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Wisconsin, March 1907

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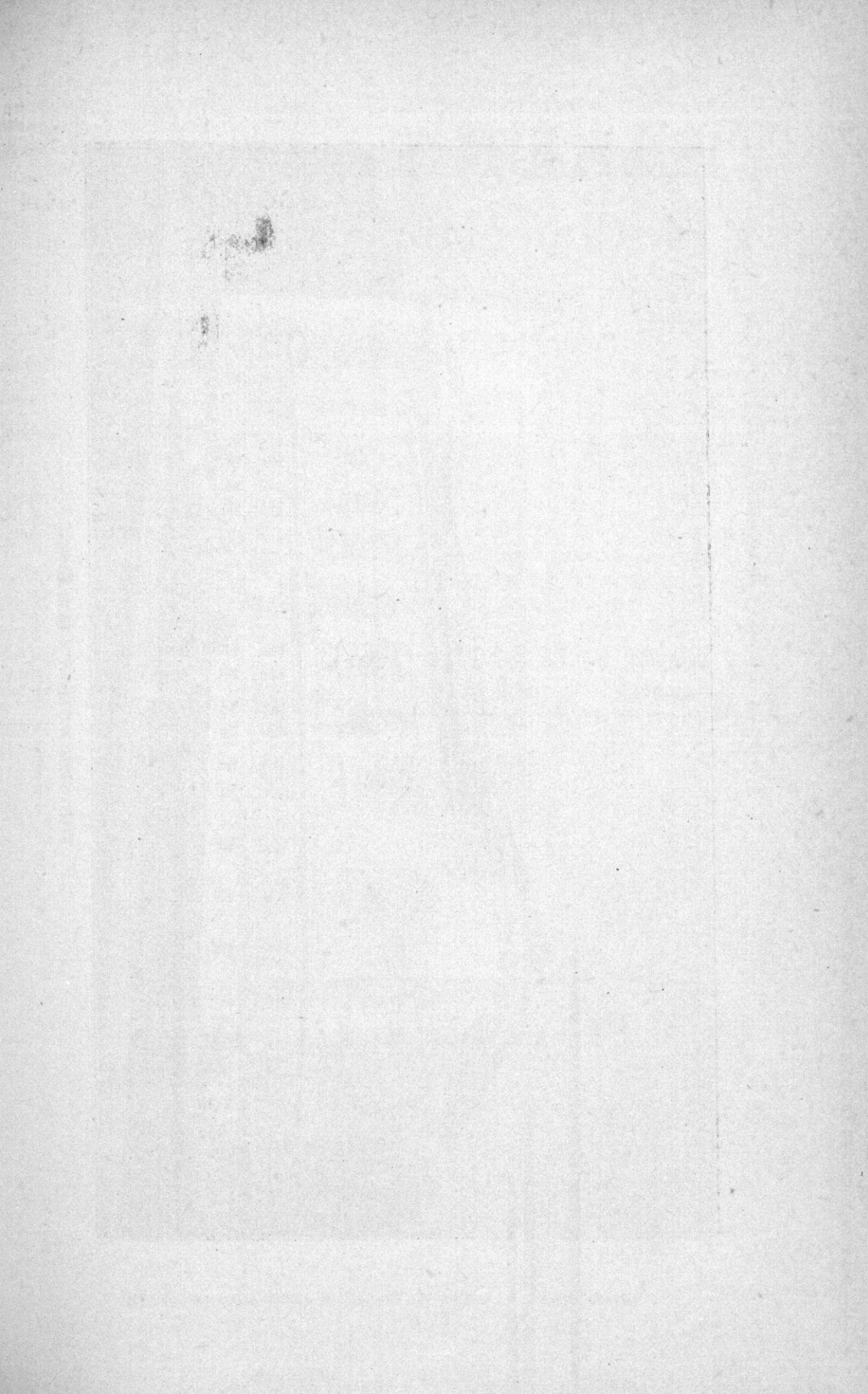
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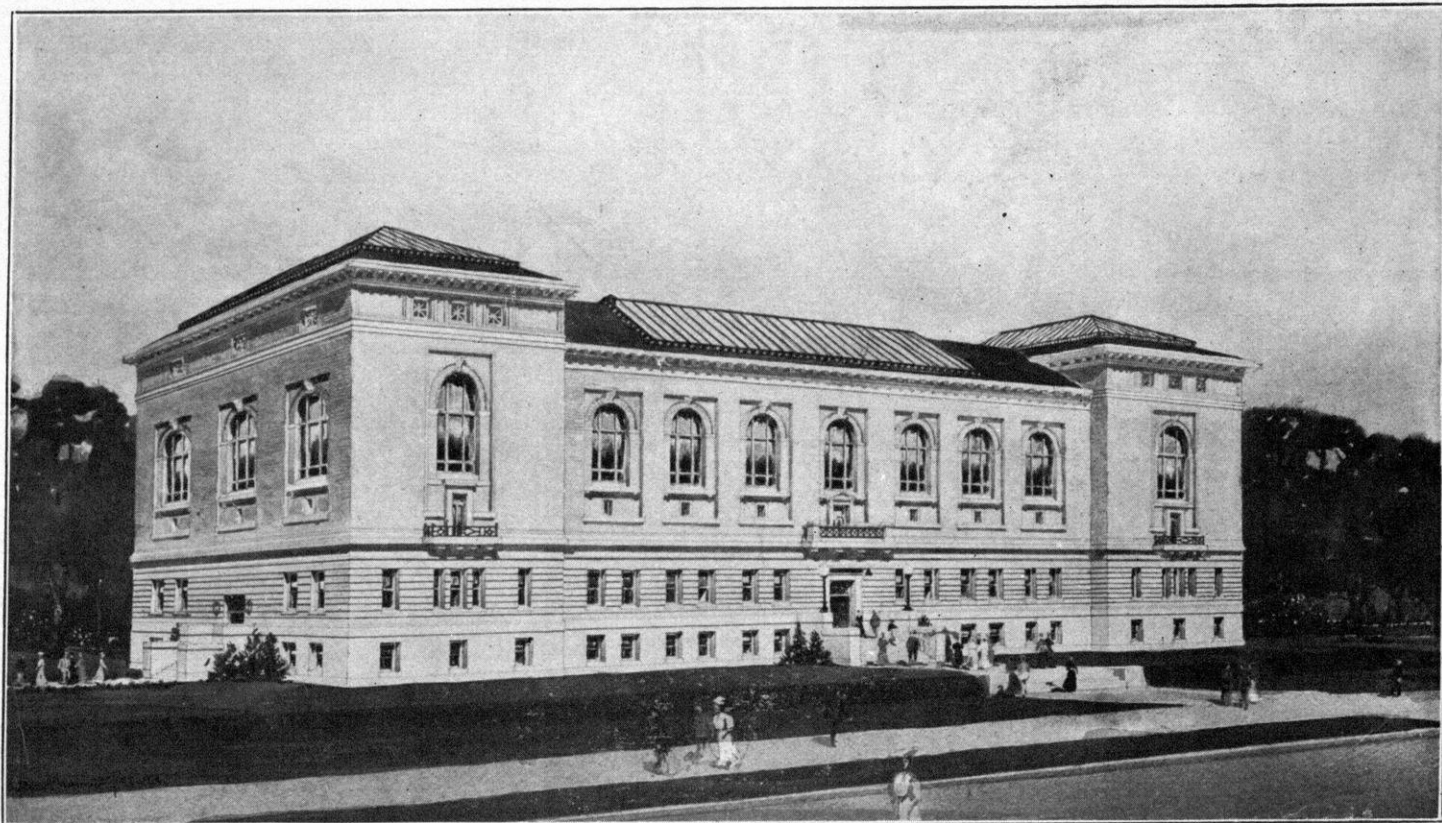
IF YOU LIKE TO WEAR YOUR  
GLOVES LONG, WEAR

## FOWNES GLOVES

THEY WEAR LONGER.







**THE NEW WOMAN'S BUILDING**

Soon to be a reality at the University of Wisconsin.





**JOHN C. SPOONER, '64**

Who has resigned his position as United States Senator from Wisconsin.  
Senator Spooner retires to private life after sixteen years of  
service in the Senate of the United States.





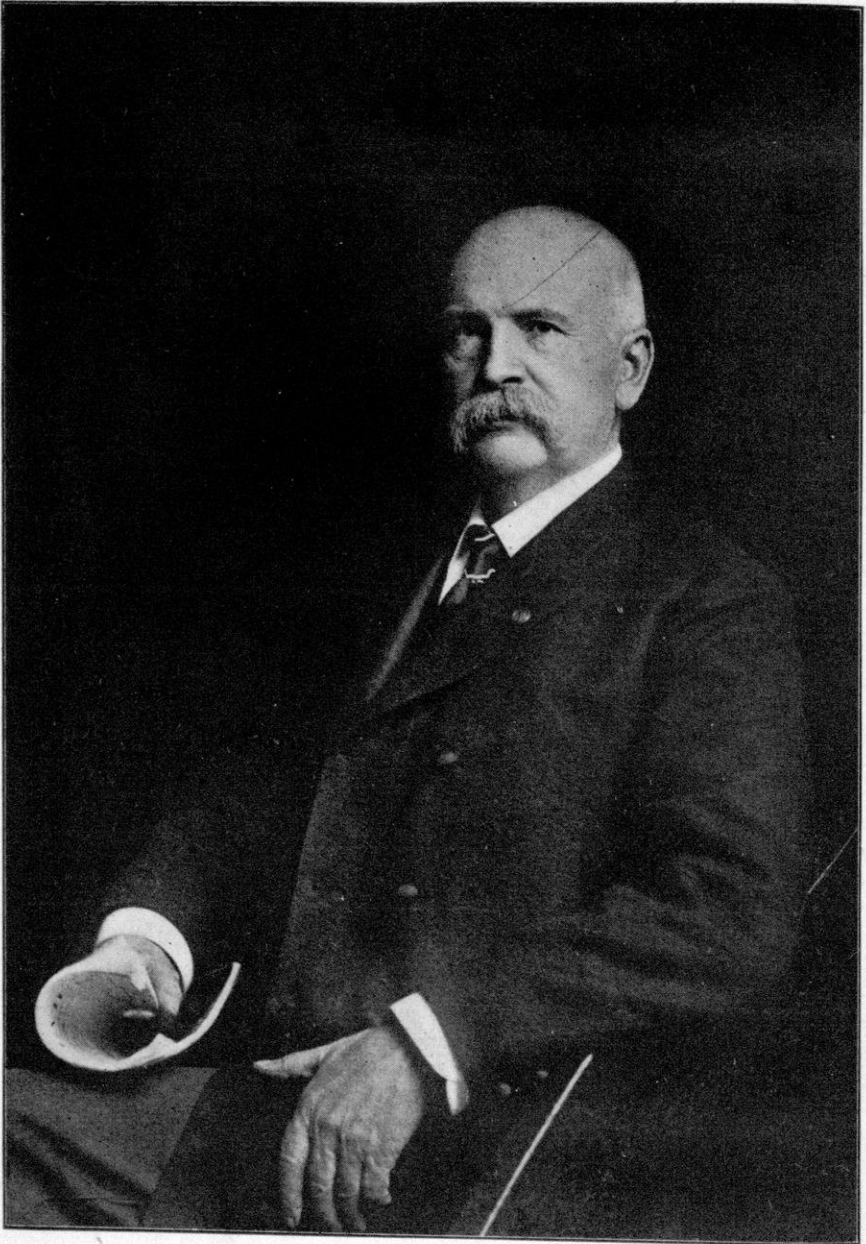
**W. A. HENRY**

Former Dean of the School of Agriculture of the University. His resignation, announced during the latter part of February, takes away one of the strongest and best known members of the University faculty.









**E. W. KEYES**

For twelve years a regent of the University, now postmaster at  
Madison, Wis.



# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII

March, 1907

No. 6

## What the University Needs

By Professor WILLARD G. BLEYER, '96.

Appropriations necessary for the support and development of the university are provided for by bills introduced in the senate by Senator Edward E. Browne, '90, and in the assembly by Assemblyman Michael J. Cleary, '01. Provision is made in these bills for the establishment and maintenance of a medical college equipped to give the first two years of a four years medical course. A new woman's building, including a gymnasium which the investigating committee recommended to be provided for forthwith by the legislature, is also asked for in the bill. The university authorities likewise desire the continuation of the present building appropriation, which was made by the last legislature for a period of three years, for three years more; and the continuance of the provision by which the university is authorized to borrow money from the general funds of the state from the beginning of the fiscal year in July to the time of the collection of the taxes provided for its support. The second bill provides for \$40,000 for extension work, \$20,000 of which is to go for agricultural extension, and \$20,000 for extension other than agricultural.

As the appropriation by the last legislature in the form of a two-sevenths mill tax was for the support and development of existing colleges and departments, and was conditioned upon the securing of legislative

consent for the creation of new departments or colleges, the university asks the legislature for permission to establish a college of medicine, and requests that \$50,000 be appropriated annually for such a college equipped to do the first two years of medical school work. The establishment of a medical school incorporating the present pre-medical course of the university is made necessary by the laws of surrounding states which require of those who desire to practice medicine that they shall have four years in a medical college. In consequence of these laws the chief medical schools of the country no longer grant credit to students who have taken the pre-medical course at the university. In justice, therefore, to the young men and women of Wisconsin who wish to gain as much of their medical training as possible under the most favorable circumstances, it is necessary to incorporate a medical school as a part of the university.

In providing for the first half of the medical course, the university expects to cover the study of diseases of plants and animals broadly with reference to their elimination and control. It is also planned to take up the campaign for eliminating human infectious and contagious diseases from the state by establishing a course in hygiene for health officers, by studying the conditions in the state with reference to such li-



seases, and by securing laws for their prevention and control. It will be the primary aim of the medical department not only to produce highly trained men to heal the sick, but to preserve the health of people of the state.

### **Needs Woman's Building.**

The university bill also provides for the appropriation of \$100,000 annually for four years with which to construct and equip a woman's building with a woman's gymnasium, and to begin the construction of dormitories for men. The appropriation is asked for in accordance with the recommendation of the legislative committee that investigated the condition and needs of the university. The committee reported as follows:

"We recommend that provision be made forthwith for a suitable woman's gymnasium, and that the gymnasium in Chadbourne Hall be abandoned, as such, and converted into such use as the regents may deem best." The visiting committee last year also recommended: "The erection at once of cottages and dormitories large enough and of sufficient number to house all of the women connected with the university who must now live in boarding houses." President Van Hise, in his biennial report, shows that "the health of hundreds of young women is suffering because of the shameful lack of facilities for their physical training."

### **Men's Dormitories.**

The need of men's dormitories is scarcely less pressing than that for a woman's building. It is very desirable that the cost of living be reduced for the poorer young men who come to the university. If the university could have at once dormitory rooms for 500 students, it is believed that they would be an important factor in the accomplishment of this desirable end. It is not intended to

make the charges in the dormitories so small that to grant the use of a room will be regarded as a bestowal of charity, but it should be sufficiently low so that an able young man who is not fortunate enough to have financial support may work his way through the university by industry and frugality.

### **Building Fund.**

Two years ago the university authorities asked for an annual appropriation of \$200,000 for six years with which to provide the necessary buildings for the maintenance of the scholastic work of the institution. The appropriation was made for three years instead of six, the legislators suggesting at the time that the appropriation might be voted for another three years at the end of the first period. In introducing into the university bill the provision under discussion, the university authorities have acted upon this suggestion, that the original provision of an appropriation for six years might be carried out in the addition of three more years to those just past.

As in the past the fund is to be used for the construction and equipment of additional buildings in the order of the greatest need. It also makes possible a more economical and effective planning for necessary new buildings.

The necessity of this extension is evident from the following list of buildings which are needed immediately. The present appropriation continues but one year after this, and the amount of money which it will furnish will be just about adequate to finish and equip the buildings now in process of construction, and to construct the proposed new central heating plant.

The following buildings are needed immediately:

In the college of letters and science: 1. Biology building; 2. Model

school for the course in education demanded by the schoolmen of the state; 3. Building for political economy, political science, and history.

In the college of engineering: 1. New shops; 2. Extension of lecture room and laboratory space.

In the college of agriculture: 1. A horse and veterinary building. In addition to this Dean Henry in his report gives a long list of buildings which the college of agriculture should have at the earliest practical moment.

For general purposes: 1. Gymnasium and armory at Camp Randall; 2. Reconstruction of the present gymnasium to serve for an auditorium, for the rooms of the department of rhetoric, and for halls for the literary societies; 3. New pumping plant; 4. Store house.

#### University Extension.

In carrying out the purpose to make the university the instrument of the state, the department of university extension has been organized, and in connection with this, correspondence work has been established. All of the money received for this purpose will be expended for the people throughout the state who are not in attendance at the university. This work, which has been started this year in a very small way, cannot be extended without a much larger appropriation than is now available. For extension work \$40,000 a year is asked, \$20,000 of which is to go to agricultural extension, and \$20,000 to university extension other than agricultural. If this sum be granted it will scarcely be adequate to meet the demands which have already been shown to exist in the state.

#### Recommended by Visitors.

The board of visitors of the university who represent the state and the state point of view, have recently visited the university and have gone over fully the legislation which the university is asking. As a result of this they passed the following minute:

"The Board of Visitors of the University, having had under consideration the pressing needs of the university in order that it may continue its service to the state, do heartily and unanimously endorse the plans of the board of regents and the president for the extension of its buildings, both for scholastic and for student purposes, and especially do we recognize the importance of proper buildings for women by way of an adequate gymnasium and union and additional residence halls.

"We are fully convinced of the great desirability of the establishment of dormitories and commons for men according to the outline plans already in hand and we believe that the establishment of the first two years of a medical course should be no longer delayed.

"Resolved, therefore, that the chairman of this board be authorized and directed to appoint a special committee of five members of this board of which he shall be chairman to co-operate in all feasible ways with the regents and the president in the accomplishment of these objects, and to prepare and submit to the board at its next meeting a proper report upon these subjects for the consideration of the whole board."



## News of the Alumni

### Marriages.

The marriage of Miss Gretchen Clauder, to Dr. Arthur Reitman, '02, took place on March 5, at the home of the bride's parents in Milwaukee, Wis.

On March 6, in Green Castle, Indiana, occurred the marriage of Miss Virginia Florence Daggy to William A. Klatte, law '98. Mr. and Mrs. Klatte will make their home in Milwaukee, Wis., where Mr. Klatte is engaged in the practice of law in the Germania building. Mrs. Klatte is a sister of Professor Maynard Lee Daggy, formerly assistant professor of rhetoric and oratory in the University of Wisconsin.

On February 27th, in Freeport, Illinois, occurred the marriage of Miss Julia A. Jackson of Cincinnati, to Mr. Karl L. Siebecker, ex-'08, of Madison, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Siebecker will reside in Madison for a time, but they contemplate going west in the course of a few months.

### Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Crittenden of Milwaukee, Wis., to Carl F. Geilfuss, law '01, of Milwaukee, Wis.

The engagement is announced of Miss Leorna Irma Bittner of Watertown, Wis., to Henry E. Bradley, law '04, of Milwaukee, Wis.

On April 2, at the executive residence in Madison, Wis., will occur the marriage of Miss Mabel Davidson, '07, daughter of Governor James O. Davidson, to Frederick C. Inbusch, '04, of Milwaukee.

On April 6th, at the home of the bride's brother in Milwaukee, Wis., will occur the marriage of Miss Mary Laffin, '97, to Evan Jones.

### Births.

On February 10th a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Plumb of Manitowoc, Wis. Mr. Plumb, '01, is a secretary of the Plumb & Nelson Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Pease are the proud parents of a baby girl, Ruth Marion Pease, born Monday, February 25th. Mr. Pease, '04, is Wis. Agent for D. C. Heath & Co., Publishers. Mrs. Pease was Marion Waterman, ex '08.

### Eau Claire Alumni Elect.

The University Alumni Association of Eau Claire at its annual meeting recently elected the following officers for the ensuing year.

L. A. Doolittle, law '79, president; Mary A. Smith, '90, vice-president; Fred Arnold, law '03, secretary, and W. A. Clark, '01, treasurer.

The annual banquet of the club will take place in the second week in April, probably about the 10th or 12th.

### Riches come to an Alumnus.

Word has been received in Milwaukee, Wis., that Albert K. Wheeler, '01, formerly a well-known attorney of this city, has made a fortune of more than \$1,000,000 in gold mining at Goldfield, Nev., during the past two years. Writing to Hugh L. Gaffney, a friend, Mr. Wheeler said that since leaving Milwaukee in 1903 he has been fortunate enough to become identified with some of the richest gold mines of the Goldfield and Bullfrog districts.

Mr. Wheeler was graduated from the University of Wisconsin law school in 1901, and after practicing

his profession for a short time at Janesville, his home city, he came to Milwaukee and opened an office in the Free Press building. Two years later he went west and after a brief sojourn in Seattle, joined the rush to Bullfrog. Mr. Wheeler was the first to organize a bank in the Bullfrog district. While in that district Mr. Wheeler located and developed, in conjunction with the noted prospector, Diamondfields Jack Davis, some of the richest properties in the camp.

Mr. Wheeler informed Mr. Gaffney that aside from his mining connections he has other interests, notably a gas franchise for Goldfield. He will shortly begin the erection of a \$100,000 plant for supplying the entire Goldfield section with gas. Only electricity is used at present.

Burr W. Jones, '70, was elected president of the Wisconsin State Bar association at its meeting in Milwaukee during the early part of the month. John B. Sanborn, '96, was elected treasurer. Ernest N. Warner, '89, was made chairman of the committee on publications and Howard L. Smith, '90, of the committee on legal education.

R. A. Nestos, '02, of Minot, North Dakota, writes as follows:

Among the Wisconsinites in this community we find the following:

Harvey F. Hamilton, '92, resident engineer, Great Northern Railway, Minot, N. D.

John J. Coyle, law, '99, has resigned office as Public Administrator.

Henry Z. Mitchell, ex-'04, business manager Daily Reporter, Minot, N. D.

R. A. Nestos, (hill '02) lawyer, Minot, N. D.

J. P. Brush, '06, real estate and loans, Minot, N. D.

Ernest Landt, '03, banking, Portal, N. D.

These are but a few of the many loyal Wisconsinites in this section of the state.

On February 13th the Alumni Association of Superior, Wis., held its annual reunion. Prof. F. J. Turner was the guest of honor and addressed the society on the need for a state university. The banquet was held at the Hotel Superior. In the afternoon Prof. Turner addressed the students of the state Normal school on American Sectionalism. While in Superior Prof. Turner was the guest of Judge A. J. Vinje. The Alumni Association at its meeting passed a motion requesting Prof. Turner to convey to Pres. Van Hise and the faculty the unqualified approval of the Superior Alumni of the present conduct of the university.

A formal organization of the Des Moines University of Wisconsin Society was affected during the early part of the month. Attorney W. H. Baily, '73, one of the leading attorneys of Iowa was elected president. All were declared to be eligible to membership "who have the good judgment ever to have been matriculated at the University of Wisconsin." The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Baily. Prof. F. H. Murphy, '03, who is teaching in Highland Park College at Des Moines was elected secretary and J. C. Brey (engineering '03), engineer and advertising manager for the Des Moines Gas Company, is treasurer. J. E. Bready, ex-'02, Iowa editor of the Des Moines capital is corresponding secretary. The executive committee consists of Justice John C. Sherwin of the supreme court of Iowa, Hon. Walter Butler, former congressman and one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Iowa and



Wm. R. Odell, a prominent attorney.

G. D. Rodenbaeck, engineering '05, instructor in the electrical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, writes as follows:

This department has become quite Wisconsinized this year by appointment to its faculty of two former University of Wisconsin professors, viz.: Professor D. C. Jackson, now head of this department and Professor G. C. Shaad, associate professor in electrical engineering.

The Alumni I have met in Boston this year are Arthur Breslauer, '04, studying law at Harvard, John Daniells, '05, and Ely, '05, also attending the Harvard Law school. Edwin Ott, '06, and I believe Lewis of the same class are likewise attending Harvard university. Barney, '05, is at the theological seminary of the Boston University. R. S. Hoyt, (engineering) '05, is with the American Telegraph and Telephone Co., of this city. Floyd Narramore, ex-'05, is a senior in the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On a trip to the Pacific coast and back this summer, I met a large number of Alumni and found all in a prosperous condition. A happy surprise was to accidentally meet Pete Schram, '05, in Salt Lake City. He was on his way west and before we parted we spent a good day together. We looked up Higgins, '07, and Leatherwood, law, '01, while in that city.

In Denver I was fortunate in meeting a large number of familiar faces. All were with the Denver Gas and Electric Co. They were, Bump, '03, Griswold, '04, Bob Wyman, '05; Craigo, '05; "Slam" Berke, '06; Derge, '04 (hill); Derge,

'05, (engineering) and Wyman, ex-'07.

In St. Louis I met Krippner, '04; Brenton, '05; Schmidley, '05, and Robinson, '05 (all engineering). Robinson has taken unto himself a wife and is a happy man.

In Chicago I met a dozen or fifteen Alumni. I was sorry throughout my trip that I was not supplied with an Alumni Directory. If I had had one I surely would have made good use of it. Hence I shall welcome the one just published when it comes as a most valuable asset.

In closing I wish to state that I have been very much pleased with the publications and attitude of the present Alumni Magazine. I believe its pages contain just exactly what the Alumni want, and the high standard which it reached last year has been materially improved upon this year. The Alumni are surely fortunate in having at the head of so important a paper, such able management. Allow me to congratulate you upon the good work you have done and let us hope that it can still be improved by the methods suggested in the last publication.

I am sincerely yours,

G. A. Rodenbaeck, '05, E.  
No. 161 Mass. Ave.

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### News of the Classes.

'59.

James M. Flower, for many years one of the leading lawyers of Chicago and at the head of a large firm there, has retired from the active practice of his profession. He has taken up his residence in Colorado, where the climate enables him to live an outdoor life all the year round. Mr. Flower was formerly in partnership with S. S. Gregory, '70, now

head of the firm of Gregory, Poppenhusen & McNab, Chicago, Ill.

'70.

Dr. G. W. Field has removed from Amery, Wis., to Colorado, in one of whose cities he intends to practice his profession. The change of residence is due solely to a desire to find a less cold and unfavorable climate.

'76.

Wm. F. Redmon (law) has removed from Fargo, North Dakota, to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he is engaged in the practice of law. His address is 307 S. 3rd street.

'79.

Mrs. E. D. Sewall is now resident at 4642 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'81.

Alva J. Grover, engineering, of Milwaukee, Wis., left recently for Manila, P. I., to assume the position of senior inspecting engineer of railroad construction for the federal government. Mr. Grover has had much experience in railroad construction and his position entitles him to the same remuneration and traveling privileges as a major in the war department. Mr. Grover will remain in the Philippines two years, but his family will continue to live in Milwaukee.

'82.

Rev. Wm. J. Mutch has taken a position as professor of philosophy and pedagogy in Ripon College, Ripon, Wis. Rev. Mutch was for 23 years pastor of the Howard Avenue Congregational church, New Haven, Conn. The New Haven Morning Journal Courier in an-

nouncing his resignation says of him: "Mr. Mutch is held in high esteem not only by the members of his congregation but by all the clergy and laymen of the city of New Haven. He is one of the longest settled city divines here and has always taken an active part in everything that tended towards New Haven's welfare."

'85.

The Vernon Law Book Co., of Kansas City, Mo., of which J. W. Vernon is president, has recently published a new text book on the "Law of Telegraph and Telephone Companies."

'90.

H. H. Moe conducts a profitable business dealing in bees and honey at Woodford, Wis.

'91.

George A. Armstrong, judge of the district court of the third judicial district of the state of Utah, resident at Salt Lake City, writes as follows: We have about ten University of Wisconsin graduates and non graduates in this city. Mrs. A. V. Taylor (Blanche Powers) '91; Wm. Bradley, law, '83; Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Leatherwood, (law, '01); W. W. Armstrong, law '87; "Jack" Taylor, engineering '01, and wife; Judge J. A. Street (non graduate) U. S. Land Office Commissioner, and E. D. R. Thompson, non graduate.

'92.

Principal George H. Landgraf of Marinette is president of the "Greater Marinette Club," organized to boom the city.

Wm. H. Hopkins is pastor of the Third Congregational church in Denver, Colo. His address is 511 S. 12th St.

## '93.

Frederick E. Bolton, Ph. D. Clark university, '98, now professor and head of the department of education in the state university of Iowa, read a paper before the National Society of College Teachers of Education which met at Chicago, February 26th, in connection with the meeting of the Department of Superintendence. His subject was "The Relation of the Department of Education to Other Departments in Colleges and Universities." The paper elicited much comment and the reprint has been in large demand. The paper will appear in the March number of the *Journal of Pedagogy*. At this meeting Professor Bolton was re-elected secretary of the society.

C. C. Parlin was one of the speakers at the university banquet which was held in the university gymnasium on Washington's birthday. Mr. Parlin is principal of the Wausau high school.

## '94.

J. H. Neef is in the bridge and building department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. at Flora, South Dakota.

## '95.

John C. Karel (law), register of probate for Milwaukee county, has announced his candidacy for the new county judgeship recently created by the state legislature. Mr. Karel has been register of probate since 1903. He was a member of the state legislature from 1901 to 1903. He also served as treasurer of the Milwaukee Bar association for several years.

## '96.

Frank V. Cornish, secretary of the Wisconsin Alumni Association for northern California, writes that

Senator R. M. La Follette will deliver a lecture in San Francisco on Monday evening, April 22nd, and will be entertained by the Wisconsin Alumni organization. The association of which Mr. Cornish is secretary is in a flourishing condition. The motto printed on its letter head is such a good one we take the liberty of reprinting it here as a model for other Alumni associations: "To effect a union of the graduates and other members of the University of Wisconsin in California; to cultivate and maintain a sentiment of loyalty and friendship for mutual benefits and for Alma Mater."

Edw. R. Ladwig has charge of the Sole Leather Tannery of the Pfister and Vogel Leather Co., Cheboygan, Mich., and is not in the drug business as announced in a previous number.

H. H. Scott (engineering) has resigned his position with the Madison Gas & Electric Co., of Madison, Wis., and is now doing engineering work in New York city. His address is 60 Wall St.

M. V. Kalaher, for ten years a teacher in the South Side High school of Manitowoc, has gone to Milwaukee to engage in the practice of law.

## '98.

J. F. Wojta, (agriculture '02) is head of the department of agriculture and agricultural press correspondent in Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.

## '99.

Benjamin Poss, ex-'99, has met with much success in the practice of law in Milwaukee, Wis. He is now special assistant city attorney at a salary of \$2,5000 a year. The city attorney is John T. Kelly, '89.



Frank H. Kurtz is practising law in Milwaukee, associated with the firm of Winkler, Flanders, Bottum & Fawsett, with offices at 800-11 Pabst Building.

Mrs. John A. Brooks (Jennie E. Goddard) is resident at 520 Willow St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

## '00.

Harold H. Seaman (engineering) is now manager of the Atlanta office of the Electrical Storage Battery Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. His office address is 1126-27 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

## '02.

William E. Smith was a recent visitor in Madison, Wis. He is now in Canada, where he is engaged in geological work. He was formerly an attorney at Neenah, Wis.

John D. Stearns is professor of Greek and Latin at Lincoln College, Lincoln, Ill. Mr. Stearns took his A. M. at the university in 1903 and then taught for two years in Bradley polytechnic institute, Peoria, Ill.

B. D. Richardson is in the fourth year of his work as a science teacher in the high school at Manitowoc, Wis.

Mrs. Alma L. McMahan is teaching in the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Ia. Her address is 2413 Walnut St.

Dr. and Mrs. Jesse G. Payne have located in Waterloo, Iowa, where Dr. Payne is practising his profession as a specialist in electrotherapeutics. Mrs. Payne was Kittie Button, '02, and was married to Dr. Payne June 26, 1906. Dr. Payne was then located in a sanitarium at Geneva Lake, Wis. On September 2nd lightning struck the building and it burned to the ground. Since then Mr. and Mrs. Payne have made an extensive tour of the East, prior to settling in Waterloo.

## '03.

Emil A. Ekern (engineering) is at Grace, Idaho, doing engineering work with the Telluride Power Co.

R. M. Chapman (engineering) is assistant superintendent for the St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co., at Collinsville, Ill.

Adrian A. Wedemeyer is with the Galena Iron Works, at Galena, Ill.

L. E. Rahr has resigned as teacher in the West Side High school of Manitowoc, Wis., and is now working in the office of the Davis Realty Co., at Seattle, Wash.

Beach W. Maguire of Rockford, Ill., was a recent visitor in Madison, Wis. Mr. Maguire is engaged in the lumber business in Rockford.

William J. Millard, (engineering) is with the New Orleans Terminal Co., at 1405 Constantinople St., New Orleans, La.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Saunders and little daughter of Omaha, Neb., have been visiting at the home of Mrs. Saunders' parents in Madison, Wis., recently. Mr. Saunders is a civil engineer and has been connected with large irrigation undertakings in the west. Mrs. Saunders was formerly Virginia Hayner, '02.

## '04.

Paul A. Schedler has left Wilbur, Wash, where he was editor of a weekly newspaper and gone to Spokane. His address is 1204 3rd St.

John F. Sawyer, (law) is with the firm of Knotts & Bomberger, attorneys-at-law, Hammond, Ind.

Meta Wagner (music) of Madison, Wis., who went to Leipsic, Germany, last fall to study music, has met with much success. She is a pupil of Reisenauer, the noted pianist, and is one of the nine who comprise his master class.

## '05.

R. G. Walter (engineering) has resigned his position with Ward



Baldwin, consulting engineer of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now employed by Daniel W. Mead, consulting engineer of Madison, Wis. His address is 451 W. Washington Ave.

R. T. Wagner (engineering) has removed from Alliance, Ohio, to 602 Union Ave., Schnectady, N. Y.

C. D. Willison (engineering) has taken a position with the Electric Service Supply Co., of Chicago. He was formerly with the Chicago Telephone Co.

Miss Marion C. Bell, who has

been teaching in the Beaver Dam, Wis., high school, has taken a position in the West Division high school of Milwaukee, as a teacher of Latin and Greek.

'06.

J. Earl Baker has taken a position on the Editorial Staff of the Milwaukee Journal, resigning a position in the oratorical department of the university. His address is 211 15th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Faculty Notes

W. O. Hotchkiss, assistant professor of geology, was among the speakers at the convention of the American Roadmakers Association, which was held in Pittsburgh March 11-14.

Dr. U. B. Phillips of the American history department has written an article entitled "The Aspect of Slavery as Illustrated in the Charleston District," which is to appear in the June number of the Political Science Quarterly. Mr. Phillips read the paper before a meeting of the History, Economics and Political Science club recently.

"Principles and Maintenance of Soil Fertility" is the subject of a bulletin issued by the university, written by Professors A. R. Whitson and C. W. Stoddard.

Alfred S. Millican, a graduate student in the economics department of the university, has written a pamphlet on the "Powers of the Trust Companies." The pamphlet was issued in the Legislative Reference library series of bulletins.

The Richard T. Ely club, composed of graduate men majoring in political economy at the university, held its initial meeting and banquet

at Keeley's on February 23, with Professor Ely as guest. The charter membership of the club consists of the following graduate students: Ralph H. Hess, Glover D. Hancock, John M. Gries, G. Ware Stephens, Clement L. Waldron, Karl O. Nelson, Alfred C. Millican, John B. Anderson, Robert Campbell, Alexander E. Cance and John A. Fitch.

### Dean Henry Resigns Because of Ill Health.

On account of ill health Dean W. A. Henry of the college of agriculture at the University of Wisconsin tendered his resignation as head of that department at the last meeting of the regents. About two years ago Dean Henry requested that he be relieved from executive duties, but President Van Hise urged him to remain, and has continued to do so despite the fact that the request has been renewed several times since then. Recently, however, Dean Henry's health has been such that it has been found necessary for him to be released from the responsibility of the great amount of

executive work connected with the direction of the college of agriculture and experiment station. Although retiring from the office of dean and director he is to continue in the college as emeritus professor of agriculture and will perform such duties as his health permits.

Dean Henry's letter of resignation is as follows:

"Dear President Van Hise:—I hereby renew my request that with the close of the college year I be relieved of the duties of dean and director. My reason is that I have not the health and strength to properly carry on the duties of the position.

"Please convey to the regents my highest expression of regard. Not once in the twenty-seven years of my service to the university has there been any friction or difference of opinion between us. I prize this record above the expression of words.

I thank you, dear president, for the considerate, helpful support you have given me at all times. In this act which will bring to my life such a profound change, I am cheered and buoyed with the thought that no one person is essential to the success of any great enterprise. My work has been that of a pioneer. I have only laid the foundations; others will build a better superstructure than I possibly could. The farmers of Wisconsin whose needs I had ever before me in all that has been done, will never for a day, even, allow their agricultural college to swerve from its purpose.

"It is my hope, as it is my ambition, that when the load of responsibility is removed and I have somewhat regained my old time health and vigor I can draw closer than ever before to our students and the farmers, and so, in some ways at least, be more useful than ever before.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed) W. A. Henry."

In his report to the regents concerning the resignation of Professor Henry, President Van Hise says:

"It is with great regret that I transmit to you this resignation of Professor Henry as dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station. About two years ago Dean Henry requested that he be relieved from his executive duties, and this request he has repeated several times. Each time he has made the request, I have urged that he retain his executive duties, saying that I was willing to recommend to the regents that he be given all necessary leaves of absence. However, I have finally, with great reluctance, become convinced that Dean Henry's health is such that he is justified in asking that he be released from his executive work, and therefore I recommend that his resignation as dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station be accepted, same to take effect July 1, 1907, and that he be appointed emeritus professor with the understanding that he shall perform such duties as his strength will permit.

"In making this recommendation I wish to record my appreciation of the inestimable service which Dean Henry has rendered the state during the long period that he has been connected with the college of agriculture. When Dean Henry assumed charge of the agricultural college twenty-six years ago last autumn, there were no students in attendance at the college of agriculture. The college up to that time had produced no effect upon the state. At the present time this college both on the instructional and investigative sides is second to none in the United States. Material gain to the state due to the work of the college is to be measured by many millions of dollars per annum. Through its influence also the life of the farmer has been raised to a higher intellectual



plane, and the time is not far distant when in this state the practice of agriculture will be recognized as a profession. In no small measure this great advance will be due to the work of Dean Henry in upbuilding the college of agriculture in the university and the extension of its influence throughout the state.

"I can not close this part of my report without mentioning the deep sense of personal loss I feel whenever I think of Dean Henry's retirement from the headship of the college of agriculture. With him I have worked in perfect sympathy not only with reference to the upbuilding of the college of agriculture, but to the advancement of the university as a whole."

Dean Henry has been connected with the university for twenty-seven years, having been elected professor of botany and agriculture in June, 1880. Upon the establishment of the experiment station in 1887, he was appointed director, and in 1891 he became dean of the college of agriculture. When Dean Henry took charge of the agricultural work in 1880, there were no agricultural students in attendance. The following year, 1881--2, there were six. In 1886 the first successful short course in agriculture in this country was established at the university. Three years later, in 1890, the first dairy course in America was given. In 1904 the ten days' farmers' course was successfully established.

Under Dean Henry's direction the college of agriculture has increased in enrollment from 6 to 1,221. The four years' course in agriculture has grown from 3 students to 136. The short course began with a registration of 19 twenty years ago, and this year has 327. The dairy course, beginning in 1890 with 2 students, last year reached a total enrollment of 163. In the four years since its in-

ception the ten day's farmers' course has increased in attendance from 175 to 607."

William Arnon Henry was born in Norwalk, O., June 16, 1850. After spending his early life on the farm and attending a country school, he became a student at Ohio Wesleyan University. Before completing his course he was principal of the high school at New Haven, Ind., and afterwards at Boulder, Col. In 1876 he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated four years later with the degree of bachelor of agriculture. Since coming to the university in 1880 Dean Henry has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of the state, and has taken an active part in all movements calculated to improve the condition of agriculture in Wisconsin. Under his directorship have been published up to the present time 23 annual reports of the agricultural experiment station, of not less than 15,000 copies which aggregate 6,605 pages of printed matter. In addition 145 bulletins in editions of 5,000 to 50,000 copies aggregating 4,415 printed pages have been printed and distributed to farmers of the state.

In addition to his publishing, his executive duties, teaching, and research work, Professor Henry has published a number of important works on agriculture. In 1891 he prepared the second part of Secretary Jerry Rusk's familiar book on the diseases of cattle and cattle feeding. In 1898 he published a well known volume of some 700 pages on feeds and feeding which, at the present time, has gone through seven editions with a total of 25,000 copies, and which is used in practically all American colleges of agriculture as a textbook. For years he has served on the editorial staff of the *Breeders' Gazette* and of *Hoard's Dairyman*.



## Ex-President Bascom and His Attitude

By Former Regent E. W. KEYES

To the Editor:—

Dr. John Bascom, former president of the University of Wisconsin, has recently indulged in the exhumation of some parts of the dead past of that institution. Since the period of which he writes, two presidential administrations of the University have passed in review, and a third is now in its full vigor. He comes to the front in an article headed "The Regents," which appeared in the January number of the Alumni Magazine, and it seems that the ghosts of two regents are yet flitting before his vision, notwithstanding the fact that they have been out of that position for years. As I remember, there were only two regents—Col. N. B. Van Slyke and myself—who served contemporaneously with Dr. Bascom, who ever caused him worryment, who were stumbling blocks in his pathway in the management of the University. Dr. Bascom was always troubled with a fantasy that one or both of these regents were bosses, that they wanted to boss him; but Mr. Van Slyke having left the Board early, I had to meet single handed and alone the charge of bossism. The ghost of the "Boss" still disturbs Dr. Bascom's imagination. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down.

"Gorgons and Hydras,  
And Chimeras dire"

still afflict him.

From my standpoint of view, Dr. Bascom was the would-be-boss against whom I rebelled. He bossed the faculty, and there was no one to dispute it. He wanted to boss the Board of Regents, and

there he met resistance. The regents believed that, under their oaths of office and the statutes of the state, they were obligated to conduct the affairs of the University in the best manner possible; that there were two departments, an instructional department and a business department; that the instructional department, in the main, belonged to the president and the faculty; and that the general business management belonged to the Board of Regents. And herein the conflict arose, and it seemed that harmony and concert of action between the two forces was impossible. But the Board of Regents, being the stronger body, as a matter of course won out so far as its statutory duties were concerned, and then came the parting of the ways. In those days, as well as in later days, it was always easy to charge some result, not approved, as the action of a boss. As between the president and the objectionable regent, the charge of bossism was a stand-off perhaps.

I regretted exceedingly that the Ex-President published his article. It certainly possesses no historical value. The disagreeable past had been forgotten. He had retired from his field of labor here. The University had taken on a new life. It did not go to pieces on his retirement, as some prophesied it would. On the other hand, it forged ahead in a tremendous degree, as many insisted it would under the more favorable circumstances to follow.

It would not be pleasant or profitable to indulge in criminations or recriminations, and still I felt that

Dr. Bascom's article was a challenge to me that I really ought, not to overlook, and that I could hardly afford to do so. I do not wish to make issues between us although he has attempted to do so in his article. The memory of our old time association in the affairs of the university still adheres to him, notwithstanding the fact that it has no lingering sweetness.

Col. Van Slyke and myself, each of us in turn, were chairman of the executive committee of the board, which brought us immediately in contact with the president, and we naturally had to run up against each other. He disposes of Mr. Van Slyke with some left handed compliments and mild mannered criticism, and it is apparent that Mr. Van Slyke, as regent, was not satisfactory to him, although that old veteran financier has had over sixty years of extensive business experience since he passed the first year of his majority. Such a man, of course, could not be driven from business methods.

It was impossible for the executive committee to follow the lead of the president. Their views were as wide apart as the poles. The Board wanted its policy approved because it was based upon correct principles and business methods. The president, on the other hand, wanted his ideas adopted and carried out because he wanted them. The breach widened, and the inevitable result followed; the president retired from his position, as the Board believed, for the best interests of the institution.

Chief Justice Ryan, Col. Van Slyke and myself were very unpopular with the president, and he never failed to let it be known. The Board thought it was impolitic for the president to criticise the chief justice of the supreme court, which he did. Such action at one time was looked upon as a very serious mat-

ter, but unpleasant consequences were prevented by prompt action.

I always entertained a very high degree of respect for the abilities of Dr. Bascom. If he had been bred in the west or had adopted the freedom and liberality of its people, and had realized that our educational institution belonged to the people of the state, owned, controlled and supported by them for the purpose of educating the sons and daughters of our state, and to be managed accordingly to that end, he would have made a greater success of his administration. He never realized that his idea of university management, developed in a denominational college in a New England village, where the few controlled the organization, could not be adjusted to the conduct of our own people's great institution, and to the liberal sentiment prevailing in the latitude of Wisconsin; therefore there was friction between the president and the Board of Regents from the start, which increased in intensity until it could no longer be borne.

He made great effort to control the appointment of regents, and he filed a written protest with Gov. Rusk against my reappointment as regent, charging mainly that I was an uneducated man; and when old Jerry showed me the protest he smilingly remarked that if such a requirement had been applied to him he never would have been governor of Wisconsin. I was reappointed just the same.

It might be interesting to state how I first became a regent. To use a homely phrase, the university was badly down at the heels, unpopular with the people, and with comparatively few students in attendance. I had then lived in Madison many years, and, with every other citizen was greatly interested in the university, anxious for its growth and development, and desirous of furnishing the youths of the state the faci-



lities for education which we had not all enjoyed. Harrison Ludington, of Milwaukee, had been elected governor, and had taken possession of the office in January, 1877. The condition of the university was really a serious question. After much reflection, I finally concluded that its condition might be improved under proper auspices, and that the improvement must necessarily commence with the Board of Regents. The governor had been mayor of Milwaukee. He was one of the boys, and he was familiarly addressed as "Old Lud." His friends had not yet become accustomed to bestowing upon him the dignified title of "Governor." I was in his office, and in his familiar presence, one day, when the affairs of the university were under consideration, and in connection with the question I addressed the Governor as follows: "Lud, I want you to appoint me a member of the Board of Regents. I think I can do the institution some good." His reply was prompt and to the effect that I must be "a—fool to want to undertake such work." "But," he said, "if you are firm in the faith that you can accomplish results so greatly desired, and are willing to undertake such a difficult task, I will give it to you." My appointment followed, and I entered upon the work, thereby greatly prejudicing my own private interests, as during the twelve years that I served as a regent at least one-half of my time was devoted to the interests of the university. It cannot be gainsaid or denied that I did the institution much good, not only in its general management, but in all the matters that were brought to the front, in the organization of the experimental station, and in the successful efforts of myself and others for the creation of a short course in agriculture.

When I stood, on an early evening, and watched old Science Hall

burn to the ground with all of its valuable contents, I said to myself "If we ever rear another, it shall be fire proof, no matter what it costs." Therein President Bascom and myself again clashed. He wanted to replace the old one. I wanted a larger one constructed of the best material, and one that would not yield to the fire fiend. In this I won out. If anyone is interested in the construction of Science Hall and the part I took in the matter, let him ask Hon. Allan D. Conover, now a member of the State Board of Control, who was then a professor in the university and superintendent of the construction of that building. If anyone wants particulars about my connection with the establishment of the agricultural department of the university, the experimental station, and the short course in agriculture, let him ask Dean W. A. Henry what part I took in those matters.

In the construction of the fire proof building of Science Hall, I was the one who fought the matter through, and at the time received a great many kicks on account thereof, but later my course was fully approved. Science Hall was made to cost considerable more than was at first expected, and I was guilty of lobbying the appropriations through from legislature to legislature until the building was completed in accordance with the plans originally intended, under the masterful direction of Professor Conover, the superintendent. It required great effort to keep the building committee up, as the saying is, to concert pitch, and to keep the construction on strictly fire proof lines. When the walls were finished and it was time for the roof to go on there was a bolt, and some of my associates on the committee said they never would consent to carrying out the fire proof plan to the top as it would make so much additional expense. I still in-



sisted that the original plans should be carried out, and would not yield an inch. I was met with the charge that we certainly would be investigated by the legislature. I replied that I had no doubt of it, but that when it came I would be the only member of the committee that would be held responsible for the expenditure. The legislature met, and the charge of extravagant expenditure was made, and it reached legislative ears. The country regents, who had not known much about the business, rallied at the opening days of the session to clear their skirts from the charge made against the Board. One senator said to me: "Keyes, ten country regents have been prancing through the senate chamber this morning to clear themselves of any responsibility in this matter, and one and all have said that you are the man responsible for the whole business. Now," he said, with mock solemnity, "What have you to say against this serious charge, are you guilty or not guilty?" I lifted by voice and replied, "Guilty. I admit all their charges. I make no defense. I take my chances for the approval of all interested in the university, which will surely come."

All who ever knew me know that I have always had the courage of my convictions. I could see the needs of the university in the near future, and, having an opportunity to serve it faithfully and well, I did not shrink from that service.

Was it bossism, or courage, that impelled me to put \$50,000 insurance on old Science Hall after the Board had solemnly resolved to drop the insurance against my protest. The burning of the blind asylum at Janesville had alarmed me. The danger was too great. I would not stand for it. The insurance was issued. The building was destroyed by fire. From its ashes about \$50,000 was saved to start the construction of new Science

Hall. In this matter I did not hesitate to assume the responsibility.

At an annual meeting of the Board complaint was made that the executive committee had exceeded allowances for instruction. The Board, with feeling, insisted that this should not be, and declared with great emphasis that not a dollar of expense should be incurred beyond the amount fixed. The fall term opened. The president discovered to his great surprise, in one branch of instruction, an excess of students. He appealed to me for help. I said to him "Go ahead, employ an instructor. We must ignore the action of the Board. We cannot turn the students away. We will hold fast to them. We have struggled hard to get them." The president, with a satisfied smile, retired. An instructor was supplied. The students remained. No kick followed this action. Why? The end justified the means.

Was I in the bossing business when I induced the Board to give me permission to try and secure to the university before it was too late, and before the ground swell of fabulous prices had begun, the lower campus, the site of the state historical building, and the armory hall, all of which was accomplished in the nick of time, with no money in the treasury and no authority given to make payment of purchase price? How was it done? The three armory lake lots were in the market for \$600 each, and were liable to be sold at any moment. To secure the lots this arrangement was made: The owners, Delaplaine & Burdick to deed to the university; the university to execute a mortgage for the full amount of the purchase money. Mr. L. S. Hanks, then president of the State Bank, now regent and chairman of the executive committee, and always a great friend of the university, fully realizing the

importance of the transaction, assumed the mortgage and paid the price to Delaplaine & Burdick. Thus they got their money and were satisfied and the lots were secured. Twenty-five lots were secured at a price not exceeding \$500 each by this early and prompt action, and afterwards paid for by the Board when in funds.

Was I bossing the president on the Board of Regents when I advocated the short course in agriculture, and on my motion induced the Board to take the necessary steps to make it a practical success?

The university was not fulfilling its obligation to the farmers of the state. There was a four year course in agriculture. It was beyond the reach of the farmer boys in years and requirements. Only one student had been graduated. Members of the legislature expressed their dissatisfaction with this condition of affairs, and were slow to vote appropriations to the university. I realized that something must be done to stimulate a greater interest in the institution among the agricultural classes. On December 30, 1884, the Board was in session. At 9 P. M. its business was concluded, and the members could not leave for their homes before morning. I stated that I had an important matter to bring before the Board before its adjournment, and first I requested Col. Vilas to read the curriculum of requirements for the agricultural course, and he proceeded to do so, and as he read stating that higher mathematics, advanced German, esthetics, constitutional law, and so on, were to be studied by the agricultural student, that old veteran farmer, Hiram Smith, fairly groaned in amazement and disgust. The Board saw that this could not prove satisfactory; that it placed the university too far away from the farm. I made a motion, which was

adopted, that a special committee, with William F. Vilas as chairman, be created, to study the question of providing a short course in agriculture, and that such committee be directed to report its action at the January meeting. Prof. Henry and Regents Keyes and Hitt were added to the committee. A careful examination of the subject was had, reported favorably to the Board, and approved, and the short course in agriculture was fairly launched and commended to the public. All the boys had to do was to come to Madison and be enrolled as students in this course. It was slow work at first. It was difficult to get the boys started in this direction. We had to plead with the sires to send them to us. Great personal effort was required. Letters were written all over the state. Only a few came at first—seventeen. And now see what we have in the short agricultural and dairy courses. From that time forward the university commended itself to the farmers of the state, and what loyal support they have rendered since then!

Having seen the short course in most successful operation and meeting the hearty approval of the farmers of the state, there was one thing more that I desired added to my work before I left the Board, and that was the passage of a law providing for instruction in the rudiments of agriculture in the common schools of the state. No argument is necessary to show how beneficial this would have been, but I went out of the Board before this was accomplished. If I had remained there, it would have been, in all human probability, yielding its benefits and advantages for a good many years past. To every president since the retracy of Dr. Bascom I have argued and urged that they should lead off in this direction. They have admitted its importance and stated that it ought to



be carried out, but in the multiplicity of other duties it was never urged. All that it wanted at any time was someone to push it. That someone never appeared.

Dr. Bascom's whole article was exceedingly unfortunate, not only to himself, but also to that spirit of fairness and justice which should predominate, especially in an article of an historical character written long enough after the events related had passed to enable them to be considered, not in a carping, critical and fault finding manner. He was an important factor through it all. But I will not extend my answer to his gauge of battle beyond the limits he devotes to myself. I can see no object in threshing over the old straw of the university. It is apparent that in his look backward he can see but little of good

in me so far as the university was concerned, although he practically admits that he would have gathered me under his wings as a hen gathereth her chickens, but I would not.

It is unfortunate that men, working with the same aims and purposes, in the execution of a great trust, should have been so divergent in thought and action, especially when both devoted their best energies, from their standpoint of view, to the accomplishment of the same results. But so it was with Dr. Bascom and myself. Nevertheless, for him I shall always entertain a sincere regard and a high appreciation of his great ability and many sterling qualities. He was honest and conscientious, but liable to error, as all of us poor mortals are in a greater or less degree.

## Episodes of the Revolution

By HORATIO G. WINSLOW, '04.

How the uprising began who can tell? It was a vast movement as irresistible as it was unexpected. Within a single hour the authors who had so long lorded it over their creations found themselves helpless and in the hands of the characters to whom they had given life.

### I

The orchestra was playing a dirge.

A group sullen and sombre stood in the gloomy theatre: masked and shrouded—all but one.

"What will yuh do to muh?" pleaded the bare-faced one fearfully.

"Brothers and sisters," droned one of the tallest of the shrouded figures, "have we agreed?"

"We have," came the dull answering drone.

"And this shall be his doom?"

"This shall be his doom."

"But what? In mercy tell muh what and who are you—"

The tallest figure removed his mask and stared at the author.

"I am Grenfall Lorry."

"And you?"

"I am Nedra."

And you—and you—I see it all now. And muh doom?"

"Is to sit through a performance of Graustark as played by a summer stock company. That for you, George Barr McCutcheon."

And while he shrieked and begged for mercy they tied him firmly into an orchestra chair.



## II

The whispers in the room died away as the man at the table tightened his thin lips.

"Call Anna Katharine Green."

The authoress seated herself.

"Your name?"

"Anna Katharine Green."

"Profession?"

"A writer of detective stories."

"Sherlock Holmes or the other kind?"

"The other kind."

"Let me ask you a hypothetical question: If there are nineteen characters left alive after the murder how many are suspected before the criminal gets his?"

"Eighteen invariably."

"And who is it that investigates the character of these eighteen?"

"Why, the private detective or else—who are you and by what right do you ask these questions?"

The man at the table sprang up with a cry of exultation.

So you're afraid of me?" he said leering across the table. "Well, you've good right to be afraid, Anna Katharine Green, for I'm your coroner. I'm the man that you've made examine the eighteen spotless characters. I'm the man who's asked all the kindergarten questions for your inquests. I'm the man who has examined butlers and maid servants, Master Johns and young lawyers and all the rest of the fry till the brain was weary and the heart was sick. Now its your turn to answer."

And with a wild laugh he shook in the air a set of 3,489 Coroner's Queries. "I got these from your books," he gloated, "and you'll have to answer them all."

The jury looked on impassively.

## III

In a large room upon a platform stands a man. His face is smooth, withal torn in part by agony. In

his eye you may gain some glint of that struggle which is going on within him.

He stands alone upon the platform but below him at desks sit three remarkable personages. One is dressed in the uniform of an admiral of the continental navy. One is habited as a gentleman of the thirties and the last is a gray-bearded modern.

They look up at him and write.

"He has a retreating forehead, Jackson, do you notice that?" chuckles the modern.

"Very true, Croker," replies the ex-president, for it is no other.

"What is your opinion, Jones?"

Paul Jones chuckles grimly.

"By the way," Croker remarks, "I begin every sentence in my biography with 'There be'—'There be some who think,' 'There be many men' and all that sort of thing."

"And I refer to him continually as 'the dog-faced Boy,'" says General Jackson, with a harsh laugh.

The man on the platform writhes.

"Then you've brought me here to write my biography?"

"Yes, curse you, Alfred Henry Lewis, and we're writing it all in the present tense," hisses Paul Jones while a cruel smile plays about his teeth.

## IV.

The lamp post was the center of a howling swaying mob of beautiful women and fashion plate men. An unfortunate individual near the lamp post was feebly beating back the attack.

"Lynch him! String him up!"

A tall excited young woman, beautiful rather than lovely, shook her fist in the unfortunate's face.

"You promised me my ideal," she said scornfully, "and he's nothing but a rag baby. I've had enough of your ten minute courtships."

"And I," asserted a young man,

"he married us on a half hour's acquaintance and within a week my wife eloped with the coachman. You're a fine matchmaker, you are," he added bitterly.

"Lynch him," shouted the crowd.

At this moment a mysterious figure shuffled through the mob and touched the unhappy author upon

the shoulder. Then he faced about.

"This is my case," he said quietly.

"And who are you?"

"I am Mr. Keene Tracer of LOST Persons," and smiling terribly as he emphasized the "Lost" he hurried away with Robert W. Chambers under his arm.

## Research Work at Wisconsin

By E. L. HANCOCK, '98

To the Readers of the Alumni Magazine—

In a recent issue of the Alumni Magazine, the writer noticed the comment upon the action of the Investigating Committee of the State Legislature, and was somewhat surprised that the Magazine should take the position it did upon the question of research work. It seems that the recommendation of the committee on this point is to the effect that research work is of secondary importance and instruction of students in the lower classes of primary importance; that whatever else the university does, it must so arrange its work that the undergraduate may be brought into close touch with the older professors and heads of departments. In a recent address before the State Teachers' Association, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is reported to have expressed his views very strongly on this point, the idea that he wished to convey being, that the function of the University of Wisconsin is to teach students and not to do research work. It seems to the writer that the view of the matter outlined above, is very narrow, indeed, and does the university great injustice. It is time to express views on the other side, for there is

another side. It should be remembered that a university, in order to be a university, must do work in advancing human knowledge, otherwise the work will become routine and dry, of the ordinary school-room kind. If the University of Wisconsin is compelled to give up research work, wholly or in part, it must, to the same extent, lose its standing with other leading American universities, for it now ranks highly chiefly on account of such work. The critics, certainly, do not wish to see Wisconsin inferior to any other institution.

It should be remembered also, that the business of the university is much broader than the mere giving of routine instruction to its students; its responsibility reaches beyond the state and beyond the nation. The people of the state, through the university, must do more than instruct students in the present state of human knowledge, they must do their part in advancing such knowledge. The spirit of the times calls for investigation and research, and this research can best be done by college professors and students. The inspiration that comes from doing even a little research work, is invaluable to any student. No mere recitation of the works of



others can cause such inspiration. It constitutes the real life of all of our great universities. In the sciences and engineering research work is an absolute necessity, and the University of Wisconsin must do its share in working out the great problems confronting our civilization.

It has been stated that the underclassmen do not come in contact with the leading professors and, consequently, miss much that is due them as university students. Now, it is evident, that even if no research work were carried on, the number of students who could come in contact with the leading professors must be comparatively small, since such professor is usually in charge of a department, and must, therefore, devote much of his time to administering its affairs. He must, among other things, if he is to be a real force in the university, keep in touch with all advanced work, in his line, in this country and abroad. He must not only do this; he must keep in personal touch with the men who are conducting such work, and so, must take an active part in the leading national and international societies. Suppose that he teaches the maximum number of hours, and that all this time is devoted to underclassmen. With this work and the work of administration he has no time or energy for contact with upperclassmen, with other members of his profession or for research. The underclassmen, it is true, would profit by such an arrangement, but at the expense of everything else. But the number of underclassmen who can

be accommodated in the classes of the leading professors are relatively few and these have no more right to such an advantage than the majority who cannot be so accommodated. The university is large and complicated, and may be compared, as to its management, with a large commercial concern. No young man entering such a concern could expect to come into close contact with the president or head of a department. He must come in contact with these men through a subordinate. This is the method of the army and navy, and all large commercial establishments; it is the method of the City Superintendent of Schools; it is the natural method.

The University of Wisconsin may have gone too far in particular instances, and, if so, such mistakes should be corrected, but that is no reason for concluding that the whole matter of research work is a mistake, and that it should not be tolerated. The writer believes, that it is just as much the business of the University of Wisconsin to carry on research work as it is to give instruction to students, and that the university may, therefore, if it sees fit, employ men to do research work exclusively, just as reasonably as she may employ men to devote all their time to teaching. This is the spirit of all the leading universities and it cannot be shown that it should not be the spirit of the University of Wisconsin. I know she will be found in the front ranks if the people of the state are willing to support her.





## In the Fifties

(Being a continuation of the reminiscent articles which proved so popular a feature of the magazine during 1905-06.)

By R. W. HUBBELL, '58

In 1854-5 game was exceedingly abundant and while purely personal reminiscence may not be interesting to all—yet in a general way they show characteristics of boyhood and sometimes are useful as warnings to others. Bot (Sinclair Botkin) and I were great chums and generally hunted together. I had a well-broken pointer dog whose two faults consisted at times in being obstinate and when obstinate often not minding unless sworn at. He did not learn to obey only a "sworn statement" especially from me. My uncle gave him to me when he went to California and every one knew him in Madison and fed him during the week—but just as regularly as Friday night came around. Bruce came to my door and scratched to be let in to go hunting with me Saturday although I had not seen him for a week. Boys are proverbially cruel to animals and I was no exception. To show how little sense I had let me tell you I had a double barrelled gun with the stock slightly cracked at the lock. When both barrels were cocked, if I fired off the left, it **sent off the right; but** if I wanted to shoot one at a time I must fire the right first. One day I shot and winged a quail. I reloaded both barrels, cocked the gun, and

sent Bruce to retrieve the quail. He brought it to me—dropped it—and the quail ran away again. Bruce would not again bring it for me. All the orthodox expressions I could use wouldn't move him so, in my anger, I brought the stock down across his back and broke it off just at the locks and yet the jar did not send the right barrel off. When the stock struck the dog the muzzle of the gun was pointed right at my waist. When I saw the risk I had run I felt faint and have never scoffed at miracles since. I put the gun together and tied it with strong twine and used it all day.

One day Chancellor Lathrop asked me if I would lend Bruce to a venerable Episcopal clergyman to hunt quail. He took the dog all day and when he came back I asked him:—what luck? He said he had had no luck at all; that the dog acted wild and wouldn't mind. I asked if he whipped him—he replied yes,—he had to, but it did no good. Well, said I, did you swear at him? "No, certainly not," he answered, and then I told him of the dog's profane education and how he was unfortunately addicted to "the world, the flesh and the devil—" but, that I was not responsible for it, and he marvelled greatly.



## A Ramble in the Rockies

By RAYMOND B. PEASE, '00

It is not a great peak—only three hours' climb from the foot, but it is four long years since we climbed above the dull levels of life and any respectable peak is welcome. Four years upon the levels! What a new birth of spirit now to look upon the mountain's countenance again. Far off to the west, at our backs as we climb, are snow-crowned peaks, that constantly invite us to turn and look—incidentally to breathe. Never mind, there's no hurry. It is only the beginner who thinks he must "set a pace." Not until one learns leisure in the hills is he a true mountaineer; not until he learns to enjoy each conquered steep, each widened prospect, each new feature of the distant ranges, does he know the secret of the hills.

On again, along the side of a mountain-brook, filling our sides with liquid ice at every stop. Sometimes the stream is hidden by rocks and turf and we are obliged to seek diligently ere we can find an opening to the tantalizing murmur. Here and there are signs of the prospectors—little peg-holes in the gigantic walls of granite, pitiful reminders of lost hopes and emptied pockets. Poor fellows, this was not the treasure that the hills promised. The cruel walls that shut you out from your dearest hopes are the very walls that lift one up to the noblest prospects of life. Not silver, nor lead, nor copper is the real treasure, but exaltation of spirit, an expansion of heart, a widening of vision and of soul, a divine influence of joy, rare as the rarest airs on these cool heights.

At last the top! A tilted rock is our couch and there in the keen sun

and air we rest and dream—and eat. Any brother of the hills will understand the last remark. Above the brown valleys rise ridge after ridge and range after range. Far off south-east toward Yellowstone, they disappear in the embrace of a silvery haze. On the ridges below, great boulders are ranged in mighty walls and cross-walls, towers and castles—a battle-field for Titans. Lower down, bright bits of lawn show through the darker firs. But our eyes soon turn from this lower realm. It is too fantastical and crude. We look again to the high peaks that the clouds have marked for their own. Lofty and pure brows are theirs, **highest lifted to** the sun, and upon them come first and longest rest, the white wreaths of heaven. All the morn we have climbed to see them better. At each new vision the littleness of life has slipped away. In the glory of the mountain's countenance we are strong to will and to do, and from our heart of hearts thrills up the reverent old psalm—"I will look unto the hills from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord that made heaven and earth."

There is a whirl of wings above me. Ah yes, my friend the mountain eagle! He recalls me to the fact that this is my country's natal day, as he soars at magnificent heights above me—noble type of a noble country; type too of the aspiration that is the most blessed gift of the hills. He recalls me also to the thought—how much better thus to celebrate this great day than in the bombast and commercialism of the town below. To how many there do the words "Our Country"

mean so much? Before how many eyes does our country stretch so far? How many are touched by the reverent spirit of the fathers whose deeds they celebrate? Down there in that smoke-stained, gold crazed, rum-cursed Babylon of the Rockies, —can they learn patriotism there? No, No! For that come up to the hills. Look across the half of this mighty state, see "Our Country" as she is and wonder at the handiwork that wrought her for us.

There is a pinnacle off to the right that looks higher than this. Perhaps it is not, for a kind of will-o-the-wisp always dances before us, pointing out some peak that seems higher. But here's a try at it any how. Our way leads over tilted rocks, and crevices, and balanced boulders that make us hesitate to lend our weight upon their edges. At the top we find a bottle—a flask to speak more exactly,—carefully corked and wedged between the stones. It contains a well-kept note that bears a date several years earlier. The note gives the names of Cambridge and Somerville, Massachusetts men. Evidently they knew

the Cambridge poets as the note concludes with the following travesty:—

"I see the lights of Heinze's smelter

"Gleam thru the smoke and mist

"And unholy desires come o'er me

"To have my hand in the grist."

After adding our quota to this mountain register we begin the descent. This is where quick feet tell. A stout pole for a brake, a careful eye for rolling stones, nimble legs that know how to zigzag along easy slopes and one can coast, as it were, down the long ridges that it took so long to climb. A sole is torn loose. A shoestring is pressed into service to hold it together. The string wears out dozens of times. We get to the bottom in a most dilapidated condition; but no matter, we get there. A handkerchief now holds the loosened sole to the bottom of the shoe. On the car back to town passengers look askance at our appearance. What of it? They have spent the Fourth around a little duck-pond called "The Gardens" while we have seen and lived amid the Gardens of the Gods.





## The Spirit of a University

By JOHN BASCOM

There is a spirit in man, and the Almighty giveth him understanding—if so be that he has understanding. The most critical inquiry about any man is how the world affects him, what is his spiritual environment, what actions and reactions are set up between him and the magnificent creation which envelopes him. A similar question of like importance is to be asked about a University. What is its intellectual and ethical atmosphere? Is there an invisible life which pervades it, felt by all who frequent it?

There is no place more naturally the home of stimulating and bracing winds than a University—an assembly of young people whose enthusiasms have not been misdirected or wasted. The manifold forms of knowledge, like so many revelations, so many sunbeams falling on different portions of the landscape, are making the world seem an open, grand and cheerful place. Then there is the constant sense that the real world, the practical world in which men and women are at work, lies just beyond, waiting to receive the skill that may be acquired, ready to make a new and larger return to all that is bestowed on it. If such a meeting of life with the instruments and opportunities of life does not awaken a temper of activity then growth is not normal to souls so irresponsive to spiritual stimuli.

What should that temper be? It should be a temper which feels the force of truth, and rejoices in truth as the one divine gift—; a temper that believes that life and truth come freely to all men and that

there is a spiritual world to be built up, lived in and rejoiced in, by all. If religious instruction were what it is by many thought to be, what at times and in a measure it is, the carrying a Gospel of tenderness to all men in all relations, then religious instruction would be the vital warmth of all educational institutions. But as long as it remains what it so often is, the enforcement of doubtful dogma, the extension of rituals which hide character by throwing over it a cloak of artificial and formal action, it cannot stand to advantage on the threshold of life and determine the method of entering in. We better be like Dante under the guidance of Virgil through the sacred precincts.

Whence is the life of a University to come? It may come from many sources, in many degrees, with many directions, but it must find its way through the educational corps and by them enter into the composite student life. The president has more opportunity than any other one man to give it direction and force, but every instructor shares this right with him, and may outstrip him in its exercise. No man who has life in himself can fail to impart that life in one or more of the avenues of influence, so many, so convergent, so subtle, which belong to a university. Fortunately the highest and purest influence tends, in education, to draw into itself all other influences.

Perhaps the department of science above other departments gives quality to the joint activity. To this office it is at once fitted and un-

fitted. Its primary pursuit is physical facts, and, by the uses to which these facts can be put a solidified serviceableness is given to knowledge. Science helps to define suitable objects and means of inquiry. So far well. It begins to show its weakness when it substitutes means for ends, and thinks that in mastering the means of life we master life itself. The science of the world is not a philosophy of the world. The ultimate uses to which the world is to be put are no more contained in its physical structure, than is the potency of a household settled by the character of the dwelling it occupies. A sound mind in a sound body means not an identification of the two, still less a substitution of the lower for the higher, but the fellowship of two forms of life in joint living power. One who has formed his primary purpose may employ the methods of science to great advantage in pursuing it, but he cannot, by looking downward, see what lies above him, nor take in its inspiration. Even the plant receives sunlight, not, as a ruling, but as a working, agent. Above the facts of the world lie the spiritual impulses of the world, which find expression and play—meagre expressions and inadequate play I grant—in a philosophy of life. It is the humanities of the world which are in the world because man is in the world, that define the underlying principles of conduct, that marshal men into an orderly march, and inspire them, if they are inspired at all, with an enthusiasm german to their individual and their common wants. It is this inquiry into the manifold forms of human life that, from time to time, gives us immediate guid-

ance and leads us increasingly into the light. We need spiritual impulses to make life rewarding, and physical inquiry to make it sober, substantial and fruitful.

All these various impulses are open to the University and in the degree in which it feels and combines them all, is it a University; a place in which the significance of life and the resources of life are measurably understood, felt and sought after.

The University of Wisconsin when I came to it, possessed a general and a genuine impulse toward knowledge, and was eager to bestow the labor necessary for its attainment. It seemed to me to have, in a higher degree than any institution with which I was familiar, that catholic temper which finds its inheritance in all truth. If I aided this inspiration I was also aided by it. As long as the University shall retain a spirit of intense earnestness in the humanities—literature, history, economics, civics, social construction, ethics and the functions of mind—it will not be without the highest gift that can be made to any eager spirit, the gift of some measure of revelation, showing it whither it may move with an ever-increasing promise of better things. The one reminiscence in connection with the University of Wisconsin which gives piquancy to every other reminiscence is, that I found more seeds in the soil than in any arable land that I had been called on to cultivate and that a new freedom of work fell to me in its tillage. The crowning reminiscence is the reminiscence of more liberty of action and more life in action.



## Progress of the University

### University Instruction Made More Effective.

The greater effectiveness of university instruction as developed during the past two years, forms an important part of the report of President Van Hise at the last meeting of the regents. This report shows that half of the professors are giving elementary instruction to freshmen and sophomores; that another quarter are giving elementary courses in the subjects which they teach; and that only one quarter are confining themselves to advanced work. The president also shows that graduate work has been an important factor in improving the character and standard of all undergraduate instruction, even that of the freshman year. The value of research work is likewise emphasized in the report, which is in part as follows:

"It has recently been asserted that the undergraduate instruction, and especially the instruction of the freshman and sophomore years, is suffering because of the emphasis placed upon advance work. This assertion is entirely without foundation. Two years ago, in my report to the regents, and in my arguments before the legislative committees, I stated that the students were increasing very much more rapidly than the income, and that in consequence of this, because of our inability to fill vacant professorships, the grade of instruction was positively deteriorating. It was stated at that time to the legislative committees that if the appropriations asked for were granted, an earnest effort would be made to improve at once the character of the undergraduate instruction. As soon as the appro-

priations were made, and plans for last year came up for consideration, I had a conference with the deans and directors, called attention to these points, and asked them to give with me most serious consideration to the improvement of the character of undergraduate instruction, and especially that of the first two years.

"This matter was so much on my mind that last spring, near the end of the first year that the increased appropriation was available, I asked a full report from each of the deans as to the character of the elementary instruction, both with reference to the men who are giving the work, and with reference to the organization of the different departments.

"The report of the deans presented to me shows the instruction to be in a very satisfactory condition. This report was submitted to the state superintendent and he expressed himself as very much pleased with the progress that had been made.

"The report of Dean Birge of the College of Letters and Science, where the larger part of the elementary instruction is given, shows that seventeen professors are giving freshman and sophomore courses; that eight professors are giving elementary courses in their subjects which may be entered by any freshman or sophomore if he be prepared for this work, and that nine professors are giving advance instruction only. This shows that half of the professors in the College of Letters and Science are giving elementary instruction to the freshmen and sophomores, that another quarter are giving elementary courses in the subjects they teach, and only a quarter are confining themselves to advance work. At the present time



there is no question but that the instruction of the freshman and sophomore students is the best that it has been in the history of the University. The report of the deans in the biennial report of the regents show that the departments are carefully organized, and that there is efficient supervision of the work of the instructors and assistants.

"In connection with the undergraduate instruction, the question has come up as to the influence of the graduate school in the university. In my biennial report I have pointed out the immeasurable advantages which come to the state from research work. It is plain that research work in the University is of paramount importance to the state, but research work is best conducted in connection with the graduate school. Indeed the graduate school may be said to be a function of research. Without the graduate school the research departments are likely to be weak. Without research in the University the graduate school would be little more than a name. There is no question but that the research work of the University has increased the wealth of the state by tens of millions of dollars per annum, and has been of immeasurable advantage in many other ways. If this line of work in the University is to continue to perform further great service to the state it must be connected with a strong graduate school.

"In certain quarters there have been misconceptions as to the effect of the graduate school upon the undergraduate instruction. Everyone familiar with the situation in the University is aware that the influence of the graduate students is an inspiring force which permeates the undergraduate departments, extending as a helpful influence to the freshmen. The first year student with high ideals may be inspired

with the ambition to become a graduate student four or five years hence. He who holds that the presence of graduate students in the University is a detriment to the undergraduate instruction is profoundly mistaken in reference to the true situation within the university."

### Regents Control University Finances.

A consideration of the recent criticism concerning the methods of government of the university constituted an important part of the report of President Charles R. Van Hise made to the regents of the university at its last meeting. In reviewing the method of financial management of the institution, he showed that the annual budget and all expenditures were controlled directly by the regents. The financial responsibility, he pointed out, is not in the hands of the president and never has been. Although the investigation committee of the legislature considered the whole subject in detail, they decided to recommend no change in the present system of financial control.

"The government of the university has been criticized on the ground that the regents have not exercised their full power and responsibility in financial affairs," said President Van Hise. "A review of the method of procedure in financial matters, however, shows that the regents give all financial orders and are therefore responsible for the expenditures of the institution. The president, in consultation with the deans, directors, superintendents, and other executive officers, makes up the preliminary draft of the budget for each year. The budget, under the by-laws, is submitted to the finance committee of the regents, who go over it item by item, and revise it to any extent that they deem advisable. After the budget is revised by the

finance committee, it is sent to each of the regents in advance of the regular April meeting of the board. The budget thus made up is the basis for action upon proposed expenditures during the year. No expenditure is made without a requisition from the proper official. The requisition is only approved by the president in case he believes the expenditure to be a wise one, and finds the same to be within the budget appropriation. Requisitions thus approved by the president must go before the executive committee and be passed by them. All financial orders are made by the secretary of the regents only upon action of the executive committee or the board. It therefore appears that the regents give all financial orders and are responsible for the expenditures of the institution."

"It has been suggested that all financial responsibility be taken out of the hands of the president," continued Dr. Van Hise. "Financial responsibility is not, and so far as I know, never has been in the hands of the president. It may be the intent of those making the criticism as to finances to suggest the proposal for expenditure should come from other sources than the educational officers. It is to be said, however, that the university is an educational institution; and that the largest possible percentage should go for salaries of professors and for the purchase of apparatus and books. Upon these matters no business or financial board can possibly take the place of the educational officers. The present plan of financial control by which the educational officers propose expenditures and the regents and executive committee revise and order executed such expenditures as meet their approval, which for many years has been in force at the university, seems to me the only rational method of procedure for an

educational institution. The subject of financial control was gone over fully with the legislative investigating committee, and after full consideration they recommended no change."

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### **New Laboratories for Physiology Well Equipped for Medical Work.**

The new laboratories at the University for the study of physiology, with particular reference to medical work, are now completely equipped. Human physiology and physiological chemistry can be studied in detail by undergraduates, graduates, and physicians under most favorable conditions. The equipment is designed to give the students opportunity for acquiring first-hand knowledge of experimental physiology and physiological chemistry. There is also ample provision for research work, and investigations of this kind are now in progress. It is hoped that, with these new laboratories, Wisconsin may succeed in adding to the small fund of facts known to physiology, and thus be of service to the development of the study of medicine.

The department of physiology, as reorganized this year, is in charge of a new corps of instructors. Dr. Joseph Erlanger, formerly assistant professor of physiology at Johns Hopkins University, is in charge of the department as professor of physiology. Dr. Harold C. Bradley has been called from the Yale Medical School, where he was instructor in physiological chemistry, to take charge of the chemical work of the department as assistant professor of physiological chemistry. Dr. Julian R. Blackman, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, is assistant in physiology.

The new department has its quarters in the chemical engineering building, pending the construction



of a new building for medical work. It was originally intended that the department of physiology be placed in the science hall with the other departments of science, but as this building was already overcrowded, it was necessary to fit up quarters in the old chemical building. The physiological department now occupies the second and third floors of the south wing of this building. On the second floor there are five rooms, including a lecture hall, class laboratory, two research laboratories, and a preparation room. On the third floor is a laboratory for advanced students, dark rooms for photographic and optical work, and rooms for apparatus and equipment.

### **Two New Gas Producers for College of Engineering.**

Two gas producers of the latest type, and a producer gas engine, have just been added to the equipment of the college of engineering of the University. These producers will be used for instructional purposes as well as for investigation. Many problems relating to producer gas that may be derived from different fuels remain to be solved, and some of these are under consideration at the present time. The department of mechanical engineering, under Professor A. W. Richter, is investigating methods of drying wet fuels and of making them available for producer and other uses. The new producers will be used for the instruction of students, who will be taught to manipulate them and to determine the cost of operation as compared with that of other methods of power production.

### **All High Schools May Be Accredited.**

All high schools of the state, including those that give no work in foreign language, will be accredited by the university hereafter as a re-

sult of the action just taken by the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. The only requirement is that the course of study of the high school be equal to that recommended for a four year's high school curriculum by the state superintendent of public instruction, and that this course of study be given in a satisfactory manner. The graduates of such an approved school will be received by the university without examination on the presentation of a certificate showing the satisfactory completion of fourteen required unit courses and containing the recommendation of the principal. Manual training will hereafter be credited as one unit toward entrance, and the students will be permitted to present one unit of optional study. Commercial subjects to the extent of one unit will also be permitted as a part of the required work for entrance. History and science have been removed from the list of subjects required of all, and henceforth will be optional. Spanish will be credited for entrance and two years of Latin will likewise be accepted. These changes meet with the approval of the committee of the Wisconsin Principals' and Superintendents' Association appointed at the last meeting of that body to confer with the university authorities in regard to entrance requirements.

The changes make the present elastic system of requirements still more liberal. The groupings of accredited high schools into four classes based upon the amount of foreign language offered is abolished, and all schools hereafter will be in the same class. The conditions for admission without foreign language have been so changed as to permit the student to offer as a part of the required units two optional units without manual training, or one optional unit with manual training. The additions that have been made to the elective subjects that may be offered for entrance consist of Span-



ish, two units; commercial law, one-half unit; commercial geography, one-half unit; manual training or optional subject, one unit; mathematics increased from three to four units. The only subjects required of all are English and mathematics.

Although high schools offering no foreign language will be placed on the accredited list, the university still desires to have those who expect to enter the institution prepared in one or more foreign languages. Students entering the College of Letters and Science are advised to present Latin and a second foreign language to the amount of at least six units. Those entering the pre-medical course should present at least two units of Latin because the pre-medical schools require this amount for entrance, and they also advise four units of German. In the college of engineering students who enter without any foreign language will find it difficult to complete any of the courses in four years. All students entering without any preparation in foreign languages will ordinarily be compelled to take foreign language work for four hours a week during one year in order to make up the deficiency in preparation.

Every high school in the state that maintains a satisfactory standard of work and a regular course of study may now have its graduates enter the university without examination. Application for an examination of schools not now on the accredited list may be made by an officer of the school to the president of the university. On a basis of this application a committee of the faculty will examine the course of study and the method of instruction in the school and on their favorable recommendation as to the satisfactory character of these and the concurrence of the faculty in this recommendation, the school will be placed on the accredited list.

### Proposed Woman's Building and Gymnasium.

Because it is impossible to give its 800 young women students adequate physical training in the present gymnasium, which can accommodate conveniently but 150, it is proposed to erect a woman's building at the University. At present about 350 of the university girls are crowded into large classes in the little gymnasium in Chadbourne Hall. There are but fifty-four dressing rooms and fifteen shower baths for these 350 freshman and sophomore girls, all of whom are required to take physical training. Owing to the present crowded conditions only twenty of the 400 Junior and Senior girls are taking gymnastic work at the present time. In view of these conditions a woman's building with adequate gymnasium facilities is regarded as one of the imperative needs of the state university.

Plans for the proposed building which have been made subject to the appropriation now pending in the legislature, provide for a large and attractive structure. If the plans can be carried out, the new building will be located on University avenue immediately west of Chadbourne Hall. It will form a part of what is to be known as the eastern or gymnasium quadrangle for women. This woman's quadrangle will include Chadbourne Hall as remodeled and enlarged, and the proposed woman's building and gymnasium.

The new structure is to afford a modern and completely equipped gymnasium for women, together with a building for social functions of every character. It will thus become the center of all the activities of the young women of the institution.

Rooms are provided for meetings of the girls' literary, musical and social organizations of which there are a number. An auditorium for lectures, musical entertainments and

other larger functions is to be another important feature. Rest rooms, lunch rooms, reading and writing rooms will make the proposed building a pleasant and home-like meeting place for the 800 young women now in attendance. The office of the Dean of Women, Mrs. Cora Stranahan Woodward, of the director of the woman's gymnasium, Miss Abby Shaw Mayhew, assistant professor of physical training, and of the department of physical training are provided for in the present plans.

A great gymnasium with a floor space 60x118 feet occupies the main floor. Provision is also made for an adjoining room for a second gymnasium, with a floor 42x72 feet. A platform stage between these two makes possible the use of the small room as a concert room or auditorium, or the use of the large gymnasium hall for similar purposes. Adjoining the gymnasium are the dressing rooms, lockers, and shower baths necessary for the large classes which will take advantage of the opportunities offered by these gymnasium facilities. Around the large gymnasium hall at the proper height it is proposed to install a running track accessible from stairways at either end from the center in the rear. It will be nine feet wide, banked at the corners, and covered with cork carpet. A large gallery for spectators which will accommodate about 100 persons extends across the east end of the gymnasium hall. The concert room and auditorium with the platform stage accommodating an audience of about 500 people on the main floor and galleries occupies the west end of the floor. It is intended that the stage shall be accessible either from the concert room or from the gymnasium floor as desired, and for this purpose it is proposed to install curtains at each side to close off the room not in use at the time.

A swimming pool 30x58 feet will

occupy the east end of the gymnasium basement. This pool will be accessible by the two main stairways, and will be installed in accordance with the latest modern practice. The room which it occupies is one lighted on three sides, and is provided with a gallery for spectators. The pool will make possible systematic instruction in swimming for the young women of the university, a branch of physical training which heretofore has been completely neglected, owing to the lack of any facilities whatever. Additional shower baths and locker rooms are to be provided adjoining the swimming pool. Kitchen accessories, bowling alleys, and game rooms occupy the remaining space on this floor.

The first floor is arranged for social and administrative purposes. It includes such administrative rooms as an information office, office of the Dean of Women, office of the chaperons, an invalid room, and cloak rooms. On the left of the main entrance are the parlors, reading room, tea kitchen, luncheon room, and reception room. The kitchen with the lunch room and refreshment rooms will make it possible for young women who are unable to return to their homes or boarding places during the noon hour to secure a warm lunch in pleasant surroundings. The extreme eastern part will be composed of the second tier of dressing rooms, shower baths, and lockers.

A large part of the third floor is occupied by the gymnasium which extends to the roof. In the east and west ends not so occupied are located rooms for the literary and musical societies composed of young women, and the class rooms for physical training.

In order to construct this proposed woman's building, and to build the first of the desired dormitories for men, an appropriation of \$100,000 an-



nually for four years is provided for by the bill recently introduced into the legislature. It is possible that with this amount a modern structure with gymnasium and other accommodations sufficient for all of the young women of the university for some years to come can be erected. As soon as the amount becomes available construction of the proposed building will be begun, in order that the present over-crowded condition of the gymnasium may be relieved as quickly as possible.

### A Settlement Fellowship.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae, in conjunction with the College Settlement Association, offers for the year 1907--8 a fellowship of five hundred dollars for the investigation of social conditions. This fellowship is open to graduates of all colleges represented in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Candidates must be able to satisfy the Committee on Award that they are able to carry through successfully a piece of social research. In their first letter applicants are requested:

(1) To state what academic work they have done in economics and sociology, what positions they have held, and what volunteer social work they have done.

(2) To send copies of any papers they may have written on social subjects, whether or not in connection with their college course.

(3) To state the line of investigation they have in mind, and why they are attracted by the fellowship: and

(4) To give the names and addresses of persons who know about their qualifications.

The holder of the fellowship will be expected to live in a settlement during the academic year, and to spend her whole time in a definite investigation, under the general supervision of a committee appointed for the purpose. At the end of the year she will present a written report, which should be a distinct contribution, though not necessarily a large one, to the existing knowledge of social conditions.

Applications must be in before May 1, 1907. They should be sent to Miss Katharine Bement Davis, Bedford, New York.

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## University News

### Robinson Wins Final Oratorical Contest.

With "The Mission of the Progressive" as his subject, Edward E. Robinson of Oconomowoc won the final oratorical contest on March 6, and will represent Wisconsin university in the Northern Oratorical league contest to be held in April. Horace Secrist, Madison, won second place with the theme, "The Hope of the Democracy." Julius E. Roehl, Milwaukee, and Dorothea A. Moll tied for third place. Mr.

Roehl's oration was "A New Force in Politics," and Miss Moll's was "The Cry of the Children."

Both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Secrist belong to the Philomathia Literary society, and by winning first and second places they secured for their society the university oratorical banner which has been held by Athenae for two years. This is the second successive year that Philomathia has had the Wisconsin representative, Edward McMahan being the successful orator in 1906.

The winning of this contest is the



highest honor that can be conferred upon a university orator. The judges were: The Rev. E. G. Updike, Professor M. Slaughter and the Hon. John M. Barnes. The four other contestants were: Alfred H. Bushnell, "Modern Heroism"; Louis P. Lochner, "The German in American History"; Eric W. Austin, "A National Inconsistency," and Clarence F. Ellefson, "Poverty."

### Cupid Strikes Hard.

Two university marriages occurred during this month. Karl G. Siebecker, law '08, married Miss Julia Jackson, of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Siebecker are living in Madison, where Mr. Siebecker is employed in the office of the Madison Kipp Co.

Miss Blossom Law, (music) of Madison, Wis., and Rudolf Lopez were married at Freeport, Ill. Mr. Lopez is a native of Argentine Republic, South America, and has extensive land interests there.

### Teams Are Picked for Intercollegiates.

Edgar E. Robinson, Eugene J. Marshall and Raymond B. Frost have been selected to represent Wisconsin in the debate against Nebraska at Lincoln April 5. George C. Mathews, R. A. Schmidt and Eli T. Jedney will represent Wisconsin against Iowa at Library hall the same evening.

### Baseball Schedule Completed.

The baseball schedule as completed appears below. Eleven games have been arranged, six of which will be played at Madison. No extensive trips will be undertaken owing to the quantity of untried material. The schedule:

April 20—Northwestern at Madison.

April 26—Notre Dame at Notre Dame.

April 27—Purdue at Lafayette.

May 3—Northwestern at Evanston.

May 4—Chicago at Chicago.

May 10—Purdue at Madison.

May 11—Nebraska at Madison.

May 17—Open.

May 18—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

May 22—Beloit at Madison.

June 1—Minnesota at Madison.

June 5—Chicago at Madison.

### Regents Help Crew.

In addition to the gift of between \$300 and \$400 by the junior class for the purchase of a new shell, the board of regents have voted the naval department of the university \$1,200 with which to purchase a coaching launch to take the place of the old "John Day." Coach Ten Eyck and Director Hutchins have the craft selected. It is forty feet long, has a six-foot beam, and has an ordinary speed of twelve miles an hour. It can carry twenty-five passengers.

Work has begun on a students' lounging room in the Law building.

Bowling alleys have been opened in Association Hall, the new Y. M. C. A. building. Professor F. G. Hubbard, of the English department, rolled the first ball.

The physiology department of the university is now completely equipped. The new department occupies the second and third floors of the south wing of the old chemistry building.

\$1,000 has been raised as crew subscriptions by the students at the university, and an effort is now being made to raise the remaining \$2,000 necessary to send the crew East and bring Syracuse West, among the alumni and friends of the university.

The state high school championship relay went to Madison over Janesville.

Wisconsin, Minnesota and Chicago are tied for final honors in the western intercollegiate basketball league.

Wisconsin defeated Chicago in a game of water polo in Bartlett Gymnasium of the University of Chicago on March 22d.

E. L. Rideout, captain of the University track team resigned his position on March 4, and H. B. Meyers was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Wisconsin defeated Chicago at basketball in Madison on March 11, by a score of 22 to 11. On March 15, Wisconsin defeated Purdue by a score of 36 to 10.

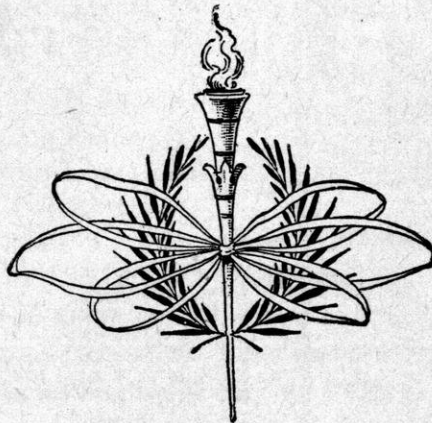
The inter-fraternity relay race was won by Phi Kappa Psi. David S. Hanchett, a freshman from Chicago, who ran the last relay of a mile for the winning team, made the excellent time of 4:45 for the track.

Ripon college won the state championship relay, defeating the Beloit college team by a big margin in a slow race.

Professor T. C. Chamberlin, of the University of Chicago, former president of the university and director of the Wisconsin Geological Survey, delivered three lectures at the university on March 5th and 6th on geological subjects.

A circus in the gymnasium by university students will be held April 6. Allen Hibbard has been appointed business and general manager, and with Dr. Elsom will appoint subcommittees to take charge of the shows.

The University of Chicago relay team won the one-mile relay race in the indoor athletic carnival at the gymnasium on March 16. Quigley and Barker ran in fine form for Chicago, and Meyers was Wisconsin's star, running the best race of the eight men in the contest.



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