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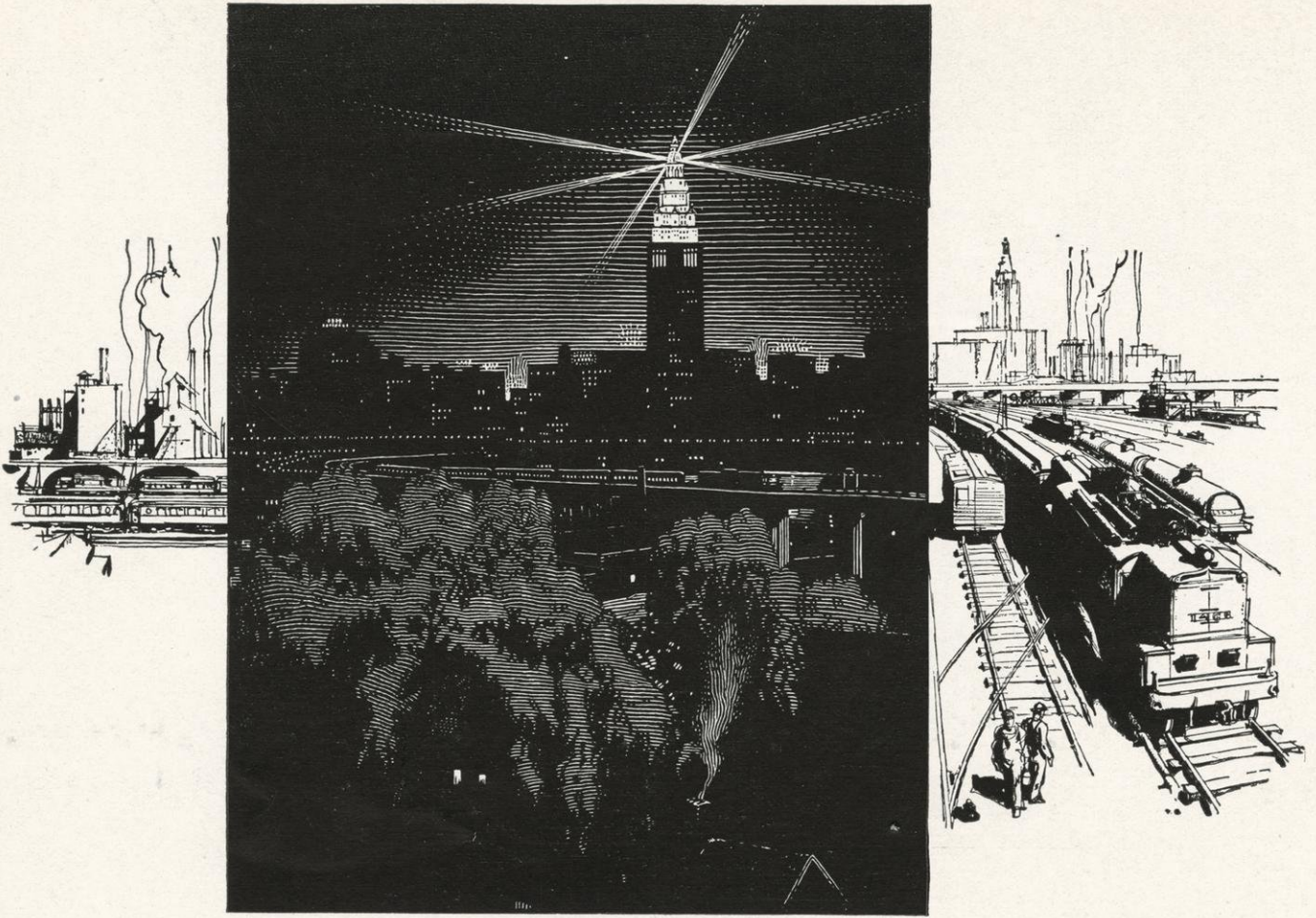
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The
Wisconsin Alumni

DECEMBER ≡ MAGAZINE ≡ 1929



Cleveland's New Railway Terminal Is G-E Equipped

THIS great \$60,000,000 station marks the latest advance in the electrification of union passenger terminals in America. It will be opened early in 1930.

Seven railway lines, all heavy passenger carriers, converge at Cleveland. Only an electrified terminal could carry the daily thousands of travelers to and from the heart of the city—with the necessary speed and convenience and with the comfort and smoothness demanded of modern railways.

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VOLUME XXXI

DECEMBER, 1929

NUMBER 3

Authors

MAJOR TOM FOX has served as Commandant of the University R. O. T. C. for the past year and tells us something about the changes in the Military Science courses in the past few years.

WIRTH F. FERGER, '19, formerly of the faculty of the Department of Economics, made a study of the possible enrollment of the University in 1950, and tells us something about the way he did it.

GEORGE DOWNER, '97, needs no introduction to Magazine readers. This month George consoles us for a most disastrous football season with a glance at the brighter side.

STANLEY KALISH, '27, a former Cross Country Manager, tells some of the facts about the team that placed second in the Big Ten meet.

DR. WALTER E. MEANWELL—who doesn't know "Doc?" Read his story and see what is in store for the coming season.

RICARDO QUINTANA has been conducting the Recommended Books section for the past year and this month has something to say about the worth of examinations in a University curriculum.

ALICE SHOEMAKER has served as executive secretary for the Summer School for Workers in Industry for the past two years and tells of some of the remarkable work being done in that department.

RENSELAER SILL, an assistant in the Agricultural Journalism department, writes about some of the interesting work that is going on daily in the College of Agriculture.

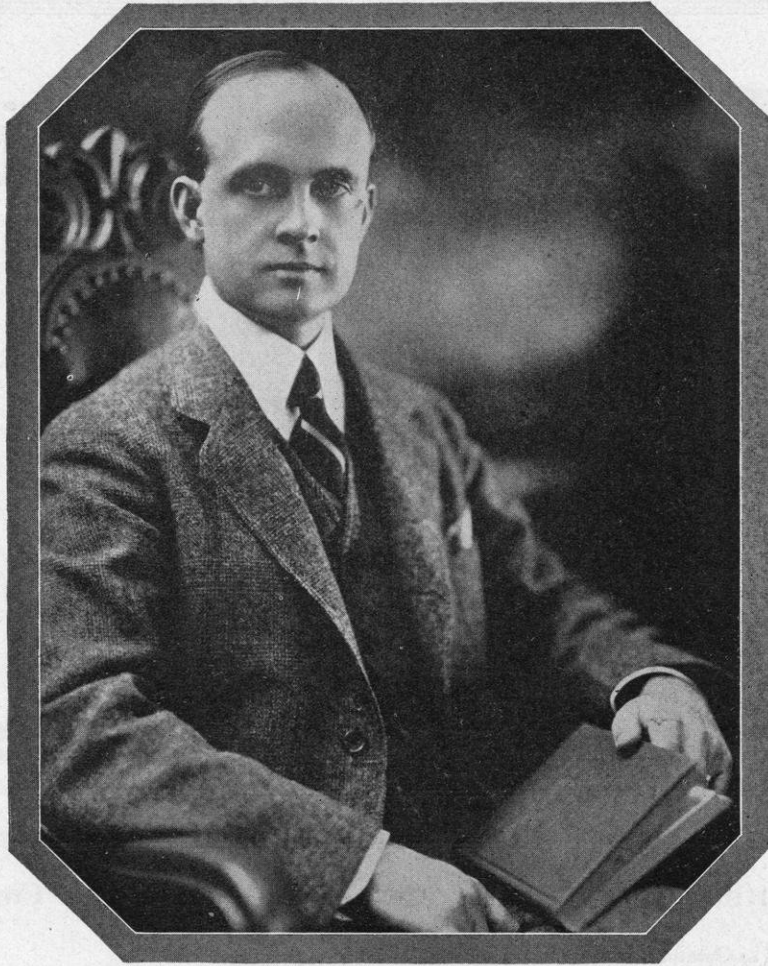
Table of Contents

	Page
On the Hill	Cover
Concerning Examinations	99
The Future Growth of the University	100
Why Industrial Workers at Wisconsin	102
Still at Your Service	103
Sophomores Will Form Nucleus of Badger Five	104
Military Science at the University	105
A Badger Never Quits	106
Editorials	108
Recommended Books	109
Speaking of Finances	110
Badgers in the News	112
Clocks	114
With the Badger Clubs	116
This and That About the Faculty	117
With the Badger Sports	118
Alumni News	120
News of the Classes	121
News of Other Universities	122
Harriers Take Second	124

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Your Alma Mater is thinking of you!

The holiday season with its happy memories and fresh hopes is upon us, and, as I write, I am looking out of my Bascom Hall window down the white campus upon an army of buoyant and eager students who are living through the exhilarating experiences that were yours when five or fifty years ago, you were walking up this hill as they are now walking. And I can almost see your unseen forms walking with them this afternoon.

Your Alma Mater is thinking of you, and sends you greetings of good will as Christmas and the New Year approach!

Glenn Frank

Concerning Examinations

By RICARDO QUINTANA
(Assistant Professor of English)

"THE tragedy of the world is that those who are imaginative have but slight experience, and those who are experienced have feeble imaginations. Fools act on imagination without knowledge; pedants act on knowledge without imagination. The task of a university is to weld together imagination and experience."¹

These are the words of a living philosopher, but there is nothing new about the thought which they express. Since the Renaissance any



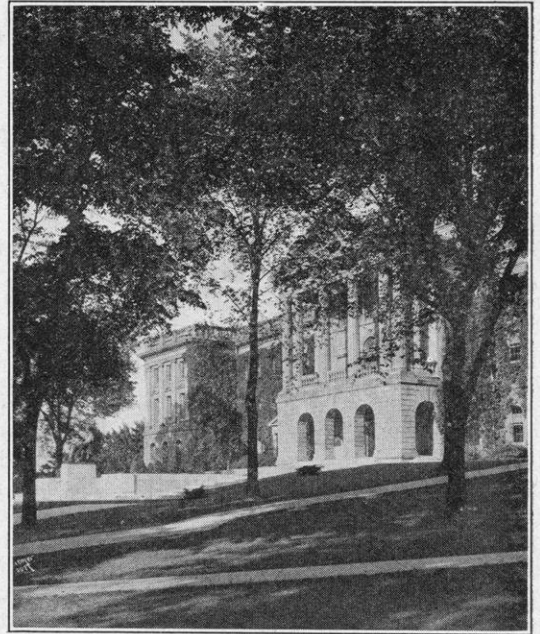
RICARDO QUINTANA

number of writers, in discussing the problems of education, have dwelt upon the antipathy existing between the enthusiast and the pedant, and have sought some basis for reconciliation. The problem involved here has its roots deep in human nature, for it would seem that instinctively men tend towards one or another extreme, towards undisciplined enthusiasm or towards unleavened pedantry, and that only through reasoned conduct can they attain the mean. That there is a

¹A. N. Whitehead, "Universities and Their Function," in *The Aims of Education and Other Essays* (1929), 140. Because I quote Professor Whitehead here and a second time below, it should not be assumed that I am assenting to all of his statements regarding education. I have tried to exclude from my essay such personal opinion as would be likely to excite controversy.

mean is a truth which has been too often lost sight of amidst the discussion of educational problems which one meets today on every hand. From this discussion two apparently antagonistic positions emerge. The one is the position of the enthusiasts, who at present hold the popular forums, and who in books, in magazine articles, and in conversation are storming with a zeal sometimes amounting to fanaticism the fortresses of established education. The traditional educational methods are insidious, these enthusiasts tell us, because they crush the student's originality beneath an impersonal formalism and kill imagination and incentive by stupid discipline. The opposing position, we are given to believe, is held by those of conservative educational opinions. It is these pedants who stand as obstacles in the way of progress. For pedants have no use for enthusiasm, originality, and imagination, which flourish when the mind is, least encumbered by facts; and it is with facts alone that pedants are concerned.

Whether this statement of the two antagonistic positions is in every particular fair is not of importance. What is of importance is the following statement, which I believe will be granted as true by all save a handful of fanatics on both sides: If we who are at one another's throats, will but consider the matter, we shall agree that we are fighting for the same end. And this brings us back to that mean in which the two extremes are reconciled. The wise man is neither enthusiast nor pedant. He believes that enthusiasm without a sound basis in definite facts is dangerous. At the same time he knows that facts untouched by imagination are useless. It is only through the union of fact and imagination that we can realize the end of education, an end defined by Professor Whitehead as the production of those who possess



both culture—activity of thought and receptiveness to beauty and humane feeling—and expert knowledge in some specific direction.²

In any discussion of educational problems it is logically of the utmost importance to discover whether, regardless of our antipathies, we are not in agreement concerning this final purpose. If it turns out that here we are in disagreement, the discussion is immediately shifted to other ground. But if we agree, the definite point at issue is the effective method of arriving at this common end. In the latter case, our fight becomes, quite frankly, a fight about methods. And this is as it should be. It is a sign of spiritual unhealthiness when antagonists ground arms under the impression that since they are spiritually in accord, the methods of bringing salvation to pass will take care of themselves. The fine cleanliness of honest fighting lies here: you hate your enemy because his methods are wrong.

It is not my intention at this time to evaluate the different methods of arriving at our common aim. Such an evaluation would immediately involve me in the passions that mark the present controversy, and hence would hinder the sole purpose of my essay, which is to clarify the discussion of educational methods in order that our arguments may be to the point. Momentarily, it is true, I propose to defend such a system of examinations as is now in existence

(Continued on page 126)

²Whitehead, *The Aims of Education*, 1.

The Future Growth of the University

The Questions of Many Alumni Are Answered in this Statistical Study Made for the University.

By WIRTH F. FERGER, '19

IT WAS with a full realization of the hazardous nature of forecasts and predictions that I consented a few months ago to make a statistical study¹ of the past and probable future enrollment in the University of Wisconsin. Mark Twain was not the first, nor the last, to give expression to the popular feeling regarding statistics and statisticians. Any statistician could furnish him with excellent ammunition for his attack on his third category of liars! The weatherman is a byword for unreliability—and yet we all continue to read his forecasts because they are better than nothing.

Yet there is no more magic in the pronouncements of the weather prophet than in the bulletin board in the railway station giving the expected time of arrival of trains. Both are based on the assumption that the immediate future is determined by past and present events, if the forces governing these events remain in operation. Train number nine will arrive at 11:50 if it keeps on coming without further unexpected delay. It will rain tomorrow if the center of low pressure now in Missouri continues to move in its present (and usual) direction at its present speed. The weatherman is at the disadvantage, compared with other statisticians, of not being able to state his alibis in advance—of not laying down his own conditions, as I shall now proceed to do.

The enrollment in the University twenty years from now obviously depends on a large number of conditions, many of which are variable and constantly changing: the population of the state; the proportion of young people in the population; the extent to which these young people "flock to the college"; the standards of entrance requirements and of promotions; the number, type and quality of other colleges in the state; the growth of the Junior College move-

ment; the establishment of new departments in the University; and the drawing power of the University for out-of-state and graduate students. The reader can continue the list of changing factors. Is the problem of future enrollment, then, not hopeless? Is one man's guess not as good as another's?

We do find many variables. But let us notice a basic principle of forecasting: *if we can find the trend of a variable, that variable becomes a constant*, and by extending this trend forward, the variable becomes a constant even for a reasonable time into the future, if other fundamental elements do not change. This is clearly the principle on which the weatherman and train announcer act. An element of uncertainty surely enters, in the reliance on "other things being equal." But

numbers any greater than was to be expected from the previous growth of the university. There was an abnormal increase in the enrollment for the first three or four years after the war, but this can be wholly explained as a result of the subnormal enrollment during the war. A great many students whose education was interrupted in 1918 and 1919 returned to the university in 1920 to 1922, in addition to the normal increase which would be expected. The enrollment would seem to be back to "normal" after about 1924. The university is now growing at the fastest rate in its history, in the sense of the absolute annual growth. But how long will this continue? A good estimate for two or three years in the future could be made by simply extending the smooth line upward. This obviously would

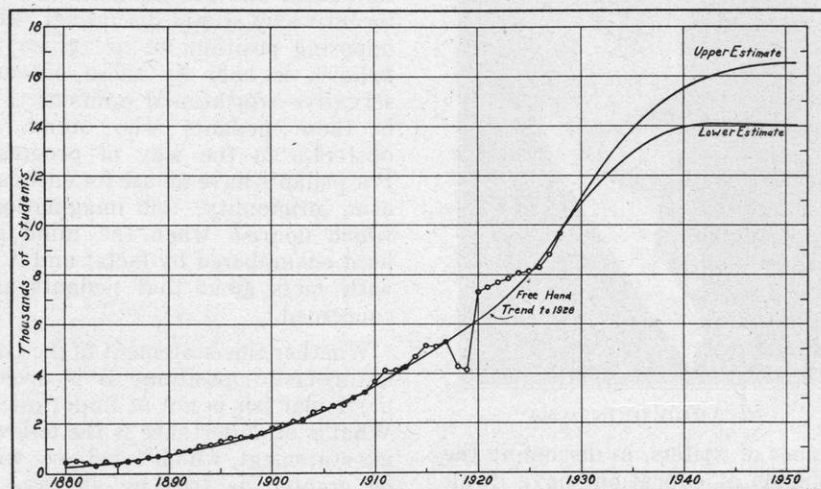


CHART I

if we can find the trend of *enough* of these "other things," our estimate can compel respect and credence.

Chart I shows the total enrollment in the University by years since 1880, with the estimates for the future as arrived at by the method described below. The past growth of the university is seen to be remarkably steady and free from interruptions, except during the World War. Contrary to a common impression, the figures give no basis for believing there was a "flocking to the college" after the war in

not be satisfactory for a much longer period, for we have no assurance that the present rate of growth will continue. When will the curve begin to level off?

The first of the fundamental elements determining this long-time future growth is the population of college age in the state—the number of *potential* students. But a more accurate measure of the potential lead on the university is the number of high school graduates, which, in turn, depends on three factors principally: the population

¹This study was published as University Bulletin No. 1590: Enrollment in the University of Wisconsin, a Statistical Study of the Past and Probable Future Enrollment in the University and High Schools of Wisconsin. This bulletin gives a full description of the methods used, accompanied by complete tables of data.

of high school age, the per cent attending high school, and the holding power of the schools—the per cent of the students who graduate each year.

What age group, then, should be chosen to represent the potential high school pupils? A study of a sample of the freshmen class of 1927 showed conclusively

this method we have estimates of the potential lead on our schools, but only up to about 1930. For the future, we must consider the number of children now in lower age groups, who will later (those who survive) constitute the potential high school group.

In order to carry the estimates forward to be useful for a long range (20 year) forecast, it was necessary to tie the census figures of 1920 onto the birth statistics of the state, which are available each year. This has been done in the upper curve of Chart IV, adjusting the birth statistics for their known deficiency in completeness (of about 10%), and for the normal death rate up to the age of 19 years. Again the reader is referred to the university bulletin if interested in the details of the juggling of the figures employed here. The significant result is that we are able to forecast the size of the oncoming groups of potential freshmen up to 1946 without any forecasts at all: the freshman class of 1946 was born in 1927. Chart IV (upper curve) shows clearly that the birth rate in Wisconsin has declined steadily since about 1915, meaning that the oncoming groups

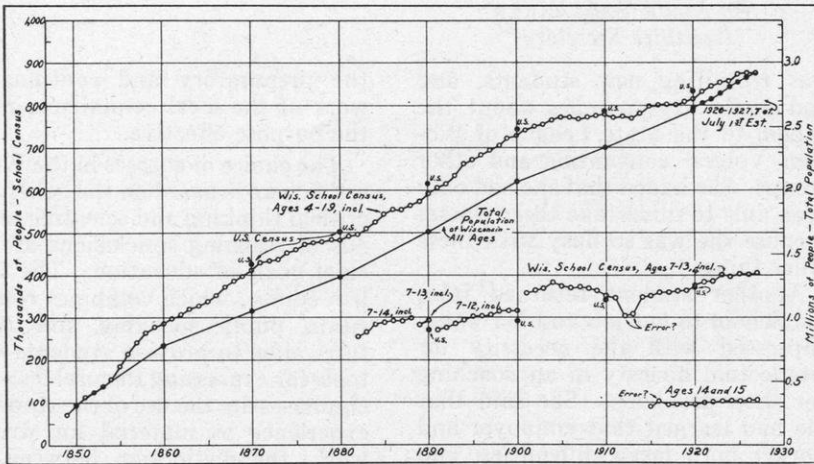


CHART II

It might be thought that a study of the growth of the population of the state of all ages would suffice to predict changes in the potential lead on the educational institutions of the state. But that this is far from the fact is clear from a study of Chart II which shows, on two different scales (to bring the curves close together for valid comparison) the growth in the total population of the state, and the annual Wisconsin school census for the ages 4 to 19, inclusive. It is evident that the rate of growth of the population of school age varies greatly from period to period. From 1900 to 1920, for instance, the increase was only 88,000 compared with 248,000 in the previous twenty-year period, while the total population increased by about the same number in both periods. This is due, as will appear later, to changes in the birth rate, which naturally affect the smaller and younger group much more quickly and drastically than the total population.

that at present the dominant age of freshmen at matriculation is about 18.6 years, as shown in Chart III. The group from 15 to 18 years, inclusive, was therefore taken as best representing the potential lead on the high schools of the state.

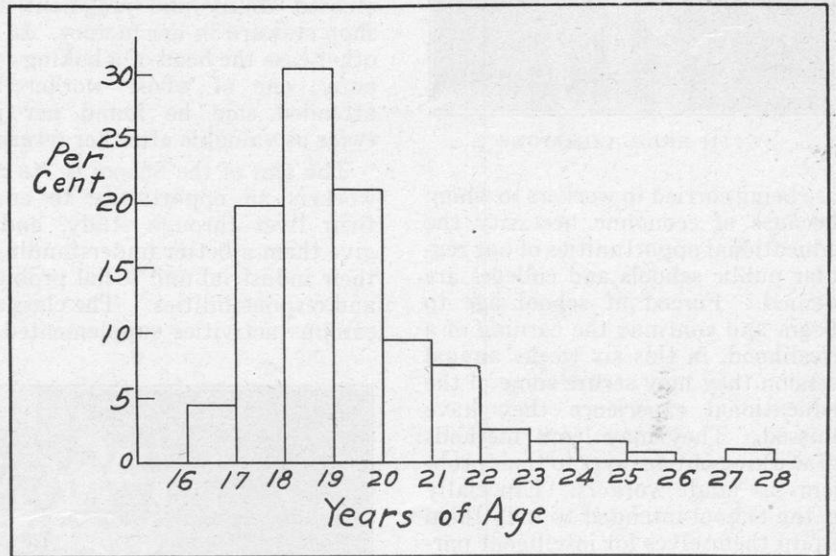


CHART III

But even the school census group from 4 to 19 years is too large to show accurately the changes in the number of potential high school or college students. Furthermore, the sub-group shown in the school census in recent years (7-13, and 14-15 years) do not answer our present purpose. But the United States decennial census shows the age distribution of the population, and we may take any particular age group we want at these ten-year in-

tervals. The decennial census, then, is the basis for Chart IV showing the growth in the population of high school and of college age since 1880. The reader will be spared the technical details of the method by which the figures for the intercensal years are obtained from the census. These must be considered in the nature of estimates, but tied to accurate figures each decade. By

of potential freshmen will reach a maximum size about 1935, and will thereafter continue to decrease until at least 1947.

Projecting the lower two curves in Chart IV at the same slope as the upper line gives the high school age and college age population of Wisconsin up to 1950 with a true forecast of only three years in the

(Continued on page 142)

Why Industrial Workers at Wisconsin

The University Summer School for Workers in Industry Shows Remarkable Results in the Field of Adult Education.

By ALICE SHOEMAKER
(Executive Secretary)

THE close of the 1929 season demonstrates that the Wisconsin Spirit has scored on the field of adult education. The University Summer School for Workers in Industry has definitely crossed a goal line in becoming more than an experiment. Its enrollment, the accomplishments of its students during the term, their subsequent activities, the public recognition and approval of the School are evidences that Wisconsin's intellectual and social ideals

were recruiting new students, and had made five speeches about the School to the State League of Women Voters' convention and other groups. She added that she had only been able to undertake three classes because she was so busy with these other things.

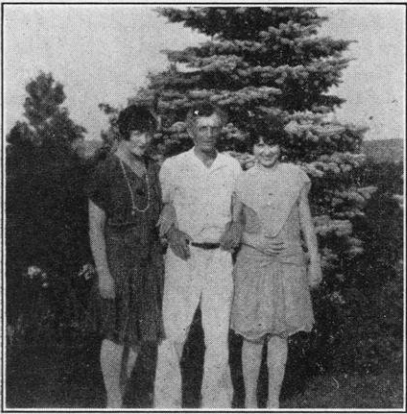
Another student returned from the School to her job and her union impressed with the necessity for intellectual honesty in approaching her shop problems. She said that she had learned that employer and worker both faced difficulties, and that she owed a fair day's work for the fair pay and the fair treatment which she expected. She felt better adjusted to her industrial environment. The organizer of her union, who had been largely responsible for getting her to attend, felt that her open-mindedness and desire to get at both sides of the labor problems which she met gave her increased ability and judgment as a shop steward in her factory. In another case the head of a baking company, one of whose workers had attended, said he found her just twice as valuable after her return.

The aim of the School is "to give workers an opportunity to enrich their lives through study, and to give them a better understanding of their industrial and social problems and responsibilities." The class and campus activities supplemented by

the preparatory and continuation work of the local committees make the purpose effective.

The choice of courses in the Workers' School is based on the belief that critical thinking and scientific methods of reaching conclusions are the chief goals of education. The English course, which combines composition, public speaking, and literature, aims to provide students with tools for expressing themselves. The emphases are the use of the students' experience as material for written work, the distinction between the responsible member of society who knows the facts and the "Soapboxer," and an introduction to the pleasures of good literature. Concrete results are shown in remarks of former students. "When I am asked to speak before a group of people I have more confidence than before." "Because of my class in Public Speaking I was not afraid to get up before the group and tell them what I thought." This was from a student who was called to Washington to serve on a national committee on household employment. To another, who had turned in a theme describing the tense waiting in a mining town until the whistle should announce whether or not there should be work that day, her instructor said, "That is literature." "Oh," said the student catch-

(Continued on page 131)



WITH PROF. COMMONS

are being carried to workers to whom because of economic necessity, the educational opportunities of our regular public schools and colleges are denied. Forced at school age to begin and continue the earning of a livelihood, in this six weeks' annual session they may secure some of the educational experience they have missed. They may learn methods of working out answers to their problems as adult workers. Especially is the School intended to help them equip themselves for intelligent participation in the life of their communities.

One student, formerly timid and inactive, wrote several months after her return from the School to her former job that she was now president of the Young People's society of her church and had charge of a girls' club there, had been elected vice-president and membership chairman of her Y. W. C. A. club, and was a member of the Industrial Committee, had helped organize the former students into a club which



THE 1929 GROUP

Still At Your Service

New Experiments at the State College Are Adding Millions to Agriculture

By RENSSELAER SILL

RESearch, teaching, and extension—the modern trio in Agricultural Education—are teaming together to add to the pleasure and profit of farming in Wisconsin. The research of Truog in soils, the teaching of Mortimer in agronomy and Hatch in extending the campus to the state are but typical of the work which is being done at Wisconsin since we hurried to classes, canoed over to Picnic Point, wrote

the grain resistant to disease and an exceptionally high yielder, has been one of B. D. Leith's recent contributions.

Leith has taken much of the torture out of barley growing and because of its greater freedom from disease, the new variety bids fair to become the most popular of all strains of this important cereal crop. Incidentally this means, of course, better dairy feed and lower feed bills.

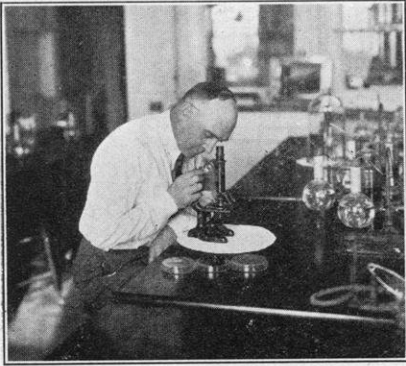
Back in 1916 he crossed the famous Oderbrocker barley with a black variety from northern Russia and northern Africa which was free from the hated barbs. However, as the Russian barley was black, a low yielder, not free from disease, had poor straw, and was grown only in warm countries, it required a decade of painstaking work, before high yielding, disease free, white barbless barley could be developed for the Wisconsin climate. Already shipments have been made to far distant countries. The importance of this single development to the agricul-

ture, and able to withstand low temperatures, the new corn will undoubtedly exert a considerable influence on the future of corn growing in the state.

In addition to the work with barley and corn, exceptionally fine progress is being made in breeding outstanding, disease resistant varieties of certain other crops.

Better Microbes Found

E. B. Fred and I. L. Baldwin of the bacteriology department have been learning much about ways of making only the best microbes work for agriculture. It now seems that even in bacteria, "blood will tell". Some are not all they are cracked up to be, and others have been found that will work more efficiently in legume production than had ever been thought possible. This recent and somewhat startling discovery has shown that nodule forming bacteria vary in their ability to benefit the plant and this finding has resulted in more effective



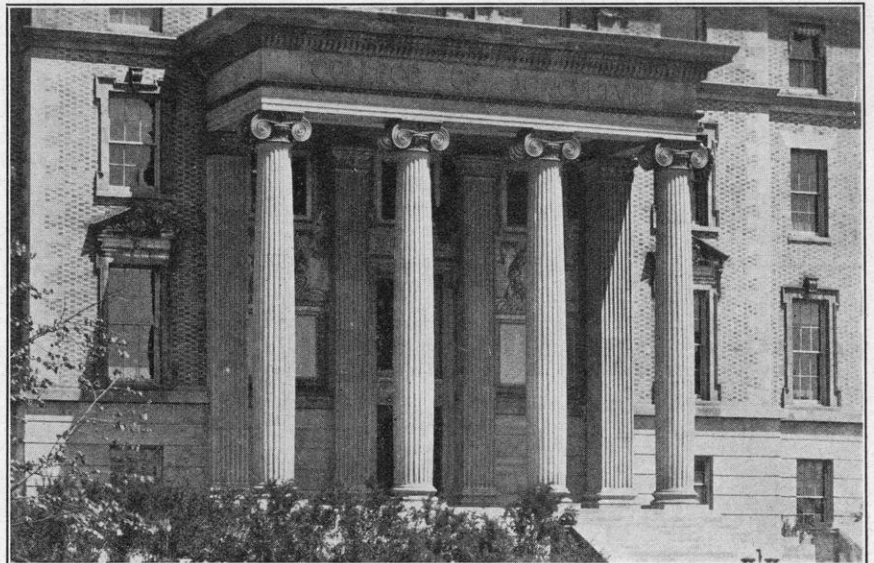
DR. E. B. FRED

exams, or perchance, on moonlight nights in the early spring, strolled out along lake drive with other thoughts than those of the class room or laboratory.

Mortimer, the sage of all agronomy classes, is still preaching the gospel of efficient pasture management, Hopkins still pleads to make farming articulate, Hibbard points out the inequality of taxes, Macklin sees much in cooperative marketing, and Fuller, with his big horse hitches, is astounding the freshman with his mighty horses.

Yes, to all appearances the college campus is much the same, and back in the laboratories, in the midst of the test tubes, cultures, and microscopes, research men are still making discoveries of enormous importance to the progress of Wisconsin agriculture; in the class rooms earnest teachers are seeking to inspire students with the opportunities which lie ahead; and out over the state extension workers are striving to make the University Campus state wide.

Subduing the irritating barbs of barley and at the same time making



WELCOMING OLD GRADS.

ture of the state is obviously of the first magnitude.

The agronomy department working with the pathologists is also accomplishing much in developing a disease resistant variety of corn. Invariably free of smut and seedling

culture for legume inoculation.

According to the investigators, when plants are "grown under controlled conditions in the greenhouse there is a correlation between the kind and location of nodules on the

(Continued on page 136)

Sophomores Will Form Nucleus of Badger Five

Will Have a Good Team this Year, with a Fair Share of Victories.

By WALTER E. MEANWELL
(Head Basketball Coach)

I HAVE been asked to tell the Alumni, in advance, just how the basketball season will progress and end. The Alumni Secretary just casually made that request. I'll comply by giving a coach's viewpoint of our own and the other fellow's chances, in the race.

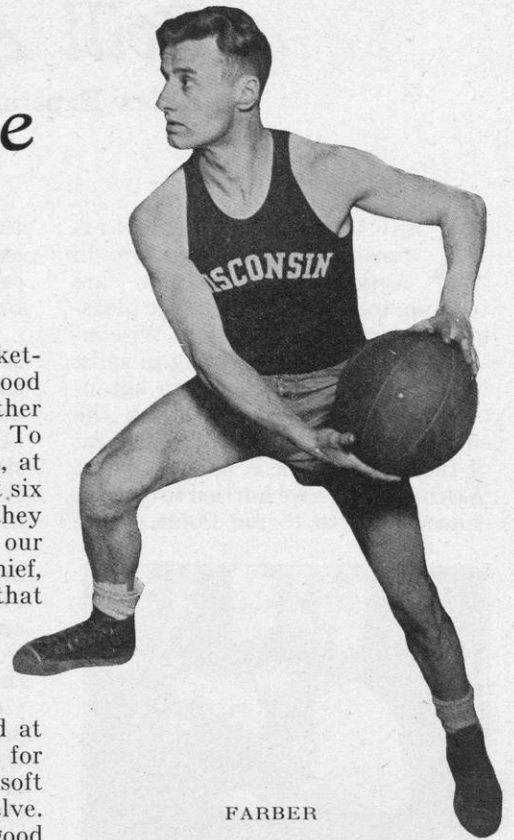
First, let me say that for real even, "anybody may win the rag" competition nothing in intercollegiate athletics equals the Big Ten basketball season. In football, for instance, where "heavy battalions" count for so much, several schools in the League are too small numerically to have much more than an outside chance at an occasional game or two; the championship, year in and year out, going to one or another of a very few big universities. In basketball, however, wherein small squads may win, no team in

be possessed of six or seven basketball men of class, and, with good fortune as to injuries and other losses, these may be sufficient. To illustrate, one of my best teams, at Wisconsin in 1922, possessed but six playable men on the squad, but they were all good ones. Les Gage, our recently resigned publicity chief, was general utility man on that outfit, and played relief forward, center and guard and always acted as advisory coach as well (when I listened to him) if he sat on the side lines. And at that we were only beaten out for first place by a team with a soft nine game schedule to our twelve. Therefore, where just a few good men, or even one outstanding star, can create a winning team in a sport, it is not surprising that eight of the ten Conference universities have won

or tied for the basketball championship in the few seasons since 1924. That is the joy of it all, to the lad who likes competition, but it makes the job of winning first place, or of forecasting the season, no easy one.

A wise Big Ten Basketball Coach early develops a good sideline, in aluminum ware, or "character building," against the inevitable day when he must hit for the cyclone cellar. But it's lots of fun while it lasts, if you like that kind of fun. Which brings to mind Abraham Lincoln's opinion of a book that an author friend submitted to him for review, that "it was a fine book for the kind of a man who would like that kind of a book."

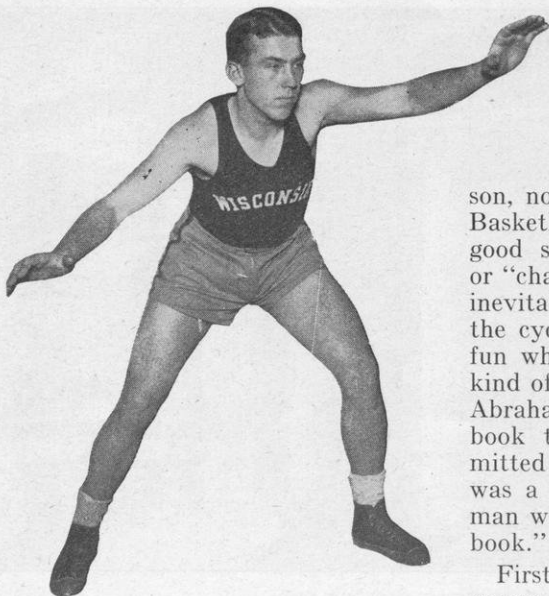
First, in estimating one's chances comes the schedule. Last year, Wisconsin drew the first three teams in the league, and these for a series of five consecutive games. That sort of draw will usually nip one's championship prospects right in the bud. To date, we are not so badly off, probably because the schedule is still undecided owing



FARBER

to the present disability of Iowa. If the Hawks are admitted to the schedule, then the seven-year-old rotating schedule will do one more revolution, and we'll play Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Northwestern, Chicago and Indiana—dropping Purdue, Michigan and Minnesota. We have already played each of the three last named two seasons, and each team drops every other one, one year in three. We are quite content, thank you, to pass these three robust playmates along for some other young men to play with, similarly, for four nice games. Remember, Purdue has a six-foot-six-inch center, and Michigan has one not so tall, but equally good in the jump, and the tip-off means eight points to the possessor. I hope, and have a right to expect, that both these young giraffes will have graduated, "cum laude," in basketball at least, before my "stubs" have to tackle these teams again. As George Levis said, when an alumnus protested at receiving four seats on the forty-five yard line—"Enough is sufficient." No matter how tough the other teams may be in other departments of play, our chances are better where they have no such overwhelming superiority in height. In eight of twelve conference games last season, we lost the tip-off.

(Continued on page 139)



CHMIELEWSKI

the League is out of the running for the flag before the start; Purdue, Indiana, for instance, being always at or near the top, as against usually much weaker showings in football. Even a small university may

Military Science at The University

No Longer the Bore
Course it Used to Be

By MAJOR TOM FOX
(Commandant)

LOOKING back through the files of the Alumni Magazine, I find that during the past few years much has been written concerning Military Science at the University. The history of the activity has been covered so thoroughly that it seems unnecessary to look backward at

used to train the two lower classes. Up at the electrical laboratory the signal corps is taught telegraphy, signal communication, military engineering and radio. This year they are building a complete short wave transmitting set.

There have been changes other

than those in the course of instruction. The two lower classes wear blue double-breasted uniforms with an overseas cap. The upper classes uniform is that of the regular army officer except that the buttons bear the University seal. Each upper

classman is paid by the Federal government about one hundred dollars a year in addition to his uniform.

The extra-curricular activities of the R. O. T. C. have also expanded. The Military Ball still continues as one of the major social events of the year. There is a R. O. T. C. rifle team that shoots telegraphic matches with practically every great university in the country, and members of this team are awarded monogram sweaters. A drill team of sixteen upper classmen competed last year with almost every military school in this section of the country and came out third—notwithstanding the fact that there were also units of the regular army and National Guard competing.

You will remember that in 1927 the legislature passed a law making Military Science or Physical Education a pre-requisite for graduation. Prior to that time both were required. (It may be of interest to note that Wisconsin is the only land grant



MAJOR FOX

college that does not require two years of military training for graduation.) Consequently the enrollment has fallen from some twelve hundred in 1923 to about six hundred fifty in the present school year, although the total attendance at the University has greatly increased. The artillery and ordnance units were withdrawn by the War Department leaving only the signal corps and infantry.

There are certain definite causes for this decrease in enrollment. First, of course, is the optional feature. Most freshmen being confronted with the option of taking physical education or R. O. T. C. choose the former. The idea still

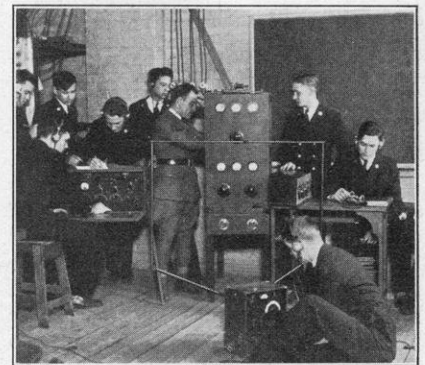


MACHINE GUN PRACTICE

what has happened. This article therefore will attempt to tell what is going on today in the "little red brick armory on Langdon Street."

To the alumnus of pre-war vintage military training meant just one thing—drill. For three years, each week the more or less recalcitrant frosh and sophs were conducted through the mysteries of squads east, present arms and "as skirmishers"; in the spring there was a grand "sham battle" accompanied by considerable noise.

Today there is also close-order drill but it is much more than that. The freshmen learn first aid and hygiene, rifle marksmanship (with the finest target rifles that money can buy) and scouting and patrolling. The sophomores get thorough instruction in the automatic rifle and musketry; the juniors are given courses in map-making, machine guns and combat principles. Seniors, in addition to their instruction in tactics, military history and law, are



A RADIO CLASS

persists that military training consists largely of dull, tedious drill under the supervision of brutal and sadistic instructors. Again, there is the erroneous impression that a man in the R. O. T. C. is automatically barred from athletics. As a matter of fact there is no conflict

(Continued on page 132)

A Badger Never Quits

Team Proves its Valor in Last Games of the Season;
Only Team to Defeat Colgate.

By GEORGE DOWNER, '97
(Publicity Director)

GAMES played by the University of Wisconsin football team, to and including the Homecoming battle with Purdue, were reviewed by a competent chronicler in last month's Magazine.

That leaves only the engagements with Chicago and Minnesota to record. As both these are still fresh in the minds of most alumni, either from seeing them or reading of them in the next day's papers, there does not seem to be a great need for detailed reference to either.

Wisconsin played its best game of the season against Minnesota, even though beaten, 13 to 12. But it was not a great deal better team that day than it had been against Chicago and no better against Chicago than it had been when playing Purdue. A slight but steady improvement was noticeable in every game after the one with Colgate.

It just so happened that Wisconsin's opponents were a bit tougher each succeeding week—and so the team, after administering to Colgate its only defeat of the season, lost to Northwestern, 7-0; to Notre Dame, 19-0; to Iowa, 14-0; and to Purdue, 13-0, before it succeeded in winning another football game.

In none of these losing battles did the Wisconsin team disintegrate nor the game become a rout—which is remarkable, in a team held scoreless for four weeks in a row. It certainly proves the spirit of this year's squad.

Against Chicago, Wisconsin, for the first time in the season, showed

a scoring punch and its 20 to 6 victory was clean cut and well earned. The Maroons had turned in a surprise victory over Princeton a week earlier and may have been in a slight "let-down" when they played Wisconsin. This is not written to disparage Wisconsin, which probably would have proved the better team any Saturday of the season.

The Badger line outcharged and outplayed the Maroon forwards decisively and the backs showed improved drive and vastly better blocking. In such details as covering punts, recovering fumbles and mowing down the secondary defense, Wisconsin looked like a real football team against Chicago.

The Badgers made their own breaks and then proceeded to "cash them in." Two Wisconsin touchdowns came as the direct result of blocked Chicago punts—an index of the way our line was breaking through. After the game, Coach Stagg stated that it was the first time his teams had suffered a blocked kick since he adopted the open formation for punting in 1918.

On that point Mr. Stagg's memory must have been slightly at fault as I seem to recall one blocked by Don Cameron, about three years ago, which the Badger end just missed turning into a touchdown.

Chicago's touchdown against Wisconsin came as the result of a succession of clever forward passes, mainly from Stagg's latest development of the "flanker" formation—one back thrown far out to the long side of the field. The Maroon score, however, was made against second and third string backs. Chicago did not ac-



KREUGER

complish much with the pass against the first string Badger backs. This Chicago formation, however, has splendid strategic possibilities and will probably be adopted by many teams next year.

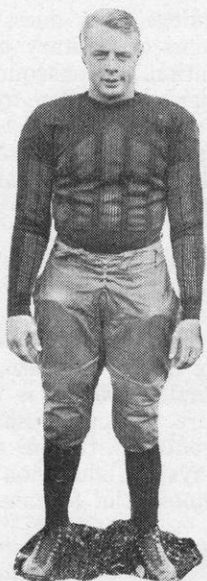
Favored by an open date, Nov. 16, and the comparatively easy game with Chicago, the Badgers were able to take the field against Minnesota in excellent condition and well "set" for the game. The only players not in the best of shape were a few who were convalescing from injuries, this list including Sammy Behr, quarterback, Harold

Smith, tackle, and Milton Gantenbein, end. All three escaped further injury, and, during the time they were in, played good football against Minnesota.

That epic, Arctic battle with the Titans of the North, twice beaten and fighting for redemption before 50,000 of their partisans, was one which loyal Wisconsin men can recall with pride while memory endures, for although beaten, 13 to 12, the Badgers of 1929 lived up, that day, to the best fighting traditions of their university.

They were alert, efficient and aggressive. They fought tigerishly to the bitter end, undismayed by adverse breaks and repeated

penalization at heart breaking crises of the game. They battled the Gophers on even terms and lost by the slender margin of a missed goal kick. They made as many first downs as Minnesota and once stood off the maddened Minnesota mob for four plays inside their five yard line, an offside giving the Gophers a



R. REBHOLZ



CAPT. PARKS

fifth down in which they scored from the one yard line. That is football of which any university or any man may well be proud.

The game opened with a break for Wisconsin. Minnesota won the toss and elected to defend the north goal, favored by a stiff wind which felt as if it came directly off the polar ice. Riebeth fumbled the opening kick-off which was recovered by Wisconsin's unerring ball hound, Harold Rebholz, on Minnesota's 33 yard line.

Here they were, in scoring position—with the game only seconds old. No hesitation or uncertainty in their attitude this time. Just seven plays and Wisconsin had a touchdown. Oman gained six yards in two drives off Minnesota's left tackle, then Russ Rebholz tossed a pass to Sammy Behr for a 17 yard gain. Russ and Behr,

on three plays added six yards. Then, on fourth down, Russ Rebholz flipped a pass to Gantenbein in the end zone for six points. Wisconsin tried for the extra point by a forward pass and missed it, the ball—just a shade too high—trickling off Tury Oman's finger tips.

It was a great start and heartened the team immensely for it was sound splendid football which they had played and, this spurt was just the "eye-opener" needed. Good Gopher punting, aided by the wind, kept the fight in Wisconsin's territory during the remainder of the first quarter.

Near its end, a 40 yard return of a punt by Riebeth gave the Gophers the ball within striking distance and they rushed it inside the ten yard line where Wisconsin braced and stopped them—another surprise to many persons.

A second long return of a punt gave the Gophers another chance, soon after the second period started and this time, aided by two penalties for offside, they scored, Nagurski taking the ball over from the one yard line. Wisconsin's defensive stand at this point was their best of the season. A five yard penalty, when the Gophers had the ball, first down, on the 11 yard line, was

enough to have shaken any team but it did not crush Wisconsin. Drawing another penalty, however, which put the ball on the 1 yard line and gave Minnesota an extra down, was a bit too much—and Nagurski, barely smashed it over. Pharmer was sent in to boot the goal but missed, leaving the count tied, 6 to 6.

In the moments which followed, Minnesota played its best football of the day. After an exchange of kicks, Pharmer broke through right tackle, reversed the field and went 43 yards to Wisconsin's 25 yard line. Brockmeyer added 10 and another first down, then Pharmer again slithered through the Badger secondary—to the 2 yard line, from which point Nagurski drove straight through for a touchdown. Pharmer kicked this goal, giving the Gophers a 13-6 lead.

When the second half opened, Wisconsin came back with a great spurt, playing all over their burly opponents. Soon after the kick-off, Pharmer fumbled and Casey recovered for Wisconsin on the Minnesota 28 yard line. Lusby swished around left end for a first down on the 18 yard line. Pacetti cleared right end for eight on a double-reverse. Hal Rebholz got a yard or two through the line, then Lusby tossed a pass to Russ Rebholz, who simply outsprinted the defense and took it on the dead run in the end zone for a touchdown. With the game hanging on the results of his effort, Lusby tried for the extra point by a drop kick—and missed. The ball went straight but low, passing under the cross bar.

Favored by the wind, Minnesota forced Wisconsin back slowly in the end of the game but only after Wisconsin had staged one more magnificent drive in an effort to win. They advanced the ball from mid-field to the Gophers' 15 yard line by a sustained attack that netted three successive first downs. At that point, with 3 yards to go on third down, two passes were tried and both were grounded, ending the

rally, and—for Wisconsin—all chance to win.

Just what considerations moved Sheehan who was then directing the play, to abandon his running game with but three yards to go in two plays, the grandstand quarterbacks found it hard to guess. But those things happen to the best of quarterbacks and no one had an unkind word for either him or the team. Possibly Buck may have looked at the scoreboard, which showed "Down—3; Yards to Go—6." This error was corrected on the next play.

Six or seven minutes later the game—and season—ended. Its outcome left Wisconsin at the bottom of the conference standings, with one victory and four defeats. Even Chicago, which won but one, outranks us—though we beat them—because they played one less game than Wisconsin.

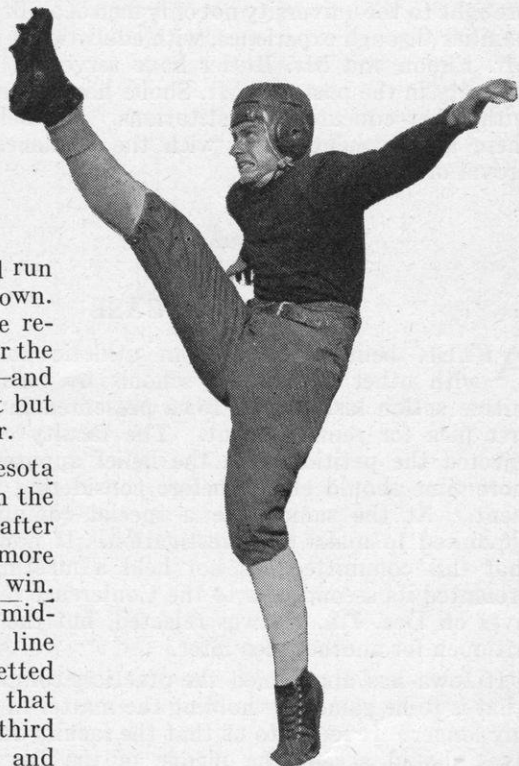
To say that it was a disappointing season is to state, not a criticism, but a simple fact. Any losing season is disappointing but the football played by Wisconsin in the last two games was of a caliber with which no one can justly find fault.

Alumni have gotten used to consoling themselves with the thought—wait until next year. As I see it, there is no reason to expect anything exceptional next year. We

(Continued on page 141)



GANTENBEIN



LUSBY

EDITORIALS



THE CRITICAL ALUMNUS

IT IS said that the alumni are prone to criticise, and we have for some time been defending our right to do so. However, if we are critical, we should be critical of ourselves as well. As publishers of your magazine we invite it, in fact we have been pleading for it for some time but to no avail. We are sincerely trying to convey through its pages the things relating to the University in which you may be most interested, but it may be that we are too close to the campus to correctly interpret your wishes. The Magazine can be made better through your suggestions and we ask once more that you write and tell us about it. Please!



THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS

IN appointing, Mr. Eimon, Mr. Sholts, and Mr. Butler to the Board of Regents, Governor Kohler has brought to the university not only men of ability but men familiar through experience, with educational problems. Mr. Eimon and Mr. Butler have served in the same capacity in the past and Mr. Sholts has been associated with other educational institutions. We believe that these appointments meet with the wholehearted approval of our alumni.



THE IOWA CASE

AFTER being banned from athletic competition with other Conference schools by faculty committee action last spring, Iowa presented in June, its first plea for reinstatement. The faculty committee rejected the petition with the belief apparently that more time should elapse before considering reinstatement. At the same time a special committee was appointed to make an investigation. It now appears that this committee has not held a meeting. Iowa presented its second plea to the Conference representatives on Dec. 7th. It was rejected, but the way was left open for another plea later.

If Iowa has abandoned the practices complained of, what is to be gained by holding the matter in obedience any longer? It seems to us that the faculty representatives should accept the pledge of the Iowa faculty that Iowa will abide by the rules. The Western Confer-

ence is outstanding, not only from the standpoint of quality of the competition, but also from the standpoint of high standards. If it is disrupted, will these high standards continue to prevail? We don't think so. A free agent does pretty much as he pleases. We think it a wiser policy to restore privileges to an erring member who has promised to be good than to take what may be the first step in breaking up an organization that has done a great deal to place intercollegiate athletics on a high level.

Another thing that we cannot help but mention is the fact that once again the blame has been placed at the door of the alumni. The issue was made "faculty control," it might more properly have been referred to as "proper faculty administration."



WE WANT NEWS

EVER since the first of the year we have been anxiously waiting for some news regarding the activities of the various alumni and alumnea clubs scattered about the countryside. To date only a few of the clubs have told us of their plans and something about what they have been doing.

Every reader of the Magazine is vitally interested in the affairs of his fellow students who are residing in other cities. He is wondering whether or not there is much Wisconsin spirit in the East or the South. News of your club meetings will prove to him that the Wisconsin alumni in all sections of the country are an up and coming group.

If you are a member of a club which has held meetings and which have not been written up in the Magazine, get after your secretary and find out the reason why. Several of the clubs have held banquets and the like and still we can't get word from them as to the outcome. Surely there is no harm to come from letting others know of your activities in a constructive movement.

When you write in be sure and tell us when your scheduled meetings occur and we may be able to find an interesting speaker who is visiting your city at that time and would enjoy giving a short talk at your meeting.

Don't feel that you have to stage a gala affair before telling us about it. Even an afternoon of bridge or a noon luncheon is of interest to other alumni. You will probably find your membership increased if you tell others about what you are doing. Somehow or other people like to belong to active organizations. Why not make yours one of this category?

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Conducted
by



PROF. RICARDO
QUINTANA

Shakespeare Reintegrated

The Return of William Shakespeare. By Hugh Kingsmill. Bobbs Merrill Company.

PROFESSOR H. B. LATHROP
Reviewer
(Department of English)

A scientific genius, by name Albert Henry Butt, has learned how to "reintegrate" dead animals—not to resuscitate them, for he does not even vivify the old body, but to re-create them as they were in life. He reintegrates William Shakespeare as of the year 1607, when it would seem that he was at the height of his genius, on the peak of success, certain to be confident and assured; and the poor man turns out to have gone all to bits just at that crucial minute of his life. He refuses to be exploited by the promoter who has Butt in hand, so that an understudy must be hired to represent him, and he discourses from a steamer chair in an orchard about his past. This disquisition of William Shakespeare's, for which the book is really written, reveals that everything in his plays is simply getting even with life—experience hardly even "sublimated", but consciously symbolized.

The humorous narrative of the fake impresses me as sheer buffoonery and the reminiscent part of the book as gracefully elegiac, but as quite fantastic in idea. It would take some courage, I suppose, to bring Shakespeare back in the plenitude of his powers, to have him talk professionally with Zeigfeld and Reinhardt, sling himself into modern life, which he would accept with ardor, create a play of Gargantuan effects in scene and lighting and manifest his capacity to divine and reveal through the mechanical stridor and glitter of his modern work a poetry and dignity in our own day at least as noble as that which he gave to his own age, which seemed shabby and little to some of his most distin-

guished contemporaries. I had rather dream of such a Shakespeare then read about Mr. Kingsmill's invalid.

Marriage and the Artist

The Wife of Steffen Tromholt. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. Horace Livright.

PROFESSOR E. M. THORNBURY
Reviewer.
(Department of English)

This is another novel about the artist, his mind and manners. It is perhaps too harsh to say that he has neither mind nor manners, but this artist is nevertheless conceived in the present-day rather sentimental version of that strange creature. A great, lonely spirit, who must trample ruthlessly upon everyone who comes in his path, a man whose lust for freedom is so great that the lust itself makes him a slave—such is Steffen Tromholt. The author tells us that he is a painter in the grand, heroic manner, that his vast canvasses bring him wide and glowing recognition. At the height of his success, he meets a widow, the moth-

er of three children and herself a poet whose work Steffen Tromholt had admired. She belongs to a conventional, middle-class German world. When they love each other Steffen is unwilling to make her his mistress and thus subject her to the misery of gossip at the hands of their neighbors. So they are married, as they think, for a year, in reality for life.

Marriage clips the wings of his freedom. He is restless, just because he is married. Or so he thinks. The reader wonders if he is not restless rather because he and his wife rather foolishly settle in a small German village where they have no companions of their own intellectual calibre. At any rate, by the time he is unable to stand the place any longer, the marriage is certainly strained. All this has happened by the middle of the first volume. The rest of the two volumes is a record of his excursions in search of freedom, meaning, for the most part, new amours.

No one with imagination would deny that the artist needs, above all things, freedom. Nor will anyone deny—if he is at all intelligent—that small, narrow souled communities are not the best places to find freedom, either in one's love or one's art. But the picture of an artist as a man who must *search* for experience, who, though he has money and position and recognition, must go on a quest for freedom, is simply not convincing. The real artists whose lives we know something about frequently sin against various conventions, but they are seldom Bohemians. Shakespeare may have been guilty of various lapses from what the Stratford bourgeoisie thought correct, but it would be hard to make out a case for him as of a man falling in love first with one woman and then with another just as a gesture of freedom from his wife. For one thing, sex is, as Samuel Johnson pointed out, of less consequence than it is painted. For years, the

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW

History and Biography

Andrew Johnson by Lloyd Paul Stryker. The MacMillan Co.
John Mitchell, Miner by Elsie Gluck. The John Day Co.
Lord Nelson by C. S. Forester. Bobbs-Merrill Co.
The Tragic Era by Claude G. Bowers. Houghton Mifflin Co.

Fiction

The Sound and The Fury by William Faulkner. Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith.
Ultima Thule by Henry Handel Richardson. W. W. Norton & Co.

General

New Views of Evolution by G. P. Conger. The MacMillan Co.
The American Scholar by Norman Foerster. Univ. of N. C. Press.
Are We Civilized? by Robert H. Lowie. Harcourt, Brace & Co.
Economic Principles of Consumption by Paul H. Nystrom. The Ronald Press Co.
English Government and Politics by Frederic Austin Ogg. The MacMillan Co.
Newer Ways With Children by M. V. O'Shea. Grenberg: Publishers.
The Psychology of Happiness by Walter Pitkin. Simon & Schuster
Practical Criticism by I. A. Richards. Harcourt, Brace & Co.

picture of Henry Fielding, the great novelist of manners, the creator of the spacious *Tom Jones*, was the picture of a wild Bohemian who staggered home from some tavern in the early hours of the morning to sit, with his head wrapped in a towel, writing his great novel. Alas, for our sentimental dreams! Henry Fielding, though perhaps no saint, as the saying goes, was a hard-working police court magistrate and a serious thinker on the evil effects of licentiousness. And so on. The artist whose talent is for the exquisite and delicate may be, and frequently is, a conscious seeker after experience. But the great, heroic figures break the rules of ordinary behavior only incidentally, so to speak.

So, in spite of what Herr Sudermann has to say about the heroic qualities of Tromholt's canvasses, I find it hard to believe. Works of art are the fruit, among other things, of a marriage of perceptiveness and vigor, and no one, so virtuously vigorous as Tromholt, could sustain a creative impulse long enough to realize his vision. Some of the other characters in the book are good, though not especially striking. The whole book seems to have been written in a spirit of revolt against stupidity, especially the stupidity of the inartistic. The reader wishes that some of the great freedom of the Olympians who have been able to view the human scene with wise irony had been granted to Steffen Tromholt and his creator.

Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth

Henry the Eighth. By Frances Hackett. Horace Liveright.

Elizabeth and Essex. By Lytton Strachey. Harcourt, Brace, and Company.

PROFESSOR PAUL KNAPLUND
Reviewer.

(Department of History)

Those terrible Tudors, or more correctly two of them, Henry VIII, and Queen Elizabeth, continue to cast their spell on the students of and writers on their age and upon the reading public as well. They repel and attract—it is easy to be either for or against them; cold, critical objectivity in the treatment of them is hard. Though the period which has elapsed since the death of the last Tudor is now measured in centuries, the spirits of Queen Elizabeth and her father awe everyone who endeavors toathom the mys-

teries of their character, and to relate the history of the events which they helped to mold. Their personalities were so many-sided, so baffling, so intriguing, that they invite every type of interpretation and of literary artistry—and, alas, they continue to defy or elude.

Henry VII, the hard, wise, patient, far-seeing founder of the Tudor dynasty, excellent builder though he was, generally gets rough treatment at the hands of those who delineate the lives of his son and granddaughter. Mr. Hackett cuffs him, and not without reason. The solid attributes of the father stand out less clearly than the repulsive ones; and it was his fate to be eclipsed by the more showy qualities of his brilliant, imperious, egotistical, full-blooded, and coarse-grained son. Lauded by some and reviled by others, we have a wealth of source as well as of second-hand information concerning Henry VIII. Mr. Hackett acknowledges a debt to the researches of many predecessors. He differs from them in aspiring to be a "psycho-historian"—one who probes and lays bare the recesses of the soul. He has culled information from many sources, though more particularly from the bulky volumes of *The Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII*. The narrative of events is restricted in the main to private affairs, and with emphasis upon the sordid tales of matrimonial adventures—or misadventures. The picture of the king is the traditional one, with the exception perhaps of the much emphasized inferiority complex in love affairs.

The story is vividly and in spots brilliantly told. But the author at times is the victim of a love for colour. In some places adjective is heaped upon adjective so as to make the style labored and turgidly rhetorical. Mr. Hackett tells us in the foreward that he has "invented no dialogue"—a puzzling statement in view of the fact that in many places second-hand summaries of conversations reported in the form of indirect discourse and handed to us by copyists and translators have by him been turned into direct discourse. Inverted commas are used too lavishly in this book, and so are descriptions of facial contortions, mental stages, and physical impressions. None knows what passed through Henry VIII's mind the day Anne Boleyn was executed; or the expressions on Cranmer's face when he had private audiences with the

king; or the sounds heard by the dying Jane Seymour. The narrative has gained vividness but lost truthfulness by these means. Stripped of many pretensions, taken for what it is—a novelized biography—the book is a good introduction to a study of the life of Henry VIII.

Mr. Lytton Strachey won acclaim as the interpreter of Queen Victoria, and now he has tried his hand at the incomparably more difficult task of portraying Queen Elizabeth. He has limited himself to the declining years of the Virgin Queen and mainly to her relations with Essex. A tragic story—tragic if viewed as a love affair between an aged woman whose zest for life strove vainly to overcome the effects of life's inexorable laws and a heedless, selfish, ungrateful youth—tragic as the record of that youth's life, a boy both raised up and thrown down byond his desert. Still, the age was one of many tragedies both personal and national; and the drama related here is not so poignant as that of Catherine of Aragon, or of Archbishop Cranmer, or of Mary Tudor.

As a literary production Strachey's *Elizabeth and Essex* ranks above his *Queen Victoria*. The language is more terse and the construction, especially in view of the greater inherent difficulties of the subject, more skilful. But judged by historical standards the older work is superior. Essex, the spoiled child and the victim of a fickle fortune, is treated too gently while the scales are weighted against Bacon and Cecil. And Strachey is awed by Elizabeth. Even a not overly close scrutiny will reveal that the artistically drawn pen-pictures cover a failure to plumb the depths of a complex and baffling personality.

A Scientist in the Realm of Spirit

Science and the Unseen World. By Arthur Stanley Eddington. The Macmillan Company.

PROFESSOR RICARDO QUINTANA
Reviewer

(Department of English)

Science and the Unseen World is a short treatise of ninety odd pages, in which Professor Eddington defines his attitude towards the realm of science and towards the realm of the spirit. It is well that the book is not longer, for by its brevity it gains in interest and clarity.

(Continued on page 140)

Speaking of Finances

From the Annual Report of the Business Manager of the University of Wisconsin for the Fiscal Year, July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

(Editor's Note: The following is taken from the annual report of J. D. Phillips, Business Manager. It is believed that this will be of interest to many alumni who have often wondered where the University received its various funds and where this money was spent).

ALL cash receipts of the University of Wisconsin exclusive of Trust Funds receipts are deposited with the State Treasurer, who is ex-officio Treasurer of the University, and are credited by him to a fund known as "The University Fund Income". Trust Funds receipts are credited to the "Trust Funds Principal" or "Trust Funds Income" accounts as the case may be.

The University Fund Income receipts are derived from several sources, the more important of which are:

1. A $\frac{3}{8}$ mill tax on Wisconsin real estate.
2. The General Fund of the State of Wisconsin.
3. Direct Receipts of the University from student fees, interest, dormitories and commons, athletic ticket sales, hospital, and sales of milk, cream, butter and produce from the University farms.
4. The Federal Government through the several land grant and agricultural extension acts.
5. Gifts.

Specific Funds and Revolving Funds

The University Fund Income is divided into a large number of individual accounts or funds, each of which has been created by the State Legislature for some individual purpose. These funds are grouped into two general classes of appropriations: (1) Specific, and (2) Revolving. Each of the individual funds is classified under one of these two groups, depending primarily on the source of the receipts credited to the fund.

Moneys received to cover Specific Appropriations come from (1) the $\frac{3}{8}$ mill tax, (2) the General Fund of the State, and (3) that part of the direct receipts of the University that are derived from non-resident tuition, incidental fees (not laboratory fees), summer session tuition, interest, and sundry minor income. Therefore, although specific legislative authority is re-

quired to make disbursements from Specific Funds, it is apparent that the cash to meet these disbursements is provided by both the University and the State, and not by the State alone.

The State provides no cash to meet Revolving Appropriations. These funds are supported (1) by direct receipts of the University from athletic ticket sales, dormitories and dining halls, hospitals, university extension fees, laboratory fees, and the sale of farm produce, etc., (2) grants by the Federal Government, and (3) gifts. The receipts

Net Receipts, Net Disbursements, and Cash Balance

The terms "net receipts" and "net disbursements" are used to indicate that all refunds have been excluded.

Net Receipts

The receipts from the $\frac{3}{8}$ mill tax and the direct receipts of the University from fees, interest, etc., that are applicable to specific funds are insufficient to meet the State appropriations for general operation of the University at Madison and the General Fund of the State

	Specific Funds	Revolving Funds	Total
Cash Balance June 30, 1928.....	\$ 466,120.44	\$ 338,058.30	\$ 804,178.74
<i>Net Receipts</i>			
From State of Wisconsin.....	\$4,595,931.66		4,595,931.66
From Other Sources.....	655,203.29	3,202,636.46	3,857,839.75
Total Receipts.....	\$5,251,134.95	\$3,202,636.46	\$8,453,771.41
Total Available for 1928-29.....	\$15,717,255.39	\$3,540,694.76	\$9,257,950.15
<i>Net Disbursements</i>			
From State of Wis. Receipts.....	\$4,876,770.64		\$4,876,770.64
From Receipts from Other Sources.....	655,203.29	\$3,096,402.94	3,751,606.23
Total Disbursements.....	\$5,531,973.93	\$3,096,402.94	\$8,628,376.87
Cash Balance June 30, 1929.....	\$ 185,281.46	\$ 444,291.82	\$ 629,573.28

$\frac{3}{8}$ Mill Tax.....	\$2,202,150.99
<i>General Fund:</i>	
Conditional Appropriation for General Operation at Madison.....	821,564.32
Transfers for Special and Extension Operation, Appropriations, Maintenance and Ordinary Capital.....	1,118,351.75
Transfers for New Construction.....	451,259.60
Transfers for Land.....	2,605.00
Total Receipts from State of Wisconsin.....	\$4,595,931.66

Direct University Receipts:	Specific Funds	Revolving Funds	Total
Student Fees.....	\$617,553.21	\$ 491,473.02	\$1,109,026.23
Interest on Endowment Funds and Current Balances.....	31,876.47	1,800.00	33,676.47
Dormitories and Commons.....		679,326.26	679,326.26
Wisconsin Union.....		108,501.84	108,501.84
Athletic Council.....		385,541.89	385,541.89
Hospital.....		636,957.16	636,957.16
Agricultural Sales.....		346,244.17	346,244.17
Miscellaneous.....	5,773.61	92,393.21	98,166.82
Total.....	\$655,203.29	\$2,742,237.55	\$3,397,440.84
Federal Government.....		313,204.06	313,204.06
Gifts.....		147,194.85	147,194.85
Total Receipts from Other Sources.....	\$655,203.29	\$3,202,636.46	\$3,857,839.75

from University activities are automatically appropriated to meet the expenses of the activity producing the revenue, and the receipts from federal grants and gifts appropriated for the purposes designated by the Federal Government and the donors. The disbursements from each revolving fund are limited to the cash available in each fund.

is drawn upon for the deficit. This deficiency transfer is called the "conditional appropriation", the amount being conditional upon the total receipts from the $\frac{3}{8}$ mill tax and the direct receipts of the University credited to specific funds.

The General Fund of the State also provides the cash to meet the

(Continued on page 134)

Badgers in the News



Harry Butler is Appointed New Regent

HARRY L. BUTLER, '89, Madison lawyer and former member of the Board of Regents, was recently re-appointed to that body by Governor Walter Kohler. Mr. Butler will complete the unexpired term of the late Michael Olbrich.



HARRY L. BUTLER

Mr. Kohler was a member of the board at the time when Mr. Butler formerly served.

In commenting on the appointment, Gov. Kohler stated:

"All friends of the University will feel a deep satisfaction in knowing that the institution is to have the benefit of his services.

"Speaking from knowledge gained through my association with him as fellow regent when we served on the board together, I can attest with confidence the high quality of service which he rendered to this great institution."

Mr. Butler is a resident of Madison and is associated with the law firm of Olin, Butler, Stebbins and Stroud.

Telephone Girls Must Stay Healthy

DIRECTING the recreational activities of 10,000 feminine telephone makers is the job of Miss Blanche Popelka, '27, a graduate of the school of physical education.

She has just received the appointment which takes her to Chicago.

Practically every field of sport is covered in her work. Besides running, baseball and basketball circuits, the girls compete in marksmanship, swimming, volley ball, track and field, bowling, tennis and horse-shoes.

Non-competitive activities include health building classes and folk dancing.

It Never Rains on Prof. Julius Olson

THAT power which Prof. Julius Olson, '84, wields over the rain gods held sway on November 9, when he celebrated his 71st birthday. The oldest professor on the



JULIUS OLSON

faculty refused to allow his friends and relatives to make any fuss about this birthday.

"I had a big celebration last year when I was 70," he said, "and that's enough for the time being."

Prof. Olson was born in Cambridge, Wis., and received his elementary education there. After his graduation he joined the university faculty as an instructor, and in 1892 succeeded Prof. Rasmus Anderson as head of the Scandinavian language department. During his 45 years on the faculty he has won many honors for his work, but the one he probably cherishes most is

the Order of St. Olaf, conferred upon him by the King of Norway.

He has been chairman of the committee on public functions where he has gained the enviable reputation of never having been rained on during one of these occasions.

Stephen M. Babcock Honored by Friends

STEPHEN M. Babcock, emeritus professor of agricultural chemistry, celebrated his 86th birthday with a subscription dinner given by the birthday group of the university faculty in the Round Table room in the Memorial Union on October 21.



For the past 30 years it has been the custom for a group of the faculty of 15 or 20 members of which Mr. Babcock is one, to give a party on each other's birthday. He was presented with a large chrysanthemum plant. Letters and telegrams of congratulations poured in from friends and relatives.

Mr. Babcock, who it is remembered, wished to give his milk testing invention to the university in preference to the wealth that would have been his had he decided personally to copyright it, was born on Oct. 22, 1843, at Babcock Hill, N. Y. Last year Mr. Babcock entertained at a large dinner but this year's celebration was a small one with eight couples present.

Milwaukee Corporation Advances G. G. Post

G.G. POST, '04, has been appointed vice-president of the Milwaukee Electric company, it was announced recently by Mr. S. B. Way, president of the company.

Mr. Post was graduated from the Wisconsin college of electrical engineering and for two years following his graduation, served as an instructor in that department in the university.

He was engaged by the electric company in 1906 as assistant to the electrical engineer of the lighting department. He was promoted to the superintendency of electrical test-

ing and later took charge of the electric distribution department.

Mr. Post is recognized as a national authority in his field, having served on numerous state and national committees studying technical problems.

In his new position he will direct the design, construction and operation of the company's proposed power plant at Port Washington and the enlargement of the Lakeside plant, which is now under way.

Italian Award Given to Grant Showerman

BENITO MUSSOLINI, Italian premier, has broken his edict, that for three years beginning 1927 no decoration would be given by the Italian government, to permit Prof. Grant Showerman to become a cavalier of the crown. The award of the Croce di Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia was given as the result of the professor's work at the university and at the American Academy in Rome.

The presentation of this honor was made at the Columbus Day celebration in the Milwaukee auditorium on October 12 by Cavalier Dr. Guiseppe Castrucio, Chicago, royal Italian consul general. Milwaukee Italians were instrumental in persuading Premier Mussolini to waive his rule and this group was present when the award was made.

Strange Malady is Diagnosed by Grad

LOS ANGELES newspapers recently carried a story of a strange malady which had afflicted a family of six, causing the death of a small child. Police, surgeons, and hospital physicians diagnosed the disease as butolism, a deadly and nearly always fatal poison. It remained for Theodore Goldman, '25, and a colleague, to identify the germ as Flexner type dysentery, dangerous but not fatal if treated properly.

The five members of the family who survived were treated with the serum and are now on the way to recovery. The germ is said to infect milk which is not handled in a clean manner and is communicable by introduction into the alimentary canal.

Goldman graduated from Green Bay schools and received his M. D. at Rush Medical college, Chicago.

Bernadine Flynn Gets Chance on Broadway

THE dreams of making a name for herself in legitimate drama on Broadway are today much nearer for Bernadine Flynn, '29, than they were a few months ago when she left Madison for the bright lights of the great theatrical street of New York.



BERNADINE FLYNN

Miss Flynn had a character part and was understudy for one of the leads in "Episode" when it opened in Baltimore on October 21. After a week there and a week in Washington the play hit Broadway for an indefinite run. Though at present her hopes for fame rest on the rather flimsy chances of sickness on the part of the lead, this is the same route traveled by many of the leading stage stars of today.

Miss Flynn started her career in Central High school in Madison where she took part in several productions. In University Miss Flynn was one of the mainstays in the Wisconsin Players where her stellar performances brought forth praise from many prominent actors.

Dramatic Soprano Starts Second Year of Concerts

MME. Lorna Hooper Warfield, '12, who last December made a very auspicious beginning in her career as a concert singer, is again preparing to start a triumphal season on the stage.

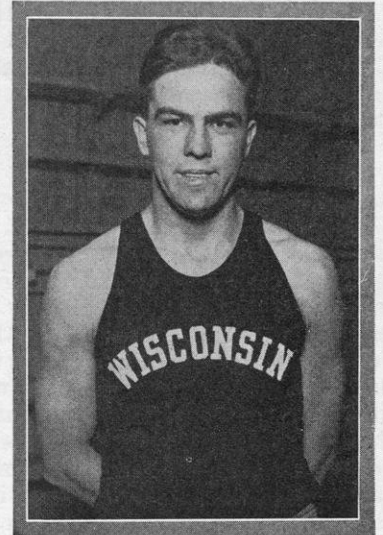
Her name is being heard more and more frequently in music circles and it is expected that this season will

definitely place her in the list of great singers. Music connoisseurs have appraised her as a dependable artist of refinement and charm and whose personality leaves a lasting impression upon her audience.

Mme. Warfield's musical education was acquired in Europe under the direction of such teachers as Charles Clark, Theodore Harrison, and Oscar Saenger. Since her debut she has frequently appeared in opera and in novel folksong programs for which she is especially gifted.

A Basketball Star Coaches Football

JOHN DOYLE, '29, was famous during his four years in university as a stellar basketball player and co-captain of the 1928-29 championship team, but few people ever thought of him as a potential football coach. The few who did think thusly, thought wisely, for Johnny



JOHN DOYLE

has developed a winning team at St. John's high school in Toledo, Ohio.

Doyle gained his football knowledge by playing on the Waukegan, Ill., high school team and by studying the fundamentals in the four year physical education course at the University.

To date Doyle's team has not yet met defeat. St. Johns, long considered the under dog in Toledo football circles, has suddenly sprung into prominence under Doyle's system and has traveled the country

(Continued on page 144)

While the Clock Strikes the Hour



Kappa Sigs Enjoy Vacation About forty members of the Kappa Sigma fraternity enjoyed a week's vacation recently when one of their members contracted diphtheria and the entire group was quarantined pending the result of cultures taken of all members. The boys didn't seem to mind this imposed rest and spent most of the time catching up on correspondence and studying(?) back assignments.

Women Initiate New Plan In place of the former system of personal interviews with freshman women which took a considerable length of time, Miss Zoe Bayliss, assistant dean, has instituted a new plan to hurry these conferences. Instead of individual interviews, about a hundred women are called at one time to fill out a series of cards containing the desired information. This being done in a short time, the remainder of the half hour is spent in getting acquainted with the deans and other workers in the office of the Dean of Women.

Sorority Gives up Charter The Wisconsin chapter of Mu Phi Epsilon, honorary musical sorority, has given up its charter and become inactive because it found it impossible to exist at the University under the present rulings. Under the present rulings of their national chapter, Mu Phi cannot pledge women until they have completed their second year, have a high scholastic record and are in the School of Music. Sigma Alpha Iota, another musical sorority, pledges women in their first year and requires that these women pledge no other musical organization. These conditions were too stringent for the Mu Phi Epsilons so they turned in their charter in hopes that some day conditions would be altered.

Students Can't Concentrate That 20 seconds is the longest college students can concentrate on a single subject is the revelation made by a series of self-imposed tests, according to Prof. Malcolm MacLean of the University of Wisconsin extension division. Some of the students can keep their minds on a topic

consistently for only five seconds, Prof. MacLean believes.

The tests included studies of postage stamps, currency bills, pennies and regular lessons. After the brief studies had been made the students were directed to their experiences which revealed that the most frequent sources of distraction from the studies were hunger, radios, dog fights, and conversation among others.

One student studying a postage stamp was able to bring to his mind 87 other topics through association, while one student studying the picture of the pilgrim fathers on a dollar bill saw only Columbus standing on the prow of the Mayflower.

Largest Agriculture Enrollment The largest freshman enrollment since 1921 is at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture this fall. A 30 per cent increase in agricultural freshmen above last year's enrollment is shown. A decided increase in the number of upper classmen and graduate agricultural students is also revealed, but there is a slight decrease in home economics students, according to J. A. James, assistant dean.

Both agricultural and home economics senior and freshman enrollments are larger than in 1928. There are more juniors taking agricultural work, but there is a decided slump in the home economics sophomore and junior classes, when enrollment figures for this fall are compared to those of 1928. Sophomores in agriculture are also fewer in number than was the case last year.

R. I. P. St. Pat's Parade The deans, professors and law students of the university will rest easily next March. The annual St. Pat parade of engineering students, with its sardonic, "razzing" floats, has gone the way of peg-top trousers. Polygon, students' governing board of the College of Engineering, has voted the satire out of tradition be-

cause it is purposeless. Less than 10 per cent of the engineering students participate in the affair, according to Jack Lacher, president, who blames indifference for abandoning the tradition.

Alpha Phis Lose Social Privileges Official cards from the Pan-Hellenic association announcing the cancellation of initiation privileges of Alpha Phi sorority for one semester, have been received by member sororities in the association. The penalty was incurred when Alpha Phi was found guilty of breaking the day of silence on Sept. 28 during rushing.

Student Elections Marked by especially heated campaigns on the parts of all candidates, the annual student elections took place on Nov. 16. Stuart Higley, Chi Phi, was elected president of the Senior class, and Catherine Burgy, Sigma Kappa, and Reid Winsey, Pi Kappa Alpha, secretary and treasurer, respectively. In the junior race, Ernie Lusby, Tau Kappa, Epsilon, was elected prom chairman by default after the opposing ticket had been ruled ineligible because of an infraction of the rules two days before the election. Robert Jones, Phi Kappa Sigma, and Jean Jardine, Gamma Phi Beta, were elected president and secretary. Guy Shorthouse of Beta Theta Pi and Robert Kleene of Phi Delta Theta were elected presidents of the Sophomore and Freshman classes respectively. A referendum calling for all student elections to be held in the Memorial Union building in the future was passed by an overwhelming majority.

University Ranks Sixth The University of Wisconsin ranks sixth among all land-grant colleges in value of property, according to the report of the interior department, showing the Wisconsin value to be \$17,800,000.

California ranks first, with \$46,300,000, followed by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$43,600,000; University of Minnesota, \$35,840,000; Cornell, \$35,830,000; Illinois, \$23,300,000; Wisconsin, \$17,800,000 and Ohio State \$17,000,000.

The total value of property of the 52 land-grant colleges in the country attended by white students is appraised at \$427,005,330 by the department in its survey.

Student Costs Small Summer session students in the University of Wisconsin this year, 5,222 of them, cost the state only \$3.17 each, announces Scott H. Goodnight, director, in his annual report.

His data show that the total cost of summer session, including deferred payments for leaves of absence for staff members, was \$147,663.96. Receipts were \$130,827. This leaves a balance of \$16,837, or a net cost of \$3.17 for each student enrolled. The net cost is 96 cents less than in 1928.

The gain in enrollment was 3 per cent over 1928. The Graduate school continued to gain ground. Registered for the summer session in the Graduate school this year were 1,980 students who already had bachelor's degrees, as compared to 1,764 last year. At the end of the session 278 degrees were conferred. The instructional staff numbered 348.

Graduate students were enrolled in both the regular six week's session, and also for the third year in succession in the special nine week's session. Fifteen departments gave instruction in the nine week's course to 424 students, as compared to 359 students in 1928.

Journalism School Has Increase The twenty-fifth year of instruction in journalism at the University of Wisconsin has begun with an enrollment in all classes of 590, the largest School of Journalism in a quarter of a century.

The freshman class in the pre-journalism course breaks all records with 158 registered. In the junior and senior classes in the School of Journalism there are 128 students and in the sophomore and freshman classes in the pre-journalism curriculum, 239, a total of 367 individual students. Ten graduate students are enrolled in seminar courses, in addition to the 367 undergraduates, making a total of 377 journalism students in all.

Records compiled by the university statistician for the second semester of last year show that students in the School of Journalism

rank third highest in scholarship among schools and colleges in the University.

Enrollment Hits New High Level With a total enrollment of 9,507, the university has exceeded all expectations in enrollment both in the university and in each college this semester, according to a statement issued by F. O. Holt, registrar. This is an increase of 430 over 1928.

Evidence for enrollment in 1928 seemed to indicate that the ebb tide in college and university enrollment throughout the country had been reached. For the first time in many years, the total entering as freshmen throughout the country was less than for the preceding year.

These facts combined with the anticipated effect of the increased non-resident fee had led university officials to believe that there might be a decrease in all enrollments this fall.

With the exception of the Law school, each college or school has an increase in enrollment over 1928. Figures released are as follows:

	1928	1929
College of letters and science	6,786	7,123
College of agriculture and home economics	682	723
College of engineering	969	1,085
Law school	307	283
Graduate school	918	1,053
Medical school	270	293

W. H. Kipp Bequeaths \$25,000 William H. Kipp, wealthy oil magnate and soldier of fortune, has bequeathed the University \$25,000 according to the terms of his will recently announced by M. E. McCaffery, secretary of the board of regents.

The will of Mr. Kipp provides that a perpetual endowment be received by students in Wisconsin public high schools after the income from the estate has reached \$2,000 and then only half of the income, received each year will be used in the scholarship. The \$1,000 scholarship will be given to one student in each county of Wisconsin. The endowment will be given first to a student in Adams county, and the rest will be given out to the other counties in alphabetical order. Eventually there will be a representative of each county in the university. Mr. McCaffery stated, as the scholarship will keep growing each year.

When the income from the estate

endowed to the university by Mr. Kipp exceeds the money needed to keep a number of such scholarships equivalent to four times the number of counties in the state, the excess is to be used by the regents for university purposes.

The recipients of the scholarships will have an opportunity to reimburse the fund for an amount equal to half of the amount received by them.

Intramural Speech Contest Planned An innovation in intramural activities has been planned by the speech department in

the form of a speech contest among campus organizations. Any organized group may enter a team of three individuals. The subject chosen for discussion is "The Future of Intramural Athletics." The members of a team do not have to speak on the same side of the question but may differ with their teammates at any point. The judging will be done on the individual merits of the members of a team. The team with the least faults wins the debate. Once a team has been defeated it is dropped from the contest. Individual prizes and a first place team prize will be awarded at the conclusion of the meet.

Ex-College Changes Plans The freshman course of the Experimental College, instead of being concentrated on Greek civilization as usual, will this year be divided into three courses of study, social studies, arts and appreciation, and descriptions of the world and of men.

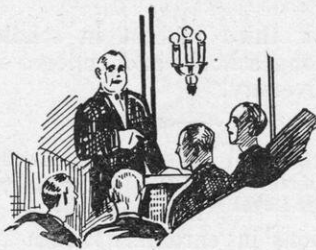
There is also an innovation in the sophomore course, an intensive study of experimental physics being taken up in the first semester. During the week of Oct. 5-12, there were two general demonstration lectures, one on liquid air, and the other on the structure of crystals. Every day discussion groups were held at 1 p. m. There will be experiments to perform, problems to work, material to be read.

The sub-topics of the social studies of the freshman course are war and peace (the external relations of the group), prosperity (creation and distribution of wealth), the state (political arrangements), status (class distinctions, standings, privileges, etc.), and education.

Study of Greek social conditions is now beginning with a consideration of war and peace in fifth century Athens.

With the

"Sit together, listen together, sing together."



Badger Clubs

eat together, and you'll work together"

San Diego Club Holds Big Whoopee

THE U. W. Club of San Diego fall picnic was held at Mission Beach, September 8th. Swimming, baseball, horse-shoe pitching, leap-frog and other out-door sports filled the day, and food, the insides of alumni and families. Tore Teigen, '03, Sioux Falls, visiting with his relatives, Dr. Rawson J. and Bertha Riedesel Pickard (both '03) was entered by them in the swimming race, in which he would have been champion, as he caught a crab in the surf, but the judge, Les Everts, '00, ruled him *hors concours* for violating the State Game Law, the crab being a very small one. Tore later covered himself with untarnished glory, when the victuals had been passed, by an address on the "New University of Wisconsin", which will be reported in these columns when disentangled in the stenographic notes from the next address given simultaneously, by Dr. F. J. Ratty (ex '19) who had just returned from a visit to Madison and spoke on the physical growth of the U. W.

The system of condensing the post prandial speeches was such a success that the next three and last speeches were also given together, but E. B. Howard, '03, visiting from Los Angeles outlasted the others so all heard his invitation to join the L. A. club in a meeting planned at Agua Caliente after one of the big races. The idea was greeted enthusiastically. Al Vinson, '05, was a third visitor, but one who soon intends to reside in San Diego. He distinguished himself by a speech followed by the presentation to the S. D. U. W. Club of a Horse Collar, suitably inscribed, and of exquisite workmanship, to be placed on and worn during the meeting by such speakers as it seemed to fit best. The candidates having already spoken, the gift was accepted by Pres. Vinnie Clark with the promise that "Little Vinnie" Vinson, himself, should be the first one to be so honored, if he was settled here by the next meeting, which all hoped will be soon.

Dr. Frank St. Sure '03, surgeon, San Diego, was elected president of the Club, he being president of the East San Diego Kiwanis club also,

so evidently 1930 is his big year. Clifford Pease, attorney, '04, was re-elected secretary.

New York Women Invited to Suppers

ALL Wisconsin women in the metropolitan area may not yet know of the monthly dinners held at the Barbizon Hotel, 63rd and Lexington, New York City, on the second Wednesday of each month at six-thirty at the cost of one dollar.

This is a most informal arrangement initiated the past winter with a small but constant group who found the mode of meeting interesting and convenient from the standpoint of location and time. Suggestions have been made to vary the interest by introducing an occasional program but have met with resistance. As it is the group is flexible each time in size and involves no reservations beforehand nor obligations afterward.

Wives of university men themselves not former students are included, as is any woman who attended but was not graduated from the university. There is a standing invitation to the visitor in New York on the second Wednesday in the month to introduce herself by taking dinner with this group.

Anyone desiring a swim before dinner has the privilege of a reduced rate by using the association ticket.

HELEN A. HOVDE

Secretary of the Women's Committee

Ruhland Talks to Syracuse Club

THE Syracuse Branch of the Wisconsin Alumni Association met at dinner at the Hotel Syracuse on the evening of October 25. Dr. George H. Ruhland, Health Commissioner, formerly of Milwaukee, was the principal speaker. Mrs. Sarah Clark Cabeen, '84, reviewed commencement, telling something of her class reunion and of the beauty of the new Memorial Union Building. Dr. Robert K. Brewer, '07, M. A. '09, reported on recent news

of the University, speaking particularly of the Experimental College.

Prof. Finla J. Crawford, M. A. '16, Ph.D. '20, who has been our president, is running on the Democratic ticket for mayor of Syracuse. He was present but was obliged to leave early in order to broadcast a speech. He resigned as president and A. W. Bechlem, '07, was elected to fill his place.

The tables were attractively decorated with cardinal colored candles and red carnations.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bechlem, Dr. and Mrs. R. K. Brewer, Mrs. C. W. Cabeen, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Comer, Prof. and Mrs. F. G. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Denning, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Folsom, Miss Agnes Martin, Prof. R. F. Piper, Mrs. B. A. Redington, Miss Adeline Rockwell, Dr. and Mrs. George C. Ruhland, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Salsbury, Prof. and Mrs. William Schaffrath, Mrs. H. S. Steensland, Miss Frances Louise Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Ira Thompson.

MRS. FLORENCE V. STEENSLAND, '95
Secretary

Out in the Great West Where Men Are Men

WISCONSIN in California at the Athens Club November 16th was a crush. President Charles S. Knight, '07, decreed petting taboo because co-eds were present, but it was voted that the usual stag party for the homecoming get-together frolic should be held hereafter in mid-summer when the Badger school ma'ams are attending the U. C. summer school.

Numbers went over the high water mark, enthusiasm cracked the thermometer and college spirit out-classed the sophomores.

Among those called on by President Knight were Vice-President Ethel Sabin Smith, '08, who brought over from Mills College her associate professor husband, Willard Smith, M. A. '19, and Harriet O' Shea, '16, from the Mills College faculty. Another was John Farley, '17, of the State Fish & Game Commission, who said he had been back to Madison and told a few fish stories about the Memorial Union

(Continued on page 125)

This and That



About the Faculty

PROF. L. R. JONES and J. C. Walker of the school of agriculture have recently been acclaimed by the cabbage growers of the country for their work in breeding 10 different varieties of cabbage resistant seeds. Their work has done much to save this important industry in Wisconsin.

DEAN F. LOUISE NARDIN, dean of women, was elected president of the Wisconsin association of Deans of Women of Colleges and Secondary



DEAN NARDIN

Schools at its annual meeting in Milwaukee recently. Miss Zoe Bayliss, assistant to Dean Nardin, was chosen chairman of the policies committee at the same meeting.

THE first two of a series of four books for children have been recently published by Prof. Leon Iltis of the School of Music. They are titled, "The Iltis Piano Books for Class and Individual Instruction." The books contain fourteen selections of varying degrees of technique and are especially illustrated to be attractive to the young pianists.

PROF. C. K. LIETH, department of geology, and his wife have left for Japan where they will attend the World Engineering congress. Dean Turneure of the Engineering school was to have gone but could not make the trip. The Lieths will tour Japan, Manchuria and India before returning to Madison.

DR. CHARLES BAUMANN, instructor in the German department, has been elected director of the Meannerchor of Madison. Dr. Baumann studied extensively in music in Italy, Germany and Switzerland, from where he came to America. The Maennerchor made its first appearance under his direction on Thanksgiving day.

CAPT. GLENN CAROTHERS, instructor in the military science department, has been granted permission to remain on duty at Wisconsin for another year. He had previously been transferred to the Hawaiian Islands. He received his captain commission in July.

PROF. CECIL BURLEIGH, famous violinist and composer, of the faculty of the School of Music was recently honored by being listed in the 1929-30 "Who's Who in Music." Prof. Burleigh has been giving several concerts in Madison in which he plays many of his own compositions.

PROF. JOHN R. COMMONS of the economics department recently gave William Evjue, editor of the Capital



J. R. COMMONS

Times of Madison, a lesson in labor problems when he addressed a meeting of the Wisconsin Typographers association. Prof. Commons showed the futility of labor attempting to gain a stronghold in politics as the English labor party has done. "There are too many different views, religions and factions in the ranks of labor for it to achieve any solidarity along political lines," he said.

ANDREW S. BROWN, more familiarly known as "Andy", for many years the head of the University police force, has been seriously ill following an operation. Students and faculty members have missed his presence

in his usual post in front of Bascom hall, but it is expected that he will return in a few weeks.

MISS ANNIE A. NUNNS for 40 years a member of the staff of the Wisconsin Historical Library was honored recently at a subscription dinner given in her honor. She had just recently returned to her work after an illness of five months.

DEAN SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT disagrees with Pres. A. L. Lowell of Harvard University on the desirable age for university students. Pres. Lowell recently stated that he believed that



DEAN GOODNIGHT

the average age of the university student could well be reduced, whereas Dean Goodnight recently addressed a group stating that he did not believe this but felt that the students were young enough the way it stands at present and any further decrease in the ages would be detrimental.

ALBERT MCGLOSSON, formerly assistant director of the dormitories and commons, has resigned and at present is contemplating three other positions.

THE representatives at the annual conference of summer school directors which met at Harvard University on Nov. 1 and 2, elected Dean Scott H. Goodnight secretary of the 1930 session which will be held at Madison.

With the



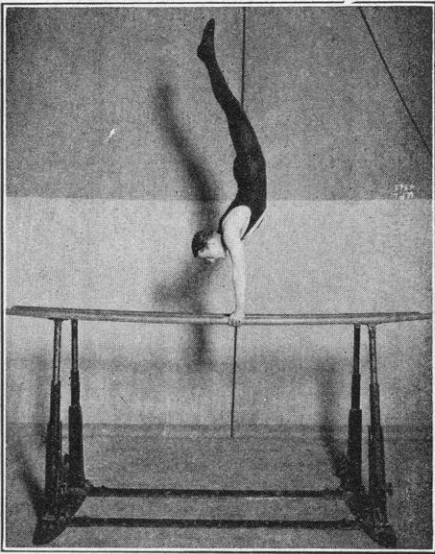
Badger Sports

Gymnasts Start

Early Training

MATS, rings, bars and the rest of gymnast's paraphernalia will receive frequent dustings during the coming month as Coach Masley's aerialists are put through their paces for the coming season. Thirteen suits have been issued to prospective gymnasts.

The loss of several veterans makes it necessary to develop new men for several of the events.



TRAINING

Paul Koker, stellar performer with the Indian clubs, is not returning to school this semester, but he sends his brother, Ted Koker, who is also a clever gymnast to help fill the gap which his absence has caused.

Several freshman acrobats are turning out regularly, which gives Coach Masley a cheerful outlook for the future.

Among these is Philip Canepa, a younger brother of Theodore Canepa. The Canepa brothers come from a family of pronounced acrobatic ability.

Prospects Bright for Strong Fencing Team

WITH last year's entire fencing squad back, Coach Art Masely is not confronted with much of a problem in building a team to offer some real competition in conference meets this season. Judson and Konnak, two regulars who showed up well last year, will give Coach Mas-

ley a nucleus around which to develop this year's squad.

At present the men are occupying their time with conditioning work. Stress is being placed on speed and coordination of arms and legs. It will be some time before the men actually engage in competitive work as Coach Masley is anxious to lay a good foundation by concentration on the fundamentals.

About 21 men are reporting daily for tryouts and from these Coach Masley will soon pick his squad.

Frosh Win Annual Cross Country Run

THE squat Red Wright and the lean Bill Mett, freshmen, trundled over two and three-eighths miles of Wisconsin landscape to lead the field in the annual intramural inter-class cross-country grind, and to take possession of the trophy

It was not an innovation for these two to run in one-two fashion. They staged a little show by running a dead heat in the intramural steeplechase. This time it was Wright who conquered. Setting a pace that was machine-like in its regularity this star crossed the finish line 50 yards ahead of his team-mate, Mett.

Incidentally, the freshmen had the meet all to themselves counting 18 points while the sophs had to be content with 53 markers. The first five men to finish were the only ones that were counted in the total and as the juniors and seniors failed to arrive, this meet was, in reality, a duel between the freshmen and their nemeses.

The runners finished in this order: Wright (F); Mett (F); Berg (S); Sargent (F); Ralph (F); Crumway (F); Gillet (F); Blair (F); Lipkin (S).

Juniors Beat Sophs in Fall Crew Race

WITH a colorful Homecoming crowd lining the shores of Lake Mendota the Juniors won the inter-class regatta. They finished a full length of open water ahead of their

nearest competitors, the Sophomores. The Senior shell finished third, hotly pursued by the Frosh. The time for the mile was 5 minutes 17½ seconds.



FRESHMAN COACH ORTH

This was the first time that a Frosh crew has been entered in the Fall crew classic. The galaxy of prep school stars stroked by Meier of the Wyandotte boat club showed undoubted class as they followed the junior and senior shells to the starting point.

From the start it was obvious that the race was between the Sophomore and the Junior shells. The seniors weakened by the loss of Marple, were experiencing difficulty in keeping ahead of the antiquated shell of 1912 manned by a determined Frosh crew. At the half way mark the Juniors were leading the Sophs by less than half a length. At this point Coxswain Jones of the Junior crew increased the stroke from 31 to 35 and the Junior boat gradually pulled away from the tiring Sophomore eight.

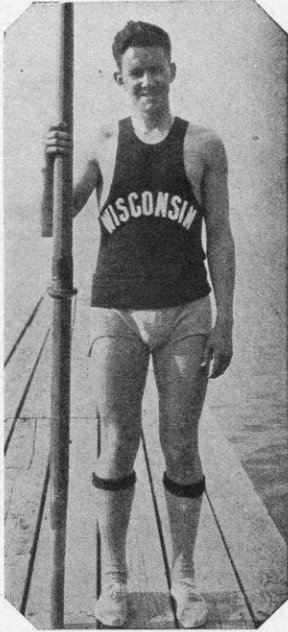
The race proved that Coach Murphy has four competent coxswains on his roster—Miller of the Senior crew, Bobby Jones who piloted the Juniors to a well-earned victory, Goldsmith the Sophomore pilot, and last but not least, Schaeffer, the diminutive Frosh coxy.

Frank Orth, Captain of the 1928 Varsity crew, is coach of the Frosh boats and assists Murphy with the Varsity.

Awards to Be Presented at Two Functions

A POLICY of having two or three functions at which athletic emblems will be awarded was discussed by the athletic board at a recent meeting.

The board is planning to have one event late this fall at which letters



WARREN DROUET

for football, cross-country, and crew will be given out, and another in the spring, when awards for other sports will be made. All "W" men will attend both of these functions.

The committee in charge of the instigation of this policy is composed of Warren Drouet, '30, last year's varsity crew captain, chairman; Bud Foster, '30, and Carl Mathusen, '30, both of whom were on the varsity basketball squad last year.

Wisconsin Leads in Number of Sports

TO Wisconsin goes the distinction of ranking first in the Big Ten in the number of athletic sports in which varsity teams participate as well as being among the top six schools in the United States in the promotion of athletics.

With 17 different varsity sports in the athletic program it tops the rest of the Western conference by at least three sports. Those in which Wisconsin is the sole entrant are skating skiing, varsity and junior varsity crew. Hockey, another regular major sport at Wisconsin, has only two

other adherents to the game in Big Ten circles, Minnesota and Michigan being the entrants.

Illinois ranks second in the list with 14 sports while Michigan, Iowa and Northwestern each participate in 13 events. Water basketball, swimming, and fencing are lacking in many of the sport lists of the Big Ten schools while the lone sport that Wisconsin is a non-entrant is soccer which is played by Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa.

Purdue and Chicago are absent from the junior varsity competition while Minnesota is the only team not entered in the golf schedule. Every university is entered in the outstanding varsity sports, including football, basketball, track, cross-country, wrestling, baseball, and tennis.

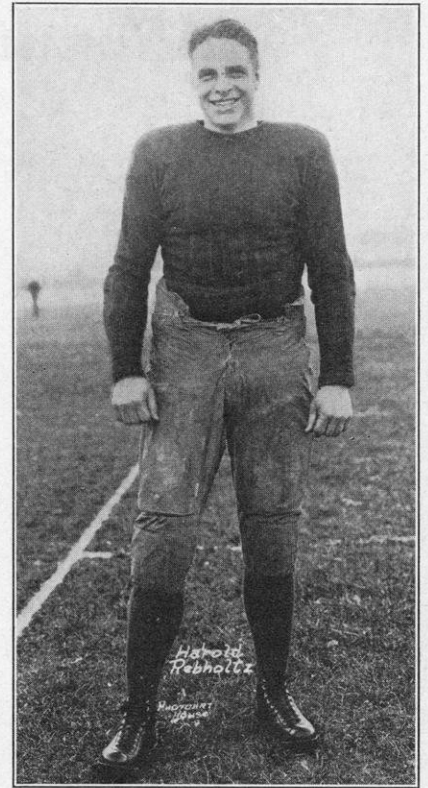
Regular gymnasium which is not included as a varsity event is required at seven of the 10 schools, Indiana, Michigan, and Iowa not being on the list.

Harold Rebholz, the Leader and Fighter

WITH one of the most unsuccessful seasons in football history at Wisconsin now closed, we would like to give our alumni a little bit to be proud of. The team fought as hard as they could. No team ever played harder than did the Badgers in the final game of the season at Minnesota. They lived up to the tradition of all Wisconsin teams—fight until the final whistle blows.

Those who saw the games or read the accounts in the newspapers must have been impressed with one thing in particular—the fine fighting spirit and fair play of Harold Rebholz, fullback. No man ever gave more to a football team than did Hal. In every game from the first to the last, Rebholz played his best and gave his all. Many times when he was relieved by another player it was with great effort that he was able to reach the dressing room. Had he been left in, however, he would have kept up that heroic fight to the finish regardless of aching bones and bruised muscles.

It is common opinion, that without Rebholz in the backfield many of the scores would have been much larger than they were. In game after game, opposing players broke thru the line only to be stopped by a fighting 166 pound boy. When we say stopped, that is just what we



HAROLD REBHOLZ

mean. Hal was one of the few men on the team who really stopped an opponent when he made a tackle, and he made at least three out of every four tackles during the season. He had an uncanny ability in analysing plays of the opposition. If the ball-carrier was anywhere within reach, he was downed by Number 49.

It was not only on defense that Hal shone this year. When an extra yard or two were needed, the Rebel, as he was called, could be sure to do his best to make a first down. If he failed it was the fault of poor interference or a weak line. Given any sort of a break Hal could be sure to gain at least a few yards. He was a hard driving back who did not know the word "quit." He was going all the time. During the games and during practice sessions he was the spark plug of the team. His own feelings were put in the background—there were ten other men who needed encouragement, who needed mental and physical help. Wisconsin will look for a long time before they find a man as good as Rebholz.

And so you alumni who have been disappointed with the team forget the bad points of the season and talk with pride about Harold Rebholz, the fighter, the leader, the man.

Alumni



News

ENGAGEMENTS

- ex'16 Ruth CRUGER, Elmhurst, Ill., to Lester C. Williams, Evanston. The wedding will take place in December.
- 1924 Cecelia E. Hendrickson, Salem, Ore., to Eugene C. MENG, Madison. Mr. Meng is connected with the Travelers Insurance Co. of Milwaukee.
- 1925 Doris OLIVER, Highland Park, Ill., to Delamere F. Hardridge, Jr., Phoenix, Ariz. The wedding will take place in Phoenix, where Miss Oliver has been employed as a hospital dietitian.
- 1927 Elizabeth M. KUENZLI, Wauwatosa, to H. Dean CRAWFORD, Wausau.
- 1928 Ada Hoetter, Chicago, to C. W. LOEBER, New York City.
- 1929 Dorothy GALE, Oak Park, to Honiss Tull, Oak Park.
- 1929 Elva SCHUMACHER, Milwaukee, to Dr. Urban E. Gebhard.
- ex'30 Loretta L. Straus, Madison, to Harry J. BLODAU, Madison. The wedding will take place on December 5.
- 1930 Dorothy LUEDKE, Chicago, to Walter C. Dunn, Madison.
- 1931 Myrtle O. Vietmeyer, Milwaukee, to Earl D. JOHNSON, Milwaukee.
- 1932 Margaret AMEND, Beloit, to Alfred BUTZ, Milwaukee.
- 1931

MARRIAGES

- 1908 Linda Lange to A. H. GRUENEWALD, February 12, at Oshkosh. At home at 365 Washington Blvd., Oshkosh. Mr. Gruenewald is a member of the law firm of Thompson, Gruenewald & Frye.
- 1913 Gail FAUERBACH, Madison, to Dr. Millard Tufts, Milwaukee, November 5, at Evanston, Ill. At home at 357 Summit Ave., Milwaukee.
- 1914 Margaret Latimer, Omaha, to John SHAWVAN, Oak Park, October 16, at Omaha.
- ex'17 Elinor Rhoads, Philadelphia, to William N. JOHNSON, Jr., October 25, at Germantown, Philadelphia.
- 1917 Norma J. Calhoun, Wichita, Kans., to Samuel POST, Madison, October 31, at Madison. At home after December 1, in Shorewood Hills, Madison.
- 1920 Mary Ella FERGUSON, Madison, to Dr. William S. Beyer, Rockford, October 23, at Madison.
- 1920 Esther SCHNEIDER, Madison, to Henry WEBER, Milwaukee, October 30, at Chicago. Following a trip to Bermuda, the couple will be at home in Milwaukee after January 1.
- 1920 May C. Cadwalader, Wayne, Pa., to Raymond D. EDWARDS, Philadelphia, September 18, at Wayne.
- 1921 Dorothy L. Vogt, Buffalo, N. Y., to Charles W. DORRIES, June 27, at Buffalo. Mr. Dorries is secretary of the Western New York Securities Corp., in Buffalo, where the couple are making their home.
- 1922 Jennie Speirs, Cameron, Wis., to Elliott E. KISER, October 9, at Cameron.
- 1922 Evelyn Anderson, Chicago, to Forest PADDOCK, Ashton, Ill., October 12. At home at 1028 Washington Blvd., Chicago, where Mr. Paddock is employed at the First National Bank.
- 1923 Katherine Bremer, Milwaukee, to Roger W. KAHLBERG, Two Rivers, October 19, at Milwaukee.
- ex'23 Aliff Z. WILLARD, Decatur, to Warren P. Wierman, Akron, Ohio, October 12. At home in Akron.
- 1923 Jane Hardy, Chicago, to Charles F. BELLOWS, October 8, at Chicago.
- 1924 Martha Raitanen, Galesville, Wis., to Arnold DAHL, Superior, October 4, at St. Paul.
- ex'25 Mary Ann YOUNG, Edgerton, to Robert M. NELSON, October 12, at Edgerton. At home in Edgerton.
- ex'25 Violet Saunders, Edgerton, to Donald LORD, October 12, at Edgerton.

- ex'25 Florence Ulric, Milwaukee, to Gordon SMITH, September 21, at Shorewood, Milwaukee.
- 1925 Jean BOOTH, Chicago, to Ralph SCHAEFER, Louisville, Ky., on June 15. At home in Louisville.
- 1928 Winnie Cox, Gulfport, Miss., to Kenneth SPOON, Berkeley, Calif., September 25, at Gulfport. At home in Berkeley, Calif. Mr. Spoon is associated with the Western Electric Co., in San Francisco.
- 1925 Dorothy KIMBALL, Briggsville, Wis., to A. W. EDWARDS, Cincinnati, June 12, at Briggsville. At home at 3268 Nash Ave., Cincinnati.
- 1925 Eleanor INNES, Kansas City, Mo., to Dr. J. F. Barr. At home at 502 N. Ozark, Girard, Kans.
- 1925 Doris L. BURDICK, Sheboygan, to Roger E. JOYS. Mr. Joys is associated with the firm of Joys Brothers Co., Milwaukee. He and Mrs. Joys are living at 2716 Bay Ridge Ave.
- 1925 Vera HEIDEMAN, Maywood, Ill., to Victor LATHERS, Beloit, September 26, at Maywood. At home in St. Louis, Mo.
- ex'26 Marion F. Lehman, Topeka, Kans., to Raymond J. STIPEK, Glendive, Mont., September 28, at Topeka. At home in Midland, Tex., where Mr. Stipek is a geologist with the Gulf Production Co.
- 1926 Mary BAKER Fond du Lac, to Norman G. NIEMAN, Dallas, Tex., October 16, at Fond du Lac. At home after January 1, at 823 Jefferson Ave., Dallas, where Mr. Nieman is associated with the U. S. Gypsum Co.
- 1926 Jeanette Hudson, to Harold A. BEE-MAN in New York City on August 26.
- 1926 Helen Norris, Manitowoc, to Einar TANGEN, Wisconsin Rapids, October 18, at Manitowoc. At home in Wisconsin Rapids, where Mr. Tangen is director of athletics.
- 1926 Georgia M. Ham, Stoughton, to Dr. Harry VANDER KAMP, Kalamazoo, October 12, at Stoughton. At home at 817 S. Park St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- 1926 Jeanette von BERG, Milwaukee, to the Rev. William BLAKE, October 21, at Milwaukee. At home in Berlin, Wis., where the Rev. Blake is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.
- 1926 Ethel Sennett, Janesville, to Lorenz H. RISTOW, September 25, at Janesville. At home in Chicago, where Mr. Ristow is traffic manager for the Greyhound Motor Transit Co.
- 1926 Pauline Bolger, Minneapolis, to Walter F. JAGER, Madison, October 26, at Madison.
- 1926 Josephine Lasher, Bozeman, Mont., to Otis L. WIESE, New York, September 30, at Bozeman. Mr. Wiese is managing editor of McCall's magazine.
- ex'25 Marjorie TRUMBULL, to Frederick H. TAGGART, Lake Geneva, on October 5.
- 1926 Gwendolyn DRAKE, East Cleveland, to Lewis F. Herron, September 7, at East Cleveland. At home at 2924 East 132nd St., Cleveland.
- 1926 Berglioth FALHEID, Oak Park, to G. Rusing, August 3, at Oak Park. At home at 2342 N. Kedzie Blvd., Chicago.
- 1927 Grace KING, Milwaukee, to Harold DANIELS, Oak Park, October 29, at Milwaukee.
- 1927 Leöne M. Seitz, Waukesha, to Henry J. GRAMLING, Jr., October 10, at Waukesha. At home on the Gramling farm at Dousman, Wis.
- 1927 Elizabeth J. Wheeler, Marshfield, to Clark H. ABBOTT, Milwaukee, October 19, at Marshfield. At home at the Plaza hotel, Milwaukee.

- 1927 Betty LEFFINGWELL, Ashland, Ky., to Charles G. Yager, October 16, at Ashland. At home at 1113 Prospect Place, Ashland.
- 1927 Vivian G. CLARK, La Crosse, to John H. RAY, Milwaukee, October 26, at Minneapolis.
- 1927 Lethel A. WOLTER, Monroe, to Norman J. PETERS, Fond du Lac, October 12, at Monroe. At home at 233 Bischoff St., Fond du Lac, where Mr. Peters is employed at the Damrow Brothers Co.
- 1928 Ena Marie BENNETT, Madison, to George D. HUMPHREY, Chicago, July 13, at Rockford. At home at 6437 Kimbark Ave., Chicago.
- 1927 Frances TUFFLEY, Lancaster, to J. Oswald Deller, Milwaukee, October 28, at Boscobel. At home in Milwaukee, where Mr. Deller is employed in the First National Bank.
- 1928 Lucile Ostby, Memphis, Tenn., to Norman CEAGELSKIE, November 3, at Madison. At home in Racine, where Mr. Ceagelskie is connected with the Wisconsin Power and Light Co.
- 1928 Josephine BARKER, Oak Park, to John O. WOODSOME, Jr., October 23, at Oak Park. At home in Detroit.
- 1928 Bessie M. Prehn, Milwaukee, to Gustav MAASSEN, on November 9, at Milwaukee. At home in Akron Ohio.
- 1928 Dorothy GALBRAITH, Oak Park, to Marvin LEMKUHL, New Orleans, October 12, at Oak Park. At home in Milwaukee, where Mr. Lemkuhl is connected with the advertising department of the First Wisconsin National Bank.
- 1928 Elinor Rhoads, Philadelphia, to William N. JOHNSON, Jr., October 25, at Germantown, Philadelphia.
- 1928 Katherine C. Rubens to Edward J. LOEWENTHAL, on July 22. At home in Chicago, where Mr. Loewenthal is employed by the Hawkins and Loomis Printing Co.
- 1928 Laura L. Jacobson, Altoona, to George D. LARSON, at Altoona.
- 1928 Helen E. PATTERSON, Milwaukee, to William H. CROUCH, Waukesha, November 1, at Milwaukee.
- 1928 Myra STEIN, Hillsboro, to Ralph ROSENHEIMER, Manawa, October 19, at Madison. Mr. Rosenheimer is assistant principal of the high school at Manawa.
- 1928 Margaret STRUBLE, Pittsburgh, to Ransom TYLER, Milwaukee, November 1, at Milwaukee.
- 1929 Jean E. THOMAS, Oconomowoc, to Jackson BURGESS, Moline, Ill., October 19, at Oconomowoc. At home in the Bernard Terrace apartments in Moline.
- 1929 Royletta WOODLE, Monroe, to Eugene ODBERT, Sturgeon Bay, October 9, at Sturgeon Bay.
- ex'29 Betty A. WERDER, Madison, to Ormal W. CASTLE, Milwaukee, October 28, at Madison. At home at 1309 Menominee Ave., South Milwaukee.
- 1929 Sarita M. FEREBEE, Richland Center, to Dr. Glenn T. TREWARTHA, Madison. October 16, at Richland Center. At home at 103 N. Randall Ave., Madison.
- ex'29 Louise EISELE, Iron Mountain, Mich., to Douglas Brown, October 12, at Chicago. At home in Lombard, Ill.
- ex'29 Dorothy I. LONGFIELD, Madison, to William R. Sutton at Madison. At home at 1338 Morrison St., Madison
- ex'30 Marie LAUBE, Brodhead, to Dwight Newcomer, October 19, at Brodhead.

BIRTHS

- 1914 To Mr. and Mrs. L. J. SHANHOUSE, a daughter, Lenore Idele, on June 18.
- 1915 To Mr. and Mrs. John A. Weigand (Irene DENEEN) a son, John Deneen on October 26 at Wichita, Kans.
- 1914 To Mr. and Mrs. James BACHARACH, twin sons on May 21.

(Continued on page 130)

News of



the Classes

'81 Fellow Classmates:
I would not break silence after so long a hiatus were it not that I wish to have you know of the honor recently conferred upon your Secretary by the distinguished President of your Alma Mater, President Glenn Frank. In a long and eulogistic telegram, he requested me to serve as a representative of the University of Wisconsin at the inauguration of President John Timothy Stone as President of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago. It was not alone the honor in the request that was most pleasing, but the privilege of attending the sessions for three days, of listening to marvelous addresses by the most eminent Presbyterian orators from all over America. It is gratifying to be remembered after nearly fifty years out! W. H. GOODALL, 233 West Daval St., Jacksonville, Fla., is craving word from any old companion who may have time to write a line. My new address is 1448 Lake Shore Drive. A lunch awaits any of you, any day with me at the University Club.—F. S. WHITE.

'84 Charles A. WILLIAMS was re-elected as one of the superior court judges in Chicago.

'87 Mary TENNEY Healy, Natick, Mass., attended the Congress of International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship in Berlin this summer as a delegate from the National League of Women Voters.

'89 Annie A. NUNNS was honored by the State Historical society recently at a dinner given upon the completion of her fortieth year of service with the society. Miss Nunns is assistant superintendent of the organization.

'90 Edward E. BROWNE, accompanied by Mrs. Browne, visited in Madison on their way to Washington, D. C., where Mr. Browne is finishing his eighteenth year as a representative from Wisconsin.

'91 Kirby THOMAS, New York, delivered a radio talk over Station WRNY, on "Strip' Coal

Mining in Illinois," under the auspices of the Bankers' Exposition.

'95 Zona GALE Breese was elected state vice-president of the Society of Midland Authors for Wisconsin at its annual meeting held in Chicago in October.

'96 H. A. HARDING, chief of the dairy research bureau of Mathews Industries, Inc., is spending a month in the southwest in connection with city milk problems. The trip includes conferences with state officials concerned with milk supply supervision in Texas and Colorado.

'97 R. C. CORNISH recently resigned from the United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, to undertake the work of chief engineer of the Semet-Solvay Engineering Corp. of New York. This company is owned by the Allied Chemical Co.

'98 C. L. BREWER writes from Columbia, Mo.: "We have a dozen or so Wisconsin men on the faculty of the University of Missouri, and occasionally we get together."

'00 Thomas R. COOK is an engineer with Coverdale and Colpitts, 52 Wall St., New York. He is living at 47 Roosevelt Road, Summit, N. J.

'02 Eugene BALSLEY is vice-president of the Wheeling Mould and Foundry Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

'03 Tore TEIGEN, attorney in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., was elected corresponding secretary to the International Board of Hygiene for the states of South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. His duties will consist in collating and reporting on matters relating to hygiene, for forwarding to the health committee of the League of Nations.

'04 G. G. Post has been appointed vice-president in charge of power of the Milwaukee Electric Co. In connection with his new position, Mr. Post will have charge of the design and construction of the company's new power plant at Port Washington.—William CARROLL is federal supervisor of grain in Chicago.

'05 Harold K. WELD is sales representative for the Fairchild Airplane Mfg. Corp. of Chicago. He is living at 1282 Asbury Ave., Winnetka, Ill.—Lancaster BURLING is a geologist with the Phillips Petroleum Co., of Bartlesville, Okla.

'06 J. B. KOMMERS, professor of mechanics at the University, has published a book on Machine Design. Professor P. H. Hyland, head of the machine design department at the University, is co-author. The book is published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co.

'07 R. W. LEA is president and general manager of the Lea Fabrics, Inc., 768 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

'09 Amy COMSTOCK, Tulsa, has been appointed a member of the governor's educational commission of Oklahoma. The purpose of the commission is to make a study of the educational needs of the state, and to recommend legislation that will more nearly equalize educational opportunities in Oklahoma.

'10 Dr. Denton L. GEYER, head of the department of education in the Chicago Normal College, has recently returned from a year's sabbatical leave spent in France, Switzerland, Austria, and Germany. The favorite spots discovered on this trip were Paris, Geneva, Heidelberg, and Vienna, and the latter, Dr. Geyer believes, will be the headquarters of more and more American tourists of the future.

'13 Leila H. SEWARD is the senior assistant in the public library at Long Beach, Calif. She is living

(Continued on page 128)

News of Other Universities

Yale to Study Ape Psychology

A WORLD program for the study of apes, as the nearest approach to the study of some of the problems of man's behavior, has been announced at Yale. The program, made possible by a gift of \$500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, is:

The establishment of a laboratory station near Orange Park, Fla., for the breeding and scientific study of the anthropoid. Some 200 acres of land already have been acquired.

Continued research by the psycho-biology unit of Yale's Institute of Human Relations, at New Haven.

President Ruthven Plans Zoo at Michigan

WORK is progressing rapidly on an octagonal animal house, cage, and pool, situated in the V formed by the two wings of the university museum. This construction, the project of President Ruthven, is to be the nucleus of a proposed university zoo.

Two bear cubs, a badger, a porcupine, coyotes, and a family of five coons are to be quartered in this modest zoo along with a small collection of wild animals and reptiles at present kept inside the museum.

The plans, as announced are that the house will contain eight pens; it will be surrounded by a pool 20 feet in diameter, the entire affair to be enclosed in a large wire cage. Leading up to the structure will be three gravel walks. The building is being so constructed that it will not interfere with any possible addition to the museum itself.

Florida School Has Own Drug Garden

THE college of pharmacy of the University of Florida in 1926 was given approximately 12 acres of ground for use as a drug garden. The acreage has been divided into three plots so that three different types or environment may be produced.

The pharmacy college is experimenting with the different plants to see how well they will grow in that climate and under the various conditions of cultivation. Peppermint,

spearmint, native mints, worm seed, and lemon grasses are a few of the drugs grown in the garden. Students are able, through the use of this garden, to become acquainted with the drug in the growing state as well as with the form in which it appears on the market.

The products of the garden are distilled by steam in a still which two years ago was built between the chemistry buildings. The oil collected from the distillation is used by the professors of the pharmacy department for research work. At the present time they are determining whether or not the various drugs may be grown on a commercial scale in this part of the country.

Texas Library Has Most Books

IN the library at the University of Texas are found twice as many volumes as in any other college or university library in the South. These figures, based on statistics compiled in January, 1929, were issued by the librarian at Louisiana State University. They represent the statistics on Southern university libraries for 1927-28.

Next to the University of Texas which contained at that time a total of 411,310 volumes, was the University of North Carolina, containing only 198,192 volumes.

In the matter of appropriations, however, the University of Texas does not hold its comparative lead. In 1927-1928, \$59,912.67 was appropriated for books at that University, while at Duke University \$52,085 was appropriated. Texas added 20,161 volumes that year, while Duke, its second closest rival in this field, added 15,305 volumes. The University of North Carolina appropriated \$43,260.91 and added 16,895 volumes.

Stanford Gets Rare Tree Climbing Fish

CAPTURED in the high branches of a tree in Singapore, one of nature's queerest fish is on exhibition at Stanford University.

One of the few rare specimens of a tree-climbing fish ever brought to this country, it was donated to the

university by Alfred Fuhrman, retired San Francisco attorney, who has spent the past two years in scientific research.

Two balloon-like sacks on the side of its head enables the fish to climb out of the mud a low tide and skim rapidly over the surface. When climbing trees the fish holds onto the branches with a sucking plate on its breast. Forefins are used like hands.

Dartmouth Frosh Youngest in History

THE present freshman class at Dartmouth is the youngest in the history of the college, it was disclosed in an article in the Dartmouth Alumni magazine. The class of 1933 averages 17.86 years as compared with an average of 18.25 over a period of the last seven years. The youngest man in the class is 15 years and 9 months old, the oldest 24 years and 5 months.

In reply to a "prevalent notion among the lay public that only sons of Dartmouth alumni are admitted to the college," it is pointed out that so far alumni have been able to account for only about six per cent of any entering class. Also, each year about 10 members of the alumni body are convinced by the director of admissions that their applicant sons are either not Dartmouth material or at least are not ready for college.

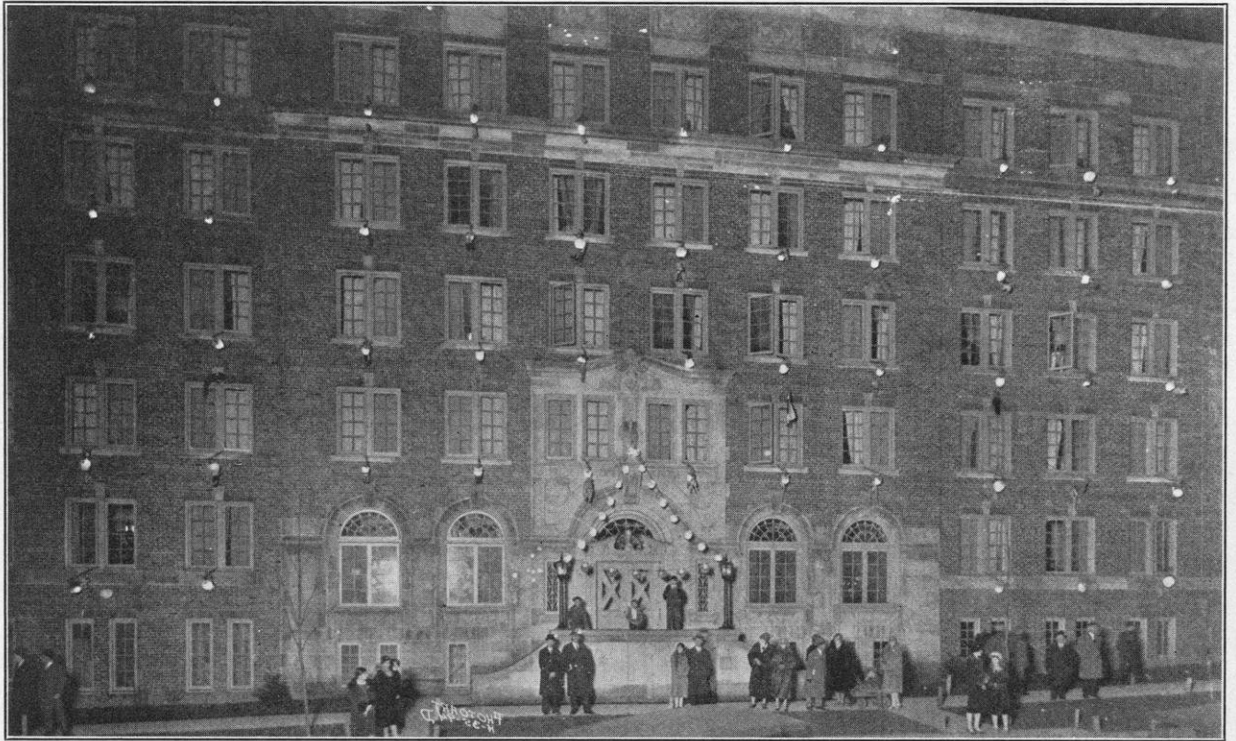
College Receives Fund for Political Lectures

STUDENTS at Union college, in addition to being taught the theory of political science, will receive instruction by outside lecturers in practical politics.

The innovation has been made possible through a new fund established in honor of Edgar T. Brackett, former Republican leader of Northeastern New York state. The fund will be known as the Edgar T. Brackett Memorial fund, and will sponsor lectures to be delivered to the undergraduates.

The fund was made possible by a gift of \$2,500 by Spencer B. Eddy, an alumnus, and Charles W. Brackett of Saratoga Springs.

New Women's Dormitory



WITH the completion of Langdon Hall, one of the University's most pretentious women's dormitories has been erected on the corner of Langdon and Lake Streets. The building was opened for the first time this fall with every room taken. While not directly connected with the university as a part of their system of Dormitories and Commons, Langdon Hall was erected under the direct supervision of the office of the Dean of Women.

The building is a large six story structure, entirely fireproof and offering every convenience of the modern hotels. It contains 26 double rooms and 140 single rooms

with each room having an outside exposure. On the first floor is a large recreation room for parties and other forms of recreation. On this floor is also a fudge kitchen where the girls may make candy and prepare snacks of food. On the second floor is a large parlor for social purposes and which may also be used as a lounge for the girls during the daytime.

The individual rooms are attractively furnished throughout and each contains a private washroom with built-in dressing tables. Meals are served in a private dining room in connection with the building. In the back of the building an at-

tractive court has been arranged for use during the warm weather and also as a means of giving proper ventilation and light to all the rooms.

Miss Schlotzhauer was chosen by the Dean of Women's office to act as hostess and Miss Dutton as assistant hostess.

There is no question but that the building supplies what had been a crying need for an up-to-date rooming house for women students. There have been only a few on the campus, and the private rooming houses did not answer the need in a satisfactory manner.

Concerning the Football Tickets

December 2, 1929.

Mr. George Little,
Director of Athletics,
University of Wisconsin.

My dear Mr. Little:

The failure of Minnesota and Notre Dame to allot a reasonable number of desirable seats to Wisconsin during the past season was the cause of much righteous resentment on the part of our alumni. It also created an embarrassing situation for this Association, inasmuch as our members had been assured of

good seats if they complied with the regulations laid down by the Athletic Council. The situation also brought forth a great deal of criticism of the Athletic Ticket Office.

It is my understanding that at least with regard to Minnesota, there was a violation of a conference rule. This rule, I am informed, was adopted by the directors and I believe has been kept in good faith until this year. If I am not misinformed and this is a rule of the directors, then it seems to me that the situation referred to above should be brought up at the directors' meeting this month and that every precaution should be taken

when building our schedule for next year, so that a repetition of this matter does not occur.

You can readily understand that it is rather difficult to explain to our alumni that such situations are beyond our control. We would request, therefore, that you bring this matter to the attention of the directors at the December meeting and also take such steps as shall be necessary to guarantee that Wisconsin shall receive fair treatment from our next year's opponents.

Sincerely, yours,

H. M. EGSTAD,
General Secretary.

Harriers Take Second

Team Closes a Most Successful Season; Prospects Look Good for Next Year's Squad.

By STANLEY KALISH, '27
(Associated Press Correspondent)

CROSS country prestige enjoyed by Wisconsin teams was regained this year with a Badger record of second-place in the Western Conference championships at Columbus, O., Nov. 23, and an unmarred slate in team competition.

Coach Tom Jones assembled a team built mostly of sophomores,

in Chicago, Oct. 19, the day of the Notre Dame game there, and scampered away with a quadrangular meet involving the Irish, Illinois, and Northwestern. After Wilson, Notre Dame star, won first, Wisconsin sent six men across the line.

The next week, Coach Jones gave his old pupil, George Bresnahan, and himself a former cross country captain at Wisconsin, a sound thudding, when eight Badgers scuttled across the finish before the Hawkeyes could count a runner.

Flying heels of Cardinal-clad runners counted two more dual meet victories before the close of the season, one at Minneapolis at the expense of Minnesota, and the other in Madison, Nov. 8, with Michigan victim. Six Badgers crossed the line before the first Michigan man, the score being 15 to 53.

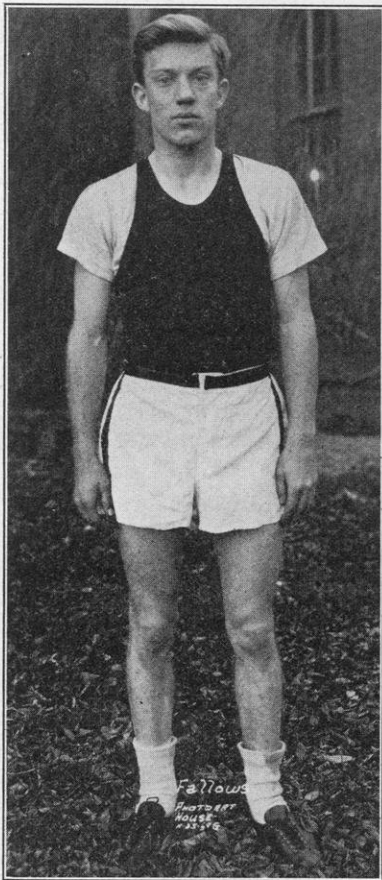
Over the lowland cross country course of Ohio State, Wisconsin finished second to the defending champions, Indiana, Nov. 23. The Hoosiers counted the second lowest mark in conference history to win, and Wisconsin's score, was a satisfactory showing, according to Coach Jones. The 1926 Badger team holds the scoring mark for the Big Ten with 32 points to win the title, counting one for first place, two for second. Indiana had 37 this fall, while the Badgers trailed by less than 20 points.

Individual honors in this meet

went to Orval Martin, Olympic star and captain of the Purdue squad who covered the five-mile course in 26 minutes, 28 seconds, about fifteen yards ahead of Leen. Indiana and Wisconsin monopolized seven out of the first ten places, Indiana scoring second, third, seventh, and ninth, while the Badgers took fifth, eighth, and tenth. The ten teams finished as follows: Indiana 37, Wisconsin 57, Michigan 109, Ohio State 110, Minnesota 130, Chicago 141, Purdue 144, Iowa 172, Illinois 201, and Northwestern 237.

Captain Delmar Fink and John Fallows will be lost to the squad by graduation. A fair group remains for next season. Cortright, Wohlge-muth, Ocock, Goldsworthy, Bertrand, Steenis, and Schroeder will return for the squad next season, and some very likely looking freshmen have been developed this last season who may make the going pretty tough for the former Varsity men. Among these are Wright and Mett who have been having things their own way in the various interclass meets this fall. They should be watched next year, as both seem to be natural born runners.

At the annual banquet tendered the team each fall Fallows was awarded the Goldie trophy as the most valuable member of the 1929 squad. Members of the Freshman squad were also present. The prizes in the Turkey Day race were served to the runners.



FALLOWS

and after his hill and dale troupe had been relegated to fourth in 1928, following four years of undisputed success in the Big Ten, he proved he is a coaching master with his strong array of sophomores.

Added to the new talent, John Fallows, diminutive senior, who made his first appearance as a cross country man this fall, balanced the team, and was the individual star of the season.

The Badgers opened their season



THE SQUAD

When Dreams Come True

ONE of the dreams of the University and its alumni has finally reached the stage of construction. We are speaking of the long heralded, but never built, field house. For several years in the past, university officials have talked and dreamed of the erection of this athletic plant to supplant the already overcrowded lit-

company of Racine, calls for the completion of the building in time for the 1930 basketball season. The foundation will be laid this fall and whatever other work that can be done before the severe cold sets in. As soon as the warm weather comes next year, the work will be continued and the building finished in the fall.



DIGGING THE FOUNDATION

tle red Armory and Gym on Langdon street, but somehow or other plans always went in the wrong direction and the field house became more of a joke than anything else. With the signing of the bill by Gov. Kohler providing for the construction, the hopes of thousands were at last realized.

The Field House has been revamped to a small extent in order to fit the financing scheme which has been adopted by the Regents. The second balcony will not be built at this time, but arrangements will be made for its construction at a later date if the need for it arises.

The construction started several months ago, and at the present time the foundation is all dug and the concrete has been poured into the moulds. Alumni who returned for the football games were pleased to see that this building which has long been the butt of newspaper jibes is at last taking some definite form, and they were able to tell their jeering friend, "I told you we'd have it."

The contract, which was awarded to the Christianson Construction

The hopes of the administration of the College of Engineering to have a new mechanical engineering building ready for next year's classes has been shattered by the recent edict of Gov. Kohler declaring that there were not sufficient funds in the General Fund of the state to provide for the erection of this building this year. It makes for a rather deplorable situation as the conditions in the engineering labs are very much overcrowded and even dangerous at certain points. Nothing is left to do but to sit tight and wait for next year and hope that funds may be available by that time. The building was to have been built around the Camp Randall shops and form the nucleus for the projected engineering campus in that locality.

For the time being this solitary building will constitute the only new project in the way of major building on the campus. The Board of Regents will decide in one of their early meetings as to what shall be done with the \$300,000 appropriated this year for new buildings with the Library as the first choice.

With the Badger Clubs

(Continued from page 116)

and the new dormitories. Annabelle Smith Blakeman, '06, past president, spoke on behalf of the other twenty-five has-beens, and there are twenty-six now because by our constitution no president can hold office for more than one year. Her husband, E. W. Blakeman, M. A. '11, Director of the Wesley Foundation at U. C., said nothing.

Godfrey Barney, '06, of the San Francisco Better Business Bureau, bragged about the number of places he had been in and said he found Wisconsin spirit wherever he went and Dennis Hennessey, really '03, tried to tell us he had just taken a degree from Vassar along with the daughter of C. E. Kelsey, '96. Whereupon Norwal Church, '25, head of the Music Department of the State Teachers College at San Jose, caused the bunch to burst into song and for want of a baton waved his hand and "On Wisconsin" made the building tremble as it does when the earthquake fault lines rub each other.

It was a great party and President Knight appointed Duke Caesar, '22, chairman of a program committee, commandeering H. C. Buell, '24, Pacific Coast tycoon for the American Bank Note Company, and Irving Wood, '17, purveyor of sound investment securities, to help them. He opined that he would plant a regional membership chairman in each of the several large cities of Northern California and told the bunch that Sterling Taylor, '11, State Bank Examiner, and associate of Giannini, was the kid that got out the crowd.

Last but not least, Rose Shuster Taylor '85, summer librarian in Yosemite Museum, when told there were eight Taylor graduates of U.W., came back sharply with the retort that the Taylors were all graduates.

The vigorous protest of the President for dues overwhelmed the Secretary-Treasurer who was instructed to get out a new directory to include the class and occupation of all graduates not ashamed to have the same known, of whom there are to be nearly five hundred in our jurisdiction. The next big wind will be around Founders' Day when we celebrate our twenty-seventh anniversary.

Concerning Education

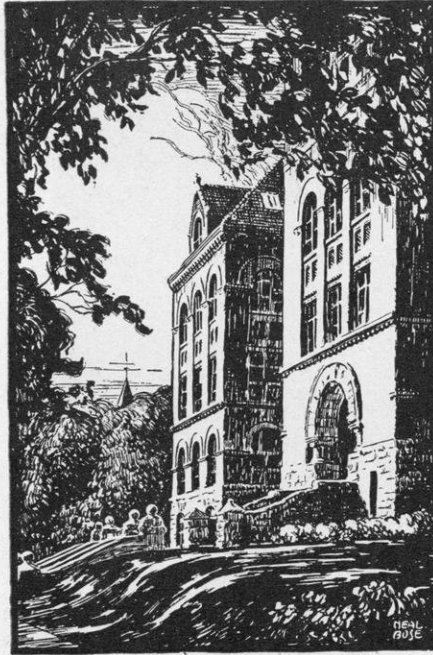
(Continued from page 99)

in the College of Letters and Science at Wisconsin. In this college we find in operation a certain educational method, of which the system of examinations is an integral part. In momentarily defending examinations, I beg to be believed when I say that I am not seeking to defend that whole method of which they are a part. I am merely suggesting that examinations have certain admirable characteristics which should be understood. These admirable characteristics, it may be, are outweighed by defects. Or again, an advocate of an entirely different educational method from this could dispose of examinations by a flanking movement. But certain virtues examinations do have, and I insist that we should understand these virtues if for no other reason than that our attack upon conventional methods may be a real attack rather than diffuse skirmishing.

Of the admirable characteristics of examinations, the first which I shall mention is this: examinations lay stress upon facts. However the importance of facts in a liberal education may be judged, their value in other fields is not always called in question. We do not hear it said of football coaches that they are failing in their work because they insist that their players should first of all master the two fundamentals of the game, tackling and blocking. We do not insist that the lawyers whom we retain should disregard the facts of the case and proceed directly to the main issues. We do not complain of our scientists and inventors who spend years amassing facts. Is it entirely otherwise in liberal education? We ask of the student that he have judgments and that to these judgments he attach all the enthusiasm of which he is capable. But do we want judgments based upon insufficient or false facts? In laying stress upon facts, examinations are designed to force the student to read carefully and to master details before he forms judgments. The necessity for this mastery of detail as a prerequisite to all else should be apparent to us of the present era, who value so highly the work of physicians, scientists, and technologists—work quite impossible without a mastery of detail. And those of us whose interests lie in the arts rather than in the sciences know that as never before it is mastery of detail which

must precede valid perceptions and judgments. When, as today, all values are in a state of flux, a mastery of detail even such as never leads to a final judgment is infinitely less dangerous than a superficial judgment.

This stressing of the facts is, however, only one purpose of examinations. Facts, though always necessary, vary in importance from subject to subject. In an elementary course in language for instance, facts are all important; the course is designed



SCIENCE HALL

for no other purpose than to insure a mastery of those elements without which one cannot read the language as meaning. In a course in history or in literature, on the other hand, the facts, absolutely essential as they are, are of less relative importance, for here the student must form judgments. Now, examinations, skilfully administered, instead of precluding judgments call them forth. For example: in a final examination in a course on the Victorian poets I can ask my students to write an essay on that poet whose view of life seems most comprehensive and satisfactory. My students are by this time familiar with my general methods of examination, and accordingly they have prepared for the final examination by reviewing the facts, by synthesizing these facts, and finally by forming judgments.

But what I regard as the most

admirable characteristic of examinations is the discipline which they enforce. This discipline is of two kinds. The first affects the knowledge of a subject, the second the person who takes the examination.

After one has prepared intelligently for a final examination in a course, one's knowledge of the subject has been radically altered. Hitherto the details have been confused, lying by chance in a heap. It is under the tension of intelligent preparation for the examination that these details suddenly come to life. Confusion is replaced by order, and the heap of assortments becomes a pattern with a logic. Chance is replaced by reason and value. The details which one masters for an examination are soon forgotten, we are told. Do we so easily forget the final pattern? One who has thus felt order emerging out of chaos will, I believe, bear testimony that here is an intellectual experience of permanent value.

Of moral rather than intellectual value is that discipline affecting the person who takes the examination. For every examination is partially a self-examination. By the time that one has prepared for an examination he realizes that there are definite limits to his knowledge. Expansive enthusiasm for a vaguely conceived realm of knowledge has become moulded enthusiasm within a carefully explored area. It is then that the student realizes the necessity for self-discipline and renunciation. In order that his enthusiasm may mean more than empty words, he must confine it within those boundaries set by his own ability. Otherwise all his values will be meretricious ones and through moral incapacity he will fail of entrance to the company of wise men.

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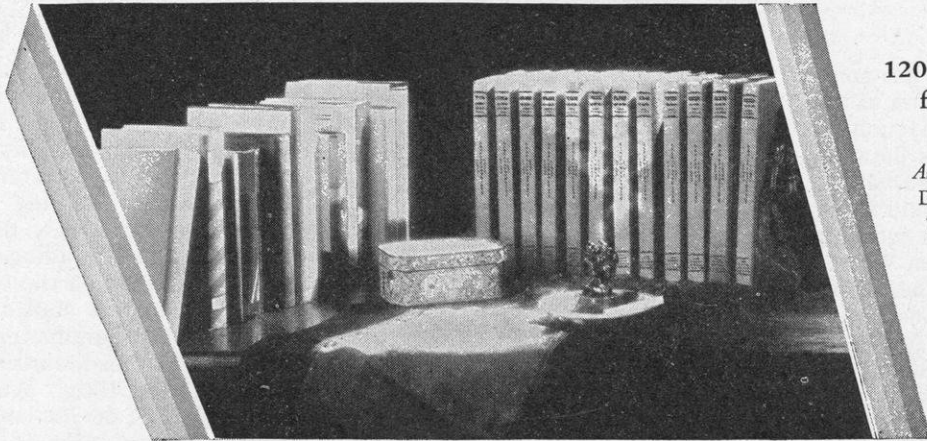
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News of the Classes

(Continued from page 121)

at 1227 E. Ocean Boulevard.—Alan TURNBULL is a dairyman at the Progressive Dairy Products Co., Racine.

'14 Joseph F. KUNESH has completed an investigation of the future water supply for Honolulu. In 1927, Mr. Kunesh was detailed by the U. S. geological survey to co-operate with the Honolulu sewer and water commission in working out plans for presentation to the territorial legislature. The report is described by engineers as an excellent piece of work.—Maynard COOK is with the W. E. Sloan Co., Chicago.—Robert DEWEY is with the Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Texas.

'15 Mr. and Mrs. John Weigand (Irene DENNEEN), are living at 707 North Lawrence St., Wichita, Kans.

'16 R. S. HOMET, now with the Vacuum Oil Co. in New York, has been transferred to Lisbon, Portugal. Prior to taking up his new post he is making a trip to the Gold Coast and Nigeria in West Africa. After February 1, 1930, his address will be Vacuum Oil Co., 15 Rua de Horta Secca, Lisbon.—Alfred J. SCHWEPPE has resigned as dean of the Law School of the University of Washington, and after January 1, he will be associated with the law firm of McMicken, Ramsey, Rupp & Schweppe, Seattle, Wash.—Wallace J. LANDRY, principal of the Dunn country Agricultural college at Menomonie, has been named county agent of Clark county.—Dr. Henry B. MERRILL has been appointed chief chemist of the A. F. Gallun Sons tannery, Milwaukee.—M. L. BARTON is manager of the Barton Insurance agency at Albany, Wis.—Forrest AYER is secretary and treasurer of Thompson & Emmert, Inc., Chicago.

'17 Isador W. MENDELSON is with the U. S. Public Health Service in New York.—Otto BERRY is director of carburetor engineering for the Borg-Warner Corp. at Flint, Mich.—Louis KNOCKE is in the experimental laboratories of Dodge Bros., Inc., Detroit.—Frederick HOMANN is an engineer with Christopher Doyle, Philadelphia.

'18 V. E. KIVLIN has been appointed director of the short course at the College of Agriculture for the 1929-30 session.—Dr. F. J. RATTY has returned to San Diego after completing a post-graduate course in obstetrics under Dr. DeLee in Chicago.—Lawson BISHOP is with the Uruguayan Portland Cement Co., Piedras 387, Montevideo, Uruguay.—Henry BUSH is secretary of the Stanley C. Hanks Co., Madison.

'20 Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hymer (Esther WANNER), after three years of extensive traveling in this country, Europe, and Africa, are now located in Hibbing, Minn.—Gordon DAGGETT has purchased an interest in the Boehck Machinery Co., Inc., Milwaukee, and holds the position of chief engineer. He is living at 189 Briarwood Place, Whitefish Bay, Milwaukee.

'21 After a year of graduate work at the University of Chicago, Katharine E. LEES has accepted the position of dean of Chicago Teachers' College.—Paul PORTER has left Milwaukee and is now living in Minneapolis where he is employed by the Northern States Power Co. His address is 5104 Upton Ave., S.—Joakim IHLEN, president of one of the largest railway coach and manufacturing concerns in Norway, has been visiting manufacturing plants in this country. While visiting in Madison he described the use of duraluminum in the manufacture of motor busses. This material has been used successfully in the manufacture of the Ford all metal planes.—Robert NEELEN is district sales manager of Remington Rand Business Service. He is living at 110 Parkwood Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.—Herbert PROCHNOW is in the advertising department of the First National Bank of Chicago.

'22 Caddy GEORGE Herrick is an assistant in physics at Columbia University.—Russell STEARNS is a dairyman at Miami Shores, Fla.

'23 C. L. KUTIL is an instructor of vocational agriculture in the high school at Antioch, Ill. One of his students is president of the new Illinois Association of the Future Farmers of America.—Thelma ALLEN is teaching for the Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co., at Bessemer,

Ala., and enjoying it immensely.—Clarence BONSAK delivered a talk over Station WLS, Chicago, on November 1. The subject of the talk was "What is Vocational Agriculture," and it was given under the auspices of Swift and Co.—Lawrence EMMONS is working with Shields & Co., Inc., investment bankers in Chicago.—Harold HOLM is an engineer with the Trojan Engineering corp., New York City.—James MACKIE, who as secretary of the Pacific Coast Building Officials' Conference, was largely responsible for drawing up a building code that has been adopted on the Coast, has recently joined the staff of the National Lumber manufacturers' Association with headquarters in the Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C. He will devote considerable time to giving talks to technical students in the leading engineering and architectural schools on the subject of the correct usage of lumber in construction.

'24 Irving NICHOLS is doing sales correspondence work for the Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Goods Mfg. Co., at Mishawaka, Ind. He writes: "A Wisconsin rooster is a curiosity here."—The Rev. E. Addis DRAKE has been made rector of St. Ambrose's Church, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Ralph WHITMER is a physician and surgeon at 905 S. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill.—Gerald JENNY is on the staff of the College of Agriculture of the University of West Virginia. He is editor of bulletins there.

'25 Rigmore C. ESTVAD is a teacher of music at Lahainaluna, Island of Maui, Hawaii.—Louis HELLER is a public accountant for Maurice Weinstein & Co., Milwaukee. He is living at 372 Newport Ave.—Glenn BARTLESON is a civil engineer for Pearse, Greeley & Hanson, Chicago.—George BRABENDER is teaching in the vocational school at Wausau, Wis.—Morse MUSSELMAN is with the A. O. Smith Co. of Milwaukee.

'26 Thomas MARTIN has been principal of the Lincoln Junior High school in Honolulu since his graduation from the University.—Harold BEEMAN has just returned to Los Angeles from a trip to Europe, via the Panama Canal.—Charles DUFFY is studying in Vienna. He plans to return to America within two years.—William HAYES has

opened law offices in the First National Bank bldg., Baraboo.—Lawrence FLAGLER is with Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.—Delbert STUART is an engineer for the Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit.—Elmer GIESSEL is an accountant with the State Board of Public Affairs, Madison.—Walter PARSONS is a U. S. geological surveyor in Helena, Mont. His address is 45 Federal Bldg.—Daniel TAYLOR is assistant to the vice-president of the Minneapolis Heat Regulator Co.—Jerome ZUFELT is with Consoer, Older & Quinlan, 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago.



'27 Eleanor VOGEL is teaching art in the largest high school in Honolulu, her home. After leaving Wisconsin she and Alice DAVIS took a year of graduate work at the University of Chicago and then toured the New England states, southern states, and California. They returned to Hawaii in the fall of 1928.—Alice E. DAVIS is teaching in the English department of the Normal School in Honolulu.—Clayton ZIEMAN, who has been an instructor at the Lincoln Junior High School, Honolulu, has been forced to return to his home at Randolph, Wis., to undergo an operation for goitre. He hopes to return to Hawaii in a year and a half.—Paul PURCELL is a geologist with the Shell corporation in Texas and New Mexico.—Ulla ROTHERMEL is a consulting engineer with the Northern Indiana Service Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.—Maude PARRY has an editorial position with Lippincott, publishers in Chicago.—Esther HAWLEY is a fashion copywriter with Stewarts, Inc., Fifth Ave., New York.—Richard RATCLIFF has been appointed representative of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Madison.—Anthony DELWICHE is with the California Packing Corp. at San Jose, Calif.—Gertrude MAGISTAD is an assistant dietitian at the Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia.—George McARTHUR is manager of the Baraboo Towel & Rug Mills Co., Baraboo, Wis.—Carl JAHN is with Bucyrus-Erie Co., Milwaukee.



'28 Thomas BOERNER is transmitter development engineer, and C. W. LOEBER is vacuum tube engineer for R. C. A. Communications, Inc., New York City. They may be reached in care of the company at 66 Broad St., New York.—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph WINNACKER (Helen SELLERY) sailed for Paris in October. They will remain abroad for two years, during which time Mr. Win-

(Continued on page 130)



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News of the Classes

(Continued from page 129)

nacker will study at the Sorbonne, completing his work for a thesis in history for the doctor's degree from Harvard University.—David NOWACK is enrolled in the student operating course of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. His address is 455 Biddle St., Wilkesburg, Pa.—Elizabeth MURPHY is teaching English in the high school at Antigo.—Rachel FRAZER is a physiotherapist in the Hazelton Orthopedic school at Flint, Mich.—John WOODSOME is assistant editor of *The Michigan Bell*, the official magazine published by the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. of Detroit.—Robert JUDSON is associated with the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee.—Elmer SCHALLER is an instructor in merchandising in the New York University School of Retailing. He is also doing research work for the university and working for a doctor's degree. Last June he received the degree of Master of Science at New York University, where he was a Franklin Simon Research Fellow. He is also on the board of editors of *The Journal of Retailing*.—Walter MELCHIOR recently received official certificates awarding him both the French and the Belgian Croix de Guerre for distinguished military service in France during the World War. He has been in possession of the medals since the close of the war, but it was not until last month that the certificates containing the citations were forwarded to him, after coming through the French consulate at Washington.—Ray L. ELLIS is enrolled in the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University.—Florence AXEN is teaching in the University Extension center located at 619 State St., Milwaukee.



'29 Melvin BONN has opened a law office in Lancaster.—Esther DEIPE has enrolled in the dietitian course at Johns Hopkins Hospital and expects to be there for nine months.—Parker PUTNAM has a position with the United Typothetae Co. of America in Washington, D. C.—Hank KOWALZYK has signed a contract to play professional football with the Hoosiers, a well-known Indiana team with headquarters in Fort Wayne.—Esther PALMER is assistant to the advertising manager of the Sears, Roebuck & Co., "A" store in Fort Wayne, Ind.—Harriet

SCHWARTZ is society editor on the *Vincennes Morning Commercial*, Vincennes, Ind.—Jane HINTZE is a student at the Chicago Art Institute.—Edward RUSCH is enrolled in a forty-eight weeks' training course at the Frigidaire plant at Dayton, Ohio. The program consists of practical experience in engineering, sales service, materials, production, finance, and inspection.—Esther HAIGHT is an instructor in the School of Music of the University.—R. H. FOSS and Claude SULLIVAN have purchased the *Mt. Horeb Times*.—John BLANCHAR is working in the office of the district engineer of the War Department at Milwaukee. His address is 208 E. Juneau St.—Nathan FISCHER had charge of installing the night night lighting equipment at Marquette University stadium. Marquette played its first night game on October 18. This was the first time that football has been played at night in Wisconsin.—Caroline DEAN is a bacteriologist with the Ashe Lockport Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Reginald BEMIS is with the Braden Copper Co., Nancaqua, Chili, S. A.—Ralph HODGSON is in the Department of Dairy Husbandry at Kansas State College, Manhattan.—Monona NICKELS is teaching in Mayville, Wis.—Morris GOLDENBERG is director of music in one of the large Detroit High schools.—Anne TAYLOR is teaching in one of the platoon schools in Detroit.—Adele STOPPENBACH is teaching in Fort Atkinson; Elizabeth QUADE in Chilton; Gwethalyn JAMES in Green Lake; Thelma JOHNSON in Lake Mills; Anabelle KLEIN in Viroqua; Marie HANAUSKA in Cambridge; Agnes CALDWELL in De Forest; Donna KRUEGER in Stoughton; and Marion TURNER in East Chicago, Ind.—Mark SCHORER is taking advanced study in English in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard.

Alumni News

(Continued from page 120)

- 1918 To Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Atchison (Ida STARKWEATHER), a son, Robert Arthur, in January, 1929.
- 1920 To Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Banter (Cleo LAMB), a daughter, Betty Jean, on October 22.
- 1920 To Dr. and Mrs. Herman H. Huber, a daughter, Alice Jane.
- 1920 To Mr. and Mrs. William M. FOWLER, a son, Glenn Crawford, August 16, at Chicago.
- 1920 To Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Chamberlin (Laura HUNTING), a daughter, Jacqueline, at San Francisco, Calif.
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. Wellington W. BROTHERS, a daughter, Rosalind.

- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Neacy (Eleanor GUTENKUNST), a son, Paul Conway, Jr., on June 23, at Milwaukee
- 1921 To Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. SCHRAGE (Caroline DUBOIS), a daughter, Anne Elizabeth, on August 8, at Ramsey, N. J.
- 1922 To Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. ASPINWALL, a daughter, Jane Louise, on September 30.
- 1923 To Mr. and Mrs. Karl P. Hornbogen (Henrietta A. SUESS), a son, Joe Sues, on March 30.
- 1923 To Dr. and Mrs. C. F. DULL, a son, Cecil Wilford, on August 15, at Richland Center.
- ex'24 To Mr. and Mrs. C. W. RILEY (Helen MARSH) a son, Charles William, Jr., on June 13.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Severinghaus (Josephine THOMPSON), a son, Nelson, Jr., on August 29 at Gainsville, Ga.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. MARTIN, a son, Thomas Haldon, on July 5, 1928, at Honolulu, T. H.
- 1926 To Mr. and Mrs. Foster L. Fletcher (Mary SCHNEIDER), a son, Foster L., Jr., on May 17, at Ypsilanti, Mich.
- 1927 To Mr. and Mrs. Calmer BROWY (Eleanor WILLIAMS), a daughter, Miriam Eleanor, on August 22, at Madison.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. William T. SCHNATHORST (Elizabeth NELSON), a son, William Charles, on May 8, at Fort Dodge, Iowa.
- 1928 To Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Schmitz (Roberta BIRD), a daughter, September 18, at Madison.

DEATHS

DR. A. C. SCOTT, Dallas, Texas, nationally known engineer, died suddenly October 13. Dr. Scott received his B. S. degree from Rhode Island State College and his Ph.D. at Wisconsin in 1902.

J. F. SEDGEWICK, '03, died October 19 at his home in Portland, Ore., where he had been practicing law for the past twenty-five years. He is survived by his wife, the former Josephine Bach, ex'05, and a son, John, Jr.

MARY MOFFETT SLOAN, '09, died at her home in Madison on October 17 after an illness of about six months. She had been a leader in Madison women's clubs and similar organizations. She was a member of Chi Omega sorority.

JAMES M. HOGAN, '09, B.L., '11, died at Franconia, New Hampshire, on August 16.

EDWIN FRANK RAU, '12, internal revenue employe died on October 13 at Kenosha, Wisconsin, after a brief illness. He is survived by his widow and one daughter and a son.

MARSHALL JOHN McMURRAN, '24, died at his home in Salt Lake City on October 24. Mr. McMurrin was born in Madison, March 7, 1898, and received his education here. He was relay engineer for the Utah Power and Light Company. He was a member of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity and a 32nd degree Mason.

ELIZABETH BERNICE BLOOM, '28, died at the Shaw Hospital, Manistique, Michigan, on June 11, after a brief illness of three weeks.

LOUIS F. GRAMBS, '28, was killed in an automobile accident in Madison on October 22. His car skidded into an oncoming train during a rainstorm. While in school Grambs was manager of the baseball team, business manager of the 1928 Badger and a member of Iron Cross and Phi Gamma Delta.

DR. EDWIN SLOSSON, director of Science Service, and for 13 years professor of chemistry at the University, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on October 14. Dr. Slosson was a graduate of the University of Chicago.

Refusing to follow in the footsteps of his famous father, Joseph Lhevinne, the famous pianist, Constantine Lhevinne was registered in this year's summer school taking courses in engineering. He is regularly enrolled at Michigan.

Why Industrial Workers at Wisconsin

(Continued from page 102.)

ing her breath," I didn't think I could ever write literature."

In Economics the aim is to develop the essential problems with the experience of the students as the practical background. The outcome of the study and discussion is an appreciation of the interdependence of all participants in modern production. Labor problems are considered as individual, group, industrial, and national problems. The greater changes and developments in economic life are taken up from the viewpoint of the individual's experience, and the individual's responsibilities are worked out on the basis of freedom to find and express the material in which he is interested. The remark was made about a former student that she seemed to have acquired so many arresting things to think about that her mind had no room for the self-consciousness which had previously made her inarticulate. A dress-maker "found interesting, many books which had been terribly dry before."

The History course is an addition to the curriculum for the coming year. In it the aim will be to interpret American History in terms of the social and industrial developments which affect the lives of workers, and to place the civilization with which they are familiar in its setting in relation to other countries and other times.

In Physical Education instruction is given in Hygiene, and there are classes in swimming and gymnasium. Even more important is the study of each individual by a specialist in corrective work following the thorough medical and physical examination. Special exercises are worked out for those with defects, and decided improvements in posture and general health result.

In both the "content courses," Economics and History, and the "tool course," English Composition, Public Speaking, and Literature, impartial, factual presentation is the rule. The method is student participation and independent discovery. Free discussion is used to develop an inquiring frame of mind. Guidance in methods of study, use of a library and searching out of facts pertinent to the problem in hand is carried into individual conferences, where individual capabilities are developed and individual handicaps overcome.

For this a highly specialized faculty is necessary. Not only must they know their own fields and understand good pedagogy in them. They must know the particular psychologies, the backgrounds, the experiences, and the problems of workers. The teachers must be fitted to lead students who have had little mental training but much real experience in industry and who know the world of life in ways impossible for the student whose educational experience is continuous until maturity.

In addition to the class-room work, the students meet one evening each week for forums. Groups in



LATHROP STEPS

turn take charge of the program, choose the subject, elect chairman and principal speakers, and familiarize themselves with the subject matter so as to take intelligent part in the discussion. The results of the instruction in Public Speaking are most clearly seen here, as rambling and disorganized speeches give place to those brief, logical, and strictly to the point. Last summer a student speaking of the former kind of speech said, "He tried to cover everything and so he said nothing," and agreed that a few weeks later the same student made one of the best speeches of the summer. The meetings were open to the public, and the larger audiences afforded the students additional training, self-confidence and ability to think on their feet, as well as drill in parliamentary procedure.

There were many delightful occasions during the summer when the students learned through recreation as valuable lessons as any taught in Sterling Hall. A supper party at Professor Commons' house gave them the prized opportunity of talking with him informally in his garden and study. They will treasure the memory of their hospitable welcome to "Hocheera" as do the many graduate students of his "Friday night" meetings. The Fourth of July pageant, "The Search for Freedom through The Ages" was an extemporaneous performance in which the whole school was divided into groups of fours, each group was given an historic episode centering about a brief typed speech, given fifteen minutes to plan its episode, and then called upon to perform it in sequence. The originality, sense of beauty, and dramatic effect was astonishing. An automobile trip to the Dells of the Wisconsin River combined a demonstration in Geology, a glimpse of Indian life, and a day of comradeship in the open. On the return trip Mrs. Zona Gale Breeze was hostess to the School at Portage, and the students added her signature to their autograph books and the memory of her gracious welcome and her interest in their problems to their list of experiences.

In addition to other events especially planned for the Workers' School by a student committee, such as the student-faculty base-ball game and a Sunday morning breakfast on Observatory Hill, there was interested participation in the general features of the summer session, the weekly all-University sings and games hours, the boat trips, and the movies in Music Hall. Acquaintance was made with students from different backgrounds with broadening effects upon all concerned.

The environment of the School meant a great deal to these workers coming from the whirr of machines and the din of city life to the quiet and beauty of the campus. Housed on Frances Street close to the lake, they revelled in its nearness. Many of them took morning plunges; many learned to swim. Some took long hikes along the shore. A group was always to be found after supper watching the sunset fade before they went to their books. Afterward they said, "Madison is the most beautiful city I have ever seen or heard of," and "I never spent such a wonderful summer as I did there."

The work of the School does not

stop with the six weeks' session. Its year-round program is the work of the Executive Secretary, an Advisory Committee of which Helen Everett Meiklejohn is chairman and which includes manufacturers, representatives of labor and of the Y. W. C. A., delegates from the Workers' School students and faculty, specialists in adult education, and a Coordinating Committee consisting of Professors John R. Commons, Max Otto, and Frederic W. Roe, and also the work of committees organized in various industrial centres whose activities are coordinated by the Executive Secretary. The functions of the local committees are to raise scholarships, select students, plan study preparatory to the summer enrolling, and aid the students after their return in the continuation of study and community activity. These committees are made up of individuals and representatives of organizations interested in adult education. Some of the most active are alumni of the University of Wisconsin, and a number of alumni associations have contributed scholarships.

The scholarships are granted to applicants capable of profiting by the School and likely to carry to others the inspiration they receive in their study and associations at Madison. The possibility of a worker attending the School depends in most cases upon his receiving such a scholarship. All make sacrifices to attend in giving up six weeks' pay; many risk the loss of their jobs; many have dependents. In general the economic pressure upon the individual is too severe to permit him her to fully finance the cost of the six weeks. Therefore one hundred dollars is raised for each, which covers the cost of tuition, board, and room, with a slight margin toward the overhead of the School.

The work of the local committees is in no sense persuading students to attend. The two great obstacles are ignorance of the opportunity and the continual need of daily income. It is the task of the committees to inform the workers of the existence of the School and its special fitness for their needs.

That such a school meets the educational needs of adult workers is evidenced by quotations from several students. One explains inability to utilize night schools—"We are too tired after work to study well. We can do so much more when we

come to a morning class at the beginning of a day." Another, "I have dreamed there was a school like this, but I never thought it could be true." Many have stressed the point that night school work and library reading courses increase merely general or vocational knowledge. They do not take the student into directed study of modern industrial society, nor can they, catering as they do to all classes of people, fit their intellectual guidance to the potentialities and backgrounds of adult workers in industry. Indeed the one great reason for the School is its ability to educate for social adjustment with cultural enrichment as an inevitable accompaniment.

In the selection of students adult age with industrial experience are requisite qualifications. A certain amount of education, up to eighth gradestandards, is demanded. These together with some evidence of social mindedness fit the applicant to profit by the experience and to return to exercise a constructive influence in the community. A student of two summers ago became an efficient minor executive in an automobile factory with marked ability to understand and hold the respect of her workers. A hosiery worker, who previous to her experience at the school had had few interests, has since not only continued her study of economic problems but came to Madison to speak for a 44-hour law for women before a legislative committee. For this she prepared with very thorough study of all phases of the question, and gave a talk widely acknowledged as a clear and factual argument for the bill. A critical observer said that all working women could have been proud of the way she presented their case.

A local librarian remarked that students from the Wisconsin Workers' School had "pestered the life out of her." Almost all of the students have continued systematic study and reading. Some have organized study classes for their fellow workers. In many cities former students are helping to raise scholarships to send workers to future sessions.

In these and many other ways the students have carried to other workers the inspiration of their experience. On the other hand some students have gone back to their industries with new appreciation of the problems of their employers and increased interest and ability in helping toward their solution. A number

are serving on safety councils. One worker realized during her economic study at school the significance of high labor turnover as a cost to the employer. She knew that the uncleanliness of her factory was the prime cause of continual quitting on the part of her fellow workers. She left determined to present to her employer her analysis of the situation with an offer to secure the cooperation of the other employees in keeping things clean if he would give them a good start.

And so we find the six weeks session of the Workers' School, like the the four years of the regular University course, but the first essential step in a continuous educational experience. The secret of the success of the School is that the minds of the workers, crowded with experience, yet have lacked the tools for dealing with their experiences scientifically and constructively. Stimulated by the School, they go back to study further, and to occupy an increasingly useful position in their communities.

Military Science at The University

(Continued from page 105)

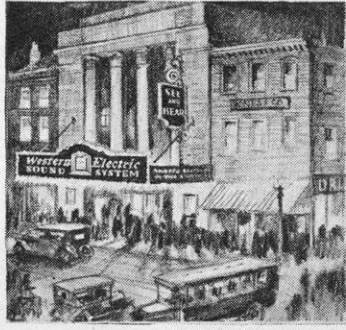
between the two; a student can be in the R. O. T. C. and still go out for any University sport. During the time he is on any athletic squad he is excused from attendance in Military Science.

While the enrollment as a whole has fallen, it is worth noting that the advanced course (juniors and seniors who elect Military Science and who become reserve officers) has proportionately increased. That is, more men elect to continue the course in their last two years than did under the old system. This year there will be about fifty seniors who will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Officers Reserve Corps.

I feel that the R. O. T. C. at the University is in a healthy condition. It is true that the unit is not as large as it should be; we should like a larger enrollment in the freshman and sophomore classes. Last year, however, the War Department at its annual inspection, rated the unit as "excellent", a rating corresponding to the old "distinguished college" which has been discontinued. This is the first time since 1923 that the R. O. T. C. has received this rating.

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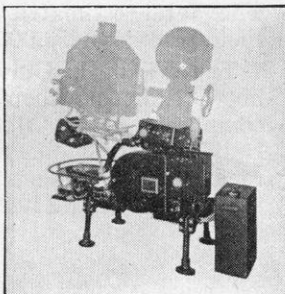
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Speaking of Finances

(Continued from page 111)

disbursements from specific appropriations other than the general operation appropriations. These appropriations include those for capital, special investigations, building repairs, university extension, special agricultural projects, new construction, land purchases, and State departments under University supervision. The cash transfers to meet these appropriations are made from time to time as cash is needed to cover the expenditures and are for the exact amount of the cash disbursements that have been made to the date of the transfer. That is the amount of the appropriation, or right to spend, is not covered by cash in the University Fund Income until the disbursements actually have been made.

Net Disbursements

Disbursements from the 49 Specific Appropriations and the 21 Revolving Appropriations were charged to 40 separate accounting classifications in 1928-29. The total net expenditures are summarized as follows:

Summary of Net Disbursements For Operation:	Specific Funds	Revolving Funds	Total
Salaries and Wages..... (Inc. Fellows and Scholars)	\$3,611,678.24	\$1,371,440.96	\$4,983,119.20
Business Items.....	766,733.11	1,554,276.78	2,321,009.89
Total Operation.....	\$4,378,411.35	\$2,925,717.74	\$7,304,129.09
For Capital:			
New Equipment.....	\$ 396,516.83	\$ 62,806.83	\$ 459,323.66
Equipment Replacements.....	18,373.50	28,189.38	46,562.88
New Construction.....	557,593.78	37,937.80	595,531.58
Land Purchases.....	2,605.00		2,605.00
Total Capital.....	\$ 975,089.11	\$ 128,934.01	\$1,104,023.12
For Building Repairs.....	178,473.47	41,751.19	220,224.66
Total Net Disbursements.....	\$5,531,973.93	\$3,096,402.94	\$8,628,376.87

Balances in the University Fund Income

The cash balance in the University Fund Income on June 30, 1929, was \$629,573.28. This balance covered the following:

Appropriations for General Operation.....	\$179,297.96
Balance in Service Memorial Institute Building Fund.....	5,612.48
Revolving Funds.....	444,291.82
Cash not appropriated.....	371.02
Total Cash Balance.....	\$629,573.28

Attention is called again to the fact that cash to meet the legislative appropriations for purposes other than general operation is not transferable to the University Fund Income until the disbursement actually is made. Therefore, there is no cash balance in the University Fund Income at any time to cover appropriations for building projects, (except projects financed by transfers from the Service Recognition Fund), University and agricultural extension, experiment stations, fur-

niture, books, apparatus, building repairs, etc. The cash is transferred from the general fund only as needed.

Endowment and Trust Funds

The endowment funds of the University consists of:

1. The University Fund.....\$233,336.50
2. The Agricultural College Fund 303,594.61

The University Fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of land authorized by Congress in 1854. The Agricultural College Fund consists of the proceeds from the sale of land granted by the United States under the Morrill Act.

The Trust Funds consist largely of gifts for scholarships, fellowships, prizes, etc. The principal of these funds totalled \$398,578.09 on June 30, 1929. Of this amount all but \$28.89 was invested. The Trust Funds Income shows a balance of \$28,865.80 on June 30, 1929.

Buildings, Land, Equipment, and Supplies

The University balance sheet as of June 30, 1929, includes the following fixed assets and supplies:

Land.....	\$1,751,481.09
Buildings and Fire Protection.....	8,559,768.55
Investment in Men's Dormitories, Refectory, Field House, and Memorial Union.....	611,958.79
Tunnels.....	263,197.04
Books, Apparatus, Furniture, etc.....	4,314,128.00
Consumable Supplies.....	823,572.00
Total.....	\$16,324,105.47

Land, buildings, tunnels, and fire protection are shown at cost unless received as gifts in which case they are shown at the fair market value as of the date acquired by the University. Books, appa-

ratus, furniture, supplies, etc., are valued at replacement cost as determined for fire insurance purposes.



THE HILL

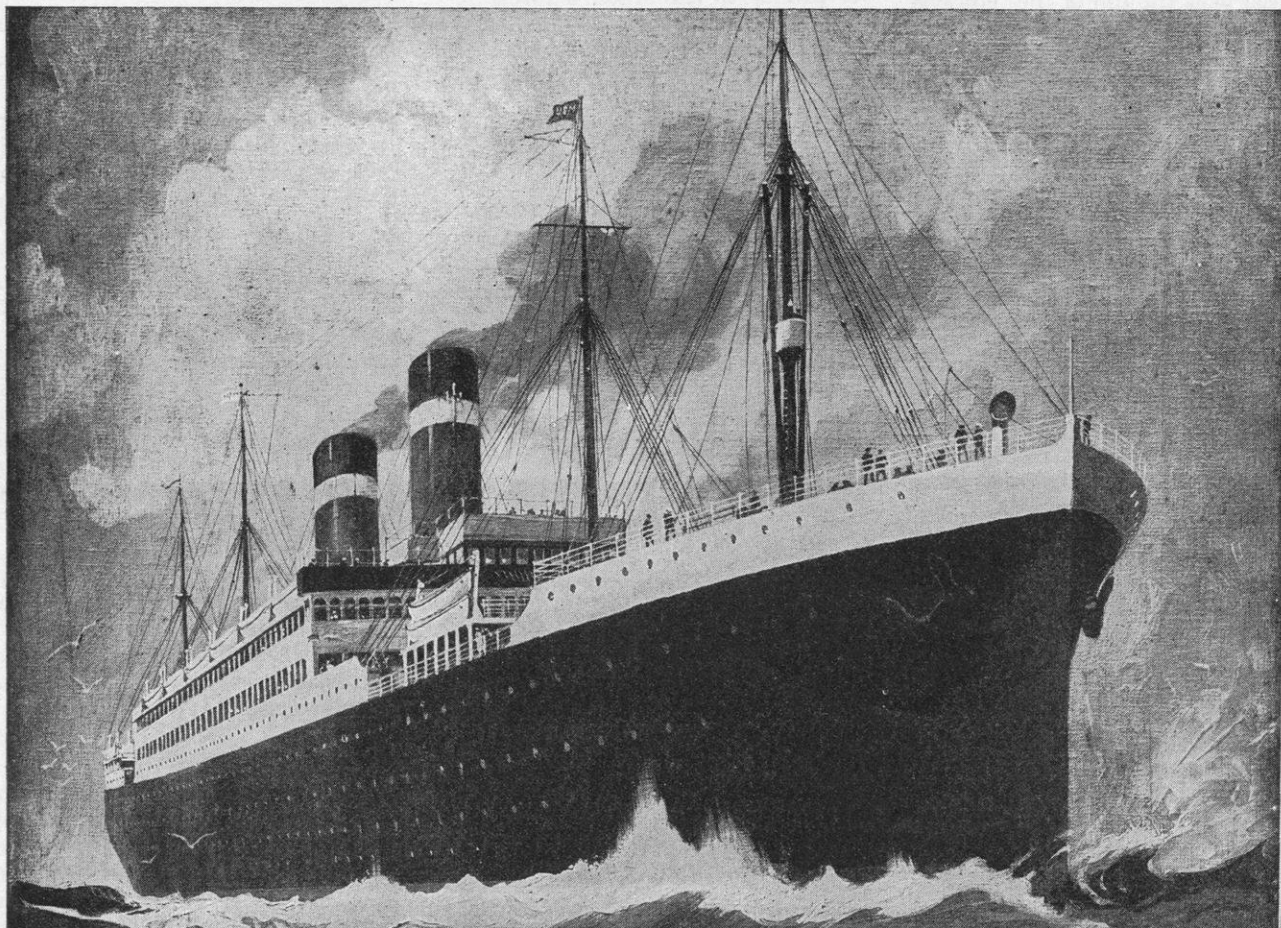
The men's dormitories and refectory were constructed in 1925-26 by a non-profit sharing corporation known as the Wisconsin University Building Corporation organized to finance the construction and to lease the completed buildings to the Regents of the University. The University holds a second mortgage on the property as security for its investment. The funds invested in this mortgage came from a gift of \$300,000 and from surpluses in revolving funds. The total cost of the dormitories and refectory, fully equipped, was \$975,782.38.

The construction of the Field House also will be financed by the Wisconsin University Building Corporation. The University investment in the Field House on June 30, 1929, was represented by \$20,000 that had been transferred to the Building Corporation and \$30,000 temporarily invested pending the need for it for construction purposes. The total estimated cost of the Field House is \$453,000.

The Wisconsin University Building Corporation cooperated in the completion of the Memorial Union Building by providing \$400,000 to be repaid from earnings. The University has paid \$19,245.52 of this loan.

THREE MAGIC DATES!

. . . June 4, July 2, July 30



On these days the great cabin liner AMERICA will sail from New York to Europe as the official flagship of the college man and college woman.

Plan to sail on one of these dates . . . there's no better place than Europe for a vacation anyway! Many from your own class undoubtedly will be aboard . . . their wives and children, too . . . many undergraduates also, so you can get "the latest" from the '31s and '32s . . . and pleasant alumni from scores of universities. For the United States Lines and American Merchant Lines have been chosen by 103 college and

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Still at Your Service

(Continued from page 103)

roots, and the benefit which the plant derives from the association with the bacteria. The best plants give relatively few but larger nodules located near the top of the root system, while the poorer strains stimulate the production of large numbers of nodules scattered over the entire root system. Whether these same differences in nodule formation exist under field conditions has not yet been determined."

They have also found that when bacteria are passed through host plants the poorer strains tend to have their potency increased and the better strains have their potency reduced. In addition, a close correlation has been found between the way bacteria are attacked by their dangerous enemy—bacteriophage, which acts as a parasite and is deadly to the microbes, and the way they benefit the plant. Bacteria, sensitive to the parasitic phage, increases the plant's growth and those but little affected by it are not of much use in increasing the growth of legumes.

Works Upon Soil Mystery

Through a brilliant piece of research, Professor Emil Truog of the soils department has discovered why some soils become sour and why others do not. The problem of just what causes soil acidity has baffled scientists for over seventy-five years. Consequently, Truog's discovery is looked upon in scientific circles as being a decided contribution to soil research and as having practical applications only dreamed of in the past.

Briefly, Truog has isolated from the complex compounds found in the soil an acid with the impressive name of aluminosilicic acid. It is this acid that causes soil acidity.

In explaining how it works, Truog that says ordinarily this acid causing sour soil is hooked-up with various elements in the form of compounds. These compounds hold onto the acid and prevent it from producing sour soil. However, when it rains and there is an abundance of water in the soil, another acid, called carbonic acid, is formed. This makes the aluminosilicic acid free to act, and when present in large quantities produces an acid soil. Another cause of acid soils is the presence of organic acid.

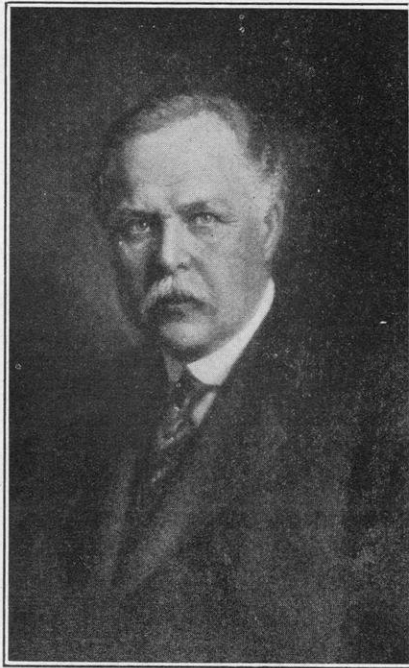
Truog's discovery is of exceptional interest to soil research laboratories.

Because of his findings, it is easier to recommend ways of improving many soils that in the past were most difficult to analyze.

Reforestation is Being Studied

Because of the great importance of timber to the state, a forest research program has been inaugurated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station in cooperation with the United States Lake States Forest Experiment Station and the Wisconsin Conservation Commission.

Already considerable data has been collected on the growth of



DEAN RUSSELL

white pine and northern hardwoods, forest fire control practices, drainage, erosion, stream flow, selective logging and other factors playing a vital part in the wise use of Wisconsin land and the conservation of her natural resources. The investigators have found the relationship existing between forest fire hazard and climatic conditions such as, relative humidity, temperature, wind velocity, and rainfall. In addition to the study of forest fire hazard, forest drainage has been investigated and in the Three Lakes district of Oneida county drainage was found to have made black spruce produce a greater growth in ten years than was formerly produced in seventy years without drainage. Much work has also been done on the care and use of farm woodlots and windbreak planting.

In line with the forest research

program are the economic studies conducted by the department of agricultural economics on the efficient use of cut over land in the northern counties. That much of this land will be worth far more in timber than in farms is now recognized.

Many Experiments in Progress

In addition to these few discoveries, over a hundred experiments are being conducted to determine the most efficient farming and home making practices and to increase our knowledge in the various fields of science. During the last few years, J. H. Kolb of the agricultural economics department has investigated the growth and life of community organizations to uncover why some fail, why others live, and why some are effective in bettering living conditions in rural communities and others seem to serve no useful purpose. J. G. Halpin and his associates in the poultry department are constantly finding new ways to improve poultry production.

Then, too, there is the important work of Harry Steenbock in treating feeds with ultra violet light so as to increase their vitamin D content and thus make them a great help in preventing rickets.

College Library Expands

The old library is undergoing changes these days. As you know the library now consists of about thirty thousand volumes and contains one of the finest collections in the country on physiological chemistry, nutrition, and dairy science.

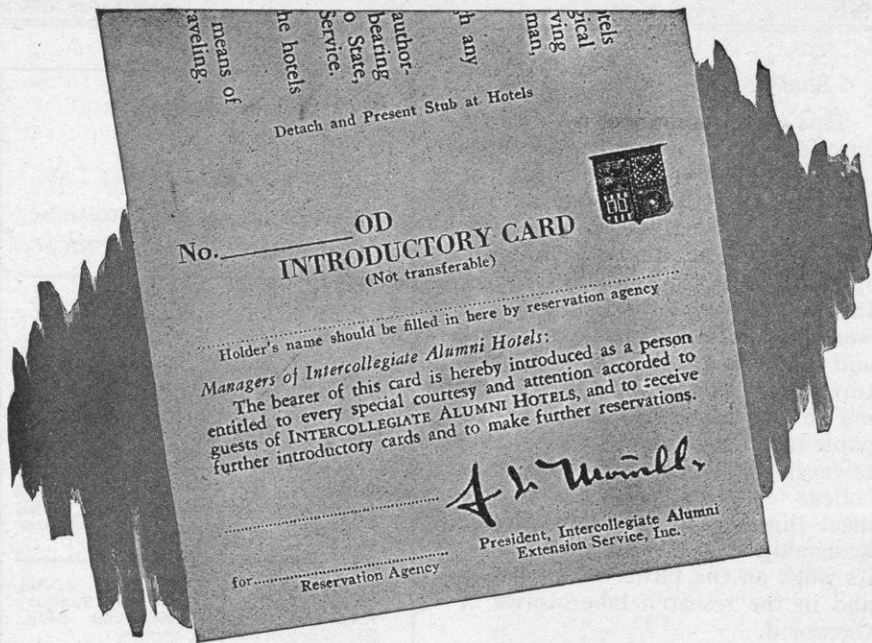
To provide space for the rapidly growing library, and addition capable of housing twenty thousand books was constructed this year. The new addition, which is equipped with a modern ventilating system, provides space for an office for C. S. Hean, the librarian.

Mr. Hean says that within the last few years students have been using the library much more than formerly and that they are undoubtedly doing more reading than when we were in school.

Famous Bee Library Added

The finest collection of bee literature in the world has recently been added to the library of the college of agriculture. Called the Dr. Charles C. Miller Memorial Apiculture Library and under the immediate direction of H. F. Wilson, head of the entomology department, this library

(Continued on page 138)



**This
will
introduce!**

INTERCOLLEGIATE ALUMNI HOTELS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Albany, N. Y., Hampton | New Haven, Conn., Taft |
| Amherst, Mass., Lord Jeffery | New Orleans, La., Monteleone |
| Atlantic City, President | New York, N. Y., |
| Baltimore, Md., Southern | Fraternity Club Bldg. |
| Berkeley, Cal., Claremont | New York, N. Y., Warwick |
| Bethlehem, Pa., Bethlehem | New York, N. Y., Westbury |
| Boothbay Harbor, Maine, | Oakland, Calif., Oakland |
| Sprucewold Lodge(Summer only) | Philadelphia, Pa., |
| Boston, Mass., Bellevue | Benjamin Franklin |
| Chicago, Ill., Allerton House | Pittsburgh, Pa., Schenley |
| Chicago, Ill., Blackstone | Providence, R. I., |
| Chicago, Ill., Windermere | Providence-Biltmore |
| Cleveland, O., Allerton House | Rochester, N. Y., Powers |
| Columbus, O., Neil House | St. Louis, Mo., |
| Detroit, Mich., Book-Cadillac | New Hotel Jefferson |
| Elizabeth, N. J., Winfield-Scott | San Diego, Calif., St. James |
| Fresno, Calif., California | San Francisco, Calif., Palace |
| Greenfield, Mass., Weldon | Scranton, Pa., Jermyn |
| Jacksonville, Fla., | Spokane, Wash., Dessert |
| George Washington | Springfield, Mass., St. Nicholas |
| Lexington, Ky., Phoenix | Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse |
| Lincoln, Neb., Lincoln | Urbana, Ill., Urbana-Lincoln |
| Miami, Fla., Ta-Miami | Washington, D. C., Willard |
| Minneapolis, Minn., Nicoller | Wilkes-Barré, Pa., |
| New Brunswick, N. J., | Mallow-Sterling |
| Woodrow Wilson | |

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Still at Your Service

(Continued from page 136)

contains 2,600 serial volumes of bee journals from all over the world, and between 1,500 and 2,000 books and pamphlets from practically every corner of the earth. Some of the books are written in Japanese, Arabic, Russian and are very old volumes having an exceptional historical interest. One especially rare volume is bound in old calf, written in old German long hand, and dates back to 1590. Another is written in two languages, the first part being French and the last in Arab.

In this library is the first American bee book. It is a small volume, 16 mo., with yellow, aged stained pages. It was published in Boston in 1792, and is called "A Complete Guide for the Management of Bees Through The Year." The second American bee book with the title, "A Short History of Bees", is also included in the library. Its small brown pages are in excellent condition and make fascinating reading for those not even interested in bees. One finds, for example, a multitude of passages like the following:

"Bees, while busied in sipping the nectar of flowers, or winging their way to them are carried off by hornets and wasps; these are rapacious robbers. Wasps watch around a hive for a favorable opportunity to attack a laborious bee, when returning from the fields tired and loaded with wax. The bee, though armed, is often killed in a moment; the wasp, immediately after butchering, will tear open her belly and suck the whole contents".

Another equally quaint passage is found in a book published in London in the seventeenth century, called "A Further Discovery of Bees—Treating of the Nature, Government, Generation, and Preservation of the Bee."

In a chapter on "The Bees Valour Justice, Manner of Fight, and Place" the writer presents the reader with this bit of information that reads almost like a modern newspaper's account of a 'great' battle.

"When Bees fight with Bees the King orders the battle (except in small skirmishes when those only fight which are appointed to watch) and walks up and down animating them with his voice, and like a General rallying his scattered troops, and when he leads them on, they are so sensible that they unanimously expose themselves to death itself to save him harmless"

Student Enrollment Increases

This year the number of students enrolled in the agricultural college is increasing steadily. Teaching is keeping pace with research and extension as never before, and farm boys are being offered unusually splendid opportunities to prepare themselves for either farming or work related to the most challenging and interesting of all fields, agriculture. More and more is youth coming to appreciate the need for capable men trained in the agricultural sciences. And more and more is the college of agriculture growing to meet this need and to develop the leadership essential to carrying on its work on the farms of Wisconsin and in the research laboratories of the world.

From the charming vista of rolling hills, flourishing farms, and blue sky, one enjoys from the entrance of Agricultural Hall, to the actual practical, work-a-day world of business and science, is but a short step. Men are being built for this world with the aid of a thorough scientific education.

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**Wisconsin Headquarters
in Chicago**

Sophomores Will Form Nucleus of Badger Five

(Continued from page 104)

Next to the schedule and the luck of the draw, comes consideration of our material. As a coach, I should bewail our fate in having lost all but four of our entire Co-Championship team and squad of last season, and foretell dire disaster. At the risk of being chided by the walking delegate of our Coach's Union, I must admit being fairly well satisfied with the lads who are, and have been, on the job with me for several weeks past. I have the largest group, numerically, of fairly good sophomores out for the team this year that I ever have had in my long experience at Wisconsin. These boys are noticeably lacking in unusual height. If one or two men the height of Kowalczyk, Tenhopen, Walters, McCracken, Chapman, and the like, were among them, I should say



MATTHUSEN

that everything looked rosy—for height is the greatest single physical assets in the game, as at present played. Next to the use of the basketball floor for basketball, what we most need is a six-foot-four center. But though we lack height to such an extent that we shall lose many points, and possibly several games, by loss of jump balls, tip-offs and rebounds alone, we have a com-

pensatory asset in physical make up, that will somewhat neutralize the lost jumps. Though contrary to coaching ethics to mention it, we have a splendid group of sturdy, fairly fast, broad and deep chested, round limbed, rosy cheeked, sophomores, much of the type of Carl Harper, "Ole" Olsen, "Mel" Hass, George Levis, Gus Tebell, George Hotchkiss of other years. This sort of boy lacks height but has strength, speed, stamina, and enthusiasm. And don't forget enthusiasm! Give me the boy who has'nt been licked and who thinks he isn't going to be! The name of that kid is sophomore. Mix in a few boys of Junior and Senior rank possessed of the steadiness and headiness under fire, that comes only with a season or two of experience in conference play, and the combination makes a tough outfit to beat. We have just enough old heads back to lead the way. Part of each starting line-up and all the substitutes, will have to be sophomores and still more sophomores. For the first time in fifteen years at Wisconsin, I have at least two good boys for each position. Maybe that never before experienced situation has jarred me out of the proper professional attitude of despair, but somehow I feel that I am going to have a most enjoyable season coaching the first squad of twenty men I have ever had; none of them, to date, with prima donna temperaments, and all of them physically fit to make the grade. This especially pleases me, for I have often placed teams on the floor in the past, which looked like high school outfits.

Now don't mistake me! I don't forecast a championship in a year of rebuilding. I truly believe that it is unfair to expect to equal the records of the last three teams, with so little experience and height, at our disposal. It will not be a championship layout in the early games. On the other hand, I don't say "Wait till next year." We will have a good team this year, with a fair share of victories and perhaps a weird game or two among our defeats, due to inexperience.

I have a lot of confidence in the lads to battle from start to finish, at top speed, with a display of individual ability and team skill, which will steadily and progressively improve. If I weren't allowed in free, I should buy tickets to every game this year, for I feel that it is going to be good fun, with lots of

cheer and get excited over, if you care for such antidotes for torpid liver.

The personnel of the squad embraces more Wisconsin State boys than any of recent years—which may indicate an improvement in the incoming material from this state. The roster:



COACH MEANWELL

Delphus Brault, Two Rivers; E. Chmielewski, Chicago; Morris Farber, Chicago; Robert Fries, Bowling Green, Ohio; Walter Graebner, Wausau; Harry Griswold, Cambridge; Howard Jensen, Mt. Gilead, Ohio; E. Knechges, Madison; Carl Matthusen, Chicago; Harold Michler, Fond du Lac; O. Muenster, New Holstein; Douglas Nelson, Madison; Nello Pacetti, Kenosha; John Paul, Milton Junction; John Poser, Columbus; William Rubado, Madison; Russell Reholz, Portage; Marvin Steen, Bowling Green, Ohio; Chris. Steinmetz, Milwaukee; Russell Tornowski, Fall Creek; Lester Zoelle, Watertown.

The state university is as old as the state, being incorporated two months after Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, May 29, 1848.

Warren Drouet, Arlington, Mass., was elected president of the University "W" club. Other officers elected were Donald Meiklejohn, Madison, vice-president; and Homer P. Davidson, Detroit, Mich., secretary.

Recommended Books

Science and the Unseen World

(Continued from page 110)

At this point nothing would please me more than to have one of my readers write me an indignant letter protesting that because I am a Professor of English, I am, therefore, incompetent to discuss a scientist's book. I should reply to this effect: My peculiar competence to discuss this book and others similar to it lies in the fact that I am not a scientist. So long as the scientist confines himself to his specialty, to science proper, I listen in all humility, as I should expect him to listen were I to discourse of literary history. But if in my discourse I passed from literary history to science and ended up with a lecture on physics or biology, and if my scientist all the while refused to doff his humility, I should feel that things were very wrong. To the scientist I shall listen with humility so long as he confines himself to science proper, but in regard to the realm of the spirit my judgments are quite as valid as his.

My tone is unfortunate, suggesting as it does contempt for Professor Eddington's book. It is, in my opinion, an admirable book, because it states a position honestly and clearly. My contempt is reserved for those who accept as gospel all the words which fall from a scientist, and in this Professor Eddington is clearly of much the same opinion.

Briefly, Professor Eddington's position is this. There is a dualism of spirit and matter. By virtue of this dualism, we must distinguish between mind and brain. In the mind we have "consciousness stirring with activity of thought and sensation." In the brain we have "a maelstrom of scurrying atoms and electric charges." The older materialistic view which denied such dualism and found consciousness inherent in the atoms and electric charges of the brain is no longer in keeping with "recent changes of thought as to the fundamental principles of physics." Coming to these fundamental principles of physics, we find again a sort of dualism. For science no longer pretends to reach behind the phenomena of the natural world. Science is now frankly symbolic; scientific laws are the symbols whereby the behavior of phenomena is explained. What lies behind these phenomena is not subject

to inquiry by science. "Physics most strongly insists that its methods do not penetrate behind the symbolism." It is only through consciousness, through mind, that we can penetrate behind phenomena. "Mind is the first and most direct thing in our experience; all else is remote influence."

In this fashion we become aware of two realms: the first is that of science, and is a realm of phenomena which lend themselves to symbolization; the other is that constituted by what lies behind phenomena, and is the realm of spirit, to which we have access through mind. But these two realms do not, it turns out in the end, present themselves as utterly disparate. To put it differently, science and spirit, if not reconcilable, are complementary. "After exhausting physical methods we (return) to the inmost recesses of consciousness, to the voice that proclaims our personality; and from there we (enter) on a new outlook. We have to build the spiritual world out of symbols taken from our personality, as we build the scientific world out of the symbols of the mathematician." And whether we are engaged in building scientific or spiritual symbolism, we are conscious that we are following Truth, and are encouraged by "a sureness that we are on the road."

This statement of the case I, for one, cannot accept as satisfactory. I find it most confusing. Does the scientist, in fact, habitually regard his scientific laws as mere symbolism? If so, how are we to regard Professor Eddington's own account, given in Chapter I, of "Evolution leading to the advent of Man in the physical world"?

But the real difficulty lies here: the two realms of science and spirit, we are told, are to be regarded as complementary, and within each realm we are conscious that we are following Truth, and are encouraged by a sureness that we are on the road. For Professor Eddington, Truth with a capital is apparently a magic symbol, but for most of us in this bewildering age it has lost its charm; we do not know what it means and we are at a loss to find the path leading to it. So far from being encouraged by a sureness that we are on the road, the majority of us are bewildered by the multiplicity of roads all of which seem to lead to dismal dungeons.

The realm of the spirit, as conceived by Professor Eddington, seems on analysis to be no more than

a mood of vague optimism and assurance that all is for the best. It follows from this that as long as there are those of us unable to regard this universe as eminently satisfactory, so long shall we be unable to accept any such answer as this given by Professor Eddington to the problems presented by science and the unseen world.

SOME NOTES ON BOOKS

B. L.

Mr. Joseph Schafer, University of Wisconsin, 1894, now Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, has recently edited, with an introduction, Parkman's *History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac*. The book appears in "The Modern Readers' Series", published by The Macmillan Company.

Miss Margaret Ashmun, Ph.B., University of Wisconsin, 1904, is now well known to the alumni of the University as the author of books for children. Her latest story is *David and the Bear Man*, published by The Macmillan Company, "David", according to the synopsis on the jacket, "a lively boy of ten, met a man who was travelling through the country with a trained bear. He joined them and together they spent a most pleasant summer tramping the countryside and giving performances at small towns."

F. S. Crofts and Company have just published Professor Pyre's *Short introduction to English Versification*. Into fifty-four pages, Professor Pyre has packed with rare skill every thing concerning English versification which the ordinary reader of poetry ought to know but which few readers today do know. Our general ignorance of the fundamentals of versification is perhaps not to be wondered at, for so many of the books dealing with this subject are, save for the specialist, forbiddingly technical. Professor Pyre has sacrificed nothing in the way of accuracy and fullness of treatment, yet he has contrived to present the facts in a simple and clear manner.

R. Q.

There are 113 foreign students registered at the University of Wisconsin this semester, and all but 38 of them are new according to a list compiled by Dean Scott H. Goodnight.

A Badger Never Quits

(Continued from page 107)

should have a representative Wisconsin team in 1930, but the material now in the university—which is all that can possibly be available—will scarcely figure as any better than that of 1929, if as good.

The following men will be lost by graduation or the three year rule—Captain Parks, guard; Shoemaker, and Ketelaar, tackles; Harold Reb-

This year's freshman material is a bit below the average of recruit years. In the entire squad no more than one or two men have demonstrated unquestioned varsity caliber.

Wisconsin will have an attractive football schedule in 1930 but, presumably, not quite so severe a card as this year's. Although the dates have not received official ratification, it is understood that Lawrence and Carleton will furnish the opposition on the opening date, Oct. 4, with the Wisconsin varsity squad divided into two teams of about equal strength for these games. A week later the varsity will play Coe college. Then, according to present plans, the University of Pennsylvania, which starts a home-and-home series with Wisconsin next fall, will play at Camp Randall, Oct. 18.

While some dates remain to be fixed, the other home games will be with Minnesota and Chicago. Purdue and Northwestern will be played at Lafayette and Evanston, respectively, while Ohio State will again appear on the Badger's schedule, the 1930 game to be played at Columbus.

Notwithstanding the number of games lost this year, receipts for the season exceeded those of 1928. No official figures have been published but the Badgers played to about 296,000 persons. The only game which fell much below budget estimates was that with Chicago, where only 25,000 attended—just half the anticipated number.

Wisconsin's "B" squad had a highly satisfactory season, winning

from Stevens Point Teachers' college, Notre Dame, Michigan, Minnesota and La Crosse Teachers, and losing only to the Illinois "B" squad, 12-0. Although the Wisconsin "Bees" operated as an independent organization—not as a feeder to the varsity—several men who started with the reserves were, during the



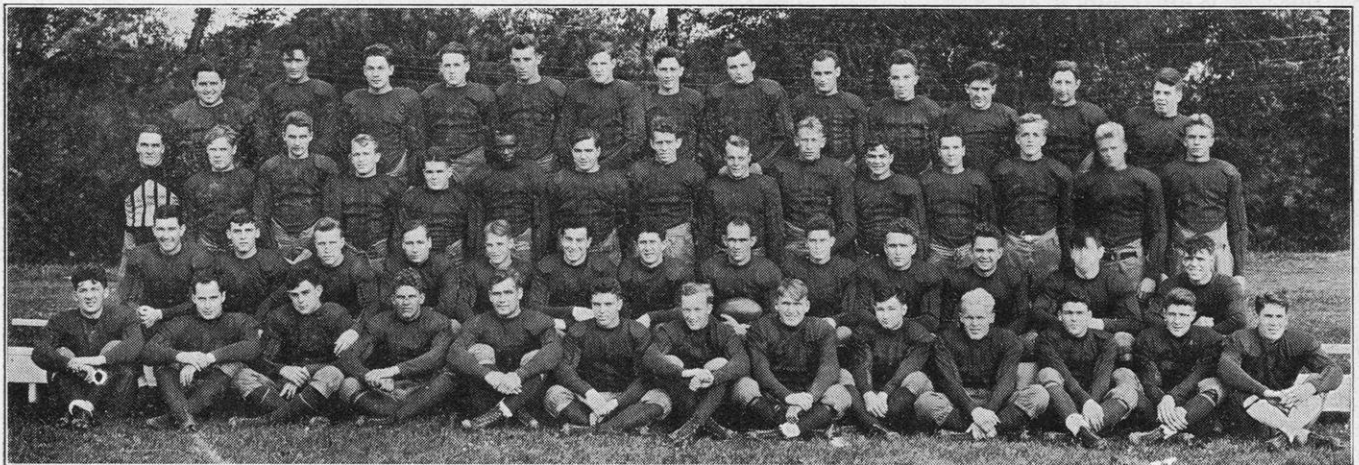
PACETTI

holz and Don Duniway, fullbacks; Sheehan, quarterback; Lew Smith and Warren, ends; Backus and Linden, guards; and Hansen, reserve center.



KETELAAR

season, promoted to the varsity squad—notably Backus, guard; Molinaro, tackle; and Davidson, half-back. The "Bees" scrimmaged the varsity but once during the season, giving the regulars a great battle on that occasion.



THE 1929 SQUAD

Top Row; FRANKLIN, PACETTI, LEITHAN, MINAHAN, WITTE, SWENSON, HANSON, KIESSLING, LUTZ, SWIDERSKI, MAUER, NEUPERT, SHEEHAN. Third Row: RASMUSSEN, BAER, SIMMONS, DUNAWAY, NELSON, EXUM, FRISH, DAVIDSON, R. REBHOLZ, GNABAH, GRAEBNER, BROWN, CATLIN, JENSEN, FLIEGE. Second Row; SHOMAKER, LINDEN, BACKUS, BARTHOLOMEW H. REBHOLZ, HALPERIN, BEHR, CAPT. PARKS, LUSBY, MILLER, GANTENBEIN, CASEY, L. SMITH. Sitting; LUBRATOVICH, TOBIAS, H. SMITH, KRUEGER, AHLBERG, HARDT, OMAN, ROTTMAN, FORESTER, KETELAAR, BACH, LARSON, WARREN.

The Future Growth of the University

(Continued from page 101)

future—not a very hazardous procedure.

The next step in our problem is to study the changing percentage of persons of high school age actually attending high school. This trend is pictured in Chart V, showing the

ever, that the enrollment in these schools has in the past been so small as to be negligible in comparison with that of the public high schools. It is further stated, however, that such schools have grown at a greatly increasing rate in the last few years, and that their enrollment in the future will be of consequence, considering present tendencies. Even such a change will

estimates from Chart IV of the potential high school students, yields the forecast's of some 170,000 to 180,000 pupils in 1940, compared with 101,000 in 1927. Chart VI (upper curves) shows these results. There promises to be little or on growth in high school attendance after 1940, because the decrease in the number of potential students just about compensates for the

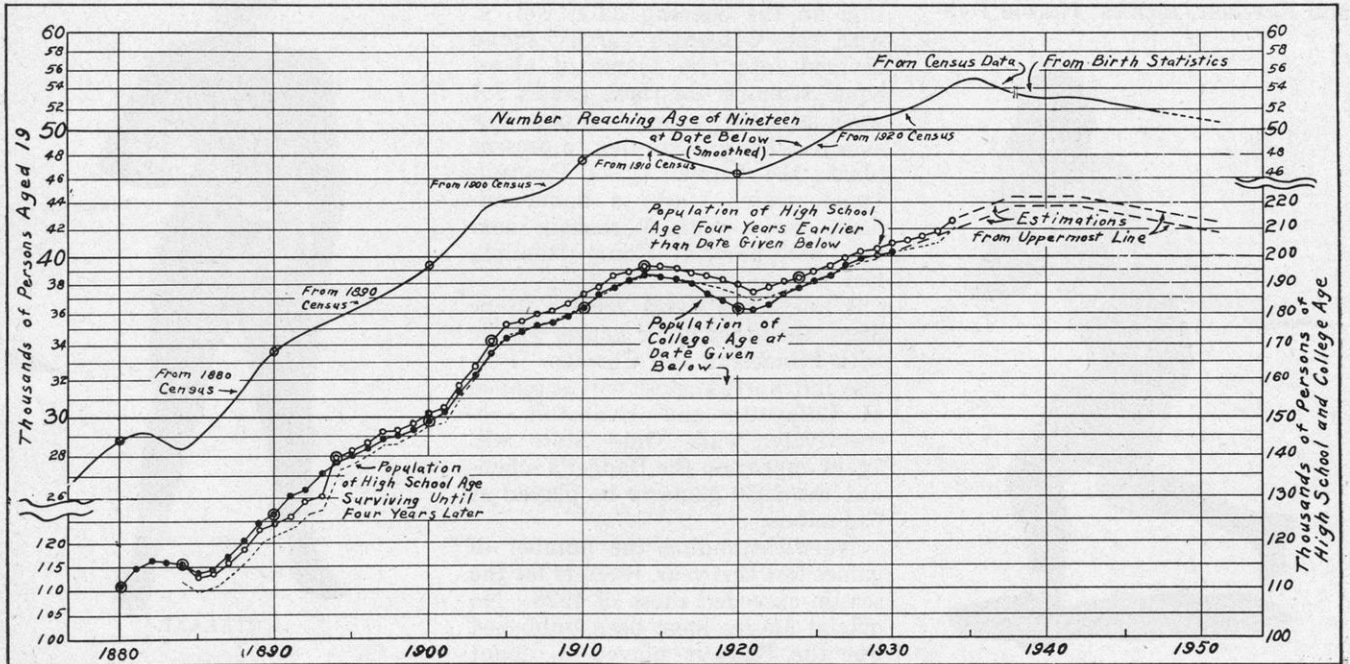


CHART IV

extraordinarily rapid increase in high school attendance in the recent past—an increase from 31% in 1920 to 49% in 1927. The extension of the trend into the future in this case is fairly simple and sure, as there is no evidence yet of any slackening in the rate of increase of the percentage; and secondly, since the upper limit of 100% will probably not be very closely approached in the near future. It will be noticed that two estimates for the future are made, to allow for any error in judgment in the extension of the curve. This procedure is followed in all of the subsequent calculations. The justification for the extension of the curve in Chart V (the forecast) lies in its appeal to the reason of the reader.

To make a complete study of this relationship, the attendance at the private and parochial secondary schools of the state should also be considered. But there are no figures available giving the growth in such schools. It is stated by those acquainted with the situation, how-

not affect the estimates in this study, unless there should be a similar tendency toward private and

slight increase in the percentage actually attending school.

The next step is to find how many

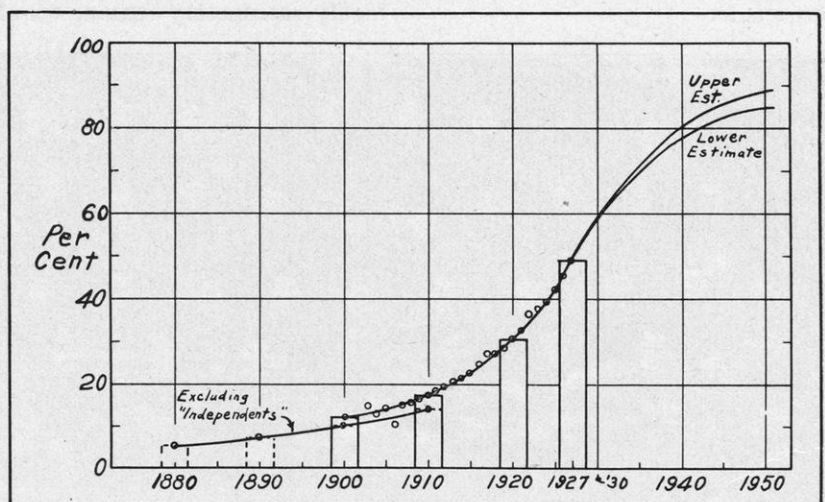


CHART V

denominational colleges competing seriously with the state university.

Applying the percentages shown in the Chart V for the future, to the

students will graduate from the high schools of the state each year. From 1900 to 1920 there was a slight increase (from 13% to 15.5%)

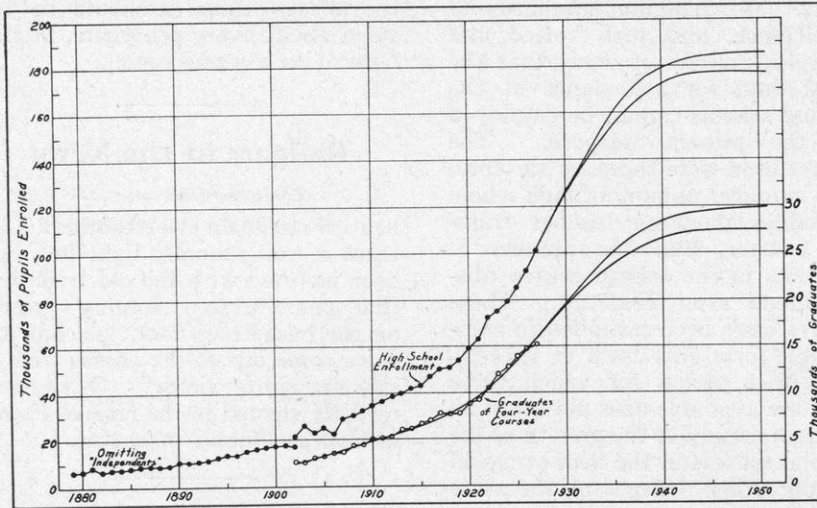


CHART VI

in the percentage of total enrollment graduating each year—an evidence of the increased “holding power” of secondary schools. Since 1920, however, there is no clear evidence of any continuance of this trend; and with the greatly increased attendance it seems unlikely that there will be in the near future much increase in this “holding power.” The estimated future graduates of the high schools are shown in Chart VI, in the lower curves (right-hand scale.)

When it comes to examining the number of high school graduates who enter the university the next year, a decidedly different situation is seen to exist: the percentage has fallen from 30% in 1900 to 18% in 1927. This is due to two causes: first, as will be seen later, because all other colleges in the state together are growing slightly faster than the university; but principally because of the remarkably rapid growth of high school attendance. The high school is becoming less and less merely a preparation for prospective college students. The tendency is shown graphically in Chart VII. The percentage promises to become more stable in the near future, as shown by the future estimates.

The application of these percentages to the graduates of high schools yields estimates for the number of university freshmen in the future. It is but a short step from this to the total undergraduate enrollment (the percentage of graduates has increased from 6% in 1905 to 11% in 1927, and promises to rise slightly in the near future).

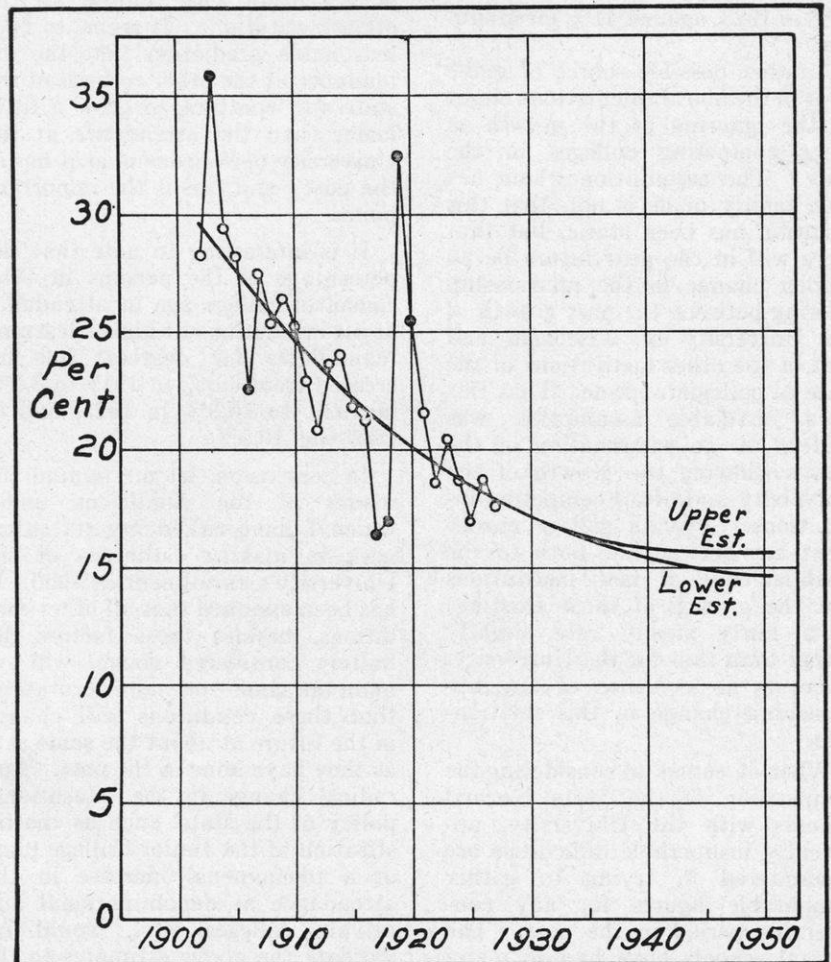
These computations yield the forecasts shown in Chart I: between

13,000 and 14,000 students in the University by 1935; and from 14,000 to 15,500 by 1940, after which the increase will be very slight for at least a decade.

Reference has already been made to the possibility of the foregoing analysis being fallacious because it

seems to assume that the University draws all of its students from the state. As a matter of fact, the proportion of non-resident students has risen from 6% in 1890 to 15% in 1900, to 26% in 1910, and since 1920 has stood at about 30%. Does this mean that the foregoing analysis is liable to a 30% error? It is obvious that this ignores the Wisconsin residents who attend universities in other states. Insofar as these balance each other, no error whatsoever is introduced. Data on this movement are available only at scattered dates from 1888 to 1923, in bulletins of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

The changes in the migration of students to and from Wisconsin may be summarized briefly as follows: In 1886, 187 Wisconsin students attended colleges in other states, while Wisconsin colleges (not only the state University) had 78 non-resident students, resulting in a net emigration of 109 students. This represented about 17% of the total enrollment of 636 Wisconsin



colleges. In 1897, the student emigration was 408, the immigration 288, and thus the net emigration 120 students, which was only 6.6% of the total enrollment of 1,814 students in Wisconsin colleges. By 1923 the tide was flowing in about the same volume but in the opposite direction, the emigration being 2,719, and the immigration 3,641; so there was a net inflow of 922 students. These 922 students, however, comprised only 6.9% of the total enrollment of 13,284 in the state. This gives a more accurate picture of the student immigration than the figure of 28.7% for the total non-resident students (in the university) in 1923.

There is evidently, then, a slight error in the previous estimates because of the neglect of this factor of the migration of students. But even this 6.9% error is an overstatement of the case insofar as it refers to all students, graduate as well as undergraduate; while our computations of percentages of Wisconsin students entering the university refer only to undergraduates, where the percentage of non-residents is smaller—28% in 1923, against 41% for graduates.

Another possible source of grave error in the above calculations might be the ignoring of the growth of other competing colleges in the state. The assumption which has been tacitly made is not, that this situation has been static, but that there will in the near future be no sudden change in the relationship existing between the past growth of the University of Wisconsin and that of the other institutions of the state of collegiate grade. That this is a justifiable assumption was evident on an examination of the curves showing the growth of the University and of all competing institutions. Private college enrollment has grown (due both to the establishment of new institutions and the growth of those existing) at a fairly steady rate slightly higher than that for the University. There is no evidence of any approaching change in this relationship.

When it comes to considering the competition of the State Normal Schools with the University, apparently insuperable difficulties are encountered in trying to gather comparable figures for any considerable period in the past. The normal schools have had so many methods of counting enrollment, so

many and changing standards of admittance, and such varied and changing courses of study that the usual data for attendance at the normal schools cannot be employed for the present purpose. The figures used were those for the total (not average) number of high school graduates pursuing teacher training courses, plus the number of students in the college course (discontinued after 1922-23). These figures have been compiled in comparable form only back to 1914-15. The brief period for which these data are available does not allow an adequate study of the growth of the normal schools in the field occupied by the other colleges of the state and the University. Furthermore the future of the normal schools in this field seems to be quite uncertain, as there has been a steady decrease in the collegiate grade enrollment in the last four years for which data are available.

As indicated above, the only direct bearing of these figures on the present study is for a comparison of the rate of growth of the University of Wisconsin with that of all the other institutions. It seems to be a reasonable prediction that the attendance at the other colleges of the state will continue to grow a little faster than the attendance at the University of Wisconsin, as it has in the past—and this is the important point.

It is interesting to note that the percentage of the persons in Wisconsin of college age in attendance at all institutions of higher learning (candidates for degrees) has increased from 6.0% in 1915 to 8.5% in 1920, to 10.8% in 1925, and in 1927 was 10.5%.

In conclusion, let me remind the reader of the conditions under which I have risked my statistical neck in making estimates of the University's enrollment in 1950. It has been assumed that all other conditions, besides those factors definitely considered above, will remain the same—or, more accurately, that these conditions will change in the future at about the same rate as they have done in the past. Any radical change in the educational policy of the state, such as the institution of the Junior College plan, or a phenomenal increase in the attendance at denominational and private colleges, etc., would invalidate the above estimates to the extent of its influence. Finally,

the above estimates should be revised about every ten years, in the light of each census report.

Badgers in the News

(Continued from page 113)

beating one team after another. The team is exceptionally light but has been instilled with the old Irish pep that characterized Johnny's work on the basketball floor, and has always come out of the games with a safe margin of victory. Doyle was recently elected to the Hall of Fame in *College Humor* magazine.

McCull Performers Novel Operation

TWO years is long enough a time to prove professional modesty and this Armistice Day, 1929, two years will have passed since Dr. Wm. F. McCull, '18, and his wife, formerly Miss De Vries of Madison and a trained nurse, performed an appendectomy in an airplane, the first major operation, and probably the only one to date, done while in the air. The following day there was a front page article in the *San Diego* morning paper, describing the operation performed in a large passenger plane while circling over town during the parade and exercises commemorative of the day, but no mention was made of the name of the surgeon.

The purpose of performing the operation in a flying plane was to prove the feasibility of their use in war time or other emergency, such as a rescue at sea, when an immediate operation might prove life-saving. Approval of the War Department was obtained. Dr. McCull is in the Army Reserves, and he now has a letter from the Adjutant General's office commending his work. The patient who courageously volunteered to forego the usual hospital facilities, was placed in the improvised operation room of the ship cabin, from which the chairs had been removed and tables and sterile material installed borrowed from the McCulloch Hospital of San Diego. Spinal anesthesia was used, and the operation was without other incident than being 1500 feet over a city, the Ford plane flying steadily. The patient was afterward transferred to an ambulance and thence to the hospital where she made a good recovery.