year's Nobel peace prize, Dr. P. H. Eijkman of The Hague, and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of Paris have each made comments upon the movement in their latest works.

AT NATIONAL MEETING.

Dr. M. P. Ravenel, one of the members chosen from all over the United States to serve on the National Board for Standards of Milk, attended the third meeting of the board which was held at Courtland, N. Y., on January 25.