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# The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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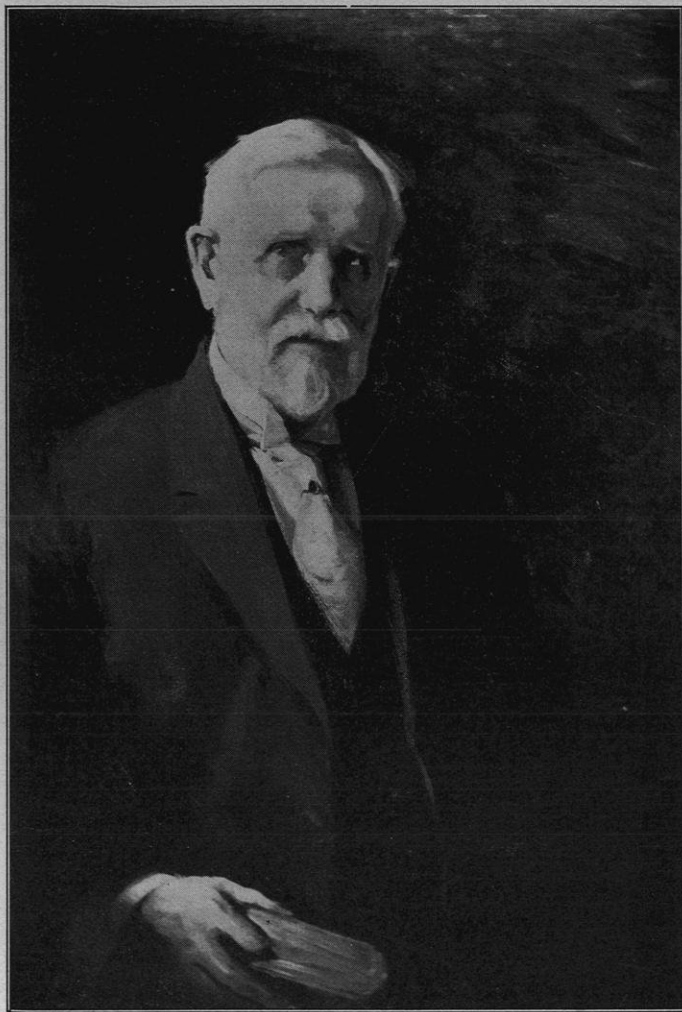
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Portrait of Professor William Willard Daniells, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.  
Presented to the University of Wisconsin by his former students in  
recognition of his forty years of service to the University.



# The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

VOL. X

JUNE-JULY, 1909

NOS. 9-10

## COMMENCEMENT

### BACCALAUREATE EXERCISES

#### THE SHARE OF AMERICA IN CIVILIZATION

By SENOR JOACHIM NABUCO

CONSIDER immigration the greatest force in modern civilization, and immigration is characteristically American," declared Senor Joachim Nabuca, the Brazilian ambassador to the United States in his baccalaureate address prepared for the University of Wisconsin and presented in his enforced absence on account of illness by President Charles R. Van Hise.

#### AMERICA THE NEW EUROPE.

"You are a nation in some respects of a unique type," continued the distinguished diplomat. "The only one approaching your type was the Roman Empire when near dissolution. Every other nation is, or was, composed of a race, or of separate races, speaking each its own language; you are a nation formed of the fusion of races of different languages, brought, by superior inducements, to speak only the hereditary language of the country. In other words, you are a nation formed of nations by their own will. Here lies all the difference; you are formed by free immigration, not by conquest.

"America is really the New-Europe; but, while the old Europe keeps its race barriers by a different patriotism, different national traditions, and different languages, here in New-Europe all these same European races mingle, intermarry, lose memory of their old allegiances, change the old European soul for the new American one, and, as this fusion takes place by millions of people, you are a nation whose ethnical formula varies in every generation.

"With the constant influx of newcomers, the useless, inert, or decayed national residuum does not appear so much as it would if there were no new elements to make up for the waste. There is, indeed, in every society a sediment formed of those parts in which the primitive national spirit is burned out, at least partly, and which by themselves would not be fit to preserve and to continue the country's individuality. Any aristocracy in America would be a sediment of that kind."

#### DEMOCRACY DISTINCTLY AMERICAN.

"Democracy is also distinctly American. You can claim it for America as a contribution to civilization, not because the Republican gov-

ernment could be called a higher form of civilization than the monarchical parliamentary government, but because, by its competition and by the silent lesson of immigration, it has exercised the most beneficent influence in the liberal evolution of the monarchical government in Europe.

"Another very great contribution is the equality of social conditions among all classes of the nation. This is the explanation why America has become the adopted country, the elected home of men of all races, born and reared under the contrary principle of inequality. But equality did not make only the success of this nation; it fixed the final type of human society everywhere. Like immigration, like democracy, equality is final, and finality is in everything the greatest possible contribution to progress.

#### THE MISSIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA DIFFERENT.

"There is no sign that the intellectual hegemony is passing from Europe to America. America could not carry out the same work as Europe. There is an intellectual geography as well as there is a botanical, a zoological geography. Mankind must remain greater than its parts in all that makes the glory of civilization, and the children should not surpass the father in their lifetime. For many centuries, Europe and America will lead together.

"In the great economic, social and political problems that confront the nation the universities of America are watchtowers admirably prepared to follow the progress of the economic evolution and to solve in time the riddle of the Sphinx."

#### STATE UNIVERSITIES CARRY OUT IDEALS OF PIONEERS

By FREDERICK J. TURNER

That the state universities at the present time are the most promising agents for carrying on the best and highest ideals of the pioneer, that his love for new regions is being continued by the efforts of the state universities to open new fields of knowledge; and that the state universities are fortifying the pioneer ideals of democracy by making the road to excellence open to the poorest boys of the commonwealth, whatever may be their career and by furnishing disinterested experts to aid in the adjustment of a pioneer society to the new conditions of an occupied land, was the substance of the baccalureate address at the University of Wisconsin, given by Prof. Frederick Jackson Turner of the department of American history, entitled "Pioneer Ideals and the State University."

Prof. Turner devoted the first part of his address to showing how American society was formed under pioneer ideals from the days when the pioneers' first task was to fight with nature for the chance to exist. Devoid of capital, living in the present, and dominated by the welfare of the individual, both in respect to dealing with dependent people and the conservation of natural resources.

In squatted ideals is seen the conception of the right of individuals and groups of individuals to preempt the choice lands, acquire the best forests, take possession of the most paying ores, the controlling water rights, the strategic lines of transportation. The conviction on which these customs rested, the



speaker pointed out, was that it was the very essence of personal freedom in a nation based on liberty that the individual should have free scope to secure the means of "developing the country," to rise in life, and to win the plaudits of his fellowmen for his success.

#### MASTERS OF INDUSTRY THINK THEMSELVES PIONEERS.

"The masters of industry, like Rockefeller, Rogers, Carnegie and Harriman, with their hundreds of millions of dollars and their financial relations with other groups of multi-millionaires, however strongly they assert the economic advantages of combination, do not admit a break with pioneer ideals," continued Prof. Turner. "They regard themselves as pioneers under changed conditions, carrying on the old work of developing the natural resources of the nation, following the compulsion of the constructive fever in their veins even in ill-health and old age, seeking new avenues of activity, chopping new clearings, finding new trails, expanding the horizon of the nation's activity.

#### PIONEERS WERE DEMOCRATIC.

"The effective force behind American democracy was the presence of practically free land into which man might escape from the oppression or inequalities which burdened them in older settlements. Among the pioneers one man was as good as his neighbor. He had the same chance; conditions were simple and free. Economic equality fostered political equality. An optimistic and buoyant belief in the dignity and worth of the plain people, a devout faith in man, prevailed in the

west. Democracy became the ideal of the pioneer.

"The ideal of individual competition for the continent's resources and the ideal of democracy were fundamental conceptions of the pioneer. The logical unfolding of these ideals has taken place contemporaneously with the passing into private possession of the free public domain and the natural resources on which our democracy was based. Time has revealed the fact that pioneer democracy contained in its two antagonistic ideals the seeds of its own dissolution.

#### NEW NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BEFORE US.

"The old economic basis of American democracy, then, has passed away. A new national development is before us, without the former safety-valve of abundant resources open to him who would take. Classes are becoming alarmingly distinct. There is the demand on the one side, voiced by Mr. E. H. Harriman so well and by others since, that nothing must be done to interfere with the squatter ideals of the exploitation and development of the country's wealth; that restrictive and reforming legislation must on no account threaten prosperity even momentarily.

#### REFORMERS AT WORK ON PROBLEM.

"On the other hand, an inharmonious group of reformers are sounding a warning that American democratic ideals and society are menaced and are already invaded by the very conditions that make this apparent prosperity; that the national wealth is increasing at the cost of present social justice and the future well-being

of the American people. The populist was a prophet of this reform movement, Mr. Roosevelt's republicanism, and Mr. Debs' socialism all have in common the emphasis upon the need of governmental regulation of industrial tendencies; the checking of the power of those business Titans who emerged successful out of the competitive individualism of pioneer America.

"As land values rise, as meat and bread grow dearer, as the process of industrial consolidation goes on, and eastern conditions spread across the west, the problems of American democracy will become increasingly grave.

#### MEN MUST CONSIDER FUTURE OF AMERICA.

"The time has come when university men may well consider pioneer ideals, for American society has reached the end of the first great period in its formation. It must survey itself, reflect upon its origins, consider what freightage of purpose it carried in the long march across the continent, what ambitions it had for the man, what role it would play in the world.

"The pioneer was not very friendly to higher education through most of our history. He saw in the universities an instrument for serving a limited class, and for providing an education which he deemed impractical, but as the connection between the state university and the common schools became increasingly close, his ideas began to change, and public opinion shaped under pioneer ideals, influenced the curricula of the universities. Agricultural and industrial education was insisted on. Sciences, and especially the applied

sciences, were pushed forward. Greater freedom of election, the system of accredited schools, and the development of coeducation, started in the western states most influenced by pioneer ideals.

#### STATE UNIVERSITY INSTRUMENT OF DEMOCRACY.

"The state university has become more and more the instrument of the democracy of the state. It has led in agricultural investigation, has spread its discoveries among all the farmers, its walls are being widened to encircle the state itself and all of its interests. While university extension started as a somewhat condescending movement to bring the humanities to the masses who were unable to reach the university, it gradually discovered that its most successful activity must be first in those directions in which the democracy of the state is primarily interested; it means for increasing the yield of the earth, in improved economic methods, in the transformation of single crop farming into varied agriculture, in developing stock and dairy interests, in teaching mining, forestry and engineering, in reaching down directly to the shop as well as to the farm, and there stimulating an interest and respect for knowledge in general.

#### PASS HUMANITIES OVER TO WOMEN.

"As a result, the state universities have gained something and lost something. There is nothing inconsistent between democracy and an interest in the higher things of life—an interest in literature, art, and the humanities in general; but since the state universities have been discovered and dominated by popular ideals, they have tended to pass over

the humanities to the women and to reserve the studies in applied science, politics, and the professions, for men. That this is a loss to the civilization of the states which are thus apportioning the studies of the university cannot be doubted.

MUST KEEP UNIVERSITIES FREE FROM  
POLITICS.

“There is another danger resulting from democracy’s discovery of the university. Now that the university is revealed as something more influential in the life of the state than a mere cloister of scholars and a boy and girl boarding school, the danger is that the smoke of the battle field of political and social contests may obscure the free air. The freedom to seek the truth and to disseminate knowledge may be less secure in the future than in the past. Nevertheless the acceptance of the university by the people as an important instrument in shaping prosperity and social ideals, shows how potent an agency for social uplift and for justice it may become if left free to perform its work.

LIKE PIONEERS THEY SEEK NEW FIELDS.

“Like the pioneer the state university seeks new horizons; it is not tied to past knowledge. It recognizes the fact that the universe still abounds in mystery, that science and society have not crystalized, but are still growing and need their pioneer trail-makers. New and beneficent discoveries in nature, new and beneficent discoveries in the processes and directions of growth of society may be expected if the university pioneers remain free to seek the trail.

“The university may also foster that due degree of individualism which is implied in the right of every human being to find opportunity to rise in whatever direction his peculiar abilities entitle him to go, subordinate to the welfare of the state. Like the Catholic church, it may keep the avenue of promotion to the highest offices, the highest honors, open to the humblest and most obscure lad who has the natural gifts, at the same time that it aids in the improvement of the masses. It sinks the deep shafts down through the social strata to find the pure ore of genius, and it teaches the gospel of service to the state.

STATE UNIVERSITY SAFEGUARDS DEMOC-  
RACY.

“The state university tends to safeguard democracy. The leaders whom it sends out among the plain people will spread learning. Lord Bacon’s splendid utterance still rings true: ‘The learning of the few is despotism; the learning of many is liberty. And intelligent and principled liberty is fame, wisdom, and power.’ Our modern industrial processes, social relations and problems are too involved and too nearly world-wide to be dealt with by common-school education directly. The masses must be able to appeal to the expert, to the man with technical knowledge of the complex fields of nature and of modern society. Leaders must be specially trained from among the people. Otherwise, though democratic movements may create revolutions, they will not be able to effect industrial and social progress. Educated leadership furnishes bulwarks against the emotion of the crowd.



UNIVERSITIES FURNISH NATION'S EXPERTS.

"By affording higher education in science, in law, politics, economics and history, the universities may supply administrators, judges, and experts for commissions, as well as for legislatures who shall disinterestedly and intelligently mediate between contending classes. When the words 'capitalistic classes' and 'the proletariat' can be used and understood in America, it is surely time to develop intelligent, trained, disinterested men, with the ideal of service to the state who may help to break the force of these collisions, to find common grounds between the contestants, and to possess the respect and confidence of all parties which are genuinely loyal to American ideals.

UNIVERSITIES STAND FOR SQUARE DEAL.

"It is hardly too much to say that the best hope of intelligent and principled progress in economic and social legislation and administration lies in the increasing influence of American universities, both state and private. If we cannot look to them as exponents of social justice, of the 'square deal' so dear to the pioneer, where may we look for these things? But that the universities may perform their work, they must be left free, as the pioneers were free, to explore new fields, and to report what they find.

"Finally, the state university, as well as other universities, has the duty of forming an atmosphere friendly to the growth of all enlightening studies. Its interest and its activity should be as wide as the hu-

man spirit. It should spread an appreciation of all kinds of excellence. The poet and the painter, the musician and the scientist, the man who at whatever time, and in whatever directions, has opened new realms for the unfolding of the soul of man, should find in the university enthusiastic recognition and honor.

"The incentive to exertion which is widest, most constant and most powerful in its operation in all civilized countries is the desire for distinction, as Mr. E. L. Godkin in a notable essay on 'Aristocratic Opinions of Democracy' pointed out nearly half a century ago. This desire for distinction may be composed of a love of fame, he said, as well as a love of wealth.

AMASSING OF WEALTH NOT ENOUGH.

"So long as success in amassing great wealth is the exclusive, or the dominant, standard of success; so long as prosperity, regardless of the conditions of its cost, is a shibboleth, American democracy, the faith in the common man which the pioneer cherished is in danger. The light of the university watch-towers should flash from state to state until American democracy itself is illuminated with higher and broader ideals of what constitutes service to the state and to mankind; of what is worthy of praise and reward. For whatever public opinion selects as the goal of conceded excellence, to that goal the strongest will make their way, regardless of the public welfare.

"This craving for recognition of excellence is one of the most important factors in a society which is not mechanical or stagnant. The pioneer's clearing must be broadened into a domain where all that is

worthy of human endeavor may grow; and America must exact of the constructive geniuses who have sprung from the loins of pioneer democracy allegiance and devotion to the commonweal.

"In fostering such an outcome and in tempering the asperities of conflicts that must precede its fulfillment, the nation has no more promising agent than the state universities."

## CLASS DAY EXERCISES

MONDAY, JUNE 21:9.

UPPER CAMPUS.

10:00 A. M.

Address of Welcome—Gustave W. Buchen.

Ivy Planter—Francis H. Zentner.

Ivy Oration—Conrad P. Olson.

Ivy Ode—Clara M. Cronin.

Farewell to Buildings—Eric W. Austin.

ARMORY HALL.

2:30 P. M.

Music—George J. Graebner.

Class History—Louis A. Coorsen, Johanna Rossberg Leipnitz.

Oration—Kenneth F. Burgess.

Farewell to Underclassmen—Alice M. Grover.

Junior Response—Frank E. Boyle.  
Class Statistics—Chester E. Right-or.

Music—Barbara H. Klinefelter.

Oration—Charles C. Pearce.

Presentation of Memorial—Arthur H. Robertson.

Acceptance for Faculty—Prof. E. B. Skinner.

Farewell to Faculty—Hubert O. Wolfe.

Farewell Address—Gustave W. Buchen.

LOWER CAMPUS.

Pipe of Peace Oration—Leo F. Tiefenthaler.

Junior Acceptance—Kenneth G. Olson.

## UNVEILING OF LINCOLN STATUE

**P**RESIDENT Charles R. Van Hise read the following letter from Mr. Thomas E. Brittingham of Madison, presenting the statue to the university:

TO THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN:—

The government and the state of Kentucky created a commission under whose direction a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln was erected at Hodgenville, Kentucky, his birthplace.

Due to the considerateness of this commission, due to the courtesy of the sculptor, Adolph Alexander Weinman, and due to the assistance of your board, I have been permitted to have erected upon the campus of our university the one replica of the Hodgenville Lincoln statue.

Let us hope that this monument, erected to one of the world's greatest benefactors, placed where it will be seen by countless thousands of young men and women, at a most impres-



sionable age, may be a constant inspiration to them.

And it is my especial hope that this heroic figure of the nation's sublimest character may impress upon the minds of those who view it, the essence of his philosophy, expressed in these words:

"I am not bound to win but I am bound to be true.  
I am not bound to succeed but I am bound to live up to what light I have."

This quotation is constantly ascribed to Lincoln. Doubt, however, exists as to its accuracy. If these words can be proven by competent authority to be Lincoln's, I shall ask to have them inscribed on the monument. But whether or not they were ever uttered in this form by Lincoln, there can be no doubt that they give pithy emphasis to a phase of his character that I deem especially worthy of emulation.

I hereby make formal presentation of the statue to the University of Wisconsin.. Respectfully,  
(Signed) T. E. BRITTINGHAM.

#### W. D. HOARD'S ACCEPTANCE

Because of our deep and lasting gratitude as a commonwealth for the character and services of Abraham Lincoln; because of the faith and pride we have in the purpose and achievements of our noble university; because of our profound appreciation of the splendid public spirit of the giver of this inspiring Memorial Statue, the regents accept this gift at the hands of the donor, Mr. T. E. Brittingham, with the promise that nothing shall be lacking on their part to maintain and preserve it as a sign to all future generations of the high

ideals of American citizenship that are taught here to the youth of the land.

#### ODE

By WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD

#### I.

There runs a simple argument  
That, with the power to give a great  
man birth,  
The insight and the exaltation  
To judge him at his splendid worth  
Best proves the vigor of a continent,  
The blood that pulses in a nation.

We call ourselves the militant and  
wise  
Heirs of dominion, lords of enter-  
prise;  
And 'tis no craven faith whose works  
we name:  
The prairie sown, the factories  
afame,  
The mountain mines, the battle-fleets  
that came  
Victorious home from islands of sun-  
rise,  
The cities towering to the windy  
skies—  
A new-world faith that is a world's  
new fame!

Yet we are wiser than we think we  
are,  
Nor walk we by that iron faith  
alone;  
God and the west wind and the  
morning star  
And manhood still are more than  
steel or stone!—  
And among the proofs of what we do  
inherit  
In the dominion of the spirit,  
Thro' that material uproar, toil, and  
strife  
Of our vast people's life,  
There is a story, eloquent and low,

Waiting the consecrated scroll and  
pen  
More lovely, more momentous than  
we dream;  
How, year by year, behind the blare  
and show,  
Lincoln has prospered in the hearts  
of men;  
And a great love compelleth to the  
theme.

## II.

I stood among the watchers by the  
bed,  
And caught the solemn cry of Stan-  
ton, when,  
A statesman gifted with a prophet's  
ken,  
Stanton looked up to God and said,  
On the first moment the gaunt form  
lay dead,  
"Now he belongs unto the ages!"—  
then,  
Transfigured to a little child again,  
Bowed in his hands that grim, de-  
fiant head.

## III.

I marked a people hearing what had  
come,  
Whisper, as if Death housed in every  
street,  
And look in each other's faces, and  
grow dumb;  
While, with the Stars and Stripes for  
winding sheet,  
And roses and lilies at his head and  
feet,  
He crossed the valleys to the muffled  
drum.  
And still the white-haired mothers  
tell  
How knell of bell and tolling bell,  
Onward and overland,  
On from the ocean strand,  
Over the misty ridges,

Over the towns and bridges,  
Over the river ports,  
Over the farms and forts,  
Mingled their aery music, far and  
high,  
With April sunset and the evening  
sky.

## IV.

Grief mellowed into love at Time's  
eclipse,  
Our loftiest love from out our loft-  
iest grief;  
From him we have named the moun-  
tains and the ships,  
We have named our children from  
the martyred chief;  
And, whilst we write his works and  
words of state  
For the proud archives of the Coun-  
try's great,  
How often it seems we like to linger  
best  
Around the little things he did or  
said,  
The quaint and kindly shift, the  
homespun jest,  
Dear random memories of a father  
dead;  
His image is in the cottage and the  
hall,  
A tattered print perhaps, a bronze  
relief,  
One calm and holy influence over all,  
A household god that guards an old  
belief;  
And in a mood divine  
Elder than Christian psalm or pagan  
rite,  
We have made his birthplace now the  
Nation's shrine,  
Fencing the cabin of that forest  
night,  
As 'twere the mausoleum of a Line,  
With granite colonades and walls  
forever white.

## V.

And poets, walking in the open  
places,  
By marsh, or meadow, or Atlantic  
seas,  
Twined him with Nature in their  
harmonies—  
Folk-hero of the last among the races,  
As elemental as the rocks and trees;  
One of the world's old legendary  
faces,  
Moving amid Earth's unknown des-  
tinies.  
To Lowell he became like Plutarch's  
men,  
Yet worked in sweetest clay from  
out the breast  
Of the unexhausted West;  
In Whitman's nocturne at the twi-  
light hush  
He seems a spirit come to dwell again  
With odor of lilac and star and her-  
mit thrush;  
And, though the goodly hills of song  
grow dim  
Beyond the smoke and traffic of to-  
day,  
The poets somehow found the ancient  
way  
And reached the summits when they  
sang of him.

## VI.

The sculptors dropped their measur-  
ing rods,  
Their cunning chisels from the gods,  
From woman in her marble naked-  
ness,  
From what they carved of flowing  
veil or dress,  
Perceiving something they might not  
contemn,  
A majesty of unsolved loveliness,  
Standing between the eternal sun  
and them.  
And, in his gnarlèd face,

With shaggy brow and bearded base,  
The corded hand, the length and  
reach of limb,  
Their generous handiwork  
Has proved how well they saw.  
No antic Nature's curious sport or  
whim  
Who made him as she laughed,  
But strict adjustment after subtler  
law—  
To finer sense a firm and ordered  
whole,  
An output of a soul,  
A frame, a visage for delight and  
awe,  
Even were it not also witness unto  
Time  
Of deeds sublime.  
Thus, true of eye and hand,  
The sculptors gave his statues to the  
land.

## VII.

One stands in Boston's crowded  
square,  
Stern of rebuke and pitiful to save,  
One moment of his labors it stands  
there,  
And from its feet is rising up the  
slave;  
One by Chicago's noisy highway  
stands,  
As if pronouncing on a civic fate,  
Seeming to view a people's out-  
stretched hands,  
Seeming to feel the armies at the  
gate.  
And now . . . and here . . .  
In the young summer of the hun-  
dredth year,  
So beautiful and still,  
The scholar (he who learns to wait  
For meanings than the rest more  
clear)  
Unveileth on the everlasting hill,  
With everlasting sky around its head,  
Between the woodland inland waters,



Fronting a domèd city spread  
 In yonder distance like a garden bed,  
 This mighty Presence for our sons  
 and daughters,  
 That shows him not in what he  
 wrought,  
 But in the lonely grandeur of that  
 trust  
 Which made him patient, strong,  
 and just—  
 Yet seated, forever out of reach of  
 aught  
 Of olden battles and the dread de-  
 bate,  
 Whatever thunder comes or tempest  
 blows;  
 Watching some Planet off the shores  
 of Thought,  
 Not parted from but still above the  
 state,  
 In long supremacy of high repose.

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#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By RICHARD LLOYD-JONES

THE two greatest men of action in the nineteenth century were Napoleon and Lincoln. As Napoleon was the epitome of the old world's doctrine that "might makes right," so was Lincoln the apostle of the new world's conviction that "right makes might." Napoleon was the world's last great master autocrat. Lincoln was the world's first great democrat. From the spirit of the mighty conquerer the world will ever recede. To the spirit of the great fraternalist the world will ever grow. It is altogether fitting that the proud state of Wisconsin upon whose great seal is emblazoned the trumpet-call "*forward*" should place upon its commonwealth campus the image of him who is to be the benignant inspiration of succeeding generations.

His coming, his going and the strength he bequeathed the world can no more be accounted for than the mystic fates of Aeschylus or the tragedies of Shakespeare. It is enough for us to realize this heritage,—to cherish it and to benefit by it. No story of a mortal life is filled with greater wonder. It will be told so long as the history of mankind shall be read. The ages will enshrine his memory with their accumulatory love. Humbly born, as the lowly Nazarene, we see this child moving from the foot-hills of Kentucky's wilds into the loneliness of Indiana's primal forests. Borne down with unspeakable grief we see him trudging a hundred miles to obtain a Christian burial for the outstretched form of the brave pioneer mother. On Illinois's wind-swept prairies this youth grew to manhood without the opportunities or instruments of culture. Like Columbus he grew out of the great eternal things. Robust in mind and frame he was a home-builder, a bread-earner, a neighbor, a friend and a citizen. But this heart that suffered over a woman's grave suffered for the chattered souls that stood in the market-place bound in chains. Nor could the neighbor and citizen see crushed and broken the democracy that was the one best hope of earth. So came this man, grown strong through tenderness, to wage holy battle that this government of the people, by the people and for the people might not perish from the earth. The story of this great president needs no recital here. It is for us to accept the challenge of his lofty life and to emulate his righteous sense of citizenship with fresh application to new duties. He harmonized his high ideals

of speech with conduct; and back of the clouds of passion, through which this uncouth figure led his divided people, there always shone the soft radiance of a love unsoiled by a single touch of hate. "We are not enemies but friends" he declared in his first inaugural. And with indescribable tenderness in the same address he said, "Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." Such patient forbearance in the face of a people's most distressing ordeal when even families became divided against themselves on the fields of battle rebukes today the selfish animosities of our petty political quarrels. North, East, South and West we are indeed brothers sharing one another's burdens,—to deny which is treason, to evade which is crime.

Lincoln was pre-eminently a man of peace. He believed in war only when war could effect a more perfect peace. It is claimed that war ennobles a nation. It does when the cause is just, and then it is the cause and not the war that ennobles. The lust of conquest and the glories of war have been the rocks upon which every great nation in history has surrendered its supremacy. Rome did not fall through her interest in trade. Spain was once what England is now. And England and Germany are today goading each other on to destruction. In the presence of seductive military splendor, let us not forget that the armies of George Washington and the armies of Abra-

ham Lincoln were not standing armies, but citizens in arms for the preservation of their nation, returning after each war to the industrial pursuits of peace. The sword can compel no man to love a flag. A flag is loved just so far as it safeguards homes and happiness. If this be not so, what impels the children of the old world to forswear the brilliant banners of their birth for the Stars and Stripes? The world is growing tired of the cowardly despotism of czars and sultans and the strutting pomp of kings and kaisers.

But let those who forswear allegiance to a crown to claim the right of franchise in a republic appreciate that genuine democracy is the enthronement of heart and intellect, and that the ballot without a conscience is an instrument of crime. This government has no greater enemy today than the hyphenated-American, — the German-American, the Irish-American or the Scandinavian-American who supports a candidate for office because of common fatherland sentiments. If America does not appeal to his deepest sentiments let him not boldly assume the prerogative to govern it. Here indeed

"There is neither east nor west,

Border nor breed nor birth,

When two strong men stand face to face,

Though they come from the ends of the earth."

As alumni and students of this commonwealth college, it is our duty to everywhere endeavor to inspire nobility in American citizenship. When Lincoln called for volunteers, the University of Wisconsin gave of her sons so generously that when the commencement time came in the



early summer of '64 there was no class left here to graduate. The boys were marching in uniforms of blue. With true maternal affection, Wisconsin distributed her diplomas on the battlefields that year. She realized that the pride she had taken in the ability of her boys to master the binomial theorem and to translate Xenophon had been intensified into a love for the boys who gave themselves to the cause of human freedom.

Actuated by such traditions, let us so live that we may merit the confidences of this college and that our lives may be an inspiration to those who will learn to love this campus after our voices are hushed and our hearts are still.

When this government was threatened through secession, plutocratic Europe hailed its apparent fall. Lincoln met criticism and caricature with the same patient fortitude with which he faced a valiant army's opposition. Mr. Gladstone declared in the British Parliament that Jefferson Davis had made a nation and publicly deplored the struggle to restore the American Union. Search through the stories of England's wars! Can you find an English soldier who ever died for liberty? Her wars were for conquest or the supremacy of a king. Like a skillful mariner, Lincoln was a master in the art of sailing against the wind. In giving new birth to the nation, in firmly fixing to earth the Declaration of Independence, and enforcing its application to every living human being who sought the protection of its flag, Lincoln gave the world a clearer and larger definition of the word *liberty* and an object lesson in

brotherhood that did not terminate in the Geneva award.

The awful holocaust of the Civil War was the ransom that freed the South from the cancer of slavery. If theft is the unlawful taking of that which is the product of labor, how much more is that theft which steals labor itself? You cannot hold a man down without staying down with him. So when Abraham Lincoln, through the Emancipation Proclamation, lifted the slave to freedom, he also gave the South its moral freedom.

The strong sensitive soul that liberated and united his countrymen was susceptible to little tenderness. It was this man who, with his brow furrowed with the anxiety of battle, restored a fallen bird to its nest. It was this man who, weighed down with the charge of a great army, carried a motherless kitten to the cook's tent and gave directions for its care. It was this young man who, as a young clerk in a country store, walked several miles to correct an error in charge of a few cents. He was a lawyer who sanctified the court room. He pleaded for justice, not for advantage. He sought truth, not judgment. It was this plain democrat among plain people who, when called upon to assume the loftiest task within the gift of man, turned to his law partner and said, "Don't take the sign down, Billy,—let it swing that our clients may understand that the election of a President makes no change in the firm of Lincoln and Herndon."

In the face of such genuine nobility, how frail and purposeless are all our formal social fabrics and how pitifully weak and contemptible is

that commercial cunning that outwits a man through a clear evasion of the law or pilfers another's property through sordid practices and trickery. We erect no memorials to mere shrewdness. Lincoln battled to conquer prejudices. He gave his hand, not to strike, but to help. He spoke to convince, not to confuse. He tendered hope and encouragement. He was too deeply religious to be interested in denominational non-essentials. He was a brother to every living man and kin to every living thing. He thought for himself and he thought hard and straight. The scholars of Oxford early recognized in him what they termed a "Master's style." Lincoln was not a grammarian. He was not an ambitious elaborator of words and phrases. But he was sincere; he held vital convictions and with simple honesty he did try to express himself with unaffected and direct frankness. Therein lay his power of speech. One sincere sentence will outlive the whole accumulated products of purely polished rhetoricians. He lived plainly and soberly. He had wit and humor, intellectual virility and moral courage. He it was who was affectionately called the Prince of Pardners by the noblest army ever mustered into service. He it was who wrote the Mrs. Bixby letter. He is indeed "the gentlest memory of our world." No nation could have a richer endowment than the lessons of his life. No college could key its purpose to a loftier theme than to his character. Who can look upon the humble Kentucky cabin whence he came and be a coward? Who can look upon this bronze image and not be brave? Plain, true,

patient, tolerant, progressive, gentle, strong and hopeful, he is the loftiest product of American life.

Lincoln's life clearly teaches us that citizenship is not less glorious than soldiery. To leave the world no better than you found it is brutal. That university is pale and bloodless indeed that instructs only in the past tense,—that lends no assistance to the present or makes no plans for the future. The mission of the real university of democracy is to search for truth and to give that truth to the people. With the coming of each new generation, the individual is compelled to be concerned less about himself and more about his neighbor. We get from anything only as we give to it. If the individual take intellectual endowment from the state and in return gives not in citizenship, he loses something as must the state; and if he gives citizenship and helpfulness to the state and the state returns nothing, then there is also mutual loss. Monarchy is confiscation. Democracy is reciprocity. When one half of this country faced the other in open defiance, the whole nation was forced to bear an appalling loss. But the memory of one strong and tender heart that suffered for both sides is today knitting this once distracted nation into so perfect a union that in truth we say Alabama is my country as well as Wisconsin; and Massachusetts, Maryland and Tennessee are as dear to me as Ohio, Oregon or Illinois. One flag and one freedom for the land of the palmetto and the land of the pine.

Lincoln once said: "Find for me the church that has for its only creed the Golden Rule and I will join it."

This is the practical piety that each citizen must work out in relation to his neighbor and his state if this republic is to endure. The economic problem that confronts us today is not that of labor and capital, but greed. The adulterator of foods, the deceivers in weights, and the traders in a harvest that was never sown are thieves. The man who underpays his millhands steals. We are inconsistent somewhere to expect a fireman to work for humanity while the lordly proprietors of foul and dangerous tenements work against humanity and go unpunished and unrebuked for their crime. The builders of the capitols at Albany and at Harrisburg were not only guilty of falsity and treachery but of a subtle attack upon the state.

We see our boys on the baseball field making sacrifice hits for the advancement of the team and for the glory of the college. True citizenship calls for those sacrifice hits that help both neighbor and state. Let us carry the ethics of the ball-field into the labors of life.

The geological endowments of this continent are without parallel. He who wastes or destroys the natural resources is an enemy of the nation. He who cultivates and conserves them is a soldier of humanity.

In a remote corner of California's palatial capitol there used to hang a small painting called "Fate." This little canvas made an infinite appeal to me, after I had served, some years ago, as an apprentice in a cow-boy's saddle on Nevada's desolate alkaline wastes. It pictured a vacquero standing beside his prostrate pony, the faithful friend that had fallen from thirst. Through the dry vibrat-

ing heat could be seen afar the snow-capped ranges. But the mountain's cooling waters were hopelessly beyond his reach. For him there was no rescue. No soldier ever faced a more hopeless battle. He died a picket of peace. But in that stern battle against the wilderness of centuries the skill of science is winning today. The wasting mountain waters are being arrested and spent upon the parched soil, "making glad the solitary places and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

But a few days ago I was interrupted in a walk across Manhattan Island by an impressive civic parade marching down Fifth Avenue. It was the annual review of the street-sweepers, the "White Wings" as we commonly call them. The fine work-horses with their dump-carts paraded as majestically as any artillery of Napoleon or any chariot review in Cæsar's or Nero's Rome, and the long columns of white-groomed sweepers—sentinels of a city's sanitation—marched as fittingly to Sousa's martial music as any bayonet-burdened battalion. These are but physical manifestations of the soldiery of citizenship. Endowed with the arts and sciences by this beloved Alma Mater, we must assume high obligations which we cannot avoid. To quicken this inspiration, we dedicate this hulk of bronze moulded into life-form by the genius of the sculptor's hand.

In the heart of Kentucky a grateful people have enshrined the humble cabin home where Lincoln a century ago was born. On his familiar Illinois prairies his mortal remains are entombed in a monument bristling with battle groups. To these



shrines the zealous patriot will ever turn to chant his requiem. But to this ground we bring the loftier theme of the living Lincoln welcoming to these hospitable halls those who with us would ever enlarge their love for that song which is dearer to

your hearts than any that I know. Your cheeks blush with pride when you hear its strains. Need I name it?—

“My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing.”

## MEETING OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the University of Wisconsin Alumni association, held at 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday, June 22, was the largest in the history of the association, nearly 300 being present. A number of matters of great importance to the development of the association were considered in the course of the meeting.

Mr. Lynn S. Pease, '86, chairman of the committee on the development of the association, presented a report of the progress of the work being done by the three hundred alumni on the sixty advisory committees who have been engaged in visiting the different departments of the university. It was unanimously voted to continue the committee on the development of the association for another year, and it was decided that these special committees are to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning of commencement week and that the chairmen of these committees are to meet with the committee on the development of the association at 2:30 o'clock of the same day. The association voted its hearty appreciation of the work of the committee.

It was announced by Regent G. D. Jones, '82, that the regents of the university at their June meeting had voted to have the Alumni association recommend five alumni of the university for the board of visitors. The

nominating committee reported the following alumni for these places as visitors, and they were unanimously elected: Mrs. Imogene Hand Carpenter, '87, Racine; J. G. Wray, '93, Chicago; C. I. Brigham, '85, Blue Mounds; Thomas R. Lloyd-Jones, '96, Wauwatosa; B. L. Worden, '93, Milwaukee.

An alumnus who did not desire his name known, it was announced, had given the association the sum of \$400 with which to establish an alumni fellowship in journalism, the holder of the fellowship to assist in the editing and conducting of the *Alumni Magazine*. The association accepted the gift, unanimously tendering a vote of thanks to the unknown donor, and authorized the executive committee to recommend to the authorities of the university a fellow in journalism for the next university year.

A finance committee to consider the ways and means of raising money necessary for the association and particularly for the maintenance of a general secretary, was appointed, consisting of Mr. Walter M. Smith, '90, Madison; Mrs. Helen Remington Olin, '76, Madison; and Mr. Alfred H. Bright, '74, Minneapolis.

The nominating committee, consisting of Mr. Lynn S. Pease, '86, Milwaukee; Mr. J. G. Wray, '93, Chi-

cago; Miss Emma Gattiker, '81, Baraboo; and Judge E. Ray Stevens, '93, Madison, reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84, Chicago.

Vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Waters, '85, Fond du Lac.

Recording secretary, W. G. Bleyer, '96, Milwaukee.

Members of the executive committee for two years: Judge R. G. Siebecker, '78, Madison; C. N. Brown, '81, Madison; T. L. Harrington, '90, Milwaukee.

The following resolution was introduced by Judge E. Ray Stevens, '93, at the annual meeting of the University of Wisconsin Alumni association, after the unveiling of the Lincoln memorial statue, and was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. Thomas E. Brittingham has caused to be placed on the campus of the University of Wisconsin a heroic figure of the nation's sublimest character, where it may impress upon the personality of countless thousands of students something of Lincoln's simplicity and strength, be it resolved by the alumni of the university

That we extend to Mr. Brittingham our thanks for his generosity and express our appreciation of the spirit which prompted him to make a gift carrying such an inspiration.

Be it further resolved, that the secretary of the association be di-

rected to transmit to Mr. Brittingham a copy of this resolution.

Mr. Brittingham was elected an honorary member of the Alumni association.

Mr. Richard Lloyd-Jones, ex-'97, New York, who delivered the principal address at the unveiling of the Lincoln statue, was unanimously elected to honorary membership in the association.

A committee consisting of Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84, Chicago; Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, '95, Madison, and Mr. Lynn S. Pease, '86, Milwaukee, was appointed to revise the constitution. It was decided to have the committee present its report with the revised constitution in the *Alumni Magazine* some months before the next annual meeting, that the members might have an opportunity to consider the new constitution and be ready to discuss its provisions.

The matter of providing special attractions for Alumni Day, such as a boat race, May pole dance, illumination of the campus, and a water fete, were discussed, and referred to the committee on the development of the Alumni association, to co-operate with the executive committee.

The appointment of a general secretary of the association was referred to the executive committee, with power to act when sufficient funds have been raised to provide for the salary and expenses of the office.



## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

FOR the last time the seniors of the University of Wisconsin gathered Wednesday at the Armory, to receive their diplomas, listen to the annual address to the graduating class by President C. R. Van Hise on "The New Ideal of Collectivism, as Compared to the Old, Selfish Individualism," and to hear the five senior orators, representing the several colleges, deliver their orations. President Van Hise's reception to the seniors and alumni in the afternoon, and the alumni ball in the evening, complete the commencement week events for the class of 1909.

Louis P. Lochner, Milwaukee, was the first of the senior orators on the program. Representing the college of letters and science, he spoke on "The International Club Movement," in part as follows:

"On the eve of March 12, 1903, sixteen foreign and two native students of the University of Wisconsin, together representing eleven nationalities, gathered in the modest little apartment of a young Japanese. There they founded the International club, in which the representatives of every nation in the university were to meet on a basis of equality and brotherhood.

"The club so founded has grown until today, with a membership of seventy representing twenty countries, it is one of the most flourishing organizations in the university. The Wisconsin idea has been copied, and nineteen leading universities now count such organizations among their valuable assets. An affiliation is

pending with the International Federation of students of Europe, upon the perfection of which our work will be on an inter-continental basis.

"The purpose of our International club is to bring together college young men from different countries, and to aid and direct foreign students coming to the United States, to cultivate the arts of peace, and to establish international friendships. Its activities are numerous and varied. Lectures on international topics, discussions of subjects of interest to the nation and the so-called 'national nights' are some forms of these activities. On these special nights, members of some one nation or other describe the history and institutions of their fatherland, play the music of their national composers, and discuss the relations of their state to other powers. Thus members gain a better insight into the mode of living, customs and viewpoints of peoples of different race, teaching them to have sympathy with their fellow-man's religion, however divergent from their own; with a social rank, however unequal; with his political creed, however contrary; his nationality, however different."

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### PUBLIC SERVICE OF ENGINEER

F. J. Natwick, the next speaker, representing the college of engineering, spoke on the "Public Service of the Engineer," emphasizing the vital effect of the service of the engineer on the economical, social and industrial life of the country.

"While the efforts of the engineer

in behalf of the public are perhaps not so self-evident as the public services rendered by other professions, nevertheless they are present, and vitally affect our economic, industrial and even sociological life. First of all comes his part in the conservation of our natural resources. In this connection he must deal with the great problem of our coal and fuel supply. The part that the engineer may play in laying out new cities along sanitary lines and in the regulation and control of rates seems almost boundless in its opportunities for improving conditions of living and raising social standards. In the commission control of public utilities it is certain that the public character of the engineer's work as a mediator and rate adjuster will become more and more recognized in the future.

"It is our plain duty and our pride to say that here, at the University of Wisconsin, we engineers are taught by implication and by direct advice to place professional integrity, efficiency, and public service above mere personal gain. During the past four years we have been associated with an engineering faculty all of whom are directly interested in and some of whom are directly concerned with public affairs. It is, then, no vain tribute to this faculty, to say that as a result of its influence, we, as seniors, feel that we are leaving this university with a deep sense of responsibility as future public servants, and with a technical knowledge that will enable us to justify this responsibility."

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#### THE NECESSITY OF AN INCREASED FOOD SUPPLY

Frederick L. Musback, of Fredonia, representing the graduating class

of the college of agriculture, spoke on "The Necessity of an Increased Food Supply." He said in part:

"Although wasteful processes have been going on in the past, let us profit by the lesson that this wastefulness has taught and develop the resources that are unfolding themselves at present. When we conserve the deposits of phosphates that are found here and check the losses in fertilizing material from the farm and from the city, when we make humus out of the tons of organic matter that are annually going to waste in straw piles on our western prairies, when we drain in the east and irrigate in the west, check the side-hill wash in the south and clear the virgin cut-over land in the north, and finally when the distribution of population makes a larger proportion tillers of the soil instead of dwellers in the city, when all these steps have been taken it is more than probable that food can be abundantly supplied for all the millions who are likely to some day occupy this continent."

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#### THE TRIAL JUDGE

Discussing "The Trial Judge," Guy A. Benson, Racine, who represented the college of law graduating class, spoke in part as follows:

"The inefficiency of the criminal law is not due to any one cause alone. The lenient attitude of the public toward crime, the prevailing dislike of governmental restraint, and the lack of expedition and thoroughness in the administration of justice, have all contributed to the universal complaint made against legal procedure in this country. Most lawyers recognize their duty to improve the law wherever possible, and favor judicial reform wherever needed. The various bar associations

are now urging that the indiscriminate right of appeal be limited, and that no case in the Supreme court be reversed except upon substantial error. It is further contended that the legislatures of the several states should pass laws granting more power to the trial judges in the conduct of litigation.

"Let the legislatures pass laws granting more power to the trial judge; let the jury have the benefit of his learning and experience; let him, in addition to his present powers, be allowed to comment upon the testimony, to discuss the credibility of witnesses, to indicate the weight of the evidence, to give advisory opinions upon questions of fact, in short, to instruct the jury upon all phases of the case. Then we shall have gone a long way toward obtaining expedition and thoroughness in the administration of criminal and civil justice."

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#### THE SECURITY FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

The last senior orator was Edwin E. Witte, of Watertown, who spoke on "The Security for Industrial Peace."

"A system of law under which every boycott and one-half of all strikes are declared to have been undertaken in defiance of the law cannot be defended. Let us grant that at times the activities of the trade union are dictated by truly malicious motives. What then is to become of that fundamental principle of justice that it were better that ten guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer? The doctrine of malicious conspiracy which has branded laboring men as criminals in almost all of their activities

stands condemned, and must be swept away.

"Every great industrial country but our own has conceded labor relief from the fetters of the medieval doctrine of malicious conspiracy. Germany until recently tried to secure industrial peace by repression; and its great army could not prevent constant turmoil. The boycott and the strike are today definitely legal in monarchical Germany. In England labor has enjoyed a position of equality before the law with employers since the seventies. And England is the one country in which strikes, absolutely and relatively, are decreasing, in which violence in connection with strikes is practically unknown. In our country the strongest unions have been most conservative. The United Mine Workers, the Longshoremen, the Railway Brotherhoods, have enjoyed the complete confidence of employers. You have the experience of the past to prove that harmonious relations between capital and labor can be secured only when the law concedes to both the same position. The doctrine of malicious conspiracy stands in the way of industrial democracy. Remove that obstacle. Give the trade unions a chance; and we will behold that this is the highway to social progress and true industrial peace."

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#### COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

The discovery that our natural resources are not inexhaustible and the private possession of these resources has placed a new situation before the American people which demands that in the twentieth century citizens have different ideals from those that obtained in the past. To bring about this change of point of view from



individualism to collectiveism will require a mighty campaign of education greater even than that which was necessary in reference to slavery. Without the widest and wisest system of education those who hold large possessions will continue to be controlled by individualism, and the poor will be led by passion and not by reason.

This was the substance of the commencement address of President Charles R. Van Hise.

#### AGE IS ONE OF UNREST.

"The first decade of the twentieth century has been a time of unrest such as has not been witnessed since the days of the Civil war," declared President Van Hise. "In legislation this unrest has expressed itself by a large number of remedial laws,—primary election, the initiative and referendum, the recall, the commission form of government for cities, and public utility laws both state and national. The question naturally arises as to the underlying conditions which have led the people to this deep feeling of dissatisfaction expressed by this outburst of remedial legislation.

"During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the continent was being conquered and occupied. It was natural that the resources of the nation should be given freely to any individual or corporation that could exploit them. That this opportunity was taken advantage of by men of large ability, many of whom in consequence have accumulated gigantic fortunes, was entirely natural. Many of us, had we had the ability and the opportunity, would have done likewise.

#### RESOURCES NOT INEXHAUSTIBLE.

"In the beginning of this twentieth century we have for the first time taken stock of our resources and find they are not inexhaustible. Not only are our resources limited, but they have mainly passed from the ownership of the government to that of individuals and corporations. If a man has not, he must seek employment from others or else starve. He is surprised and angry at the new conditions which are contrary to all traditions in this country, which were not the conditions of his father, or even of his youth.

#### SEEK REMEDY IN LEGISLATION.

"The unconscious pressure of these facts, because only recently have they been formulated, has been the controlling factor in leading the people to change their views in reference to unrestrained freedom of individuals and corporations to control the resources of which they have possession, and thus the era of remedial legislation mentioned is the direct outgrowth of the limitation and the private possession of the natural resources of the country.

#### AGE OF INDIVIDUALISM HAS PASSED.

"The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, during which the resources of the continent were being taken possession of, were naturally times of intense individualism. But the private possession of our resources has placed a new situation before us and demands of the people of the twentieth century different ideals from those that obtained in the past. Now it is demanded that every citizen should surrender his individual-

ism not for four years, but for life, —that he should not think only of himself and his family, but of his neighbors, and especially of the unnumbered generations that are to follow. When the criterion as to right, —the good of posterity,—is clearly accepted by the people no individual or group of individuals can permanently retard progress.

#### MIGHTY CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION NECESSARY.

“It is fully realized that a mighty campaign of education far greater than was ever undertaken with reference to any other idea, even greater than with reference to slavery, will be necessary to change the point of view of the people from individualism to collectiveism. This campaign will doubtless occupy many years if not generations, and in the meantime we shall suffer further serious loss by the continuance of selfish and therefore recklessly wasteful methods. It would, however, be cowardice, simply because of its enormous difficulties to regard this campaign of education as hopeless, for it is clearly demanded by the new conditions, by the stress of circumstances, as was the campaign against slavery.

#### EDUCATION THE ONLY SOLUTION.

“Only under conditions which permit of the education to each as far as his capacities will permit him to go, only under conditions which will give each an opportunity to rise, will this new era of remedial legislation be safely guided.

“Without the widest and wisest system of education the poor will be led by impulse and not by reason. Without the widest and wisest system of education, those who possess

largely will continue to be controlled by individualism, as are the small group of men who own the anthracite coal of this country.

#### RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION CANNOT BE STOPPED.

“By some men of large possessions I have been asked whether the new movement of restrictive legislation is merely a temporary flood which will soon subside. To such I have said the tide is just beginning to run; the part of wisdom is to cooperate; to be fair to this generation and considerate to the generations to come, or you will be overwhelmed by a mighty tidal wave of mingled just indignation, passion and prejudice.

“The new movement can no more be stilled than can the tides which depend upon the movements of the planets, because it rests upon as fundamental a cause,—severe limitation of the natural resources of the nation. The part of wisdom is to work with the movement, and not against it. It may be guided. It cannot be stayed.

#### STUDENTS MUST LEAD IN REFORM.

“Members of the graduating class: It will be immeasurably more difficult to transform one's ideals for life than it was to take the musket and go to the front in '61. As in '61 we looked first to the enthusiastic young men for self sacrifice, we must now look to the educated young men and women of the country, those who understand the new conditions, for leadership in the new army of the nation. This call of duty is especially strong upon those who have been educated by the state for its service.

"I look to you to join the ranks of the new patriots. Already the leaders are largely college men, and you have but to join their numbers. Not all of you will be able to rise above traditional influence and become leaders of your race. But I do expect a large proportion to take part in this great movement to change the ideals of the nation from individualism to responsibility to posterity. If you meet this expectation succeeding generations will feel that this university has justified itself because it was one of the great influences which led the people from the old ideals to the new, which has measured right not by what may be pleasant for one's self, but by what is best for the many hundreds of millions of people who through each of the centuries to come shall live upon this continent, under favorable conditions, so that they may ever continue to develop to a higher plane.

"If you today who receive the diplomas of the university play your part in this great revolution in ideals the most fundamental and the most necessary that has ever confronted the nation, you will deserve the blessing of prosperity."

#### ALUMNI BANQUET

The alumni banquet on Tuesday evening was one of the largest and most successful ever held. Over three hundred graduates were present, arranged at the tables by classes. Before the evening was over every class represented had held a reunion, sung college songs and responded to class yells. Dr. Albert J. Ochsner acted as toastmaster, and ex-Governor Hoard and President Charles R. Van Hise responded to toasts.

The following also responded to toasts:

John A. Aylward, '84; George W. Bird, '69; Edward E. Browne, '90; Charles E. Buell, '78; Asa G. Briggs, '85; John G. Conway, '79, John M. Dodson, '80; Robert Dudgeon, '76; Ida B. Fales, '83; Dr. H. B. Favill, '80; Lucy M. Gay, '82; Charles Noble Gregory, '72; Herbert Grothorst, '84; Morse Ives, '91; H. H. Jacobs, '92; Burr W. Jones, '70; G. D. Jones, '82; Francis McGovern, '90; George H. Noyes, '73; Lynn Pease, '86; Dr. Arthur Puls, '97; John S. Roeseler, '88; Charles B. Rogers, '93.

#### MANY ALUMNI REGISTER

The oldest graduates to return were Judge E. O. Hand of Racine and Bishop Samuel Fallows of Milwaukee, both of the class of '59. Both attended all of the exercises, and their enthusiastic interest was maintained throughout.

W. R. Powers of the class of '60 was also in attendance. He is a resident of Chicago.

Mr. M. S. Griswold, '63, of Waukesha; C. H. Vilas, '65, of New York; Mrs. H. C. Noyes, '65; Margaret S. Gill, '66; R. M. Bashford, '70; Geo. H. Noyes, '73; Alfred H. Bright, '74, of Minneapolis; J. H. Salisbury, '74; and Marion V. Fay, '74, of Madison, were among the older members in attendance.

Following are the names of those who registered:

1854-60.

E. O. Hand, '54, Racine; Samuel Fallows, '59, Chicago; W. R. Powers, '60, Chicago.

1863.

M. G. Griswold, Waukesha.



1865.

C. H. Vilas, New York; R. M. Bashford, Madison; Mrs. H. C. Noyes, Madison.

1866.

Margaret S. Gill, Oak Park, Chicago.

1873.

George H. Noyes, Milwaukee.

1874.

Alfred H. Bright, Minneapolis; J. H. Salisbury, Chicago.

1875.

Mrs. Fannie W. Williams, Milwaukee; Agnes H. Noyes, Milwaukee; Frank W. Hall, Madison.

1878.

C. E. Buell, Madison.

1879.

John G. Conway, Watertown.

1880.

W. J. E. Hoyt, Madison.

1881.

Fred S. White, Chicago; Howard L. Smith, Madison; Emma Gattiker, Baraboo.

1883.

Charles L. Billings, Chicago; Theresse S. Faville, Madison.

1884.

C. G. Wade, Milwaukee; C. F. Dahl, Viroqua; W. H. Miner, Menasha; C. J. Hicks, New York; A. J. Ochsner, Chicago; T. W. Bean, Chicago; F. J. Turner, Madison; Mrs. Mary Howe Sheldon, Rhinelander; W. B. Monroe, Monroe; Mrs. J. D. Rowland, Racine; A. Bowman, Grand Rapids.

1885.

Grace Clark Conover, Madison, Elizabeth A. Waters, Fond du Lac; Florence J. Buckstaff, Racine.

1886.

Lynn S. Pease, Wauwatosa; Emma A. Pease, Wauwatosa; Carrie E. Morgan, Appleton; Mary T. Conner, Madison.

1887.

Margaret Hand Carpenter, Racine; Mary Knox Kreutzer, Wausau.

1888.

Edward Kremers, Madison; John S. Roeseler, Waukesha; N. S. Robinson, Milwaukee.

1889.

Claire B. Bird, Wausau; E. C. Meland, De Forest; A. E. Buckmaster, Kenosha; Emeline H. Conway, Watertown; Nettie Smith Dugas, Kalamazoo; Ernest N. Warner, Madison; Mrs. Lillian Barker Warner, Madison.

1890.

T. L. Harrington, Milwaukee; L. Fahlenberg, Madison; Ruth Marshall, Kilbourne.

1893.

George E. Williams, Oshkosh; Katherine D. Post, Duluth; R. B. Dunlevy, Winfield, Kansas.

1894.

W. J. Dougan, Beloit; Richard Elsner, Milwaukee; Mary Campbell, Milwaukee; Helen Kellogg, Madison; Grace Cloes Stedman, Berlin, Wis.; John D. Silber, Chicago; Robert N. McMyynn, Milwaukee; Burt R. Shully, Detroit; Estelle Hayden, Sun Prairie; Samuel Weidman, Madison; Flora Barnes Caskey, Oberlin; Dena Lindley, Waunakee.

1895.

Juliet Harris Brigance, Reedsburg; C. F. Burgess, Madison; Vroman Mason, Madison; Charles H. Tenney, Madison; M. S. Dudgeon, Madison.

1896.

Thomas Lloyd Jones, Hillside; Herman Obenhaus, Oak Park; E. A. Reynolds, Richmond, Ill.; Patrick Daly, Reedsburg; W. G. Bleyer, Madison; Louise Phelps Kellogg, Madison; Walter Alexander, Milwaukee; Geo. Hayden Lloyd-Jones, New York.

1898.

Grace A. Wright, Janesville; Anna L. Burton, Livingston; Edessa Kunz Lines, Milwaukee.

1899.

R. H. Schumacher, Bemidji, Minn.; Laura H. Weld, River Falls; E. Hambuechen, Madison; Eliza H. Shaw, Geneseo, Ill.; R. H. Denniston, Madison; Myra W. Kimbell, Green Bay; Gertrude Stillman Sanborn, Madison; Mathilde W. Cook, Madison; C. E. Allen, Madison; Emerson Ela, Madison; John B. Emerson, St. Louis; W. A. Richards, Chicago; N. P. Curtis, Madison; Frank H. Kurtz, Milwaukee; Elizabeth Keach Bacon, Chicago; Ernst von Brieson, Milwaukee; H. Grace Andrews, Portage; W. Sieker, Milwaukee; Wilfred E. Chase, Madison.

1900.

Elizabeth King Maurer, Madison; Marie McClernan, Madison; Louise Hinkley, Green Bay.

1901.

Robert Lachmund, Sauk City; E. J. B. Schubring, Madison.

1902.

J. W. Watson, Madison.

1903.

Anna Jacobson, Stoughton; W. O. Hotchkiss, Madison; W. C. McNown, Richmond, Ind.; Anna King Leadbetter, Rhineland; May Stiles Brummer, Cherokee, Ia.; R. S. Crawford, Mineral Point; H. C. Hockett, Madison; J. S. Dean, Chicago; Anna M. Pelton, Madison.

1904.

Lura Turner, Madison; Charles A. Taylor, Barron; Margaret H. Shaw, Geneseo, Ill.; L. R. Davies, Madison; Magdalen Evans, Madison; George Kemmerer, Clinton, Wis.; Ruth Mary Phillips, Madison; Sarah L. Suther-

land, Janesville; Ruth Chafin Stockman, Madison City, Ia.; Gains S. Woolidge, Kenmare, N. D.; William Kunerth, Ames, Ia.

1905.

C. S. Hansen, Chicago; Florence K. McNown, Richmond, Ind.; Karen Larsen, Decorah, Ia.; Gwendolyn Jones, Madison; E. S. Burnett, River Falls; Julia A. Cole, Milwaukee; Albert R. Dean, Oak Park; J. E. Kennedy, Platteville; L. M. Cooke, Madison.

1906.

Euretta M. Kimball, Janesville; M. Louise Durst, Monroe; Arden R. Johnson, Stoughton; George W. Blanchard, Colby; H. M. Potter, Hammond, Ind.; E. G. Festerling, Sheboygan; Agnes Ravn, Merrill; Mac Herrick, Ripon; A. E. Van Hagan, Chicago; Wilfred Parker, Milwaukee; Madge Loranger, Ashland; Polly Fenton, Madison; J. H. Gormley, Madison; H. W. Manchester, Beloit.

1907.

T. J. McClernan, Oxford, England; Elizabeth D. McKee, Janesville; Albert A. Johnson, Onalaska; Effie M. White, Watertown; Roy E. Noyes, Baraboo; Jerry Donahue, Sheboygan; Ralph Taylor, Milwaukee; Selma L. Schubring, Madison; Roy Broughton, Evansville; H. H. Maurer, Neillsville; Laura E. Verran, Madison; Helen M. Howe, Ripon.

1908.

W. J. Platten, Green Bay; Edgar E. Robinson, Oconomowoc; H. L. Walster, Spring Green; Marie Gilkey, Oshkosh; William Kimerth, Ames, Ia.; A. D. Whitmore, Spring Prairie.

## EDITORIAL

### COMMENCEMENT

The commencement exercises just closed demonstrate the importance of student and alumni attendance. They are not alone exercises to be participated in by those receiving degrees, but concern the whole university. Undergraduates should be induced to remain, and alumni to return, for the week. To this end each year should see more inducements in the way of special attractions. A move in that direction was started this year, several suggestions for entertainments having been made. The work should be aggressively continued from year to year by the committee in charge in order to make commencement week of the greatest importance from every view point.

### ALUMNI REORGANIZATION

"Talk of alumni activity and organization" has become a stock expression among Wisconsin graduates. In past years it has been indulged in to an extreme; the faithful alumni who have attended alumni meetings have gone away enthused by their discussion, but in the end nothing of importance has been accomplished. This was inevitable under a plan of procedure which involved voluntary

service with no one at the head to direct the movement. The talk was necessary but work was far more essential to the accomplishment of an organization which had life and a purpose.

This year there was more talk at the annual meeting but it must have been apparent to those present that it was based on something in the nature of a tangible plan of organization; it must have been evident that a number of the alumni had been working and thinking. And the plan evolved now needs not only the hearty endorsement of all alumni but their active support if it is to be successfully carried out. The special committees on the various departments of the university will continue their work for another year, when full reports will be made to the association. There is a proposal, however, to establish a general alumni secretary, and it will be necessary to raise the funds among the alumni if it is hoped to keep the position free from all outside influences. This is the proposition which you will be called upon to support actively. Make it your aim to boost the proposition. It can be made more than a mere "talked of plan" by your assistance.

**Do all Wisconsin Graduates and Students know that the REX CHOCOLATE is the KING OF BITTER-SWEETS?**



## NEWS OF THE ALUMNI

**REUNION OF CLASS OF '06**

Members of the class of 1906 who were in attendance at the commencement exercises met and organized for the purpose of boosting the first reunion of the class to be held commencement week 1911. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. C. Parker; secretary-treasurer, Otto Kowalko, Madison.

**COMMENCEMENT 1914**

A movement was started at the last annual banquet of the Athena literary society to foster and promote the idea of class reunions. Nine seniors of the society pledged themselves to return for commencement exercises and the reunion of the class of 1909 in the year 1914.

**MARRIAGES****STAVER, '99—TWINING.**

Miss Frances M. Staver, '99, of Monroe, Wisconsin, and C. W. Twining, president of the Commercial Savings bank of Monroe, were married May 6. Their honeymoon was spent at the "House on the Hill" at Lake Mills, their summer home.

**DAVIS—WARD, '93.**

Ernest F. Ward, '93, of Black Earth, Wisconsin, and Miss Esther Davis of Barneveld, Wisconsin, were married in Madison, June 10, by Rev. E. G. Updike. On their return from a wedding tour in the east, on which trip were also Prof. C. C. Parlin, '93, and wife, they will reside on Mr. Ward's stock farm near Black Earth.

**JENKINS, '03—ESPEY.**

Mary L. Jenkins was married February 19 at Tokio, Japan, to Rev. John Morton Espey. Mr. Espey is head of a Presbyterian mission school in Shanghai.

**HOLMES, '08—LORING.**

Miss Edna D. Holmes and Charles M. Loring, of Racine were married at Milwaukee June 11.

**TOLLES—ARVOLD, '05.**

The marriage of Alfred G. Arvold, now teaching in the state university at Fargo, North Dakota, and Miss Mildred Mason Tolles of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, took place June 16.

**HENDERSON—TANDVIG, '00.**

Albert N. Tandvig, pharmacy, '00, of Madison, and Miss Ida B. Henderson of Mount Horeb were married June 3. Their wedding tour took them as far east as Niagara.

**HEIM—SLINDE, '03.**

The marriage of H. Norman Slinde, ex-'03, of De Forest, Wisconsin, and Miss Ida E. Heim of Madison, occurred May 8, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. A. Aasgaard of De Forest. Mr. Slinde is a real estate dealer.

**FOX—WARNER, '04.**

The marriage of Henry Warner, '04, and Miss Lucy M. Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Fox of Madison, occurred June 19 at the bride's home. Mr. Warner is a civil engineer at Baltimore, Md.

HESS—FAUST, '05.

Howard H. Faust, who has been taking a postgraduate course at the university the past year, was married on June 9 to Miss Amy M. Hess at the bride's home at Waupaca, Wisconsin. They will be at home after September 1, at Hibbing, Minnesota, where Prof. Faust will become head of the city schools.

TAYLOR, '05—MEAD, '06.

Warren J. Mead, '06, instructor in geology in the university, was married June 17 to Miss Bertha M. Taylor, school of music, '05, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Taylor of Madison. Mr. Mead is a son of Major C. Mead, law '81, of Plymouth, Wisconsin.

KISPERT—SMITH, '07.

The marriage of Lynn H. Smith, '07, an attorney at Jefferson, and Miss Anna L. Kispert, a Milwaukee-Downer college graduate, occurred at Jefferson recently.

GLENN—JOHNSON, '08.

A. A. Johnson, '08, and Miss Anna Glenn were married at the bride's home at Beverly Oaks, Dahlonga, Georgia, June 9. Prof. J. H. Voskuehler, assistant professor of machine design at the university, was best man at the wedding.

REED—SEARLES, '09.

Charles L. Searles of Broadhead, and Miss Mabel Reed of La Farge, Wisconsin, were married at Freeport, Illinois, May 26. Mr. Searles has just finished the electrical engineering course and will resume his studies in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in preparation for government electrical work.

FREEMAN, '96—LEONARD.

The marriage of Miss Charlotte Freeman, '96, to Dr. William Ellery Leonard of the English department in the university occurred June 23 at the home of the bride's father, Prof. John C. Freeman, in Madison. Dr. Leonard is becoming widely known as a poet, his contributions appearing frequently in the *Atlantic Monthly* and other eastern periodicals.

KING, '97—NEE.

Miss Elizabeth King, '97, and Dr. Frank Nee, both of Spring Green, Wis., were married on June 22.

LATHROP, '04—DAVIS.

The wedding of Miss Eunice Davis and Leigh H. Lathrop, '04, was an event of June 30 in Milwaukee, the home of both. John Cadby, '03, Madison, was best man. Mr. Lathrop is an electrical engineer with the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company.

SMITH, '04—WRIGHT.

The marriage of William E. Smith, law '04, of Pasadena, Cal., to Miss Annie-Laurie Russell Wright of St. Louis, Mo., occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Wright, June 26. They will live at Sudbury, Canada, where Mr. Smith is engaged in the mining business.

ALLEN, '05—BAKER, '06.

Miss Iva C. Allen and Joseph H. Baker were married in Milwaukee June 30. One taught in the North Division high school and the other at East Division.

## GILFILLAN, '07—MATHEWS.

Miss Ella Barbara Gilfillan of West Salem, Wis., and Dr. J. Howard Mathews of Madison were married June 26 and will reside in Madison.

## TOEPFER, '09—BRIGGS.

Miss Selma Toepfer, music '09, of Madison, and Dr. Stanley J. Briggs, a practicing physician of Sun Prairie, were married in Madison June 24, the day after the bride's graduation.

## MORGAN, '09—RILEY.

Mr. Alexander W. Morgan, engineering, '09, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan of Madison, was married June 24, the day following his graduation, to Miss Willfred Riley of Madison. They have gone to Denver to live, in which city Mr. Morgan will be associated with the Denver Gas & Electric company as electrical engineer.

## ATWELL, '09—WELLS.

William F. Atwell and Miss Ida Wells of Stevens Point, Wis., were married June 30 in that city. Mr. Atwell was student assistant in business administration at the university during the past year.

## MALLORY—SPRECHER, '06.

Miss Florence La Vern Mallory of Winona and Mr. Walter Sprecher, '06, were married at Winona September 16, 1908. Mr. Sprecher is assistant cashier of the State Bank of Independence, Wisconsin.

## McCORMICK, '06—AYERS.

Miss Edith McCormick and Mr. Carroll C. Ayers were married at Sparta last December. Miss McCormick was formerly a teacher in the Sparta high school.

## SMITH—DREUTZER, '09.

Miss Monetta Smith and Carl E. Dreutzer were married at Sturgeon Bay June 22.

## BIRTHS

A girl was born to Rev. and Mrs. Louis A. Goddard April 11, 1909, at Baraboo.

## DEATHS

## DR. J. W. STEARNS.

Dr. J. W. Stearns, formerly a member of the university faculty, died of appoplexy at San Diego, California, in March. Dr. Stearns was apparently in good health when he suffered the fatal stroke.

Dr. Stearns occupied the position of president of the Whitewater Normal school for seven years, from 1878 to 1885. From Whitewater he came to the university, where he occupied the chair of pedagogy and philosophy until compelled to leave on account of the failing health of Mrs. Stearns. He then went to California and engaged in fruit farming near San Diego, where he resided up to the time of his death.

## TROUSDALE, '77.

Rev. Samuel W. Trousdale, D. D., presiding elder of the Madison district of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of the best known ministers of the western Wisconsin conference, died at Wesley hospital, Chicago, June 4, and was buried at Forest Hill, Madison, clergymen from all over the state attending the funeral. The funeral sermon was preached by Bishop W. F. McDowell of Chicago. Rev. Dr. Trousdale was born November 12, 1853. He spent his early days on a farm at Fayette.



In 1871 he entered the preparatory department of the university and the ancient classical course, from which he graduated in 1877. He was tutor in Greek and elocution in the university for a year and then entered the school of theology of Boston university, from which he graduated in 1881. He received from the University of Wisconsin the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D., and from the Ohio Wesleyan university the degree of D. D. He joined the Wisconsin conference in 1882, and was honored by the conference not only with many of the best appointments, such as Hudson, Eau Claire, La Crosse, and Platteville, but represented his conference in the general conference of the church at several sessions. In the fall of 1882 he was married to Miss Alma L. Baker, the daughter of J. U. Baker of Madison, and sister of Mrs. E. N. Warner, who died at La Crosse, October 9, 1895, leaving him two children, Elizabeth Dale and Paul Whitney. Later he married Miss Minnie Taylor of La Crosse, to whom was born three sons, Theodore, James and Whitney.

#### FRUIT, '77.

Judge John J. Fruit of the Sixth Judicial circuit died at LaCrosse May 27, following a general breakdown in health caused by a complication of Bright's disease and heart trouble. For six months Judge Fruit has been unable to attend to the duties of his office. Judge Fruit was born at Lima, Grant county, Wisconsin, March 29, 1849, and attended the Platteville normal school, removing to LaCrosse in 1841, where for five years he taught in the public schools. He was graduated from the law school of the University of Wis-

consin in 1877 and started to practice law in La Crosse the same year. In 1881 he was elected district attorney of La Crosse county and continued in that office for five years. In 1890 he was appointed United States district attorney for the western district of Wisconsin. Upon the death of Circuit Judge O. B. Wyman in 1901, attorney Fruit was appointed to the vacancy and was twice re-elected.

#### SHATTUCK, '04.

Miss Georgia M. Shattuck died at her home at Medford, Wisconsin, June 15, from tuberculosis. Her college life was one of activity and usefulness, she being a member of the Red Domino club, Castalia, the Y. W. C. A., the Badger board and the Chi Omega sorority. Following graduation Miss Shattuck began teaching, her first work being at Lawrence college, Appleton. Thence came a period of several years in the high school in Eau Claire, which position she resigned to accept one in a high school in Milwaukee. During the early winter months, about holiday time, failing health compelled Miss Shattuck to abandon teaching and she returned to her home in Medford. Her sister, Miss Frances E. Shattuck, a junior student, was called home by telegraph but could not reach home until after she had passed away. Another sister, Frederica V., was graduated from the university with the class of 1905, one year later than Georgia, and is now a member of the faculty of Ames college, Iowa.

#### INBUSCH, '04.

Frederick C. Inbusch died at his home in Milwaukee June 6 after an

illness of six months. He was twenty-seven years old. He had always enjoyed robust health up to the first of the year when he was stricken. Mr. Inbusch was secretary of the J. P. Kissinger company, Milwaukee, for five years. He was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity, the Milwaukee Country club, the University club, and the Deutscher club, and was an enthusiastic sportsman. He was born in Milwaukee in 1882, and educated at the German-English academy, Columbia institute, Milwaukee East Side High school and the University of Wisconsin. It was while attending the university that he met Miss Mabel Davidson, '06, daughter of Governor and Mrs. J. O. Davidson, and they were married two years ago last April. Rev. George MacAdam, pastor of the First Methodist church of Madison, who performed the ceremony at the wedding, officiated at the funeral. The active pallbearers, with one exception, were college friends who attended the wedding in Madison two years ago as best man and ushers. They were: Fred A. Vogel, William B. Uihlein, Arthur C. Uihlein, Guido J. Hansen, Albert Trostel and Harry E. Wheelock, South Bend, Indiana, who acted as best man at the wedding.

CHARLES H. MINSHALL, '94.

Through the accidental discharge of a gun which was being moved during housecleaning activities, death came to Charles H. Minshall, law '94, an attorney at Viroqua, Wis., in June. He had practiced law in Viroqua for a number of years and was a prominent prohibitionist.

### SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?

'84.

Levi H. Bancroft, speaker of the Wisconsin assembly, will address the Spanish War veterans of Wisconsin in annual convention at Fond du Lac on July 5.

'86.

Charles B. Perry, '86, George E. Morton, '91, and Oscar Kroesing, '01, have formed a partnership for the practice of law in Milwaukee.

'88.

John S. Roeseler has resigned the principalship of the state industrial school for boys at Waukesha, Wis., which he has held since 1903. Mr. Roeseler was one of the speakers at the alumni banquet in Madison June 22.

'89.

Prof. Frederick G. Kraege, superintendent of schools at Mazomanie, Wisconsin, has been elected superintendent of schools at Nampa, Idaho. Governor Davidson also appointed him a special delegate to the national conference on charities and corrections which met at Buffalo, New York, June 9-16.

John Henry Bowman, law '89, who will be married in August to Miss Margaret Van Vliet of Madison, is erecting one of the finest country homes in the Four Lakes region. The site is on a knoll near Black Hawk, Lake Mendota.

'91.

Adrian C. Conway, law '91, of Antigo, Wisconsin, was elected grand commander of the Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin at the annual meeting held at La Crosse June 16.

'93.

Mr. Henry A. Lordner is manager of the San Francisco office of the J. G. White Co., engineers and contractors.

Announcement is made at Milwaukee of the engagement of John H. Moss, law '93, and Miss Jane Fairweather. Mr. Moss is president of the Merchants and Manufacturers association of Milwaukee.

'94.

Michael K. Reilly, city attorney of Fond du Lac, has been re-elected state deputy of the Knights of Columbus for Wisconsin, and head of the delegation to the national convention of the order in Mobile next year.

'95.

George H. Burgess has been appointed chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Railway company and has assumed his new duties, his headquarters being at Albany, New York. His home city is Oshkosh. The Albany *Times-Union* says of him: "Mr. Burgess is one of the brainiest young engineers in the east. He was for years an assistant under the famous Thomas Rood, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad. He did excellent work there and handled some difficult problems successfully. Subsequently he went to the Erie and became principal assistant engineer. His work on the Berger Hill cut near Jersey City has won the admiration of railroad men everywhere. He is a graduate of several technical colleges."

Mention was made in a recent number of the magazine of the work of Mr. E. R. Buckley, mining geologist at Flat River, Missouri. Mr. Buckley has since taken exception to

the personal nature of the article, and has requested an explanation. The article referred to was received along with other news items from a Wisconsin alumnus, but was published without the authority of Mr. Buckley.

James A. Tormey, formerly city superintendent of schools at Winona, Minnesota, is now located at Spokane, Washington, being connected with large land and fruit growing interests in that country.

'96.

Prof. O. E. Gray has resigned as principal of the Platteville, Wisconsin, high school, after ten years of successful work. He plans to enter a new line of business.

'98.

Miss Anna L. Bump, since 1900 teacher in the science department of Evansville seminary, Evansville, Wisconsin, has been appointed principal of the school.

'99.

Charles A. Vilas, '99, law '01, attorney at Milwaukee, has been appointed general attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern road. Mr. Vilas is considered unusually young to be general attorney of a great railroad. He is an enthusiastic Esperantist, and helped found the Wisconsin Esperanto society, of which he is now president. He has taken up his residence in Chicago.

'01.

Philip A. Kolb has resigned the superintendency of the Oconomowoc schools to accept that of the Wauwatosa schools, to succeed Thomas R. Lloyd-Jones, '96, who resigned to become superintendent at Fond du Lac.



'02.

Prof. Charles E. Slothower has resigned as principal of the Lancaster, Wisconsin, schools and will become principal and city superintendent of the Platteville schools next fall. He has been principal at Lancaster since September, 1903.

Leora E. Klahr is residing at 721 Washington street, Walla Walla, Washington. She is teaching mathematics and English in the Walla Walla high school.

'03.

Stuart J. Fuller, who has been vice-consul under Dr. Amos P. Wilder at Hongkong, has been transferred to the consulship at Gothenburg, Sweden, by an order issued by Secretary of State Knox.

Alexander O. Corsvet has recently been appointed to the position of editor of the Keefe-Davidson Law Publishing company of St. Paul, Minnesota, the position being secured by competitive examination in which he was pitted against fifty rivals, all of whom were lawyers. The work consists of editing law books, encyclopaedies, law papers and other material relating to the profession of law.

Harold Eggers of Two Rivers won the honors of the year's commencement at Rush Medical college, Chicago, just as he did upon his graduation from the university, when he was awarded the Science club medal for the best thesis in science. At Rush, he was the valedictorian of a class of one hundred fifty, and besides winning two or three medals offered for scholarship and high standing he also won prizes offered by the faculty and cash prizes amounting to \$100. He will

be at the Cook County hospital for a time.

Miss Constance Haugen, Madison, is spending the summer abroad.

Competition for the newly-created position of chief gas tester for the city of Chicago was thrown open to the entire country and two Wisconsin men won first and second. They were Prof. Judson C. Dickerman, assistant professor of chemical engineering in the university, and Frederick W. Huels, '03. Prof. Dickerman will accept the position.

'04.

William Urban, principal at Clintonville, Wisconsin, has been appointed principal of the Sheboygan high school for next year to succeed the late A. D. Tarnutzer, '97. Mr. Urban taught science at the Sheboygan high school several years, and was then promoted to an instructorship in bacteriology at the Stout institute, Menominee, Wisconsin, where he spent two years, after which he was called to Clintonville. His new position carries a \$1,500 salary.

Don E. Giffin, ex-'04, is telegraph editor for the Duluth *Herald*.

James M. Gilman, who has been in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad since his graduation, has been transferred from the Chicago office of the company to that in Seattle and has moved with his wife to that city.

An error was made in the last issue of the magazine concerning Mr. G. W. Garvens. Mr. Garvens died at Manila, P. I., last fall.

'05.

Albert H. Johnstone, instructor in public speaking at the university,

gave the baccalaureate address to the graduating class of the Neenah high school June 7.

Mr. L. E. Rice is engaged in the work of installing an underground distribution system at Atlantic City, having recently removed from Scranton, Pennsylvania.

'06.

Benjamin M. Rostall, Ph. D., '06, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, has been elected professor of business administration of the University of Wisconsin extension department.

Henry A. Melcher will be principal of the Delavan, Wisconsin, high school next year.

Godfrey W. Barney of Mauston, Wisconsin, received the degree of bachelor of divinity from the Boston University school of theology June 2.

William C. Rath has resigned as superintendent of construction for the Milwaukee auditorium board to become the designing engineer for the Dahlman Construction company, Milwaukee. He has been specializing in reinforced Concrete work.

Mr. Arthur Strong is with the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

'07.

Miss Miriam Noyes has been elected as librarian of the Oshkosh Public library.

Mr. Allen Hibbard has left the employ of the C. F. Hibbard Co., and is now sales agent for the Como Land and Orchard company. His offices are in Milwaukee.

'08.

George C. Mathews has accepted a position as instructor in elocution at the Oregon Engineering and Agricultural college.

George M. Sheets has been awarded a scholarship in Yale University. He was editor of the *Wisconsin Literary Magazine* during the past year.

Verl Ruth, ex-'08, has entered the Philippine constabulary service. He was a member of the 1905 crew.

Fayette H. Elwell, commerce, has been elected dean of the Cincinnati College of Commerce, finance and accounts for which he has been acting as secretary for the past year.

Mrs. Clara Newport, Ph. D., '08, who has been professor of Latin at Swarthmore college, Pennsylvania, the past year, will remain next year as professor of German. She is visiting friends in Madison for the summer.

George Hewitt paid a visit to his Alma Mater in June. He is employed as analytical chemist for a large manufacturing company at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

## PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

**A** LARGE number of promotions in the faculty of the university for next year have recently been made by the regents of the university.

Dr. Grant Showerman was promoted from associate professor to professor of Latin.

**Many Changes in Faculty** Dr. Richard Fischer was raised from assistant professor

of pharmacy to professor of analytical chemistry. Dr. G. C. Sellery was promoted from associate professor to professor of European history. Dr. H. C. Taylor was made professor of agricultural economics in the college of agriculture, being promoted from an associate professorship of political economy; D. H. Otis, associate professor of animal nutrition, was made professor of farm management. The title of Professor C. F. Burgess was changed from professor of applied electro-chemistry to professor of chemical engineering. In the extension division W. H. Lighty was promoted from assistant professor to professor.

The following were promoted from assistant professorships to professorships: W. L. Westerman, history; M. B. Evans, German; J. F. A. Pyre, English; R. L. Lyman, rhetoric and oratory; T. H. Dickinson English; Elliott Blackwelder, geology; C. M. Jansky, electrical engineering in the extension division; E. G. Hastings, bacteriology in the college of agriculture; W. U. Moore, law in the college of law.

The following were raised from in-

structors to assistant professors: Dr. Katherine Allen, Latin; Dr. F. T. Kelly, Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek; E. B. Schlatter, Romance languages; F. W. Roe, English; George Wagner, zoology; E. R. Jones, soils; C. P. Norgord, agronomy; M. O. Whitney, mechanics; W. S. Kinney, structural engineering; A. G. Christie, steam engineering; Dr. E. C. Myers, from lecturer to assistant professor of political science; E. C. Wooley, English.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Frederick C. Howe, Cleveland, O., well known author and lecturer on political subjects, was made lecturer in political science for the first semester of next year. K. L. Hatch, principal of the Winnebago county school of agriculture, Winneconne, was appointed assistant professor of agricultural education and secretary of agricultural extension work. Carl E. Lee was made assistant professor of dairying. James G. Halpin, Michigan agricultural college, was appointed assistant professor of poultry husbandry.

Among the new instructors appointed were William K. Wright, philosophy; H. C. Bell, history; F. A. Manchester, English; G. M. Northrup, English; H. E. Buchanan, H. T. Burgess, Arnold Dresden, Henry Moulton, all mathematics; B. G. Smith, zoology; Ford H. MacGregor, political science in extension division; Miss Lella Bascom, English in extension division; J. L. Tormey, animal husbandry; Laono Hope,



home economics; F. W. Ives, drawing and descriptive geometry; William Black, steam engineering; Jas. Aston, chemical engineering; O. C. Barry, drawing and descriptive geometry. B. W. Hammar was appointed bacteriologist in the state hygienic laboratory.

Among those promoted from assistants to instructors are: H. A. Watt, English; W. E. Forsyth, physics; C. W. Hall, chemistry; David Klein, chemistry; W. G. Wilcox, chemistry; Edward Steidtmann, geology; A. B. Stout, botany; O. C. Nelson, bacteriology; W. L. Walster, soils; A. J. Rogers, horticulture.

The new assistants chosen were: Miss M. L. Hodge, anatomy; C. L. Simmers, education; C. B. Austin, political economy; J. R. Hayes, commerce; H. B. Hawkins, political science; M. B. Garrett, M. R. Gutsch, B. E. Schmitt, Katherine S. Alvord, history; E. A. Hooton, and A. B. West, Jr., Latin; Grace Wales, English; G. A. Gesell, public speaking; E. E. Moots, mathematics; J. T. Littleton, R. H. Chamberlain, T. H. Dahm, Clarence Kaiser, R. C. Sherwood, A. L. Tarrell, E. B. Young, physics; H. B. Gee and H. T. Jackson, zoology; H. G. Deming, Emil Ellingson, A. F. O. Germann, Walter Nobel, L. I. Shaw, chemistry; Frieda M. Bachman, Fred MacAles-ter, G. M. Smith, botany; V. Armstrong, J. X. Neumann, bacteriology; Emil Truog and F. J. Sievers, soils; John Johnson, horticulture; W. H. Wright, bacteriology; Alice Loomis, home economics; V. H. Peterson, agricultural chemistry; W. I. Totman, dairying; G. C. Burritt, R. R. engineering; H. L. Garner, G. P. Stocker, J. G. Glaetli, G. E. Smith, F. A. Kartak, engineering.

A total of 87 different courses of study in the long and middle courses in agriculture at the college of agriculture is shown in the new catalogue of the university just issued. These do not include the work in the nine other special departments, such as home economics, the short course, three dairy courses, the farmers' course, farmers' institutes, home-making course, and experimental station work.

These 87 courses include 13 each in soils and agricultural chemistry, 12 each in animal husbandry and horticulture, 11 in dairy husbandry, 8 in agricultural engineering, 7 in bacteriology, 5 each in agricultural economics and agronomy, and one in agricultural journalism.

The *Daily Cardinal*, published by the students of the University of Wisconsin, will be enlarged and improved next year. The size will be increased to eight pages, with a special feature edition Saturdays, including cartoons and illustrations. Students in the course in journalism will edit the paper, the first step in that direction being the organization at the opening of the fall semester of a staff of fifty reporters composed of students in courses in journalism.

A newspaper office equipped with typewriters, files, indexes, and reference books is to be maintained for the journalism students, and will be used as the university office of the *Cardinal*. The leading newspapers of the state and country, as well as all important college publications,

will be kept on file. Index and filing cases will show methods of keeping photographs, illustrations, clippings, and biographical and statistical matter. A collection of thousands of well written newspaper "stories" from the best edited papers has been provided, classified according to subjects and treatment for use by the students.

A party of 100 Mexican farmers, under the leadership of Zeferino Dominguez of Mexico City, is planning to visit the university during the farmers' course next February. Mr. Dominguez, when he visited the university this year, was greatly impressed with the value of the lectures given at that time, and he hopes to inspire Mexican farmers to better methods by showing them what is being done in the United States. The party will visit several states, spending several weeks in the trip.

All of the 71 counties of Wisconsin, except Florence county, have a representation in the university. There are 16 counties which sent 50 or more students each to the university this year, 22 which sent from 25 to 50 students, and 16 which sent from 10 to 25 students. Dane county leads with 856 students, since a great number of self-supporting students and parents of other students make their residence in Madison for the college course.

The counties in the order of their representation in the student body are as follows: Milwaukee, 418;

Rock, 103; Grant and Jefferson, 95 each; Sauk, 92; Fond du Lac, 88; Waukesha, 87; Racine, 71; Sheboygan, 67; Walworth, 62; Winnebago, 60; La Crosse, 54; Iowa, 52; Columbia, 51; Eau Claire, 50; Green, 48; Dodge and Portage, 47 each; Juneau, 45; Manitowoc, 41; Lafayette and Monroe, 40 each; Outagamie, 39; Brown, 38; Wood, 37; Vernon and Waupaca, 35 each; Washington, 33; Marathon, 32; Trempealeau, 31; Barron and Pierce, 29 each; Kewaunee, 28; Door and Douglas, 27 each; Clark, 26; Ashland, 25; Chippewa, 24; Richland, 21; Buffalo, Dunn and St. Croix, 20 each; Kenosha, 19; Ozaukee, 18; Jackson, Marinette, Polk and Shawano, 14 each; Calumet, 12; Langlade, Oneida and Wausshara, 11 each; Green Lake, 10; Bayfield, Crawford and Taylor, 9 each; Marquette and Oconto, 8 each; Pepin and Sawyer, 6 each; Burnette, Forest and Lincoln, 4 each; Washburn, 3; Adams, Rusk and Iron, 2 each; and Price and Vilas, 1 each.

Some 175 pupils in 65 high schools and academies of Wisconsin have been furnished references and loaned material for the preparation of their commencement essays, orations and debates this year by the department of debating and public discussion division of the university. Frank A. Hutchins, who is in charge of this branch of the extension work, is undertaking by this method to encourage the study by high school pupils of important questions such as the conservation of natural resources, the campaign against tuberculosis, arbitration of labor difficulties, the use of wireless telegraphy, forestry in Wisconsin, the care of

**100 Mexican Farmers to Attend University**

**Students from 70 Counties**

**University Assists Speakers**

the defective classes by the state, international arbitration, etc. Owing to limited resources the department was unable to do as much of this work as was desired this year, but plans are already being made to extend the scope and character of the work for next year.

Big gains in the physical development of freshmen in the university

**Freshmen Make  
Big Physical  
Gains**

since their entrance last fall are shown by comparison of the fall and spring measurements made by Dr. J. C. Elsom, medical examiner for the department of physical training for men. The average gain in lung capacity was 12 cubic inches, in the strength of the legs 50 pounds, of the back 17.4 pounds, and of the right forearm 7.5 pounds. The average gain in weight was 4.3 pounds, in shoulder breadth half an inch, in height .3 of an inch, in the normal size of the chest .7 of an inch, of the right biceps .3 of an inch, of the right forearm .2 of an inch, of the right thigh .4 of an inch, and of the right calf .2 of an inch.

It has been reported that Harvard, Columbia and New York universities have been warned of laxity concerning standards of the requirements for benefits of the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching.

The request of the University of Illinois to be placed on the foundation list has been denied with that of the University of North Carolina. The University of Wisconsin is held to be the only model institution by the foundation.

The new university song book is out. It contains several new songs and a collection of all the old favorite selections. The sale thus far has been very encouraging, but a few hundred copies are still in the hands of the Wisconsin Union. Alumni desiring copies can secure them by sending an order to the Wisconsin Union, in care of the Y. M. C. A. The price is one dollar per copy.

In cooperation with the Carnegie Institution at Washington and under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research, a ten-volume

**History of  
American Labor  
Conditions**

documentary history of American industrial society, beginning with the earliest labor and industrial conditions in pioneer plantation and frontier days of the 17th century, and extending nearly to the close of the 19th century, has just been completed by Professor John R. Commons of the department of political economy of the university, in collaboration with Professor U. B. Phillips, formerly of the department of American history, now of Tulane University; Professor E. A. Gilmore of the law school; Miss Helen L. Sumner, Ph. D., Wisconsin 1898, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor; and J. B. Andrews, Ph. D., Wisconsin 1908, executive secretary of the American Society of Labor Legislation.

Professor Richard T. Ely of the department of political economy has written a preface to the work, and Professor John B. Clark of Columbia University has prepared the introduction.

The history is the result of five



years' investigation and contains a large amount of newly discovered manuscript material bearing on labor conditions. The purpose of the history is to present the documentary material for a study of the labor, industrial and sociological history of the United States.

A base ball team representing the University of Wisconsin will journey

**Varsity Ball Team to Japan** to Japan to play a series of games with the

Kei-o university team at Tokio. Proposals were made for the trip by authorities representing the Kei-o team and were approved by the athletic council and faculty. Full details of the trip have not been arranged, although the Wisconsin team has been selected, but it is probable that the trip will occupy at least three months' time, and will include several preliminary games in California.

Three honorary degrees were conferred by the University of Wisconsin at the fifty-

**University Awards Higher Degrees** sixth commencement. The

degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84, Chicago, professor of clinical surgery of the medical school of the University of Illinois and president of the University of Wisconsin Alumni association. The same degree was conferred upon the Rev. Jenkyn Lloyd-Jones of Chicago, head of the Abraham Lincoln Center of Chicago. The honorary degree of master of arts was given to Emma Helen Blair, joint editor of the Philippine Documents.

In conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon Dr. Ochsner, President

Charles R. Van Hise of the university said:

"Surgeon, hospital organizer, educator, loyal alumnus. While at this university as an undergraduate, you learned to appreciate the value of scientific training. Your success in surgery attests the value of a broad scientific foundation in medical education, your high rank as an authority on hospital construction and management attests the importance of a wide study of social institutions. Your ever hearty readiness to give time and service liberally to the university in spite of your multitudinous duties attests at once your appreciation of what the university has done for you and your appreciation of what those who have received, in turn, should give.

"In recognition of your contributions to surgery, to hospital management and construction, and to education, upon the recommendation of the faculty and with the authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws with all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining."

Conferring the same degree upon the Rev. Jenkin-Lloyd-Jones, President Van Hise said:

"Born in Wales, Wisconsin was the home of your early youth and early manhood. During these years you were farmer, soldier, student, preacher. Your work here prepared you for your larger work elsewhere. Nearly thirty years ago you left your Wisconsin home and went to Chicago. There, preaching at All Souls' church, obscurely and under great obstacles for a time, you have seen your work grow until its physical form is embodied in a magnificent social settlement of Abraham Lin-

coln Center, and its spiritual form in the fellowship of rich and poor, high and low, American and immigrant, working together there for that American citizenship exemplified by Lincoln. I shall not specify the manifold life of Lincoln Center, enough to say that there all human interests are exalted and inspired by high purpose—children, as befits them, learn the joy of useful work; young people the nobility of service for others; elders the obligations of leaving to their children a city and a nation more beautiful and better than they found. And to all alike you have brought the lessons of the world's inspiring thinkers, poets and messiahs, of the world's upward march toward democracy and freedom. But not alone to the community of Lincoln Center has your work been confined, not even for the sake of that community have these lessons been brought, but in order that in them, through them, and with them you, the apostle, they the disciples, might carry to this great American people the simple gospel of 'applied piety.'

"In recognition of your great service to humanity, upon the recommendation of the faculty, and by the authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws with all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining."

President Van Hise said, in conferring the honorary degree of master of arts upon Miss Emma Helen Blair:

"As joint editor of the *Philippine Documents*, you have been an industrious pioneer in a new and difficult field of historical research. You have in this work continued traditions honorably associated with the Wis-

consin State Historical Society; and for your work students of the history of modern colonization, of Christian missions, and of the relations of Europe, Asia, and America, will long continue to be grateful.

"In recognition of these services, upon the recommendation of the faculty, and by the authority of the regents, I confer upon you the honorary degree of master of arts."

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT

New York *American*.—The president of Cornell agrees very well, after all, with the president of Princeton.

Mr. Schurman and Mr. Wilson are both effective champions of modern educational ideas.

Both insist that a college ought not to be a finishing school where young people are polished off; that it ought to be a laboratory where they acquire a taste and faculty for hard work.

If Mr. Wilson of Princeton is depressed, and Mr. Schurman of Cornell is elated at the outlook for American universities, the reason lies in the fact that they are dealing with different and contrasting specimens of the thing.

Mr. Wilson is thinking of certain eastern institutions, while Mr. Schurman is thinking of a new and regenerative western type.

Let the president of Princeton take heart. He is just the sort of man to bring the decadent universities to judgment. They will repent—or else they will pass away.

The future belongs to the kind of institution that both he and President Schurman approve—the kind that is being tried out at Cornell and in the state universities of Michigan and Wisconsin.

This new kind of university is no cloistered place set apart from the world. On the contrary it tends to become the most powerful of social influences—the pulsing heart of the commonwealth, pumping red blood of art and science into all the arteries of common life.

Though it makes no dead set at culture, it produces genuinely cultivated men. Their culture is a by-product of their absorbed interest in life and their practical efficiency.

The University of Wisconsin, for example, is exercising a nearly, if not quite, predominant influence over the legislation of that state.

Grown men go to school there in crowds to find a better science to do their work with, the farmers plow and plant with the institution, and the manufacturers ask urgent questions at the laboratories of chemis-

try and electricity—and get working answers.

The University of Wisconsin is a university of the people. It is modern, industrial, and democratic—a mighty destroyer of idleness and privilege.

In the state universities of Wisconsin and Michigan, or of Nebraska and California, there is no complaint that the students are luxuriant and lackadaisical. They are busy. Their schooling is putting them into more interesting relations to life as it has to be lived.

The students of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are of just as good stock. If they are fooling their time away, as Mr. Woodrow Wilson seems to think, it is because these old-fashioned eastern seminaries are being worked on an out-worn plan.

The western kind of university is creating the national type.

## '83 TWENTY-SIX YEARS AFTERWARD

BY R. B. STEELE, '83.

IT does not seem twenty-six years since the Commencement morning when we stood on the banks of Lake Mendota by the old boat house, and rehearsed our little speech to Professor Owen's boat as it gently rocked on the waves of the lake. But the years have gone and with them have passed away some of those who from that day were no longer students of the university but citizens of the world. As we look at the record of the class we hope that it will not seem amiss if we give some reminiscences of university days with the more serious matters of latter times. It has helped to break the

monotony of long hours at night on a hospital bed to marshal in imagination the class as it appeared on Commencement Day, and to recall many an incident of our college days; and while we can not paint in print the long procession as it has appeared to the mind's eye, allow us to mingle reminiscences with deeds, granting, as was done to the Apostle in more serious matters that "I may boast a little."

The Class Day exercises of '83 expressed some of the lighter phases of the life of a college unit in which each knew all the others. There were mingled past, present and fu-



ture, and most impressive of all were the revelations of the Spirit of Destiny in the Prophecy by Stevens which pointed out the future of many of the class, and happily left him in ignorance of the fact that he would be one of the first to fall from the ranks. Still there rings the echo of the class song by Miss Fales, and set to music by Professor Parker:

"Oh! Classmates the hours are advancing

When farewells must fall on our ears;

And sad be the eyes that are glancing

O'er the joys of our bright college years.

They tell us that trial and sorrow

May lurk in our various ways,—  
That unknown and untried is the morrow

And gone are our happiest days.

We have toiled for this day of dismission

And longed for it o'er and o'er;  
Shall its coming bring sadness of vision

And dread of the struggle before?

Let us leave the old life for the higher

And send back no lingering gaze,  
By worthy endeavor aspire

To a life with still happier days.

But the world with its grandeur and beauty,

Its highways to fame or disgrace,  
Its teachings of patience and duty,  
Is only a school for the race.

May we all when its brief course is ended

Hear the 'well done' of merited praise;

And this hope with our farewells be blended,

Beyond are our happiest days."

Of course there never was a commencement day *just like* that of ours when the representative speakers delivered their little orations, beating time with their heels on the temporary platform constructed to elevate them in the eyes of men. The class shared the honors of the applause with "Pat" as he brought in the diplomas; recognized the correctness of the judges' judgment giving the prize to "The New Independence" by Miss Sanborn; and then

"The world was all before where to choose

Their place of rest, and Providence their guide."

But what had this class done? What has it done since then? Some things we can not claim for its members, and we are really surprised that they did and have done so well without the exhilaration of athletics and the inspiration of a college yell. There was some base ball in those days, and the amateurism of the players was not questioned. Their playing was ample evidence of this. No one of the class ever won renown for glorious touchdowns on the athletic fields nor for necessary pullups by the faculty. True it is that when the souvenirs were presented to the honor students on class day, Burns received a smaller spoon than did the rest, because rumor had it that his honor had been conferred at a late meeting of the faculty, and come by grace as well as by grades. But this was concerned only with the standing on the upper heights.

The class was not lacking in originality. Turning from trite phrases expressed in modern tongues, it selected its motto from the Chinese, and its programs, under some celestial markings, have, for the benefit

of the uninitiated, "*Loyalty and Never Two Hearts.*" The catalogue of officers and graduates of the university shows that one of the present members of the class, Miss Rool, did not receive her diploma till 1901, a fact that ought once for all to settle the question of the final perseverance of the saints. As we sat last Commencement time in one of the university rooms (may we not hope that there will one day be a real university Hall of Fame) it was with a feeling of pride that we looked at the first of the portraits of members of the faculty,—presented by the class of '83. On the university grounds have been many changes, almost as great as those of the Augustan Rome from brick to marble, yet to that one room has come from wise imitators of '83 more that recalls the formative powers of the university than all else besides.

A class reunion has been held every five years, and at every one has been reported the death of members of the class, and death in forms as varied as their lives themselves. Held was excused from the Commencement exercises and died a few months later. After ten years of suffering Dr. Jones passed away Jan. 27, 1907, and in July of the same year, after amassing considerable of a fortune in California, Witter sank down without a moment's warning. The work of some extended barely beyond the sphere of their student activities. There was a longer opportunity for others but death came before victory, or even in the hour of apparent defeat.

"I sing the hymn of the conquered,

The weary, the broken in heart,  
Who strove and who failed, acting  
bravely,

A silent and desperate part.

Whose youth bore no flower in its  
branches,

Whose hopes burned in ashes  
away;

From whose hands slipped the prize  
they had grasped,

Who stood at the dying of day

With the work of their life all around  
them,

Uplifted, unheeded, alone,

With death swooping down o'er their  
failure,

And all but their faith over-  
thrown."

It was in the psychology class that Paine once dared to challenge the Bascom interpretation of the views of Spencer. It was in those days that Kingston gave evidence of his political independence by signing and circulating a petition against the reappointment of a certain well known regent of the university. And carrying into his life work the same spirit of independence, and doing well his duty to the body politic, died a soldier in Porto Rico, August 26, 1898. Shelton was present at the reunion last year, entered most heartily into all that took place, and died a few months later. When in the psychology class it fell to his lot to recite the famous passage on "judgment": "The judgment like a busy shuttle flies between the loose independent lines of phenomenal being, bears with it the interlacing thread of intuition, and shortly weaves all into a firm, coherent fabric, a system of things." The clear, deliberate pronunciation of the words attracted the attention of President Bascom, who said, "I only wished a general statement of the thought," and then joined in the laugh which followed. We were with Shelton in Hesperia, *Magna Parens Virum*, listened to

him rehearse his argument for the joint debate in 1883, and rejoiced with him when victory had been won. Perfect candor marked his presentation of his side of the question, as it did every phase of his work as a student, and when he died, Nov. 1, 1908, none of the sons of the university had more nobly

“—borne through danger’s stormy field honor’s white wreath and Virtue’s stainless shield.”

On the classroll appear the names of sixty-three graduates, two in agriculture, eight in engineering, and fifty-five in the academic department,—two, Hoskins and Shelton, taking two degrees. The life work of nearly half has been within the state of Wisconsin. Fourteen have been in California, Illinois or Nebraska, and the remainder has been distributed among fifteen other states. If we accept as true the dictum of Aristotle that the human mind attains its greatest power at the age of forty-nine, the members are not far either way from the zenith of their powers. If there could be drawn a composite figure representing the ethical and intellectual status of the class it would show solidity rather than brilliancy, and in most respects would not be strongly differentiated from that of other university classes. From the class has come no orator who has won a hearing from the nation; no statesman formulating enduring policies of government. In literature it illustrates the poet’s

“Full many a gem of fairest ray supreme.”

In 1899 there was published “A History of the Class of 1883 of the University of Wisconsin.” To know this well is a liberal education. We do “but set forth the words . . .

of soberness.” When the final judgment shall be passed, by a member of the class, on the world’s great life-portrayals, it will put the work of Xenophon for the Greek, of Cicero for the Roman, of Boswell for the English, and, for the universe, the sketches of the members of the class of ’83—written by themselves.

The two graduates in agriculture were attracted into other lines of work, and Wilcox became a dentist, while Hart is superintending and disbursing agent at the Oneida reservation. Of the engineers, Beardsley continued in the work till his death. Boley is city engineer at Sheboygan Falls. Carter’s specialty is machinery and plants for operating drawbridges and other heavy structures. He was connected with the rebuilding of the bridge at Rock Island in 1893-4; has been consulting engineer with nearly every bridge recently built in Chicago; and since 1905 has been mechanical engineer of the Vancouver-Portland bridges, these three draw spans crossing the Columbia River, the Oregon Slough of the Columbia, and the Willamette River. These are three of the largest bridges in the world, and the span of the Willamette is one of the longest and heaviest. Though the credit for these must be shared with others, they are accomplished facts, and the design of each more magnificent than that of the foremost man of all this world, who, as he gazed over the dimpling waters of the Rhine, proposed to bridge it.

Using political terms we may divide the academic graduates into heads of interior departments and ministers of foreign affairs. One may easily write of those “whose greatest delight is in their homes, whose largest ambition is to be of use through



home influences," and whose lesson taught has been, "Patience and abnegation of self and devotion to others," but ladies of '83 have found their avocations in other fields. At the alumni meeting last June the question was asked, "Shall these dry bones live?" A committee was appointed to see if into them could be breathed the breath of life, and among the members is Mrs. David F. Simpson. In other committees designed in the scheme of alumni reorganization appear the names of Miss Fales and Miss Faville. After finishing her academic work Miss Rood studied in Berlin under famous masters in music, and though the years have been full of studio work this has alternated with seasons of study in Chicago and New York, and a year of travel in the British Isles. Two of the class, Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Reynolds, have "taken on themselves the fellowship of the ministering to the saints," though the world may count as ministers only three men. Since 1904 Packard has been general missionary and evangelist for the Congregational church in Nebraska, with his home in Lincoln. The field of Haight has been northern Wisconsin, and he has proved a worthy leader in the M. E. Church. Kennedy, moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania, and connected with various educational and philanthropic measures, for twenty years pastor of a Presbyterian church in Pittsburg (Alleghany) has given evidence of his efficiency as a writer for church periodicals and as a fisher of men.

A third of all the men of the class turned their attention to law and not few have been the attorneys, city and district. Here and there is a judge. Stoddart is reporter of the supreme court of Nebraska. McGilton combin-

ing law and politics was lieutenant governor of the same state from 1903 to 1907. He is our one successful politician, for vain were the efforts of Cole and Hoyt to reach the offices which they sought.

Time would fail us to speak individually of each of those who have waxed valiant in more than a dozen other occupations, and we shall speak of only one more group—the teachers. Hurlbut and Steele continued their university work, and both received the degree of Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University; and Catori from Tulane. These three, together with Hoskins and Marsh, have continued teaching till the present time,—and Marsh has proved more of a cosmopolitan than any of the others. For some years principal of the high school at Antigo, twice chief clerk of the Wisconsin assembly, twice assistant and once secretary of the republican state convention, chairman of the school board in 1903-4, since 1906 principal of the Langlade County Training School, he has kept in touch with other public interests in which his capacity has found well merited recognition. But it is in its mathematicians that the class can take its justest pride, and when they speak of great things done or to be done in mathematics the names of the mathematicians of the class of '83 are ever on their lips. In the East, at the fountain head of American university life, since 1897 Hurlbut has been collegiate professor of mathematics. To the Westward, if we may make a *quasi* adoption (we feel sure that he would not have cause for regret had he been academic '83 instead of law) is Comstock, professor of astronomy, and dean of the graduate department of the University of Wisconsin. Still

further West, prolific in mathematical works, comes Caiori, professor of mathematics and dean of the engineering school of Colorado College. And near the Golden Gate is Hoskins, professor of applied mathematics in the Leland Stanford, Jr. University. And could we but find a Carter in Rhetoric he might with glowing words project before the gaze of men the path on which the Iris of mathematics passed from one to the other, joining the four, and spanning a continent.

We hope that our teachers are thankful for the opportunities we furnished them of learning from the fresh nuggets of wisdom we gave them in recitations and in examination papers. But as they passed on us so may we pass on them, and with naught of condemnation nor of derogation, for any we do homage, as we have done through the years, to the

transcendent influence of one great teacher, a pleader for the rights of the spirit against the appellants to materialism, a personality vivifying and permeating ever widening circles through the impact of the character of his pupils on personal and communal life. For him, our President, are we thankful as well as for all our teachers, and every visit to the old building on the hill is most of all to quicken and deepen our recollections of those who taught the class of '83.

The years may seem to say that we belong to another generation, but we assert our claim to be,  
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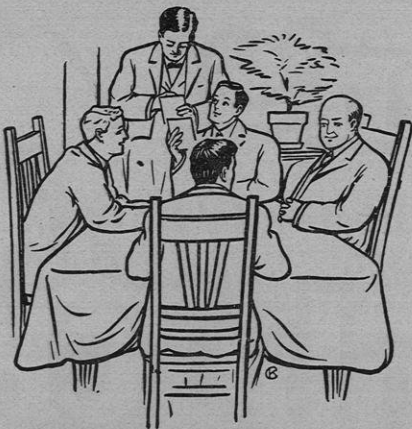
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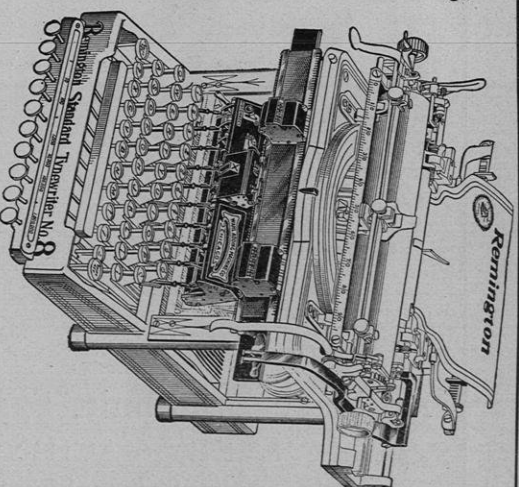
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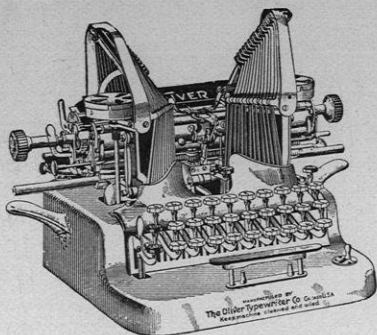
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