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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Continued Growth
True Utilitarianism
The Magic Formula

} Editorial

The University During the War

By James L. High, '64

The Attainment of Success

By President C. R. Van Hise '79

Socialism and the College Student

By Algie M. Simons, '95

**Adaptation in University Work to the
Popular Want**

By John Bascom

A Fountain of Gardens

By Zona Gale, '95

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Who has resigned his position as Director of the University School of Music. Professor Parker has been a member of the University Faculty since 1878. He has been Director of the School of Music since 1895.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII

June-July, 1907

No. 9-10.

Editorial

Continued Growth.

Continued growth spells the record of the University during the past year. The establishment and successful beginning of the school of correspondence is perhaps the most significant feature of the University's work. It marks the fuller realization of the function of the University—that of being, in the words of President Van Hise, "the instrument of the state."

The legislature, in the session that has just closed, has made full and adequate provision for the University. Attack was made upon the University appropriations in a number of points. It was claimed that the University was receiving a share disproportionate to its size and importance as part of the general scheme of state institutions—but the final judgment of the legislature was that ample provision was necessary to insure the continued growth and usefulness of the University, which has become such a mighty factor in the life of the commonwealth.

In three important directions, the legislature has specifically made possible growth and development. \$20,000 annually has been appropriated for the development of University extension, which includes the school of correspondence. The work of carrying the benefits of university education to the farthest corner of the state will now go for-

ward with greater vigor, encouraging and making it possible for men of all classes and occupations, the clerk, the artisan, the teacher, the business man, to pursue studies rich in intellectual growth and material benefit.

Four hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000 for four years) has been appropriated for the construction of the first of a series of dormitories and commons for men and women and for the erection of a woman's building and gymnasium. The woman's building has been needed for a long time. The dormitories and commons enable the president to put into practical operation his theory concerning the benefit which will come to University life by housing students in University buildings. Certainly, there will be created new centres of University life and activity, which will be more directly under the eye and direction of the University authorities. The dormitories and commons will be a force making for democracy in the University.

The establishment of a college of medicine prepared to give the first two years of pre-clinical training has been authorized. This incorporation of a college of medicine (although no specific appropriation has been made for it) establishes the principle of state support of medical edu-

cation. The completion of the courses now offered in the new college will entitle the student to something over a year's credit at a regular medical school. The future of this college is bright, indeed.

Another important measure passed by the legislature establishes a 3,200-foot limit from the entrance of Main Hall within which no saloons are allowed to exist. A number of saloons now within the prescribed area, will be removed. The establishment of this district indicates the growing sense of responsibility felt by the state for

the proper bringing up of its sons and daughters. Undoubtedly the "dry" area will be extended by future legislatures, so that the menace of the saloon will be entirely removed from the district wherein is centered the life of the University.

Whatever may be our political views concerning the saloon, it is without question an institution which should have no place by the side of a great educational centre, where young men and women are forming habits, developing character, and gaining in ideals and efficiency.

True Utilitarianism.

John Corbin, in an article on our University in the Saturday Evening Post calls it the utilitarian University, and enthuses about the ideal which we have at Wisconsin of being actually helpful. Reasoning from the old idea that higher education, fuller knowledge, must differ from and have no connection with everyday work, he marvels at the fact that here at Wisconsin we are at least partially awake to the fact that efficiency and truth (which is culture) go ever hand in hand. That truth of knowledge which is essential to efficiency is vital; so also is that truth which is necessary to understanding of our efficiency, vital. We would, if it were possible, have the engineer not only an efficient engineer but a poet and a philosopher. In an entirely symmetrical development, the truths of Shakespeare would be as vital to him as those of Corliss and of Watt; how shall we make him most efficient and most understanding. Will it be by giving him four years of truth concerning matters entirely unrelated to his work. By giving the lawyer language, by giving the business man history? And then,

after this has been done, by giving your lawyer, or your business man, or your engineer, the truths which he needs in his daily work. When truths related to our occupation, and truths not related and of a higher order are studied together, then true values assert themselves in the consciousness of the student.

That culture is best which enables us to live our lives most understandingly. Would we have the study of the sciences, the humanities, language, and literature, abolished? By no means. We would have it concomitant with technical, commercial or professional education. Then it will have direct application to the lifework which, willingly or unwillingly the student must do.

Gradually, unwittingly perhaps, the University of Wisconsin along with its sister institutions, is coming to a new kind of utilitarianism, that which trains a man to do a specific work, while it opens his eyes to the significance, the philosophy, and the relations of his work to the great universe around him.

If we will but look the matter squarely in the face, we will see the marvelous growth of this utilitarianism in the University. We see a school

of commerce, a school of journalism, a school of pedagogy growing out of and existing within the college of letters and science, all pointing to the tendency to make education serve definite and specific ends, to fit for specific tasks, and at the same time, and not at a separate time, nor in a way apart, give those cultural studies which, have so great and true a value.

We see students in the junior year of the University entering the law school, and pursuing, side by side, their cultural studies in the College of Letters and Science, and their professional studies in the college of law.

We see President Van Hise delivering a baccalaureate address whose key note is the attainment of efficiency.

Taking it for granted that he was addressing a group of cultured young men and women, the president very properly relegated to the rear, for the time being, the pursuit of research and the spirit of study, and talked "down to the ground" of those common every day qualities which make for efficiency, and which certainly do not interfere with culture. If more such speeches were made, not only at Commencement time but during the academic course, perhaps relative values would sink more accurately into the consciousness of the student. Culture would stand revealed as crippled without efficiency, just as efficiency is crippled without culture.

The Magic Formula.

The history of mankind is filled with the records of the search for formulas, whereby men may, with absolute certainty, produce much desired results. Long and ardently did the wise men of old seek the formula which would enable them to transform the baser metals into gold. The formula for the preservation of eternal youth was a vainly sought out problem of the bygone centuries. Today, the young man or woman, entering upon the threshold of a career searches eagerly for the magic formula which shall spell success. Is there a formula—the following of which shall certainly and beyond doubt bring to the faithful observer thereof the meed of success which is his wish?

From times immemorial, prophets and sages have delivered themselves of wise sayings and excellent proverbs for the guidance of our lives. Few of them have dared, however, to formulate a science of success. So uncertain is the span of life, so much subject to fortuitous circumstance is the career of man that

the formulation of any complete set of rules by the observance of which given results are guaranteed has rarely, indeed, been attempted.

Machiavelli, with skill and daring in his famous book called the Prince, compiled a handbook of worldly success so practical in its treatment that it commended itself as an actual rule of life to his contemporaries. The daring Italian, however, left out of consideration the moral elements which have steadily become more and more recognized as the just and proper "rules of the game."

Nowhere do we know of a better exposition of the modern science of success that is contained in the baccalaureate address of President Van Hise printed on another page—a splendid example of applied common sense. The president is a scientist, used to dealing with definite data, a man of large experience and much observation. When he, therefore, lays down certain rules of conduct which he believes will produce success, it is not with the vagueness of

the academician, but with the conviction of the practical, far-seeing man.

The president in his address named three qualities, punctuality, accuracy and reliability, which would carry their possessor to a reasonable height of achievement. To attain the heights of success there must be combined with these, said the president, resourcefulness, leadership and faithfulness to trust.

Here is a formula, clear and definite, that is at least worth trying.

If that half thousand young men and women who received their degrees at Commencement, carried with them the significance of the president's formula firmly imbedded in their consciousness, truly the future of Wisconsin's latest graduates is bright with the promise of brave deeds to come.

A Last Word on Research.

The subject of research has been much discussed in these columns. We have at all times recognized its great value but have contended that the balance between teaching and research, the dual functions of the university were in danger of being upset by the present tendency toward emphasizing research work rather than instruction.

The standpoint of the liberal culturist to whom the extension of knowledge is more important than its diffusion was most ably and clearly presented in the address of Dean E. A. Birye delivered at the centennial celebration of the University of Tennessee. It leaves clearly apparent the variance of opinion between the school of thought ably represented by the Dean, and the Utilitarians, if you please, who conceive of the University as a place where fundamentally and primarily students are to be helped to better and more understandingly perform, the work which they have to do.

Sober-minded alumnus, with great respect for research, but who somehow have imbedded in your mind that culture can be practical, and efficiency cultural, ponder on this statement made by the dean: "She (the State) sees also in research the most fundamental, the most indispensable condition of the continued life and prosperity of her people." Can you agree? Research is an important duty of the state university whose neg-

lect means a falling short of the high ideals to which the university is devoted. But by no means is it the most fundamental condition of the continued life and prosperity of the people of the state. Most of us would say that good citizenship, good character, efficiency, ability and energy to do our tasks well, were most fundamental conditions of the prosperity of the people of the commonwealth.

With splendid vision, the dean speaks of the University's duty in the field of research. With the importance of research, with its great importance, there can be no quarrel; it is because the liberal culturists see in research the highest and gravest function of the University, that we believe they depart from the ideal and plan which the state legislature has in mind when it votes hundred of thousands of dollars to the support of the University. Says the dean: "Nothing that belongs to the word of God is to her mere bread and butter knowledge. To research in these fields she devotes herself as one of the chief duties of the day. But she does not limit herself to applied science, for she looks to research in pure science as above this and its source and still higher, and of far wider significance to her people she sees that keen active, eager temper of research, that love for knowledge, that passion for truth which she must foster in all its forms and make a vital force in the common-

wealth through the lives of her children. Where there is no vision the people perish; and today the vision which is needed for salvation is the vision of the word of God as revealed in man and in nature. *It is her highest privilege to receive and to know that vision; her highest duty to disclose it to those of her children who have eyes to see."*

Not so. The highest duty of the University is not the *extension*, but the *diffusion* of knowledge. Enthusi-

asm for the extension of truth is an attribute of a large mind. We admire the dean for his enthusiasm. Yet is it not plain that the balance between the dual functions of the university, the major one of making good citizens and the minor one of extending the limits of truth is in danger of being upset when the dean of the college of letters and science conceives of research as the highest function of the University.

Our Aquatic Record.

Wisconsin's aquatic record for the year bears little comment. In all the races, Wisconsin crews doing their best, made a creditable showing. Two victories, that over Syracuse on Mendota and that of the freshmen at Poughkeepsie, promise well for the future performances of Wisconsin oarsmen. The Mendota regatta was so successful that it will undoubtedly be continued. University students and alumni showed their appreciation of the opportunity to witness a crew race at home by turning out in large numbers and mani-

festing real enthusiasm over the victory.

The Varsity showing at Poughkeepsie was something of a disappointment. However, Wisconsin crew men are undaunted by defeat, and hope for future victories.

The crew question has been so often discussed in these columns that it profits little to pursue it further. Next year we hope to see the home regatta continued and a race arranged between crews representing the different colleges of the University.

The Summer School.

A well attended and thoroughly organized summer school is in progress, some 600 students being in attendance. In addition to the 190 courses which are being offered, many courses of lectures and many single lectures are being given.

Of special interest are the summer session of the college of law, the course for teachers, in which a special effort is being made to offer training

suitable to the needs of high school teachers, and the summer school for artisans, now holding its seventh session.

In all departments, the standard of efficiency prevailing throughout the college year is being strictly maintained, and the activity about the University is such as is equivalent to the mid-winter work of many a smaller institution.

Valedictory.

With this number, the connection of the present editor with the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine comes to an end. He has done his best to make the magazine truly representative of the alumni. The growth of the sub-

scription list leads him to believe that in a measure he has succeeded. We wish our successor well, and hope the magazine may enjoy continued growth and prosperity.

News of the Alumni

Deaths.

Since the last issue of the magazine went into the hands of its readers, death has removed from the roster of living alumni of the University a number of able and worthy men whose lives were a credit to themselves and to the institution which gave them their degrees. Each decade of University alumni since 1870 suffered loss. J. Warner Mills, '75, Rublee A. Cole, '83, Albert D. Rundle, '87, John W. Decker, '90, Walter J. Luedke, law '97, Joseph Loeb, '00, and Walter H. Richardson, engineering, '05, are those who were taken. The grim reaper hesitated not to take those with seemingly many years of life before them, as well as those who had fulfilled, at least in part, the mission of their lives.

J. Warner Mills died on May 16, at his home in Denver, Colo., of spinal meningitis, at the age of 55, after a life of great activity and accomplishment. For three days he had been unconscious. Mr. Mills became ill some months before through overwork, and was prevailed upon to go to California. He returned to Denver a week before his death, there to await the end. He was born in Lancaster, Wis., July 6, 1852. He attended Beloit College for two years, and completed his course at Wisconsin. Upon his graduation he located at Lake City, Colo., where he practiced until 1885, taking part in many notable cases. He was also postmaster there, and ran for justice of the supreme court of Colorado on the Populist ticket. In 1886 he removed to Denver. There he quickly became prominent in politics. He was

appointed president of the state board of charities and chairman of the state board of pardons.

Mr. Mills was as active in the field of authorship as in the practice of law. He compiled "Mills' Annotated Statutes," "Mills' Annotated Code," "Negotiable Instruments Law," "Mills' Digest of the Colorado Reports," "Mills' Constitutional Annotations" and "Mills' Irrigation Manual" upon which he was at work at the time of his death. Mr. Mills is survived by a wife and four children, one of whom, Clifford Mills, graduated from the University in 1905 and is now in charge of the Mills Publishing Co. of Denver.

Rublee A. Cole, '83, died on July 2 at West Allis, Wis., after an illness of several months. At the time of his death he was police justice and practicing attorney at West Allis. He was elected city attorney about a year ago, but resigned that position and was elected police justice. After graduation from the University law school in 1884, he located in Milwaukee, where he practiced for 10 or 12 years. He also practiced law in Ashland, Wis., and Portage, Wis.

Mr. Cole was prominent in Democratic politics for many years. He was frequently a delegate to Democratic state conventions; about six years ago he ran for the nomination for lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket but was defeated. Mr. Cole was a man of strong and decided opinions, and usually took radical ground on political questions. He was a great friend of Senator Tillman of South Carolina. He is survived by his wife.

On June 18, in Chicago, occurred the death of Albert Rundle, aged

41 years. He was formerly a resident of Madison, Wis., and his remains were brought to that city for burial. Funeral services were held in Chicago under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which Mr. Rundle was a member.

On June 21, John Wright Decker, professor of dairying in Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, died of pneumonia at the age of 36 years. Professor Decker had risen steadily in his chosen work since leaving the University in 1890. He was a fellow in agriculture at the University during the first year after graduation; held the position of instructor in dairying at the University Experiment Station from 1891--99; and was associate professor of dairying at Ohio State from 1899--1903. Since 1903 he held the position of full professor.

Walter J. Luedke died at Pewaukee, Wis., after a brief illness of pneumonia on June 20. He was a practicing attorney in Milwaukee, Wis., and seemed to have a bright future before him in this field. He was also connected with the John Pritzlaff Hardware Co.

Joseph Loeb died on July 1 at his home in Chicago of muscular rheumatism affecting the heart after an illness of eighteen weeks, during which time he never arose from his bed. His illness was brought on by overwork. He was a member of the firm of McGoorty, Pollock & Loeb, attorneys, with offices in the Reaper block, Chicago.

After his graduation from the University in 1900, he attended Harvard Law school, and upon his graduation therefrom in 1903, went to Seattle, where he remained six months, leaving that city to settle in Chicago. Mr. Loeb was not quite thirty years old at the time of his death, and seemed to have a brilliant career before him.

Walter H. Richardson died during the latter part of May at the summer home of his parent at Whitefish Bay, Wis., after an illness of two years. Mr. Richardson took a position with the Westinghouse Machine Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., after his graduation, but was obliged to give up work on account of ill health. He went west and remained there for some time until his health seemed to be much improved. He returned to Milwaukee, Wis., about two weeks before his death and at that time was thought to be out of danger.

Marriages.

On June 4th, occurred the marriage of Stephen C. Stuntz, '99 to Miss Lena G. Fitzhugh of Culpepper, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Stuntz have made their home in Vienna, Va., a suburb of Washington. Mr. Stuntz is employed as cataloguer in the library of congress. From 1899 to 1902 he was assistant librarian at the University of Wisconsin. He is a successful author, having produced "The Second Mrs. Jim" in 1904, and "Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jimmie" in 1905.

On June 4th, at the home of the bride's mother in Mason City, Iowa, occurred the marriage of James M. Gilman, engineering '04, and Miss Mary Marguerite Parker, '04. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman have made their home in Chicago, where Mr. Gilman holds a responsible position in the engineering department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

On June 5th, in Seattle, Wash., Miss Esther McCauley was married to Hubert D. Buchanan, law '03. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan are living in Seattle, Wash., where Mr. Buchanan is engaged in the practice of law.

On June 11, Miss Florence J. Ketchum, '01, and Mr. Frederick G. Corbus of Philadelphia were married at the home of the bride's parents in

Madison, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Corbus have made their home in Philadelphia.

On June 12, Dr. Thomas W. Tormey, '99, and Miss Eva M. Cole were married at the home of the bride's parents in Geneseo, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Tormey are living in Madison, Wis., where Dr. Tormey is meeting with much success in the practice of medicine. He was recently appointed district surgeon of the C. & N. W. railroad.

On June 12, Miss Alice E. Chamberlain, '02 was married to Mr. Anthony P. Faber of Glenn Ullin, North Dakota and Miss Mildred H. Chamberlain became the bride of Lloyd R. Harlacher, engineering '05. The double wedding occurred at the home of the brides' parents, in Wingra Park, Madison, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Faber have made their home at Glenn Ullin, North Dakota, where Mr. Faber is a lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Harlacher are residing at Taconite, Minn.

Miss Jessie M. Pelton, '03 and Harry G. Smith, '00 were married on June 12, at the home of the bride's parents in Madison, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have made their home near Mazomanie, Wis., where Mr. Smith will superintend his stock farm.

On June 12, at the home of the bride's parents in Watertown, Wis., occurred the marriage of Miss Leorna Irma Bittner and Henry E. Bradley, law, '04. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are living in Milwaukee, Wis., where Mr. Bradley is practicing law.

Miss Olive M. Fehlandt, ex-'08 and Frank H. Lawrence, engineering, '06, were married on June 12, at the home of the bride's parents in Madison, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are living in Chicago where Mr. Lawrence holds a responsible position with the Chicago Telephone company.

On June 12, Miss Grace M. Bradley, '03 and John H. Neef, engineering, '04 were married at the home of the bride's mother in Madison, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Neef are at present

living in Glenham, South Dakota, where Mr. Neef is engaged in engineering work.

A marriage during the early part of June was that of Hazel Wilde, of New York City and David M. Hasbrouck, ex-'08. Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck are residing in New York where Mr. Hasbrouck is connected with a large automobile concern.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Jensen of Whitewater, Wis., to John R. Price, engineering, '05, occurred on June 19. Mr. and Mrs. Price are resident in Madison, Wis., where Mr. Price holds the position of instructor in electrical engineering in the University.

On June 20 at Minneapolis, Minn., occurred the marriage of Miss Bessie Stockwell and John F. Baker, '05. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have made their home in Madison, Wis. Mr. Baker is a member of the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature. He is attorney for the Wisconsin State Anti-Saloon League.

Joseph G. Holty, '03, was married June 20 to Miss Isola McAdam of Aurora, Ill. Mr. Holty is an instructor in chemistry at the Central high school in St. Louis, where he and his wife have made their home.

The marriage of Miss Berenice D. Hunter, '06, and Edward W. Hoffman, ex-'06, took place on June 20, at the home of the bride's parents in Fort Atkinson, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are residing in Milwaukee Wis.

On June 22 occurred the marriage of Miss Idella Potthast of New York City and B. Burdette Burling, engineering, '06. Mr. Burling is an electrochemical engineer for the Gould Storage Battery company at Depew, N. Y., in which city the young couple have made their home.

Miss Anne Ruste, '06, and Percy W. Tracy, ex-'01, were married on June 22 at the home of the bride's parents in Charles City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy are resident at Madi-

son, Wis., where Mr. Tracy is head of the inspection department of the Gisholt Machine company.

The marriage of Miss Ella Sutherland, '06, and William Frank McEl-downey, '04, of Chicago Heights, Ill., occurred on June 25, at the home of the bride's parents in Janesville, Wis.

On June 26, in Madison, Wis., occurred the marriage of Miss Florence M. Gage, '98, and William S. Ferris, '98. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have made their home in Mexico City, New Mexico, where Mr. Ferris is engaged in engineering work.

Miss Mary Van Nortwick and Lewis L. Alsted, '96, were married on June 26 at the home of the bride's parents in Appleton, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Alsted are residing in Milwaukee, Wis., where Mr. Alsted is engaged in the practice of law.

The marriage of Miss Daphne Putnan, '03, to Henry H. Otjen, '03, took place on June 26 at the home of the bride's mother in Waukesha, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Otjen have made their home in Milwaukee, Wis.

On June 22, in East Cleveland, O., occurred the marriage of Miss Bertha L. Torrey to Charles C. Williamson, of Salem, O. Mr. Williamson was a post-graduate student at the University of Wisconsin during the past year. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have made their home in Bryn Mawr, Penn.

On June 5, at Brodhead, Wis., Miss Nellie Skinner was married to Mr. George E. Broughton. Miss Skinner attended the University some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Broughton are living in South Dakota, where Mr. Broughton is in the banking business.

On June 19, Miss Lydia M. Jenson of Edgerton, Wis., was married to Eugene G. Johnson of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Johnson was a student in the University several years ago.

Anne McGoorty, '05, was married June 29 in Chicago, Ill., to Stephen E. McPartlin.

On June 25, in Alton, Ill., occurred

the marriage of Miss Jessie M. Harris and William P. Boynton, law, '01. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton are living in Alton, Ill., where Mr. Boynton is a successful lawyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Teschan spent Commencement week at the University. Mr. Teschan completed his University work in February and was married in California during the latter part of May.

On July 10 occurred the marriage of Miss Isabell Campbell Wilson and Michael B. Olbrich, '02, law '04, at the home of the bride's father in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Olbrich have made their home in Madison, Wis., where Mr. Olbrich is a practicing attorney with the firm of Bashford, Aylward & Spensley.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lambourne Smith of Chicago, Ill., to Allan F. Hibbard, '07, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Helen A. Fay, '07, of Madison, Wis., to Paul B. Johnson, '07, also of Madison, Wis.

The engagement of Miss Neva Blanche Helmholt of Rockford, Ill., to Rudolph A. Karges, '06, is announced. The wedding will take place this summer. During the past year Mr. Karges has been superintendent of schools at Ripon, Wis.

Births.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Leadbetter, Rhinelander, Wis. Mrs. Leadbetter was Anna B. King, '03.

Wisconsin Men at Johns Hopkins.

Wisconsin graduates have accomplished unusual results at John Hopkins University at Baltimore. Figures compiled by Professor W. S. Miller, of the University show the following remarkable record made in the Eastern institution by Wisconsin men.

Year.	Wisconsin Honor Men.	Total Honor Men	Wisconsin Graduates.	Total Graduates.
1901	2 (one was first in class)	20	3	53
1902	2 (one was first in class and was elected instructor)	14	3	57
1903	2 (one was first in class)	14	3	49
1904	2	16	4	45
1905	1 (elected instructor)	13	4	53
1906	2 (one was first in class)	16	3	84
1907	2 (first and second in class)	..	4	77

Nineteen Johns Hopkins students are in attendance at the summer session.

Hoyt Elected President.

Henry W. Hoyt, '72, of Detroit, Mich., was elected president of the alumni association of the university at the annual meeting in University hall on June 18. Mr. Hoyt is senior member of the Hoyt Gates Co., dealing in manufacturing and mining machinery. For the three years previous to 1904, he was vice-president of the Allis-Chalmers company of Chicago. From 1887 to 1901 he was general manager of the Gates iron works.

The other officers elected were as follows:

Vice-president—Mrs. Josephine Sarles Simpson, '83, Minneapolis.

Secretary—Walter M. Smith, '90, librarian of the university, Madison.

Directors elected for two years—Justice Robert G. Siebecker, '78, Madison; Charles N. Brown, law, '81, Madison; Dr. Timothy L. Harrington, '90, Milwaukee.

Max Loeb, '05, read his report as managing editor of the magazine and secretary of the alumni association.

Burr W. Jones, '70, president of the association for the past year, presided over the meeting. The attendance was a little below that of other alumni elections in the past few years.

The active participation of each senior class in the affairs of the alumni association was the subject of a short talk by Secretary Walter M. Smith in connection with the presentation of his annual report. He said that the efforts which have been made to arouse each class of graduates were to be continued.

Eau Claire Alumni Banquet.

The Eau Claire alumni held their annual banquet during the latter part of April at the Galloway House. Some thirty alumni and former students of the university were in attendance. Fred Arnold, law, '03, acted as toastmaster. Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites delivered the principal address. Former regent, Wm. Bartlett spoke on "A Regent's Troubles," Miss Mary Cunningham, '03, on "College Spirit," Mrs. Galloway on, "The University as an Inspiration," and W. A. Clark, '01 on "Our Responsibility."

U. W. Club of New York Has Meeting.

The eighth annual dinner of the University of Wisconsin Club of New York held at Cafe Boulevard on April 25th was the most successful and largely attended since its organization. Hitherto the alumni dinners in New York have been for the alumni only. This time the alumnae were invited as well as some personal guests.

Among those present were the following: Charles E. Pickard, '75, Merial Park Tibbitts '84 and Mr. Tibbitts; E. S. Swinburne, '88; Edward H. Rogers, '89; Gilbert E. Roe, '90 and Mrs. Roe; Theodore Schroeder, '90; Herbert A. Heyn, '91 and Mrs. Heyn; James H. Brace, '92; Henry A. Lardner, '93 and Mrs. Lardner; Charles Thuringer, '93; Hobart S. Bird, '94 and Mrs. Bird; James H. Hamilton, '96; Walter T. Arndt, '96 and Mrs. Arndt; G. D. Luetscher, '98; May Leland Hunt;

Philip L. Allen, '99; Ferne Ryan Allen, '99; F. E. Schmitt, '00 and Mrs. Schmitt; Clarence E. Macartney, '01; William E. Brown, '05; H. B. Gates, '05; W. M. Conway, '05; Edward M. Kayser, '05; G. N. Simmons, '05; A. H. Rossing, '06; Royal F. Nash, '07 and Charles E. Bovet, '07.

Prof. Frederick S. Turner was present as a representative of the University and was the principal speaker.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gilbert E. Roe, '90; treasurer, Walter T. Arndt, '96; secretary, Philip L. Allen, '99. It is the plan of the club to hold one or more smokers during the coming year, as well as an annual dinner on the same plan as this year's.

Western Alumni Active.

Senator Robert M. La Follette met with an enthusiastic reception from Wisconsin men in California while lecturing in that state. Frank V. Cornish, secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin Alumni Association for northern California writes the editor that the Wisconsin men gave the Senator "a genuine California reception."

The Association of which Mr. Cornish is secretary is in a flourishing condition.

Wisconsin men at the University of Pennsylvania.

Among the graduates of the University of Wisconsin at present at the University of Pennsylvania are: Chester Lloyd Jones, '03, Instructor in Political Science, and Research Fellow; S. S. Huebner, '02, Instructor in Insurance and Brokerage; Grover G. Huebner, '05, Fellow in Economics; George B. Mangold, Ph. D., '06, Instructor in Sociology; Ernest Smith Bradford, '97, Fellow in Political Science; George Kemmerer, '05, Scholar in Chemistry; Frank Wenner, Assistant in Physics

at Wisconsin, 1901--02, Instructor in Physics; George D. Hadzsits, Instructor in Latin at Wisconsin, 1905--'06, Research Fellow in Latin; George D. Luetscher, '98, Research Fellow in American History, is absent on leave. His address is Jamaica High School, New York City.

Adaline Jenks, graduate student at Wisconsin 1901--02, received the degree of Ph. D. in History in June.

Albert C. Meyers, graduate student in American History at the University, first semester 1903--04, is pursuing work at Pennsylvania in absentia.

Corrections to the Alumni Catalogue.

Samuel W. Pedrick (law '94) is not an instructor in Ripon College, as stated on page 337 of the Alumni Catalogue. He has been since 1899 a trustee of the institution, and has been treasurer during part of the time and secretary during the whole time.

Wm. B. Anderson, '01, received in addition to the degrees noted on page 213 of the Alumni catalogue the degree of Ph. D., '06.

Edwin F. Strong, '93, head master of the Houston School, Cannon Hill, Spokane, Wash., writes that Henry F. Stecker is not and has not been connected with the Houston School as stated on page 144 of the catalogue.

The address of Dr. George A. Senn, given on page 221 of the Alumni catalogue as Ninth and Yule St., St. Joseph, Mo., should be Ninth and Jule St.

The names of George B. Swan, law '03, attorney at law, Beaver Dam, Wis., Fred Jewett, law '03, of Jewett Bros. & Jewett, wholesale grocers, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and H. A. Smythe, '03, Manager of the Cooperative Association, Madison, Wis., and Superintendent of the Wisconsin Brick

Co., at the same place, are omitted from the catalogue.

Norman Lee, engineering '04, is employed as an engineer with Hotchkiss & Co., manufactures of fire arms, ammunition, vehicles and automobiles, of Paris, France. His address is 1 Ave. de Peterhof, Paris. Mr. Lee is married and has made Paris his permanent home.

Allan Lee, engineering '04, is a music student in Paris. He resides at No. 248 Bd. Raspail.

The address of L. D. Burling, engineering '05, is 53 The Kenesaw, Washington, D. C.

'62.

Isaac N. Stewart, of Appleton, Wis., had the unique experience of meeting a classmate and member of the same literary society for the first time in 46 years on May 30, in the person of Regent Pliny Norcross, who delivered the memorial day address at Appleton. Mr. Norcross enlisted in 1861. Mr. Stewart finished his college course before enlisting. Messrs. Norcross and Stewart have lived in Wisconsin ever since, but had never met previously to their meeting in Appleton.

'78.

Edward H. Sprague, of Elkhorn, Wis. is one of the strong men of the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature, and commands attention and consideration at all times by his sound sense and able judgement. Assemblyman Sprague has had a picturesque history. He was born in Grant county, Wis., on the same day that Wisconsin was admitted into the union, June 18, 1848. He was but six years old at the time of his father's death, leaving a widow and six children to support. He worked on a farm until he was 18 when he went West, teaming trapping, and trading in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, and British America. Education however, attracted him, and he went to Platteville Normal School, graduating with the first class there, taught school for a

number of years, and then entered the University law school; after graduation he settled at Elkhorn, where he had previously taught school, and has remained there ever since, growing steadily in influence in his community.

'81.

Wm. Herbert Goodall has gone into the printing business at Whitefish Bay, Wis. He was formerly instructor in oratory in the Colorado State University and Agricultural College. He was principal of a high school at Wauwatosa Wis., from 1896-'98. Mr. Goodall was superintendent of the printing department of the Boston Store in Milwaukee before engaging in his present business.

'84.

Professor Fredrick J. Turner delivered the principal address at the recent meeting and banquet of New York alumni in that city.

'83.

George C. Comstock (law), professor of astronomy in the University, was the recipient of the honorary degree of doctor of science from the University of Michigan at its Commencement exercises in June. The University of Illinois, a week earlier conferred upon Professor Comstock the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

'85.

A. G. Briggs, general attorney of the Great Western road recently delivered a notable address at the international meeting of railroad accountants in St. Paul. The address was widely copied in the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers.

'86.

Henry H. Roser is located at 115 Wilson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., where he is practising law.

'88.

Professor Harry L. Russell has assumed his new duties as dean of the college of agriculture.

Nels Holman (law), of Deerfield, Wis., is president of the Dane county press association.

'89.

Kirke L. Cowdery, has been associate professor of French in Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, since 1904.

'90.

Professor Leonard S. Smith (engineering) of the engineering department of the University, has been for some years active in Madison politics. He served one term in the city council, and takes an active interest in municipal affairs.

'91.

At its recent commencement, Lafayette College conferred the degree of Doctor of Science on President F. W. McNair of the Michigan College of Mines.

'92.

Mrs. William Smith Mason (Mary Anna Evans, '92) has met with good fortune in that her husband Mr. William Mason of Evanston, Illinois, is one of the big heirs of the vast estate left by James Henry (Silent) Smith of New York who died lately in Japan, while on his wedding tour around the world. Mr. Mason is one of the executors of the will of his uncle James Henry Smith and by the provisions of the will becomes the owner of a fortune of over six millions of dollars. Mrs. Mason is a sister of Mayor Charles R. Evans, '81.

'94.

Dr. Francis J. Bold is practising at Whittier, Cal. His office is in the Berry Block.

'95.

Guy Stanton Ford is at the head of the European history department in the University of Illinois.

John C. Karel has assumed his duties as judge of branch No. 2 of the County Court of Milwaukee County, Wis. He will devote his entire attention to ex-parte matters, while his associate Judge Carpenter will handle all contested matters. Mr. Karel's elevation to the judgeship comes to him as a deserved tribute to the talents and abilities which he has displayed at the Milwaukee bar.

'96.

Edward Wallace De Bower, has been in the publishing business since 1900. He was vice-president of the John D. Morris Co., of Philadelphia, for five years, and then formed the De Bower-Elliott Co., Publishers, of Chicago. He is at the head of The Making of America Co., which is publishing The Making of America, edited by Senator Robert M. La Follette. The Making of America Co. has a capital stock of \$100,000.

'97.

State Senator Theodore W. Brazeau, of Grand Rapids, Wis., thirty-four years old, and member of the firm of Goggins & Brazeau, has made an enviable record in this session of the Wisconsin legislature as a man of energy, honesty, and ability. His friends predict that higher political honors await him.

'99.

Walton H. Pyre, has opened a dramatic school in Milwaukee, Wis. It is located in the Stevenson Bldg. Mr. Pyre is at present business manager of Albert Brown's Stock Company at the Davidson theatre. He will continue this connection. Mr. Pyre

has had experience both as a player and manager, and is well fitted to successfully conduct a school. The institution will be known as the Walton Pyre School of Acting.

William C. Ruediger, assistant in Psychology in Columbia University, has been appointed assistant professor of educational psychology in the George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Mr. Ruediger received the degree of Ph. D. at Columbia University this year

'00.

Gustav F. Ruediger, until recently of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, Chicago, has been appointed professor of bacteriology and pathology in the University of North Dakota. The position includes the directorship of the state health laboratory. Dr. Ruediger received the Ph. D. from the University of Chicago at the June Commencement

'01.

Dr. George Senn is practising medicine at St. Joseph, Mo. After graduating from Wisconsin, he took an M. S. degree from the University of Chicago, and then took his M. D. from Rush Medical College in Chicago.

'02.

Danna I. Grover, who has been a missionary in Japan for the past three years, returned to his home in South Milwaukee, Wis., this month.

George Scott, (engineering), is at present located in Philadelphia, 3346 Walnut street. His business address is 701 Drexel Building, with the International Mfg. Company.

W. W. Waite, of the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York City, has been appointed City bacteriologist of Syracuse, N Y.

Roy L. Smith, (agriculture) is superintendent of the Wana Dairy Farms near Philadelphia. The Wana

Farms supply the highest class of milk to the city of Philadelphia, about 1500 quarts daily. The cattle are Guernseys and Holsteins; they are groomed each day, fed a specified amount of scientific feed, and milked by a new milking machine; each machine is double, milking two cows at a time—from 10 to 12 an hour; and by increasing the number of machines, several of which can be tended by one man, the whole number of 150 cattle can be milked in an hour and a half. The stalls are as clean and light as those at the University barns; the cow's flank is kept clipped; the milkers wash their hands before adjusting the machine; cups and pails are covered. As soon as the milk is drawn, it is cooled and bottled, and has been known to keep sweet for ten days. The Wana milk costs sixteen cents a quart; ordinary milk in Philadelphia, eight cents a quart. The dairy farms comprise some 600 acres. Mrs. R. L. Smith was Georgia Whitcomb, '03.

'04.

H. R. Pomeroy is located at Gay Mills, Wis., and is engaged in the Leaf Tobacco business.

Asa M. Royce will be institute conductor at the Superior Normal School at Superior, Wis., during the coming school year. He succeeds President McCaskill, who has since been elected to the presidency of the school. Mr. Royce was during the past college year a member of the faculty of the Superior Normal School. He was in charge of pedagogy and rhetoricals. Mr. Royce went to Platteville from Oconto, where he was superintendent of schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. Schreiber of Brooklyn, N. Y., are spending the summer in Madison, Wis. Mrs. Schreiber was Grace E. Lee, '92. Mr. Schreiber, '04, holds a responsible position at Pratt Institute, New York.

'05.

F. H. Mann (engineering) is working in Princeton, B. C., Canada, as assistant engineer on construction for the Great Northern Railway on their new branch line to the coast (Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway & Navigation Co.

Peter H. Schram is employed in the Wisconsin State Capitol. He is a member of the Common Council of the city of Madison.

'06.

Lawrence W. Ledvina (law) is chief justice of Phi Alpha Delta, one of the largest legal fraternity bodies in the United States. The annual convention was held in Madison, Wis., in May, and Mr. Ledvina responded to a toast. About 60 delegates were present. Mr. Ledvina is a member of the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature.

Lily R. Taylor has been awarded a

resident fellowship in Bryn Mawr College.

Arthur O. Kuehmstead is with the Oliver Iron Mining Co., at Hibbing, Minn. He was assistant principal of the high school at Ironwood, Mich., during the past school year.

'07.

Robert W. Bailey is in the contracting and estimating department of the Des Moines Bridge & Iron Works of Des Moines, Iowa. His residence address is 1810 6th Ave., Des Moines.

A. A. Johnson (agriculture) has been appointed to a position in the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega, Ga., where he will fill an instructorship in agriculture, military science and athletics.

Back Numbers Wanted.

Copies of the October number are wanted, and will be paid for at the rate of ten cents per copy.

Faculty Notes

Dean F. E. Turneure of the college of engineering has perfected an instrument designed to determine and register autographically the strain on various parts of railroad bridges as rapidly moving trains are passing over them.

Prof. F. A. Parker, director of the University School of Music, who for over a score of years has been at the head of the music department has retired from active work on account of ill health. He has been elected professor emeritus by the regents and will continue to have charge of his harmony classes.

Prof. Parker will be succeeded by Rosseter G. Cole of Chicago, one of the greatest authorities on composition in this country.

The quasi-retirement of Prof.

Parker, while not unexpected, is the occasion of deep regret in university and musical circles. His health has been delicate for some time but in spite of his infirmity he has been active in promoting the interests of the school and of music generally. He is generally recognized as one of the best authorities on harmony and theory of music, having a versatile and general knowledge of the necessities of all branches of music teaching. Under him the school of music has grown from a faculty occupying a small suite of rooms in Ladies' (now Chadbourne) hall to its present large size and enlarged sphere of activity, drawing students from all parts of the country by its excellent advantages. Professor Parker has been instru-

mental in bringing to the University many high class musical attractions.

Former Dean W. A. Henry is giving a course in the summer session on "The Elements of Agriculture," for school teachers. It is a new departure, and is proving very popular.

Professor Ernst Voss of the German department delivered an oration at the dedication of a monument to Goethe and Schiller in Cleveland during the latter part of June. This memorial has been erected by the German-American citizens of Cleveland and is an exact copy of the famous one at Wellmar, Germany. Mrs. Voss accompanied her husband to Cleveland and spent some time visiting friends in Ann Arbor and Chicago before her return.

Professor A. R. Hohlfeld and family, will sail in August for Germany for a year's absence.

Professor Louis Kahlenberg has gone to Seattle, Wash. where he delivers a course of 15 lectures on modern theories of chemistry at the University of Washington. He will also give three additional lectures of a popular nature. One of these will be given in the German language. Mrs. Kahlenberg accompanies her husband on the trip to the Pacific coast.

Miss Barbara Ethel Smeigh, daughter of Mrs. Mary S. Smeigh of Denver, was married to Leonard Rose Ingersoll of Madison, Wis. on June 19 at Denver, Colo. Mr. Ingersoll came to Madison from Denver in 1902, after completing his studies at Colorado college and entered the university as a graduate student. He received his doctor's degree with the class of 1906. In 1905 Mr. Ingersoll was appointed instructor in physics. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll will return to Madison prior to the opening of the university and be at home to their friends

at 719 University avenue after November 1.

The regents added materially to the strength of the University faculty by their elections at their June meeting. Rosseter G. Cole, who succeeds Professor F. A. Parker as head of the school of music, is widely known as a teacher, composer and writer. For the past five years he has been a teacher of music in Chicago. He has been professor of music in Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., and Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa. He is the author of a number of songs and musical melodramas.

Orville H. Ensign, the new head of the department of electrical engineering is a practical engineer of 25 years experience. He comes to Wisconsin from the United States Reclamation Service with which he has been since 1904, as general electrical and mechanical engineer in charge of the work on electrical and pumping problems on the Pacific coast.

Dr. Mazyck Porcher Ravenel, new professor of bacteriology is a recognized authority on tuberculosis and rabies.

He is at present assistant medical director of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study of Tuberculosis, Philadelphia. Previous to his connection with the Institute he was bacteriologist for the State Sanitary Live Stock Board of Pennsylvania.

Professor Michael V. O'Shea of the department of pedagogy took a prominent part in the round table conference on "The Preparation of the High School Teacher" at the annual convention of the National Educational Association at Los Angeles, July 8-12.

Dean E. A. Birge delivered an address at the centennial celebration of the University of Tennessee on June 3 on "The State University and the Commonwealth."

Progress of the University

At the regular meeting of the executive committee of the board of regents on June 18 Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard of Fort Atkinson was elected president of the board of regents to take the place of the retiring president, Major C. Mead. W. J. McElroy of Milwaukee was elected vice president.

M. E. McCaffrey, who has been filling the secretary's position, was chosen acting secretary at a salary of \$1,800 a year.

Three important additions to the faculty of the university were made. Rossiter Gleason Cole of Chicago, a well known musician and composer, was elected professor of music and director of the school of music to succeed Professor F. A. Parker, who becomes emeritus professor.

Orville H. Ensign, chief electrical and mechanical engineer of the United States reclamation service, was chosen head of the department of electrical engineering to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dugal C. Jackson, now at the head of electrical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mazyck Porcher Ravenel, of Henry Phipps Institute of Tuberculosis of Philadelphia was elected to the chair of bacteriology to fill a vacancy caused by the promotion of Professor H. L. Russell to the deanship of the college of agriculture.

The other appointments were:—James H. Walton, University of Illinois, assistant professor of chemistry; Anna A. Helmholtz, Wisconsin '05, assistant in English; Margaret Ashmun, Wisconsin '05, assistant in English; Robert K.

Brewer, Wisconsin '07, assistant in chemistry; Jessie B. Merrick, '04, assistant in physical training for women; Elizabeth Atkinson, assistant in physical training, for women; J. B. Andrews, assistant in political economy; Edward Steigtmann, assistant in mineralogy and petrography; Amelia C. Ford, assistant in American history; Jane I. Newell, assistant in American history; Frank A. Prousa, Miladore, Wis., instructor in pasteurization of milk and cream; A. W. Smith, Haverford college, instructor in physics; B. Q. Morgan, instructor in German; James T. Bowles, sanitary chemist in hygiene laboratory; C. W. Hill, assistant in chemistry; Robert E. Egelhoff, instructor in mechanical drawing; W. C. Penn, instructor in topographical engineering; John C. Wied, instructor in machine steam engineering; E. E. Parker, assistant in bridge engineering; S. K. Susiski, research assistant in agricultural chemistry inspection; Helen Summer, correspondence instructor in political economy; E. L. Eaton, correspondence instructor in astronomy.

The executive committee of the regents of the University of Wisconsin at last meeting on June 27 made a number of minor appointments to fill various vacancies. In the college of letters and science, the resignations of Laurence M. Larson, instructor of history and Scandinavian languages, and of John H. Baker, assistant in physics, were accepted. J. E. Boynton was appointed instructor in mechanical drawing and design in the college of engineering to succeed D. E. Foster, resigned. In the college of agriculture, H. L. Walster and W. E. Schroeder were appointed

field assistants for the soil investigation work to be carried on this summer. Julia S. Osborne and Ruth P. Miner were appointed library assistants, and Miles C. Riley was made assistant in the law library, for the summer session.

The \$20,000 appropriated by the legislature for the development of the university extension department was placed on the extension budget, for the extension department for the coming year.

Dr. J. L. Sammis of the dairy division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has been appointed assistant professor of dairying in the College of Agriculture. He has hitherto been chemist for the government cheese investigation carried on at the College of Agriculture and will continue in charge of this work. Dr. Sammis is well known as an author on chemical subjects.

The state legislature in the session just closed passed measures

providing for the development of the University of Wisconsin in three important directions. It has authorized the establishment of a college of medicine prepared to give the first two years of preclinical training. An appropriation of \$20,000 annually has been made for the development of the department of university extension, which includes a correspondence branch. The sum of \$100,000 per annum for four years has been appropriated for the erection of a woman's building and gymnasium, and the construction of the first of a system of dormitories and commons for both men and women. In addition the legislature continued for two years more the present building fund of \$200,000 per annum, which will be used to erect buildings for biology and the allied departments of pathology, physiology, and bacteriology; for horse-breeding and veterinary science; and for the addition of a wing to the engineering building.



The University During the War

(Extract from an oration delivered by James L. High, '64, at the Alumni Anniversary in the Assembly Chamber June 19, 1877.)

The period of the opening of the great rebellion, in 1861, would in the absence of that event, have been regarded as a turning point in the history of the university. It had passed successfully through the critical stage of its infancy, notwithstanding the jealous hostility of rival and sectarian colleges, and the ruinous policy which had characterized the management by the state of the sacred trust committed to its charge. A dozen years of hostile legislation, coupled with gross mismanagement and abuse of trust on the part of the state toward its infant ward, while it had checked its proper development, had not thwarted the purposes for which the university was founded, or prevented its steady and healthy growth. Already as early as 1860 and 1861, the dawn of a better day was discernible in the attitude of the state toward the university and the liberal and generous policy which has characterized the later years, was even then faintly outlined.

Internally the college was fairly prosperous. The faculty, though few in number, were men of broad and liberal culture, and were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their work. The attendance of students was constantly enlarging, and what was still more indicative of a healthy growth, the number of those entering the regular college classes was steadily increasing. Faculty and students were alike earnest and diligent in their work and the *esprit de corps* which marked their mutual intercourse and their common labors was of the very highest character.

Such, in brief, was the condition of college affairs when Sumter fell, and the president's call for 75,000 volunteers flashed across the continent, setting the whole land aflame with a blaze of patriotic fervor. From the very first it was apparent that the university was to bear its full share in the contest just beginning. The first company organized in this city for the three month's service took from us eight of our number, all of whom, as I recollect, enlisted on the first day that the books were opened for that purpose. They were: Ashmore, Bull, Campbell, Miller, Norcross, Remick, Smith and Wyse. I mention them, not as deserving a higher meed of praise than any of the long list of those who followed, but because they were our first heroes, and first of all her many sons whom our alma mater sent forth into the bloody struggle of those historic years. With the exception of Campbell, who did not re-enlist, and Ashmore, who died in the fall of 1861, after recruiting a company for the Eleventh infantry, they all re-enlisted after the expiration of their three months term, and did gallant service until the end of the war or until mustered out by death. Five of the eight still survive, Ashmore and Smith having died in the service and Campbell dying some years after his return.

The faculty naturally looked with some degree of alarm upon the serious inroads which the war seemed likely to make upon our numbers. While their loyalty was unquestioned, some of them believed that the time had not yet come when the colleges of the coun-

try should give up their best and bravest, and that such a sacrifice should be made only when a graver emergency than yet existed had demonstrated its necessity. I remember, that only a day or two after the first enlistments, when gathered in chapel for the usual morning prayers, Prof. Butler exhorted us to be in no haste to give up the still air of delightful studies for the sterner duties of the tented field. And, while interposing no obstacle in the way of enlistments, he admonished us that there existed, as yet, no such crisis in national affairs as to warrant depopulating the colleges. He concluded by advising us, half seriously, half in jest, to tarry in Jericho until our beards were grown.

Again in his baccalaureate address to the class of '62 Prof. Butler used these eloquent words:

"I honor the patriot fervor which, in the first week of the rebellion, hurled so many of our students into our first regiment. Yet, as I judge, these volunteers were not demanded. Their places would have been filled by others, not inferior in thew and sinew who had no plan of study which adds a precious seeing to the eye to interrupt; and they would themselves have rendered more efficient service in the field had they pushed on to the end of their educational curriculum.

"* * * But when an American has completed an education which gives to every power a double power, he can sacrifice himself on no grander altar than that of his fatherland."

Wise words all, and wisely spoken, if only the heroes would tarry. But they would not tarry; and, bearded and beardless, they abandoned academic life to enter upon a struggle whose end no man could foresee. And what heroes they were to our admiring eyes as they marched away to the front.

In the glamour and fervor of those well remembered April days, that little band of volunteers, the first of her sons offered by the mother college to the mother land, seemed each a warrior whose prowess should be felt in the coming struggle and who should come back to us crowned with laurels of victory, amid the acclamations of a nation saved by their valor. We had read of the three hundred who held the pass of old but here was a Thermopylae in our own time and our bravest and best were going forth to fill it. No mailed warrior of that older time, no crusader going out to battle for cross or holy sepulchre, went forth more bravely than they.

By and by came their letters from camp, filled as all such letters were, with details of the strange, new life upon which they had entered; of the daily drill and picket duty and longings to meet the enemy, but never a word of repining or of complaint. And then came that engagement, at Falling Waters, in Virginia, where our first regiment was for the first time under fire. And writing back of their experiences and sensations when under fire, they seemed to us hero worshippers at home to be already warriors such as the bronzed veterans of the old guard; and the skirmish through which they had passed grew in our imagination to a very Waterloo of battle in which our volunteers were chiefest among the conquerors.

But the little band who went out in the First Infantry were only the forerunners of those yet to follow. Each successive call for troops thinned our ranks and took from our number those whom we could ill afford to spare. Of the one hundred and nineteen students borne on the catalogue for the year 1861, nineteen had enlisted when the Regents sent in their report on the 10th of October of that year. Out of this

same one hundred and nineteen, comprising the aggregate attendance for the college year ending June, 1861, at least forty-six entered the service during the war. In other words, forty per cent of the entire number of students for the opening year of the war entered the military service in various capacities before its completion. My own class, that of '64, bearing upon our rolls the names of forty-nine students, classical and scientific, contributed during our Freshman year, seventeen of that number to the army. Entering upon the Sophomore year with twenty-one members, twelve of the twenty-one enlisted before graduation; and in other classes the record was equally honorable.

It is impossible to determine accurately the entire number of students who served in the army during the war, and only an approximate estimate can be given. From such data as are within my possession, supplemented by my own personal recollection, and that of other alumni of that period, I place the number at rather over than under one hundred. The entire number of students borne upon the catalogues from first to last during the war does not exceed three hundred. It is thus shown that thirty-three per cent, or one-third of the aggregate number of students enrolled during the war periods entered the military service.

The record of the alumni is still more striking and worthy of note. At the close of the war, and excluding the class of '65, our alumni numbered just fifty. Of this number twenty-five entered the military and naval service, nearly all of them as officers and several of high rank, thus giving fifty per cent of the alumni as our quota during the war. Can any college in the country show a prouder record?

Were this the story of Harvard or

Yale, with two centuries of history behind them, or of Michigan, with her average attendance of a thousand students, these numbers would be less remarkable. But we are to remember that it was a college just emerging from infancy, whose average attendance during all the war period was seldom more than eighty students; and while the conditions of patriotism, may, perhaps be as favorable under such conditions as in the case of older and more largely attended colleges the record is none the less honorable. And every loyal alumnus may point to it with pride, as part of the heritage of his own college life.

Of the entire number of our Alumni and undergraduates who entered the army, a large proportion served as officers of different grades from colonel down. I have no means of determining the exact proportion of officers to the whole number enlisted, but from my own personal knowledge and personal acquaintance with most of them, I should estimate the number of officers as nearly, if not quite one-half of the entire number. I recall none who attained the rank of general officers, though two of the number, La Grange and Fallows, were brevetted brigadiers for meritorious services. Of field officers, the list includes a goodly number. Among them were Dawes, who served with distinction in command of the 6th infantry, which formed a part of the Iron Brigade, in the army of the Potomac; the gallant La Grange, who entered the service as a captain in the 4th infantry, and was subsequently promoted to major and colonel of the first cavalry, and who achieved a reputation as a daring and skilful cavalry commander, second to that of no officer of like rank in the army; Fallows, of the class of '59, who entered the service as chaplain of the 32d infantry and subsequently served as

lieutenant colonel of the 40th and colonel of the 49th; Vilas, of the class of '58, who served successively as captain, major and lieutenant colonel in the 23d infantry; Bull, who left the class of '64 as one of the original eight, serving as a private in the 1st infantry, subsequently as a lieutenant in the 11th, captain in the 23d, and as lieutenant colonel in the 5th; Larkin, who served as major of the 38th infantry; Hubbell, of '68, a major in the first heavy artillery, and Warner, colonel of the 36th infantry, whose armless sleeve attests his gallant service in the army of the Potomac.

But the favorite rank seemed that of captain, and I recall at least thirteen who served in that capacity, besides several who were promoted from that to a higher rank. Two classes, '61 and '64, were especially prolific in captains, each contributing five to the number. Indeed the class of '61 may justly claim the palm for patriotism if the numbers enlisted be the test. Graduating nine members, six of the number entered the service, most of them serving during the entire war. Of the six, five were captains, as already noted. They were Hall, of the 5th infantry; Gillet, of the 20th; Henry Vilas, of the 23d; Ball, of the 31st, and Leahy, a lieutenant in the 34th and captain in the 35th.

The quintette of captains furnished by the class of '64 comprised the following: Bradley, who commanded a company of colored troops; Norcross, of the 13th infantry; Stone and Miller, both of the 20th, and Spooner, of the 50th. The other captains were: Remick, of no regular class, a captain in the 11th infantry; Sinclair W. Botkin, of '57, of the 23d infantry; and Tredway, of '63, a captain and quartermaster.

The list of lieutenants, regimental adjutants, and quartermasters is too

long to be recited here, as is also the list of those who served in the ranks. But the omission must not be construed by the future historian as a disparagement either of their services, or of their military genius and proficiency in the art of war. For some of us who carried muskets were profoundly impressed with our knowledge of the military art, and discussed the gravest military problems with a perspicuity which would have astonished a Sherman or a Von Moltke. And we flattered ourselves that we were of that class of citizen soldiers of whom some one of the unnumbered and unremembered war poets wrote:

"Only a private in the ranks,

Yet sure I am, indeed,

If all the privates were like him,
Few captains would they need."

But the warriors were not all at the front. And this imperfect sketch of the arms and heroes of that time would be more imperfect still if it omitted mention of the military spirit developed within the college from the very early period of the war. During the fall term of 1861, this spirit took definite shape, resulting in the organization of a company among the students, for purposes of military drill and of fitting its members for active service in the field, should their services be required; and right well did it fulfill those objects. The original organization and the efficiency which it subsequently attained were largely due to the untiring labors of our first captain, Miller, of '64, who had just returned from the three months' service and resumed his studies for a few months before again entering the army upon the organization of the 20th infantry in the spring of 1862. Arms were furnished the company by General Utley, Adjutant General of the state, and we were subjected to a daily drill, in many respects as

efficient and thorough as that of the regular service.

Considerable discussion attended our efforts at the adoption of a suitable name for the company. I believe that of "Home Guards" was suggested, but it was indignantly spurned as unworthy the bellicose character of so redoubtable a body of warriors; and "University Guards" was finally settled upon as the formal and official appellation of the corps. But, upon the suggestion, as I recollect, of Griswold, of the class of '63, who despite his mildly beaming spectacles, was one of our fiercest and most sanguinary warriors, the classical title of "University Myrmidons" was substituted for common use and as myrmidons we were known to the end of our bloody career.

Miller resigned command of the battalion in the spring of 1862 to recruit his company for the 20th infantry. He had tried hard to school himself again to the quiet routine of college work, but the war spirit within him would not be repressed. I remember his saying to me just before his final departure: "When they ask me fifty years hence where I was during the rebellion, it won't sound just right to say, 'grinding Latin and Greek at No. II, North College.'"

But the military organization continued and by the fortunes and mutations of war, it was the lot of the speaker of this evening to rise by successive stages of promotion from the ranks to the command of the redoubtable corps. Life has some joys long to be remembered. To win one's first litigated case at the bar; to save the life of one's first patient; to hear the applause of listening thousands when one has made his first successful effort upon the rostrum; all these have each their particular pleasure, to be experienced once but remembered forever. But none of these can

compare with the feeling of exultant pride with which I first marshalled my gallant myrmidons and charged up and down the campus, executing strategic and tactical movements unparalleled in the art of war, to the great admiration of the young ladies in the south college who gazed with wondering eyes, and utterly put to rout the only enemy that ever opposed our victorious progress, Prof. Reed's ancient and venerable cream-colored horse.

But the military drill and discipline thus inaugurated were not without abundant fruit. Most of the members borne upon our roll afterward saw active service in the field, a large proportion of them as commissioned officers, and the preparatory drill already received stood them in good stead upon entering the army. Our organization also formed the nucleus of the company raised for the hundred day service in the spring of 1864, many of whose numbers afterwards volunteered in other regiments and served until the end of the war.

Naturally, indeed inevitably, the effect of the war upon the university at home was most disastrous. The growing prosperity already mentioned as attending the college at the outbreak of the war was rudely checked and the history of the internal administration of the ensuing four years is the history of a constant struggle for existence, against a combination of adverse circumstances which might well have caused both regents and faculty to falter. Constant depletions from the ranks of students with each successive call for troops formed, of course, one of the principal obstacles in the way of the healthy growth and development of the college. As indicating the diminished attendance, resulting from constant enlistments may be mentioned the fact that during the win-

ter term of 1861-1862 the entire number of students enrolled was as follows: Seniors, two; juniors, three; sophomores, four; freshmen, twenty-three; preparatory, twenty-two; in all only fifty-four. My recollection is that the attendance during the winter term of 1862-1863 was still less, but I have not the figures for verifying this impression.

Naturally, too, the effect of the war was to divert our minds from that close and constant application so essential to successful college training. Just yonder, in sight of our recitation rooms was Camp Randall, filled with eager regiments preparing for the front, each of which took from among us our bravest and best. Glistening bayonets and marching columns daily before our eyes; war bulletins filling every newspaper; the stirring letters received from our brethren in the field, all these were hardly conducive to the successful handling of Greek roots or problems in the differential calculus. We who were left behind were painfully struggling, with the aid of grammar, lexicon and mayhap an occasional pony, through the story of classic wars twenty centuries gone by; while here in our own time was a Titanic struggle for the unity of the great republic, and we were living, moving, breathing in an heroic age. And, yet, with all these elements to distract us, the general tone and character of college life and work were excellent. Upon this point, the faculty, submitting their annual report for the year ending September 30, 1861, used these words:

"The educational influence of the university upon its students was never more powerful and salutary than during the past year. Never have the faculty met classes more tolerant of culture. The spirit of study has

been so strong that cases of discipline have been few and slight. The merit roll attests that absences have been rare, and the standard of attainment high. The zeal for knowledge has been but slightly checked, even by the unprecedented and soul-stirring political agitation of the current season."

Again, in their annual report for the succeeding year the faculty used this language:

"Never have we had fewer triflers to mourn over, as so vaccinated with knowledge that they will never take much of it, while the military drill kept up through two-thirds of the year, besides enabling most who have left for the army, to start as officers, has heightened the physical vigor of all who have shared in it, and thus given a sympathetic aid to their mental efforts; the daily outlook on the manoeuvres in the camp has seemed to stimulate all to a corresponding self-denial and energy in their own field of duty."

In the work of the societies, then numbering two, the Hesperian and the Athenaeum, special interest was shown. And perhaps the most efficient, certainly the most earnest work of those years was done in preparation for their debates and public proceedings. This was doubtless largely due to the various questions of national importance constantly arising, and which were as constantly discussed in the societies, and always settled to the entire satisfaction of all participants. I recall at this time such topics for debate as the capture of Mason and Slidell, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* by President Lincoln, the conduct of General McClellan as commander of the army of the Potomac, the emancipation proclamation, and other military, legal and constitutional problems of like gravity, in whose discussion the

society halls resounded every Friday night with strains of impassioned eloquence. And the charm of it all lay in the sublime confidence and self-assurance with which we laid hold of these mighty constitutional questions, upon which the wisest jurists and the highest courts of the country have been divided. Some of us, whose pursuits in later years have required the discussion of legal and constitutional problems, have looked back with wondering admiration at the ease and facility with which we then disposed of the gravest questions of international and constitutional law, and have sometimes longed for the forensic ability and legal acumen which were so often displayed within the society walls.

Whatever of success may have attended the university during the period of the war and even its continuity during that critical time, are largely due to the self denial and untiring devotion which from first to last characterized the labors of the faculty. The faculty during the war comprised Professors Sterling, Read, Carr, Butler and Fuchs, with J. D. Parkinson, of the class of '61, as tutor until June, 1864, when he was succeeded by Tousley. Though few in numbers, they were indomitable in spirit, and stood at their posts under circumstances the most disheartening, and which might well have justified them in abandoning their illy-remunerated and illy-appreciated labors. Their embarrassments resulting from constant enlistments and depleted classes has already been noted. An additional source of embarrassment, seriously impeding the progress of the university and neutralizing the efforts of the faculty, was the hostility displayed by various sectarian institutions of learning throughout the state. While this element of opposition may hardly be remembered in the liberal spirit actuating

the management of such institutions at the present time, it was no inconsiderable factor among the various forces which then contributed to hinder and impede our growth.

The financial embarrassments of the university which reached their culmination during the war period, were of the most serious nature. The wretched and dishonest policy of the state in the management of university affairs had reduced the available revenues to a minimum, and the hardships and privations thus occasioned were more seriously felt in their effect upon the faculty than in any other direction. But through it all they uttered no word of complaint. And in the published records covering that entire period, I find but one instance where they ever alluded to their privations in this regard, and that one instance was after the war had virtually ended and the dawn of a better day was apparent. In their annual report to the regents, dated June 27, 1865, I find these words:

"It may not be improper to remark, also, that the members of the faculty have experienced much personal embarrassment from inadequate support arising from the increased rates of living, especially at Madison, as a seat of government and a military post. By pinching economy they could not live upon their salaries, even with small families; and with those having large families or subject to any unusual expenses, the university salary has afforded but little, if any, over half support. Up to this time, the improvement in this respect has been but slightly perceptible. Notwithstanding these difficulties, it was the determination of the faculty, both as a matter of duty and professional pride, to labor to the utmost to maintain the continuity of the institution,

and they have succeeded in sustaining numbers and keeping up classes beyond all reasonable expectation. Notwithstanding the personal embarrassment and trouble above referred to, on the score of insufficient support, the board will bear witness that they have not been annoyed in this regard with complaints or demands for change. The faculty have felt that they could confide in the just and liberal treatment of the board, according to the means of the institution."

No words of mine can give emphasis to the spirit of generous self sacrifice shown in this language of the faculty, and those of us who were witnesses of their arduous labors, and of the spirit of self denial with which they toiled on through all the years of the war, may well agree that the heroes of that time were not all at the front.

Some changes in the organization and internal management of the university were effected during the war, which are deserving of notice. Of these the most important was that of opening the college doors to both sexes. This revolutionary scheme seems to have been matured by the regents during the winter of 1862-1863 and I find in a catalogue published about that time the following modest announcement:

"The regents of the University of Wisconsin take pleasure in announcing that they have established a normal department, and have obtained the services of Prof. Chas. H. Allen as its principal. This department will be opened on the 16th of March next."

Little did we suspect, callow and unfledged youths that we were, what a Pandora's box of evils lay hidden in this simple announcement. To the average undergraduate, a normal department seemed a simple and a harmless thing,

masculine as to gender and little likely to disturb the even tenor of our college life. We did not dream that it was a cunningly devised engine for the overthrow of the established order of things, or that it heralded the approach of an insidious and cruel enemy, more terrible in their coming than the armies contending against our brethren in the field, and who should make equal havoc with the college curriculum and with our young and virgin affections.

But in due time came the 16th of March in the year of grace 1865, and with it came, alas, the normals! They came like an army with banners, conquering and to conquer; they came with bewitching curls, and dimpled cheeks, and flowing robes, and all the panoply of feminine adornment; and worst of all, they came to stay. I need not pause to depict the indignation with which the new order of things was received. The feeling of hostility was exceedingly intense and bitter, and, as I now recollect, the entire body of students, were, without exception, opposed to the admission of the young ladies, and the anathemas heaped upon the regents were loud and deep. Some of the students left for other colleges and others of us were restrained only by impecuniosity from following their example. There are, it is true, vague traditions extant, that an occasional undergraduate somewhat impressible was led, upon a more intimate acquaintance with the fair objects of his hostility to modify his views upon the coeducation of the sexes. But these are only traditions, referable only to the unwritten history of that historic time. Certain it is that during the remaining year of my own college life, the feeling of intense and bitter indignation caused by the change continued almost unabated.

From the resignation of Chancel-

lor Lathrop, in January 1859 to the election of President Chadbourne, in June, 1867, Prof. Sterling was in all but name president of the University. And through all these disastrous years embracing the darkest hours of our college history, Professor Sterling was the controlling spirit and executive head of college administration. To us he was something more than a college president; he was a wise counsellor, a faithful friend, extending kind encouragement and generous aid to all who were in need, ruling in college affairs with a firm but kindly hand, and by precept and example stimulating us always to a higher culture and nobler manhood.

As I go back in recollection through those memorable years, I seem to myself to be reliving this life; and to see fresh with hope and eager youth, and ardent faith, the faces of all, the living and the dead, whose loyalty to their college and their country forms the brightest page in our college history. I see the living going out to do battle for an idea; doing always their duty as good soldiers and true; and when at last the good fight was fought to the end, coming back to take their places side by side with their brethren in a hundred avenues of peaceful life and busy industry. In all the activities of these teeming years since the war, in the marts of trade, in judicial stations, in pulpits and in busy offices, by the bedside of suffering illness and in the van of civilization upon western frontiers, I see the sons of our college during those war years, bearing always their full share of the burden and heat of the day. Their ranks are thinning as the years come and go, but their loyalty to the college and its traditions is undimmed.

I turn from the death roll of the present to that other death roll, of our heroic dead, who died "that human liberty might not perish from the earth." I see them in the flower of their youth marching bravely away to the front, keeping time to the strange music of war which was for them at once an inspiration and a requiem; Ashmore, first of all our dead heroes, of southern blood and southern chivalry in the best sense, but whose love for the flag prevailed over all; Comins, who fell on the Potomac, a knightly soldier, tried and true and brave with the valor of the old Puritan blood in his veins; Almon Smith, genial, witty, who died that hardest of deaths for a soldier—a lingering death in hospital; Sutton, dying also in hospital whose quiet demeanor and hesitating speech, as we knew him in college, gave little promise of the heroic spirit within him; Curtiss, who fell at South Mountain, tender as a woman, but lion hearted as any crusader of old; Hungerford who charged with his company up the heights at Fredricksburg and fell only when his regiment had stormed the very crest; Isham who did his duty soldierly, and came home with the hand of death upon him lingering a few patient weeks, until he, too, received his final discharge; Starkweather, who wasted away in camp until, when the end was near, we sent him home, only to die on the bosom of the Father of Waters before his longing eyes could catch a glimpse of the promised land; and tenderest of all, Henry Smith, of my own class, whose fair young life faded out on that terrible march of Gen. Steele's division through Arkansas, in 1862, a chevalier Bayard, stainless and true, without fear and without reproach.

The Attainment of Success

Baccalaureate address delivered by President C. R. VAN HISE, June 16, '07.

"Members of the class of 1907.

You who are now to begin life work will find it necessary during the coming years to become personally efficient. Therefore today I shall speak of the fundamental qualities of efficiency which are necessary for success.

"Success is assured to each of you who during the period of your education have acquired three fundamental qualities,—punctuality, accuracy and reliability.

"How many during the four years that you have been at the university have met every engagement with your instructors punctually? Or, if any unforeseen emergency has prevented you from keeping an engagement, has seen that the reason has been promptly sent to the instructor with whom the engagement was made? Possibly more ayes would be heard if the question were asked: How many have taken as many cuts as they dared? Have been late at the lecture room or laboratory as often as it was thought safe? Probably the great majority find your places between these extremes. You of the middle group have not met all your engagements; you have intended to meet as many as could be kept without too great inconvenience to yourselves. You have kept your engagements to an extent that seemed reasonable to you. Doubtless many of you think that an occasional failure to meet an engagement with an instructor in the university is a small matter, and in one sense this is true; but in another sense it is not. Those who during the four years of their work at the University have acquired the habit of meeting promptly and without fail every engagement made have a great advantage over those who have followed the

contrary policy; for in any avocation failure to meet your engagements promptly will be a heavy handicap. If your first job is with a large business or industrial concern such failure will not be tolerated. A man who takes a position in a bank, a commercial house, in a manufacturing plant, may once fail to be at the appointed place at the assigned time and have that failure overlooked. If, however, failure occurs twice, his position becomes precarious, and if it occurs three times without an extraordinarily good reason, dismissal is little short of certain. The student who at graduation has learned to meet his engagements with invariable promptness, is many laps in advance of the man who has not acquired this habit, for the quality can not be gained in a day. It is one which is slowly acquired by long and patient self-cultivation, continual demand upon one's self that he shall not be a minute late at an appointment, that he shall not be a day behind in the performance of an assigned piece of work. To acquire this quality one must be a severe taskmaster with himself, must punish himself at least mentally whenever he lapses in this particular.

"Professor Schaler, late dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, once said to me that during more than thirty years that he had been at Harvard he had never failed to meet one of the many, many thousands of engagements that he had made with the students. A member of the Wisconsin state legislature who has been here for several terms recently remarked to me that thus far he had never missed a roll-call. If these things are of sufficient importance so that men of affairs regard with pride the fact that in the

matter of punctuality and regularity in keeping engagements they have never failed, they are of sufficient importance to engage the most serious attention of one who is at the beginning of his life work.

"The second of the qualities to which I wish to call your attention is that of accuracy. How often have many of you said in reference to a piece of work: 'Oh, I understood the principle, the mistake was merely numerical.' It is undoubtedly of the first importance that you understand the principle, and in mere practice work it may not be important that the numerical computations be correct. But when the numerical computations apply to the steel of a building or a bridge, it is important that they be infallible. It may be very well for you to understand the principle, but if you are required to make a copy of an important contract, it is necessary not only that you understand the principles involved in the contract, but that every work, aye, every point shall be exactly as in the original, for a single change may imperil great interests.

"The quality of accuracy is indeed a rare one, but one which, like that of punctuality can be acquired by anyone. Some of you may have failed to acquire a deep understanding of the principles of the more difficult subjects with which you have had to deal during your college life. Some of you have been slow in your work; but each one of you may do whatever you go with absolute accuracy. Accuracy is a mere matter of habit which can be acquired by the dullest of men in the class; indeed, it is often possessed in a greater degree by the dull man than by the acute one, because he has taken pains in this particular while the readier man has not. But to the one who is swift in his work and has given little thought to accuracy, warning. Your duller companion who has acquired this habit unless you remedy this defect during the

next few years, will pass you in life's march.

"The third of the fundamental qualities which are necessary for your success is reliability. By reliability I mean the execution of the orders of your superiors with unfailing certainty. This quality of reliability is rarer than either punctuality or accuracy. It is a quality of such importance that its possession is immensely appreciated by the superior officer. The great strain of an executive position is not so much in planning the work as in seeing that the thing is done. A project is created, plans are formulated for its execution, and the different parts of the work are assigned to various men. The chief would have a comparatively easy time if he could be assured that all these men would do the work assigned to them. But he knows from experience that if left to themselves some of them will fail in the performance of their parts. Those who have read history know how battles and campaigns have been lost, how nations have been conquered because of the failure of subordinates to execute orders.

"All executive officers will appreciate the immense relief one feels when he finds that among his subordinates is one to whom a task may be assigned with the certainty that it will be executed.

"When any of you have attained this position in the confidence of your chief you need have no fear as to your future advancement. But how will you know when you have gained his confidence? The answer is easy, —when he no longer questions you from time to time as to the progress of your work. You are asked to get off a shipment of goods at a certain time; you are asked to have an engine ready for the road at a definite date; you are asked to have the plans and specifications of a structure complete at a fixed time; you are asked to re-

port upon the accounts of a firm at a given day; you are asked to have a brief ready at a specified time. If, when one of these pieces of work be assigned to you, nothing further is said in reference to it, you have gained the confidence of your chief. He knows you are reliable, and the strain in his brain cells is relieved at one point. But so long as your chief asks if a task is being or has been performed, in order that he may be assured that his large plans may go forward, he lacks confidence in your reliability. Therefore, he must keep the matter in his mind; that is, he must not only do his work, but he must have the responsibility of seeing that you are doing your work.

"This quality of reliability does not require talent. The dullest man in the class may have it; or, if he has it not, he may acquire it. Each one may become absolutely reliable in reference to the tasks assigned to him, but the quality is even more difficult to acquire,—demands more rigid training of one's self—than punctuality or accuracy. It involves capacity, to plan in advance, at least to a limited degree, including the systematic listing of all the pieces of work assigned to one, and their frequent checking up.

"No excuse will serve for lack of promptness, accuracy, and reliability. The late president of our University, Dr. Adams, gave me a wise definition for an excuse which since that time has stuck in my mind. He said: "An excuse is a reason for a failure which, if it had not occurred for that reason would have occurred for some other."

"Many of you who have offered excuses to members of the instructional force know that this definition fits your case. The excuses offered may have been accepted, or may even have misled an occasional instructor. But excuses will not serve when results are required. When a superior officer has assigned a task to a man who has failed to perform it, nothing is gained by taking time in attempting to give rea-

sons for the failure. The superior is interested only in the performance of the assigned work. If the work be done, that is well. If it be not done, it is of no avail to give explanations why this is the case. I do not mean to imply that occasionally one may not have sufficient reason for failure to perform an assigned task. Even the strongest and most resourceful is sometimes overcome by accident, or by forces beyond his control; but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a failure might have been avoided by the exercise of the qualities which I have described. In the rare cases where failure is justified the best statement to make to a superior is: 'I have failed. I shall try not to fail again.'

"These, then, are the fundamental qualities leading to success,—punctuality accuracy, and reliability. He who possesses them may be sure that he will be in demand. Ten times as many men could be used by the world at the present moment as can be found who possess them, yet every member of this class may have all if he will. You who now possess them have an immense advantage over those who have been negligent in these respects. Promotion is sure to come to you.

"In the matter of advancement it is important to understand the principle upon which promotion is based. Each one of you should appreciate that the only possible way that promotion can come to you is by earning more than you are receiving. If at the end of the year you go to your employer and say: 'I am receiving \$50 a month, and I have earned that, and *could* earn \$60,' he will reply: 'How do I know that you can earn \$60? You have earned \$50 a month, and there you will remain.' But if you can say truthfully: 'I have been receiving \$50 a month, and have earned \$75 a month, or \$100 a month,' you will have a basis upon which to expect promotion. No other basis will be recognized. All who are worthy of the

place they occupy, whether janitors or heads of divisions, are earning more than they are receiving. These only hope for promotion. Those who are earning just the amount they are receiving, their employers are wishing they will have a call to go elsewhere; and if there is not improvement, they will not wait indefinitely for the call to come.

"While a reasonably successful career is assured to those who possess the qualities already mentioned, they are not sufficient to win the highest success. To accomplish this, three other qualities are required; resourcefulness, leadership and faithfulness to trust.

"One who has resourcefulness puts through the thing assigned to him without calling upon his superiors for frequent directions. Two men may be given the same task, both of whom we may suppose to have the qualities of punctuality, accuracy and reliability. The one will frequently go to his superior officer for further information and instructions, asking for advice and assistance, asking for authority to do this, that, or the other thing. The second man, the one who is resourceful, will not trouble his superior from the time the task is assigned him until the work is accomplished. He solves the difficulties himself as they arise. He has the courage to take responsibility to do the things necessary in order to accomplish the task. He understands that the direction to do a piece of work, carries with it the authority to take steps required to obtain the results expected.

"One who is truly resourceful is sure of self, but not self-conceited. The self-conceited man thinks he has knowledge and ability beyond that he possesses.

He thinks he knows how to proceed when he does not. On the other hand, the man who is sure of himself known whether or not he does know. If he does not know he finds out before going ahead. If his judg-

ment tells him it is necessary, he will apply to his superior officer for further information or further authority, although he always does this reluctantly. But when he knows he has the information and the authority necessary, he solves difficulties as they arise, and reaches the desired result without taking the time and energy of his superior officer.

"In a group of students it is easy to tell to which class a man belongs. The self-conceited man is known among his class-mates as one who 'stabs.' In general he is a man who as yet has acquired no serious sense of personal responsibility. The man who, upon the other hand, is sure of himself, frequently gains in the esteem of the instructor by quietly saying he does not know when a question is asked which goes beyond what may be reasonably expected, as do frequently questions asked by the skillful teacher, with the purpose of leading to the further development of a subject.

"In this matter of resourcefulness, the efficiency and thoroughness of your education will be tested. You who have neglected the opportunities for acquiring knowledge and training in your college work will be heavily handicapped in the matter of resourcefulness. You who, upon the other hand, have spent the best efforts of twenty or more years of your life in acquiring a thorough education will be in a very favorable position to handle the problems assigned to you. As these problems arise you will find no bit of knowledge that you have acquired will be too remote to be useful; and the mental power, the capacity to handle the work of the laboratory or seminary, will be of immeasurable value to you in handling the real problems of life.

"The student who is sure of himself in his college work, who knows whether or not he knows the point in question, the man in the laboratory or seminary who has worked out the assigned problems without

assistance, is the one who will prove to be resourceful in his life work.

"The next quality with which we have to deal is that of leadership,—that is, the capacity not only to work out problems alone, but the capacity to work in cooperation with other men, and to lead them. This quality is dependent to a large degree upon one's capacity to see the other fellow's point of view. The man who can take the point of view of the other fellow, who can appreciate his opponent's position, is one who will be a leader. Many a man has failed of the highest success simply because he did not have this quality. It gives the power to sympathetically understand the laborer, or the miner, as certainly as the superior officer. One who has charge of men should be a chief in the best sense of the word. Such a man meets the lowest with no trace of condescension, he meets the highest with no trace of servility. All men are seen with level eyes.

"The mining superintendent who in the gallery cheerfully says 'Good day, Bill, how's your child getting along?' 'Good morning Tom, hope your wife is better today,' is the man who will be loved by the men who are under him, provided the interest is real and not shammed. With love for the chief who is on the level there may go the deepest respect, indeed dread, in case of failure to perform one's full duty.

"While the man who is resourceful and is a natural leader will treat with respect the suggestions of others, not infrequently he already has given full consideration to the views advanced, and has already rejected them. In such cases he is likely to adhere firmly to his own ideas. For if he be truly a leader, often his ideas will be in advance and an improvement upon those offered. Having worked out his own plans, having tested them in every

possible way, he will adhere to them even if he stands alone. Thus through all time have all great leaders done, whether warriors, statesmen, scientists, inventors, or moralists.

"Many men who have the qualities of leadership in the sense that their ideas are in advance of those prevalent, lack the courage to adhere to them in the presence of opposition. They are controlled by their fears. They have not the courage to say 'This is the right course to pursue; this problem has been solved correctly; I shall proceed.' They say: 'It seems to me to be the right thing to do, but Mr. Blank gives many reasons against the proposed course, and I am afraid.' Or if an enterprise be entered upon, some obstacle arises; strong opposition is met. Instead of stiffening in their plan; calling all the faculties, knowledge, and capacity to deal with men into play, they yield their purpose. But obstacles exist to be overcome. When one has a righteous cause opposition should only make him more determined and resourceful in the pursuit of the end sought. One may fail temporarily, notwithstanding all his courage, energy, and ability; but temporary failure should only harden the iron of his nature into tempered steel to carry forward the cause to a successful conclusion, whether the contest be one of days, or months, or years.

"On occasions of reversal or disaster to one's plans, he should call forth all his energy, and with unflinching determination carry on the fight. Grant said that when the battle had gone badly at the end of the first day, he always aimed to be the first to attack the next morning, and if this were accomplished, victory was almost sure to follow. This is the sustained courage of the great soul.

"In athletic contests you all know the value of the qualities of which I speak; but the intellectual, moral, and religious battles of life will require of you vastly higher standards and a more sustained spirit than can be exhibited in a physical contest.

"A University education ought to do much for a student in the fine tempering of his character to meet adversity, either temporary or permanent, so that he will still carry on the fight with unflagging spirit. The great Milton, old and blind, in the midst of political misfortune, said 'I bate no jot of heart or hope.' May you young men come up to this standard, and if occasionally the forces of nature or humanity are so strong that you are overcome, in defeat you will be at peace with yourselves, having done your best,—having played the man's part. If you surrender before you are overcome, you should ever feel the sting of regret of the weakling.

"I strongly emphasize this quality because many men of large intellectual qualities fail of the highest success for lack of cool and sustained courage. They are controlled by their fears rather than by their convictions.

"It is a common maxim that it is easier to destroy than to build up. It is equally true that it is easier to oppose than to favor a departure from the regular procedure of the past. But all progress consists in departures. It is easy to find men who are against many things, but hard to find men who are for many new things and who will labor for these things with all the energy of their natures. The true progressive is always a man who is for more things than he is against. At the same time he exercises good judgment in the selection of these things for which he stands and for which he labors. While some judgment

is needed in the selection of the things for which one stands, upon the whole the man who is somewhat erratic and is for more things than he is against is in general a more useful citizen than the one who thinks the fact that a thing has been done in a certain way a long time is adequate reason for its perpetual continuance. The man who always finds the present condition better than any suggested change is the man who obstructs advance until he is overridden by the wheels of progress.

"High qualities of leadership, therefore, in any enterprise, industrial, commercial, political, moral, or religious, involve capacity to see the other fellow's point of view, firm adherence to one's own point of view, initiative in developing one's ideas in accordance with a positive programme, and finally the courage to carry through that programme whether or not it meets with the approval of others.

"Finally, the man who would achieve the highest success must be faithful to his trust. This faithfulness to one's trust frequently has a two-fold aspect. So long as a man is in the employ of a certain house, is affiliated with an organization, he must be faithful to the interests of that organization. But in this complex world it not infrequently happens that faithfulness to the organization with which one is connected is in conflict with faithfulness to the state and to the nation. As one goes upward step by step until he becomes associated with the policies of the organization he may find them detrimental to the interests of the people. The question then arises as to whether he shall continue the relations of the past. This is the point where more men of talent have failed in the last twenty-five years than at any other. In the great

majority of cases when this point has been reached, a man has continued his connection and been faithful to the organization with which he is associated rather than to the nation. It would be easy to give a long list of men of high intellectual attainments, conspicuous financial success, that the people might mistrust. This parting of the ways is indeed a time that tries men's souls, for high and determined courage, based upon profound moral conviction is required for one to sever his connection with men with whom he has had long, close, and pleasant association, with an organization which has been profitable to him, and which he believes will still further advance him.

"Members of the graduating class, many of you now beginning your life work will within the next dozen years find yourselves where you must make this choice. May the teachings of this University, your habits of life and moral convictions be so developed that at this trying time you will be faithful to the nation rather than to selfish interest. It has been said that 'many are called, but few are chosen.' I repeat to you, as I did to the class of last year, the words of Ernst Mark: 'All are called, and all may be chosen.'

"Whether you are chosen depends solely upon yourselves. Every one of you may acquire these three

fundamental qualities of punctuality, accuracy, and reliability which will go far toward making your having lived in this world a benefit to mankind. And if this be so, you are among the chosen. Possibly not all of you may expect to achieve these qualities of resourcefulness and leadership which will give you high place, but many, I trust, will be found to possess them. All of you I pray may be found to possess the one quality necessary for success in the highest sense,—faithfulness to your trust, faithfulness to the organization with which you are associated so long as you continue the association, and faithfulness to humanity so long as you may live. Faithfulness to humanity is, to my mind, the highest ideal in this world, an ideal which you may all attain; and if you live your lives in accordance with this ideal whatever befall, your lives will be a success and a beneficent influence in this world.

"If I have spoken plainly and with warmth, it is because I have a deep interest in you and in your future. If I have seemed to chide, it is because I am so profoundly concerned in your welfare. You are the first class to graduate whose whole course has been taken in the University during the time that I have occupied the position of president. My hopes go out with you as do the hopes of a father for his first-born."

Socialism and the College Student

By ALGIE M. SIMONS, '95.

The weakness and to some extent the strength of university life consists in its unreal character,—its separation from the world. It is this that creates at once the "intellectual atmosphere" and "college spirit." It is this also which makes it necessary to spend the first few years after Commencement in unlearning some of the things that were so laboriously acquired during the college course.

Because of this isolation the American college student takes little interest in actual politics. He sometimes plays with political clubs during campaigns, but to him political life is seldom any real thing.

This is but the political reflex of his economic condition. He is generally receiving his income from some source outside himself. At least he is seldom, if ever, making the earning of a living or the accumulation of wealth, the principle business of his life, as he generally will do the moment he receives his diploma.

Therefore he is little concerned with the problems of the distribution of wealth, the conflicts between capitalists and laborers, with trusts, employers' associations, labor unions, strikes, boycotts and lock-outs. He also lacks that idealism which sends the European student into the ranks of the workers who are fighting for liberty, at a time when some American college students have touched a depth of infamy unequalled anywhere else on earth by serving as strikebreakers and thereby assisting in the beating down of the standard of living of a whole race. To be sure those who have thus betrayed every social instinct have generally done it ignorantly,—as a lark, with little thought of consequences,

much as they would dip a freshman in Lake Mendota. "Ignorance of the law excuses no one" however, and it makes no difference whether the law be of nature, society or government.

The moment the student leaves college he steps into a world where these problems of industry are the dominant facts. A college course which does not prepare him to meet these facts is seriously defective. Yet no college course so far as I know does so prepare a man. Perhaps Wisconsin comes nearest of any, and of this I am proud.

In the majority of universities there is an utter neglect of what is without a doubt the most powerful movement in modern life,—Socialism. Perhaps at the present day it is more often treated with something worse than neglect—positive deception.

I believe I am not far from the truth when I say that 95 per cent of our universities treat socialism as a scheme for a future society, as a "system" which it proposed to "adopt," a scheme to be put in operation. Yet every Socialist would at once deny that it was anything of the kind and would agree most enthusiastically that any such a proposition would be most foolish and impracticable.

I shall not attempt to tell what socialism is here, but if any of my readers have gained an idea that it is simply a plan for the cooperative ownership of the earth, then they have a very distorted idea of socialism, and would do well to investigate further before either condemning or approving.

This much may be said that socialism is much more of a movement than a scheme, and as much of a phi-

losophy of past and present society as anything else.

In this movement every man and woman must in the near future take part, whether they will or no. It is today the great touch-stone that is separating society into two great camps. It is the most powerful movement of mankind that has been known since the foundation of the Christian church. It counts today nearly thirty million adherents. It is the strongest party in Germany, Austria and Finland, and is of tremendous strength in every one of those countries that we call civilized.

It has a literature amounting to tens of thousands of titles. This literature is written, in part at least, by those whom their enemies have agreed are among the greatest thinkers of the age.

Such a movement cannot be neglected. It makes an especial appeal to young men and women, and particularly to those who are seeking truth. It is based upon the most careful study of industrial conditions, yet responds to the ideal aspirations of the race.

Because of its extensive literature and its close connection with scholastic pursuits socialism offers a link connecting college life with the outside world. This connection is just at the most vital points of both. The college student who attends a Socialist organization will come in contact with minds trained in the shop that will

many times test his book trained mind and jar it loose at points where it is tending to fossilize. If it is impossible to attend such a meeting, at least read Socialist literature, preferably some live periodical that comes with its words not from the firing line of battle between the contending industrial forces.

The student belongs to the future and the future belongs to socialism. Even its enemies are beginning to grant that. Therefore, if these premises are correct to the student belongs the Socialism.

The student will find that the knowledge of socialism will give a new outlook on the world, a new *Weltanschauung* that will cast a flood of light into many hitherto dark corners. The philosophy of the *economic* interpretation of social facts, which is one of the fundamentals of socialism, is being grudgingly accepted in the fields of art, literature, history, ethics, philosophy and government. The student of socialism starts at the foundation of this theory and has it as a basis from which to read the facts he meets. He will find that this knowledge will give him a grasp of things of which his fellow student, to whom socialism is foreign, is wholly without.

I do not urge students to become socialists. I do urge them to know socialism, because it is the biggest fact in present intellectual life, and the man who does not know it is a good deal less than half educated.

Adaptation in University Work to the Popular Want

By JOHN BASCOM.

The farmers who gathered at their winter meetings in Madison during the seventies were in a feverish and somewhat unreasonable state of mind. Their circumstances were trying, and they felt that these ills had arisen from unfair treatment. So strong was this predisposition that argument had little weight in removing it. Discussion resolved itself into affirmations on the one side and the other, which had no power with opponents.

The first desire of the farmers was for more money—more paper money, since no other was at hand. In the days of depreciation, they had shared the gains and suffered the losses of high prices, and now they felt grievously the pinch of getting back to a gold standard. Their debts remained at the old figure, while the price of produce with which they were to meet them was low and falling lower. The burden which lay between the farmer and the capitalist had been slipped quite to one side, and the farmer felt it nothing more than plain justice that it should be pushed back again to its middle position. This meant a new inflation of the currency. The immediate want, well understood, quite hid the general economic arguments, and the farmer felt that he was being beaten back by a subterfuge.

These farmers were equally dissatisfied with the university. They regarded it as having stolen their share of the common inheritance, and as now putting it to a use in which they had but little interest.

They affirmed that the university was much too pretentious for a farmer's boy; that he did not feel at home in it, and was half ashamed to offer himself there. They said, with much show of reason, that the courses laid down in agriculture were beyond the wants and ambitions of farmers; and that if their sons were induced to take them, they never returned to the farm. Here was a training which trained a man away from his calling, not into it. In short they wished a new deal, and one that should place their own funds at their own disposal.

To men thus minded, counter considerations became meaningless. The talk about the folly of duplicating preliminary appliances, the many superfluous expenditures of two institutions, the much greater power and prestige of one, when it should be well established, these reasons seemed to the farmer, smarting under a sense of wrong, little more than the dishonest ingenuity of those who, having in hand the endowments of both institutions, were determined to hold on to them. The argument, under this second contention, like that under the first, could only be burned into the mind by a real and prosperous unfolding of facts.

It was to this task of practical proof, not a black board demonstration, that Professor Henry was called. He and his able associates have, in the progress of years, furnished this proof; and discontent and criticism, reasonable and unreasonable, have passed away.

The farmer is approached in his own community and in his own immediate wants. Instruction and direction in considerable and inconsiderable doses, under scholastic and unscholastic forms, are provided, and the farmer and the farmer's family, are invited to a plain and wholesome and appetizing table of knowledge, singly or collectively, at such times as are agreeable to them. The agricultural portion of the university has become, not so much a triumph of pedagogy as a triumph of adaptation, a concession to the wishes and wants of those to be aided by it. Its dignity is a dignity of service, and not of reserved knowledge acceptable to no one. Its success has become so ample as to be a final establishment of the wisdom of concurrent instruction. The university is as truly an agricultural, as a scholastic centre. The country lad, even if he be stiff in his intellectual joints, can get ideas, facts and, what is of far more importance, practical impulses, quicker and more effectively at the university than at any more local and restricted seat of instruction. He is taken sensibly and rapidly into the great world of which he is so essential a part.

Herein is guidance to all departments of education. Things cut and dried have their service, but the cutting and drying need to be often renewed in constant reference to the market where the final consumption is to take place. Mold is to be struggled against, just as much in intellectual as in physical production. This characteristic of adaptation, the constant working out of wiser methods of approaching a given constituency, should be a conspicuous feature of public instruction. There is a sense in which all training should be professional, fitting the man wisely into the world. The error to which this

temper is exposed is a too narrow conception of the relations which every man ought to sustain to the community.

The moment a university begins to lift its arms into the air to lay down courses and to insist on complete unity to them from some notion of intrinsic consistency, it will lose hold on the people who are working out the problem of life under definite, and often times hard, conditions. High attainments do less good than they ought to do, because they stand in too little fellowship with the life men are actually leading. What an immense amount of religious training is comparatively wasted, because it does not stop to inquire into the wants of men, to study God's actual discipline on the street, in the market, on the farm.

Training in agriculture, manufacture, chemistry, literature, civics; social life consists in mastering the facts which are the matrix of our activities. The sense of immediate and complete adaptation, entirely aside from scholastic standards, should go with the work of the university, and make it necessary, in the popular mind, to all high achievement. This, if rightly done, is not the humiliation but the exaltation of knowledge, not advertisement but accomplishment, not finding one's way into the heavens, but planting one's feet firmly on the earth. We often forget that we have to do first and foremost with the earth; that the will of God is to be done on the earth as it is in heaven. Education has a nobility of its own, but is never so noble or so complete as in the full accomplishment of the several forms of work that come to it. The man who climbs up into knowledge from the world does far better than he who thinks to let himself down on the world from knowledge beyond it.

A Fountain of Gardens

By Zona Gale, '95.

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It seems to Peleas and me that most of the beautiful things that have come to us have been a part of our old age, as if in a kind of tender compensation. But there is one beautiful happening of our youth that we love to remember, the more because it befell in the very week of our betrothal. And though our betrothal was more than fifty years ago, I suppose, to be quite truthful, that there is very little about those days that I do not recall; or if there be any forgotten moments, I grieve to confess them. There are, however, I find to my amazement, many excellent people who conscientiously remember the dates of the Norman Conquest and the fall of Constantinople, and who are yet obliged to stop to think on what day their betrothal fell. As for me, I would far rather offend my conscience in a matter of Turks than in a matter of love-knots.

On a delicate day in May, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-five, Peleas and I, who are now more than seventy, were quite other people. And I do protest that the lane where we were walking was different, too. I have never seen it since that summer; but I cannot believe that it now wears anything like the same fabric of shadow, the same curve of hedge-row or that season's pattern of flowers. The lane ran between the Low Grounds and the property of the Governor, on one side the thatched cots of the mill-folk and the woodsmen, and on the other the Governor's great mansion, a very treasure-house of rare canvas and curio. That morning the lane was a kind of causeway between two worlds, and there was no sterner rampart than a hedge of early wild roses. I remember how,

stepping with Peleas along that way of sun, I loved him for his young strength, and his blue eyes, and his splendid shoulders, and his strong hands, and for the way he looked down at me—but I think that he must have loved me chiefly for my little gown of roses and for the roses in my hat. For I took very little account of life save its roses, and I must believe that a sense of roses was my most lovable quality. We were, I recall, occupied chiefly in gathering roses from the hedge-row to fill my reticule.

"Now, suppose," said Peleas, busy in a corner of green where the bloom was thickest, "suppose we were to find that the hedges go on and never stop, and that all there is to the world is this lane, and that we could walk here forever?"

I nodded. That was about my conception of the world, and that speculation of Peleas's did not impress me as far wrong.

"Do you wish this morning could last forever, Ettare, do you?" asked Peleas, looking down at me.

"Yes," said I, truthfully, "I do." I hope that there is no one in the world who could not, with his whole soul, say that at least once of some hour of spring and youth. In such a moment, it is my belief, the spirit is very near entering upon its own immortality—since I have always held that immortality must begin at some beautiful moment in this life. Though as for me, at that moment, I confess myself to have been thinking of nothing more immortal than the adorable way that Peleas had of saying my name.

"But by and by," Peleas went on, "I think we would come to a garden.

Who ever heard of a love story without a garden? And it will be a 'different' garden from all the rest—the trees will be higher, and the shadows will be made differently, and instead of echoes there will be music. And there will be fountains—fountains everywhere and when one has gone in the garden, a fountain will spring up at the gate and no one can get out—ever. What do you think of that for a garden?" asked Peleas.

"I think," said I, "that the garden we will come to will be Miss Deborah Ware's."

For, in fact, I was carrying a message to Miss Deborah Ware, a kinswoman of my mother's, and I had met Peleas only by some heavenly chance as he crossed the common.

"And who is Miss Deborah Ware?" asked Peleas, doubtfully, as if weighing the matter of entering her garden.

"She owns a gold thimble," I explained, "that once belonged to Marie Antoinette. She prefers wooden sabots to all other shoes. And she paints most beautiful pictures."

"Ah," said Peleas, enlightened, "so that is who she is? And how does she look, pray?"

"I am certain that she looks like the Queen of Sheba," I told him. "And, moreover, all her caps are crown-shaped."

"Now I know how the Queen of Sheba looks," cried Peleas, triumphantly. "She looks like the crowns of Miss Deborah's caps. Do you happen to know what the toll is, to leave this lane?"

As I did not know—did anybody ever know?—and as we were even then at the end of the lane, my ignorance was rebuked, and I paid the toll, and, I fancy, repeated the lesson—it was a matter of honor to the sun and the wild roses not to let it be otherwise. And we crossed the West Meadow by the long way, and at the last—at the very last, and nearly noon!—we reached the cottage where Miss Deborah Ware had

come to spend the summer and engage in the unmaidenly pursuit of painting pictures.

To tell the truth, our summer community of good Knickerbocker folk were inclined to question Miss Deborah's good taste. Not that they objected to the paint, but the lack of virtue seemed to lie in the canvas. If Miss Deborah had painted candle-shades, or china porringers, or watered silk panels, or flower-pots, no one, I think, would have murmured. But when they learned that she painted *pictures*, they spread and lifted their fans.

"Miss Deborah Ware would ape the men," they said sternly. And when they saw her studio apron made of ticking and having a bib, they tried to remonstrate with my mother, her kinswoman.

"She is a great beauty, for her age," said the women. "But Beauty is as Beauty does," they reminded her.

"Deborah does as Deborah is," my mother answered, smiling.

Miss Deborah was wearing the apron of ticking that morning that we went to see her—Peleas and I, who, I fancy, were rather basely making her an excuse for the joy of our morning together. But Miss Deborah would have been the last to condemn that. She was in a room overlooking the valley, and a flood of north light poured upon her easel and idle palette. Miss Deborah was breakfasting; and she explained that she had had a great fit for working very early; and she gave us some delicious tea and crumpets.

"This is the tea," she told us, "that Cupid and Psyche always drank. At least I suppose that is what the Japanese label says. Or perhaps it says Aucassin and Nicolette. . . I am a bit back in my Japanese." And immediately Miss Deborah nodded at me a little, and murmured that I crimsoned as prettily as either of these ladies.

"Then: 'They tell me that you two are betrothed,' she said, leaning back in her chair. 'Why is that?'"

At that I blushed again, and so I have no doubt did Peleas, for we had not so much as said that word in each other's presence, and to hear it pronounced aloud was the most heavenly torture.

"I suppose you are very much in love," she answered her question meditatively. "Well, I believe you. I believe you so thoroughly that I would like to paint you. What barbarism it is," she went on, "that they don't allow young lovers to have their portraits painted together while they are betrothed! Could there be a more delicious bit of history added to any portrait gallery? And what if the marriage never did come off—saving your presence? The history might be all the more delicious for the separation, and the canvas would be quite as valuable. I am at this moment painting two dear little peasant folk whose people flatter me by being delighted. I think that I must really speak to your mother, child, about painting you," she said.

At that I stole a glance at Peleas and surprised him at the same pastime. And in that moment I do not think that either the history or the taste of the portrait greatly occupied us; for neither of us could pass with serenity the idea of the sittings. Together, mornings, in that still, sun-flooded studio! What joy for those other lovers! In those days one had only to mention an impossibly romantic situation for Peleas and me to live it out, in imagination, to its minutest joy.

"Of course she will not consent," added Miss Deborah, philosophically, "so if I were you I would have another crumpet. My crumpets are considerably better than my portraits. And my cook does the crumpets."

She leaned forward in her low chair, and Peleas and I looked at her in a kind of awe. She was like mother's sweet-william that never would blossom in the seed-book colors, but came out unexpectedly in the most amazing variegations. She sat with one long, slim hand propping her face—a face attenuated, whimsical in line, with full red mouth and eyes that never bothered with what went on before them so long as this did not obstruct their view.

"What do you think of that picture over your heads?" she asked.

We looked, glad to be set at our ease. And then Peleas and I turned to each other in delicious trepidation. For there, on the wall of Miss Deborah's studio, was a picture of the very garden that we two had meant to find! We recognized it at once—our garden, where Peleas had said the spring lane would lead between the hedges, and where the shadows would fall differently, and the echoes be long drawn to music.

I cannot tell what there may have been about that picture so to move us, and to this day I do not know what place it strove to show. But, oh! I remember the green of it, the tender, early green, the half-evident boughs of indeterminate bloom, the sense of freshness, of sweet surprise at some meaning of the year, the well, the shrine, the shepherd with his pipes—the incommunicable spirit of rhythm and of echo.

"Do you like it?" asked Miss Deborah, smiling; and I was abashed to find my eyes filled with tears.

"I think that this," answered Peleas, quaintly, "will be the soul of spring, Miss Deborah; and the outdoors, this morning, will be the body."

"I dare say," said Miss Deborah, nodding; "though I fancy more

things are souls than we give them credit for," she added.

Miss Deborah looked at us, her chin in her hand. And after a moment, to our great amazement, she said:

"I shall give you this picture for a wedding gift, I think. And I tell you now so that if you are tempted to break the engagement you will think twice. Is it a picture that you want to live with?"

It was not only a picture with which we wanted to live; it was a picture whose spell would be eternal. And "Did you paint it, Miss Deborah?" we asked in our simplicity.

Miss Deborah shook her head and named a great name, then just beginning to be revered.

"He paints pictures better than his cook makes crumpets," she said, "and the quality is not usual. Spend the day with me," she added abruptly. "I would like you to see the little lovers who are sitting for my 'Betrothed.' I will send a message to your mother, Ettare. Sit there while I work. I like to think of you there."

Whereupon she went off to her easel before the north light, and Peleas and I sat in the quiet room with our Wonderful Picture, and talked of it.

"There must be such a place," said Peleas, simply, "or he wouldn't have painted it. He *couldn't*, you know. There must be a place a little like it."

"Yes, a little like it," I assented, "with the fountain at the gate, the way you said."

"Wouldn't it be wonderful to find it?" Peleas went on. "To come upon it quite suddenly when we didn't know. In Etruria, or Tuscany, or Tempe."

Yes, it would be wonderful, and before all things wonderful.

"We would know it at once," he added. "We would have to know it, whatever way we came—by the

well, or by the path, or by the shrine."

Yes, we agreed, we would have to know it. And what wonder to step together over that heavenly green, with the rhythm and echo of the pipes to lure us to the way! If once we found it we would never leave it—we settled that, too. For this was the week of our betrothal, and it did not occur to us that one must seek more than gardens. So we talked, and in the mists of our happy fancy Peleas suddenly set a blessed reality that made our hearts beat more joyously than for their dreams.

"Think, dear," he said, "this picture will hang in our home."

It would—it would. We looked at it with new eyes. In our home!

Eventually Miss Deborah Ware came back, one hand in the pocket of her ticking apron.

"You two make me think of that picture," she said. "That is why I have given it to you, I think. It is such a kind of heaven-and-earth place, with the upper air to breathe, and what little ballast there is would be flowers and pipes of Pan. But I don't find fault with that. Personally, I believe that that is the only air there is, and I'm certain it's the only proper ballast. You recognize the place in the picture, don't you?"

We looked at each other in some alarm at the idea of being told; but we ought to have trusted Miss Deborah.

"A fountain of gardens," she quoted, "'a well of living waters and streams from Lebanon. Awake, O north wind; and come, thou south; blow upon my garden, that the spices may flow out.' I don't know if that is what he meant," she added, "but that is what he painted. 'Awake, O north wind; and come, thou south,' is undoubtedly what that shepherd is piping. Come to luncheon. Perhaps we shall find goat's-milk cheese, and Bibline

wine, and pure white honey. In case we do not, would steamed clams do?"

"Miss Deborah," said Peleas, as we followed her down the studio, "we mean to go to that garden—the real garden, you know. We've been saying so now."

In the studio door she turned and faced us, nodding her understanding.

"Go there," she said. "But whether you ever go to the real garden or not, mind you live in this one. And one thing more—mind you pay your entrance fee," she said.

At this, remembering as I do how our world was stuff of dreams, I fancy that we both must have looked a bit bewildered. *Entrance fee!* What had our fountain of gardens to do with an entrance fee?

"You don't know what that means?" she said. "I thought as much. Then I think I must ask you to promise me something."

She went across the corridor to the dining-room, and we followed, wondering.

"Just you keep the picture," said Miss Deborah Ware, "until it will make some one else happier than it makes you. And then give it away. Will you remember? Do you get the idea of the entrance fee to the garden? And you promise? It's just as I thought—we've steamed clams instead of ambrosia. Are you sorry you stopped?"

It was a very merry luncheon, and I remember chiefly the epergne of clematis, and the border of the wall-paper done in sun-dials and crocuses, and the sun flooding through leaded glass. Those were the days when an epergne of clematis and a border of sun-dials and the like seemed to me to be inclusive of the law and the prophets, and I felt a luxury of pity for every one who had not this special grace of understanding. I think that I even felt a little stir of pity for Miss

Deborah Ware. Yes, I decided, Miss Deborah was like mother's sweet-william that would not blossom in the colors of the seed catalogue, but showed forth amazing hues of its own. Such as that entrance fee to Arcady!

We lingered at table until Miss Deborah's two little models were announced—the two who were sitting for her "Betrothed."

"They are adorable little people," she said. "You must see them before you go. They make me think of ripe apples and robin redbreasts and mornings in the country. Even if it were not so, I would like them for their shyness. The little maid—her name is Mitty Greaves—is in the prettiest panic every time I look at her; and Joel, the young lover, actually blushes when the clock strikes."

She went away to the studio, and Peleas and I looked at each other in sudden abashment to find ourselves in the delicate intimacy of taking our coffee alone. It might have been our own table, in a land of clematis and sun-dials, beside our very fountain of gardens itself. Peleas stretched his hand across the table for mine, and we sat there in magnificent disregard of coffee, until the sun slanted away from the leaded glass and the sweet drowsiness of the afternoon was in the garden. Then we wandered back to the studio and sat in the window-seat opposite our Wonderful Picture, and in murmurs disposed for all time, as we thought, of that extraordinary promise which Miss Deborah had demanded.

"This picture," Peleas said, solemnly, "never could make anybody so happy as it makes us. For it is our garden, that we planned in the lane this morning. . . . The picture will always bring back this morning to us, Ettare. It is our garden—it *couldn't* be the same to any one else."

"If we were to give it to any one,

Peleas," I recall saying, "it must be to some one who would understand what the garden means better than we."

"Yes," he assented; "some one who walks there all day long. Some one who 'walks in beauty,' all the time."

Thereafter we fancied ourselves standing by the white shrine and looking in the deep well, and we saw our dreams take shape in the nebulous fall of the fountain. Of our betrothal week it seems to me that that hour is sweetest to recall when I sat throned in the window-seat in my gown of roses, and Peleas, at my feet, talked of our life to be. I think that there came fluting to us from the wall the sound of the piping in our garden. Perhaps, although we had not then seen their faces, the mere presence of those other lovers was a part of our delight.

Presently Miss Deborah Ware pushed aside the curtain in the far end of the studio.

"Now they are going to rest for a little," she said, "and I must go down to the kitchen. But you go about, anywhere you like."

It fell so silent in the studio that Peleas and I fancied those other lovers to have gone out through the glass doors into the garden. And when Peleas proposed that we go to the north window and look away over the valley, I think that we must have believed ourselves to be alone in the studio. At all events, I recall that as we went up the room, lingering before a cast or a sketch or a bit of brass, Peleas had slipped his arm about me; and his arm was still about me when we stood before the north window and he said:

"Ettare—have you thought of something? Have you thought that some day we shall stand before the picture of our garden *when we are old?*"

This was a surprising reflection, and we stood looking in each other's eyes trying to fathom the mystery, the mystery that we have not fathomed yet, for even now we go wondering how it can be that we, who *were* we, are yet *not* we; and still the love—the love persists. I know of nothing more wonderful in the world than that.

But to youth this thought brings an inevitable question:

"Will you love me then as much as you love me now?" I asked inevitably; and when Peleas had answered with the unavoidable "More," I dare say that I promptly rebuked him with youth's "But could you love me more?" And I am certain that he must have answered with the usual divine logic of "No, sweetheart."

By which it will be seen that that May Day in Eighteen Hundred and Thirty five was as modern as love itself.

Then, for no reason at all, we looked toward the west window; and there, in the embrasure across the width of the great room, were standing Mitty Greaves and Joel, Miss Deborah's little lover-models, and both her hands were crushed in his, and he was looking into her lifted eyes as if he were settling for all time some such question as had just been gladdening us.

They did not see us. And as swiftly as if we had been the guilty ones—as indeed we were—we stole back to the other end of the studio, breathless with our secret. We felt such fellowship with all the world, and particularly the world of lovers, that so to have surprised them was, in a manner, a kind of delicious justification of ourselves. It was some way like having met ourselves in another world, where the heavenly principle which we already knew maintained with a heavenly persistence.

"I dare say," murmured Peleas,

joyously, "I dare say that they think they love each other as much as we do!"

We were sitting in the window-seat, a little awed by our sudden sense of being sharers in such a universal secret, when Miss Deborah came back and forthwith summoned us all before the open fire. She had brought a great plate of home-made candy, thick with nuts.

"Mitty and Joel," she said, leisurely, "shall I tell you a secret? You are not the only ones who are in love. For these two friends here are like to be married before you are."

Dear little Mitty in her starched white muslin frock—I can see her now, how she blushed and lifted her shy eyes. Mitty was the daughter of a laundress in the Low Grounds, and I remember the scrupulous purity of her exquisitely white, threadbare little gown. Miss Deborah had told us that her very hair looked ironed, and that it had long been her opinion that her mother starched her flaxen braids. And Joel, in his open-throated blue blouse, could no more have kept the adoration from his eyes when he looked at Mitty than he could have kept his shifting brown hands quiet on his knees. They belonged to the little wild-bird people, a variety that I have since come to love and to seek out.

"And why," asked Peleas then, "are we likely to be married first? For I'm afraid we have a whole year to wait."

I recall that Miss Deborah tried to turn aside that question by asking us quickly how we had been amusing ourselves; and when Peleas told her that we had been sitting before our Wonderful Picture, she talked about the picture almost as if she wished to keep us silent.

"Up at the Governor's house," said Miss Deborah, "they have wanted for years to buy it. The Governor saw it when I had it in town. But the picture is yours now, for all that. Don't you think that is a pretty picture, Mitty?" she asked.

At this little Mitty looked up, proud

and pleased to be appealed to, and turned shyly to our Wonderful Picture—the picture that gave Peleas and me a new sense of happiness whenever we looked at it; and she said, with a hesitation that was like another grace:

"Yes'm. It's the loveliest green, all over it. It's the color of the moss on the roof of our woodshed."

Ah, poor little Mitty, I remember thinking almost passionately. Why was it that she was shut out from the kind of joy that came to Peleas and me in our picture. It was as if their love were indeed of another world, in another sense than we had thought. For this picture that had opened a kind of paradise to us was to these other lovers merely suggestive of Mitty's woodshed roof down in the Low Grounds.

"Shall you be married by the autumn?" Peleas asked of them then, somewhat hurriedly.

And at that Miss Deborah fell silent, as if she had done her best to make us understand; and Mitty answered him.

Oh, no, sir," she said hesitatingly. "You see, it's Joel's father—he's hurt in the woods—a tree fell on him—he can't ever work no more, they think. And so Joel's got the family for a while."

"Joel's got the family for a while." We knew what that meant, even before Peleas's sympathetic questioning brought out the fact that six were dependent upon him, boy that he was, with his own right to happiness. He talked bravely even buoyantly, of his prospects on his pittance at the mill. And little Mitty listened and looked up at him adoringly, and faced with perfect courage the prospect of those years of loneliness and waiting. As I heard them talk, and as their shy plans unfolded in the warmth of our eager interest, I think there came to me for the first time the sad wondering that must fall upon us all: How should it be that Peleas and I had so much and they so little? how should

it be that to us there were the spring lanes, the May roses, the fountain of gardens—and to them the burden of the day?

To us the fountain of gardens! The thought was as poignant as a summons. Ay, to us the joy of the garden, the possession of its beauty; and why, then, since we possessed its spirit, should the mere magic of the canvas be ours? We could part with that and by no means lose our garden, for the garden would be ours always. But the value that the world would set upon the picture itself, the value that they would set upon it at the Governor's house, where were walls of rare canvas and curio—was this what Miss Deborah had meant. I wondered? Here, on the day that we had received it, were there come two to whom Miss Deborah's gift would give greater happiness than to us?

I looked at Peleas, and I think that in that moment was worked our first miracle of understanding, and to this day we do not know to whom the wish came first. But Peleas smiled, and I nodded a little, and he knew, and he stooped toward Miss Deborah; and I leaned toward Mitty and spoke most incoherently, I fancy, to keep her attention from what Miss Deborah should say. But for all that I heard perfectly:

"Would it be enough?" Miss Deborah repeated. "Dear boy, the picture would keep the whole family like kings for a year. Since you ask me, you know."

And Peleas turned to me with a barely perceptible—

"Shall we, Ettare?"

And I made him know that it was what I would have above all other things, if Miss Deborah were willing. And as for Miss Deborah, she leaned back in her low chair with her eyes shining and a little pink spot on either cheek, and she said only:

"I told you! I tell everybody! It's you heaven-and-earth kind of people, with a ballast of flowers, that know

more about your entrance fee to the garden than anybody else."

We wondered a little afterward what she could have meant; for of course there could be no question of our having paid an entrance fee to our garden in the sense that she had intended; for what we were proposing to do was to use no payment of a debt, or a fee; but instead a great happiness to us both.

"Are you sure they want it for the Governor's house *now*?" asked Peleas in sudden anxiety.

"They were here again yesterday to ask me," Miss Deborah assured us; and I think there was a certain radiance in her face.

So Miss Deborah told Mitty and Joel—dear little maid, dear honest young lover; shall I ever forget the look in their eyes when they knew? And, remembering, I am smitten with a kind of wonderment at the immortality of the look of happiness in another's eyes. For many and many a time, when Peleas and I have been stepping through some way of shadow, we have, I know, recalled the look on those luminous young faces; and we have said to each other that life can never be wholly shadowed or wholly barren while there remain in the world wistful faces to whom one may bring that look. It is so easy to make eyes brighten—as I hope every one in the world knows.

And so our fountain of gardens became the soil for such a plant as the happiness of Mitty and Joel—Mitty with the starched flaxen braids and Joel with the brown shining face, to whom the picture had suggested only the green of a woodshed roof! Peleas and I had quite forgotten that we had meant to give the picture to some one who should understand the garden better than we—some one who should "walk in beauty." Something of the significance of this stirred vaguely in our thought even then; but I think that we have since come to regard

this change of purpose as holding one of the meanings of life.

Mitty and Joel left Miss Deborah's house just before us, and Peleas and I lingered for a moment in her doorway.

"That young artist," said Miss Deborah, "who paints pictures better than his cook makes crumpets—I shall write to him to-night. I shall tell him that even if he never paints another picture he will not have been an artist in vain." She leaned toward us, smiling and nodding a little. "There will be other entrance fees," she said; "watch for them."

We went up the twilight lane that lay between the Governor's treasure-house of canvas and curio and the thatched cots of the Low Grounds. Save for the shadowy figures of Mitty and Joel walking before us and waving their hands at the lane's turning, nothing was changed since the morning. Yet now the spirit of the place lay not only in its spell of bloom and green, but it lay also in us. Some door had been opened and we had entered in.

When we reached the upper meadow, Peleas suddenly caught my hand.

"Ah, look—look, Ettare!" he cried.

In the dimness the meadow lay—all tender, early green, like that of our Wonderful Picture, with half-evident boughs of indeterminate bloom, pleasant with freshness and with sweet surprise at some meaning of the year.

"Peleas," I said, "I think, if we look, the well and the shepherd with his pipes will be over there."

"And the shrine," said Peleas.

We stood at the stile, and it seemed to us that the dusk had shaped itself to be our garden, at whose gate, when one has entered in, a fountain shall spring, so that, as Peleas had said, "no one can get out—ever." At the last we looked long in each other's eyes. And I think that we read there the secret of the garden that lies not in Etruria, or Tuscany, or Tempe; and we knew its living waters and its spices and its incommunicable spirit of rhythm and of echo.

To do my little work and take
 My little place
 Amid life's reaches vast and far,
 To see the shining of the star,
 Suffices me.

My little day of love and work,
 Well met! well lost!
 The lone star's splendor beckons me;
 Ah, that its brightness I might
 see
 With undimmed eyes!

A. J.

In Memoriam

By Raymond B. Pease, '00.

Oh strong young Oak,
How brave the life
That blasts of many storms
Undaunted found;
That bent to earth, could rise;
And yet again; and oft,
With courage, fun of conflict, still re-
newed,
Yet higher rear thy crest,
And wider spread thy bough,
And from a battling air,
Draw thy enduring elements
Of deathless courage, and of lofty
hope.

Oh! strong young Oak,
Here on the kindly earth,
So lowly laid;
Like broken hopes, thy spreading
branches shattered;
And, by the lightning's bolt, the high
crest felled,
That could not else be bowed;
How prideful is thy death,
No knarled boughs;
No scraggly limbs;

How true the life rings
And how firm the core
That, cleaved by the tempest's sud-
den shaft,
Now stand revealed.

Oh! strong young Oak,
Broken ere thou wert great,
For thee no eulogy;
Cut off in thy strength, when the
heart was full and sound,
No vain regrets:
Thou hast lived thy life, young Oak,
hast *lived thy life*,
Kept faith with the skies, grown
straight into the blue,
And thy perfected fibre and strong
heart,
Drawn from the winds of stern ad-
versity.
Thou hast lived the life, hast nobly
lived,
And livest still
In the rejoicing of our hearts for
thee,
That thou didst live.

"Those who predict that the state Universities must ultimately become an assemblage of technical schools err greatly.

Their mistake is not unnatural as they look at the enormous growth of technical education, but they fail to see that the movement of students into the courses of liberal education is equally significant of the desires and temper of the community; equally significant of that higher life of which the state university is at once the product and the inspiring guide. This movement marks the real spirit of the state university. This is the true expression of the temper of our people. Learning and letters; the best, the

noblest, the most liberal education; these our people desire for their children. They desire also that these should be acquired in the presence of the life of the state. They desire that learning in the state university should be invigorated and inspired by the memories of the bygone life of the state, so that their children shall return to them filled with the spirit of learning, but also filled with the ideals of the state, with the thought of her great past and present, and determined that she shall have a yet greater future." Extract from speech of Dean E. A. Birge at Commencement, of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tenn.

University News

Commencement.

The fifty-fourth Commencement of the University of Wisconsin began on Friday night, June 14, with the commencement concert of the school of music, and continued until Wednesday night, June 19, when the alumni ball was held in the university armory. As preliminary to the regular commencement programme the university orchestra arranged to have given under its auspices two open-air performances on the upper campus by the Ben Greet players June 13. As "You Like It" was given in the afternoon and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with the Mendelssohn music by the university orchestra in the evening. President Charles R. Van Hise delivered the baccalaureate address on Sunday afternoon, June 16, taking as his subject "The Attainment of Success." On Monday the ivy exercises was held on the upper campus in the morning, the class day exercises in the afternoon and the presentation of the senior play, George Ade's "Just Out of College," at the Fuller Opera House in the evening, followed by the pipe of peace ceremony on the lower campus. Tuesday was alumni day with the annual business meeting of the Alumni association in the morning, the alumni banquet at 1 o'clock, and an alumni reception in the evening. Wednesday morning at 9 the commencement procession formed on the upper campus, and marched to the armory, where 525 degrees were conferred, including 476 baccalaureate and 49 higher degrees. In the afternoon an orchestral concert was given in the armory, and from 4 to 6 o'clock a reception to the alumni and friends of the university was held at the home of President Van Hise. The alumni reception and promenade concert in

the evening at the armory preceeded the alumni ball, the final event of the commencement exercises. At the alumni banquet toasts were given by a number of graduates.

The commencement programme this year was particularly representative of the student body, as the orators and participants in the various exercises include students from twenty-three Wisconsin cities, and from six cities in other states. Thirteen students from Milwaukee, nine from Madison and one each from twenty-one other cities of the state delivered orations, appeared in the cast of the senior play, or took some part in the class day exercises.

The complete programme for commencement week was as follows:

Friday, June 14, 8 p. m., Commencement Concert, School of Music, Assembly Hall.

Sunday, June 16, 4 p. m., Baccalaureate address, President Charles R. Van Hise, "The Attainment of Success," University Armory.

Monday, June 17, 10 a. m., Ivy Exercises, upper campus.

Address of welcome, Thomas J. McClernan, Madison, President of Senior Class.

Planting of ivy by John L. Tormey, Fennimore.

Ivy oration, Otto H. Breidenbach, Milwaukee.

Ivy ode, Dorothea Moll, Madison.

Farewell to the buildings, Hubert O. Wolfe, Jr., Appleton.

2:30 p. m., Class Exercises, Assembly Hall.

Music.

Class history, Charles Knight, Mineral Point, and Margery Roberts, Milwaukee.

Class poem, Cora Case Hinkley, Milwaukee.

Class day oration, Henry E. Swenson, Racine.

Farewell to underclassmen, Ruth Goe, Madison.

Junior Response, Edgar E. Robinson, Oconomowoc.

Music, Frank M. Waller, Menomonee.

Class statistics, Alfred L. Sommers, Sheboygan.

Presentation of memorial fountain, Herbert B. Sanford, Bunker Hill, Ill.

Acceptance for faculty, Professor M. S. Slaughter, Latin department.

Farewell to faculty, Arthur H. Lambeck, Milwaukee.

Class prophecy, Alva H. Cook, Milton Junction and May V. Dunn, Madison.

Class song, Loretta H. Carey, Sioux City, Iowa.

Farewell address, Thomas J. McClernan, Madison.

8 p. m., Senior play, George Ade's "Just Out of College," Fuller Opera House.

Tuesday, June 18, 10 a. m., annual business meeting, Alumni Association, University Hall.

1 p. m. Alumni banquet, University Armory.

Evening, class reunions of alumni. Wednesday, June 19, 9 a. m., University procession formed on upper campus.

9:30 a. m., Commencement exercises, Armory.

Commencement orators; Horace F. Secrist, Madison, College of Letters and Science, "The Guarantee of Industrial Liberty;" Frank M. Warner, Fountain City, College of Engineering, "A Constructive Profession;" Augustus J. Rogers, Milwaukee, College of Agriculture, "Science in Agriculture;" Henry A. Hirschberg, Milwaukee, College of Law, "Crime and Technicalities."

3 p. m., Orchestral concert by Bach's Milwaukee Orchestra, Armory.

4 to 6 p. m., President's reception to alumni and friends of university.

8:30 to 10 p. m., Alumni reception and promenade concert, Armory.

10 p. m., Alumni ball, Armory.

544 degrees were conferred, the largest in the history of the institution. Professor L. H. Bailey, a well known writer on agriculture, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws and Maj. Charles R. Evans, Wisconsin '81, dean of the law department of Grant University, Chattanooga, was given the honorary degree of master of arts. There were 477 members of the graduating class who received the baccalaureate degree. The higher academic degrees were conferred upon sixty-eight graduate students, of whom 40 received the master degree, 9 the second degree in engineering and 19 the highest academic degree, that of doctor of philosophy. The graduating class in the college of letters and science numbered 310, in the college of engineering 116, in the college of law 32, and in the college of agriculture 16.

Special Honors.

Special honors for excellent baccalaureate thesis in the college of letters and science were awarded to Loyal B. Aldrich, Milwaukee; Robert K. Brewer, Mineral Point; Ruth Goe, Madison; August C. Krey, Milwaukee; Thomas J. McClernan, Madison; Elizabeth B. McGregor, Platteville; Charles M. Purin, Madison; Grace Thompson, Madison;—in the college of engineering, Carl Zappfe, Milwaukee;—in the college of agriculture, James G. Milward, Madison;—in the college of law, Harry Glicksman, Milwaukee; Henry A. Hirschberg, Milwaukee and Edward D. Wallace, Oak Park, Ill.

The Fred B. Wheeler prizes for the best thesis in engineering were awarded to the following: First prize, David R. Sperry, Batavia, Ill.; second prize, for joint thesis, Fred M. Warner, Fountain City and Joseph Zwolanek, Muscoda. The Science Club medal for the best baccalaureate thesis

in science was awarded to Carl Zapfe, Milwaukee, for his thesis on "The Geology of the Cuyuna Iron Ore District of Minnesota," a subject which he is investigating for a number of mine owning corporations in Minnesota.

State officers and members of the legislature formed one division of the commencement procession, and occupied seats on the platform. This was the first time that the legislature has been in session at the time of the University commencement.

Honor Dean Henry.

Dean W. A. Henry, who is about to retire as head of the college of agriculture, was presented with the following resolutions elaborately engrossed:

Resolved, That the regents of the University of Wisconsin accept with regret the resignation of Prof. William Arnon Henry as dean of the college of agriculture and director of the experiment station, and hereby appoint him emeritus professor in the university.

In taking this action the regents desire to express to Prof. Henry their profound appreciation of his distinguished service to the cause of agricultural education in the state and nation during the twenty-seven years of his connection with this university, a service that has contributed much to the advancement and prosperity of the commonwealth and placed all its citizens under obligation to him. They tender to him the assurance of their continued regard and high esteem and express the hope that relief from the burden of executive duties may restore his health and strength, now impaired by long devotion to the service of the state.

Degrees to Three Japs.

Three Japanese students were among those who received higher

degrees. Kyugoro Ishizawa, a graduate of Waseda university of Tokio, Japan, was granted the degree of master of arts in economics. He presented a thesis on "The War Finances of Japan." Naojiro Inouye of the Osaka College of Pharmacy of Harima, Japan, presented the results of the investigations which he has been carrying on at the University of Wisconsin on Japanese peppermint, for which he received the degree of master of pharmacy. Masao Matsuoka of Hachinohe, Japan, a graduate of the Ke'ogijuku university, who has been pursuing advanced work in political science at the university, presented a dissertation on "Political Parties in Japan," and was awarded the degree of master of arts.

President Van Hise's Address to the Graduating Class.

In addressing the graduating class President Van Hise said:

"In my baccalaureate address I have spoken of the fundamental qualities which lead to personal success. But personal success of the many is the success of humanity, and thus it is that in the main individual success is in harmony with service to the world. Indeed, it is always true of the honest and faithful workman, whatever his station, that when he helps himself he helps others. The miner who digs out the ore, besides providing for himself, benefits those who own the mine, and through the product of the mine benefits the world. The bricklayer not only wins bread for his family but he helps to make a home for someone else. The farmer, in addition to his personal gain, furnishes food for those who pursue different avocations. The engineer who builds a bridge may increase both his own wealth and reputation, but he also makes it convenient for

the multitude to cross the river. The lawyer who lives up to the ideals of his profession is a peacemaker and an aid to the courts in the securing of justice. The merchant who builds up his own fortune brings within reach all the products of the world. The teacher, the preacher, the investigator, at the same time that they are earning their livelihood, are primarily interested in the improvement of the human race, the amelioration of the hard conditions of mankind, the lessening of human suffering.

"Indeed, it may plausibly be held that the wisest philanthropist is he who through personal effectiveness advances himself in a manner which also advances others. In pointing out the path of success to you, I have also pointed out a path which leads to service to the world. It is therefore plain that it is right for one to regard his own interests, those of his family, and those of others with whom he is immediately associated.

"But unfortunately one may push one's own interests without regard to those of others. Self interest and faithfulness to humanity may be in conflict. Self interest may be so developed as to make selfishness one's dominant quality. But since reasonable consideration for one's own interests may be easily and naturally consistent with the general welfare, there is no possible excuse for those who allow their self interest to override the interests of the community. Those who do pursue their own advancement regardless of others are the buccaneers, the pirates of our times. They should be 'grilled' by public opinion. They should be restrained by law.

"I have no doubt that many men who now find themselves the subject of public opprobrium are greatly surprised at their positions. They

had no idea that their selfishness which led to the disregard of others would also lead to the whirlwind of detestation which now sweeps over them. Their moral senses have become so dulled that they are unable to appreciate the public point of view.

"These considerations lead to the conviction that the question of supreme importance to you members of the class of 1907 is how to decide when faithfulness to self is in harmony with faithfulness to humanity. The answer to this question is that in pursuing one's personal success one must be subject to the highest prevalent intellectual and moral ideals. There is difference of opinion as to the origin of the moral laws, but all are agreed that they should be laws which upon the whole bring the greatest good to the greatest number. Not infrequently youth finds it difficult to understand the necessity for following them; but he should be extremely cautious in deviating from the rules of his people, for if closely examined, and all the consequences traced out, these rules, one is apt to find, cannot be safely violated."

The Crew Races.

On May 31 the crew races between Syracuse and Wisconsin were held on Lake Mendota. Wisconsin, coached by Edward H. Ten Eyck, defeated Syracuse, coached by James A. Ten Eyck, in the eight oar race, and was beaten in the four oared race. Before the inter-University races were held, the Wisconsin Freshman raced the cadets from St. John's Military academy, winning by nearly five lengths.

The Varsity race was not started until eight o'clock and the boats could not be seen until within a quarter of a mile of the finish.

Syracuse kept in front for the

first three-quarters mile, when Wisconsin took the lead and held it to the end.

In the four oared race, Syracuse got a comfortable lead in the first half mile and held it to the end. About half a mile from the finish the Wisconsin boat struck a hidden buoy and fell farther behind, finishing eight lengths in the rear.

In the Freshman race, which was started a little after seven, the Wisconsin crew after a bad getaway caught the cadets, passed them and easily held their lead. The stroke of the St. John's crew lost his oar about a quarter of a mile from the finish and seven men pulled the boat the rest of the way.

In the evening a monster bonfire was built on the lower campus and a great crowd of students and townspeople joined in the celebration.

After the showing made against Syracuse, Wisconsin was believed to have a good chance to finish well up in the race at Poughkeepsie on June 26. The best they could do, however, was fifth, Cornell, Columbia, Annapolis and Pennsylvania finishing in the order named. Wisconsin was in front of two crews at the finish, Georgetown and Syracuse. Syracuse did not finish. The race was between Cornell and Columbia, and not until the last ten strokes was the contest decided, Cornell winning by about nine feet. The time for the race, four miles, was 20.02 2-5 for Cornell, 20.04 for Columbia, 20.13 4-5 for Annapolis and 20.33 2-5 for Pennsylvania. No time was taken for the remaining crews which were many lengths behind.

The Wisconsin Freshman eight won the Freshman race, two miles, in the good time of 9.58. Syracuse was a poor second, with Pennsylvania third, Columbia fourth and Cornell last. The Freshman crew

took the lead at the start of the race and held it throughout. It finished a length and a half ahead.

In the four oared race, Syracuse won with Cornell second, Pennsylvania third.

The Ben Greet Players.

On June 13, the Ben Greet Players presented the plays "As You Like It" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" on the university campus, under the auspices of the University Orchestra which presented Mendelssohn's Overture to A Midsummer Night's Dream as a prelude to the Ben Greet performance. The plays were well attended and effectively presented. Mr. H. E. Owen, conductor of the university orchestra is endeavoring to make these outdoor plays an annual event.

The Senior Class Play.

"Just Out of College" presented by the Senior class on June 19 met with a hearty reception in spite of the hot weather.

University Journalism.

The Daily Cardinal has had a successful year under the management of Edwin C. Jones, who is to succeed himself as business manager. The Wisconsin Literary Magazine published some clever matter and the Sphinx was as effectively funny as at any time during the past half dozen years. The Wisconsin Engineer has an established place among the graduates of the engineering school, and has a growing patronage. The new agricultural journal, the Student Farmer, was launched under good auspices and seems destined for a permanent place among Wisconsin publications. There was talk of establishing a Wisconsin Law Review at various times during the year, and

this is one of the probabilities of Graves, professor of history and the near future.

The Badger, issued during the early part of June, was a piece of work highly creditable to the Junior class. It was a larger volume than those with which alumni are familiar, and filled to overflowing with the kind of "bits" which have distinguished these annuals since their establishment at Wisconsin. Roland B. Roehr, of Milwaukee, son of State Senator Julius E. Roehr, law '81 of Milwaukee, was general chairman.

Dramatics.

In dramatics, the various dramatic clubs, Haresfoot, Edwin Booth, and Red Domino, vied with the classes in the production of plays. Two original productions were staged the Junior class putting on "The Budlong Case" by Lucian Cary, ex '07, and George Hill, '08, and the Haresfoot presenting as a curtain raiser a short skit by Horatio G. Winslow, '03.

The movement to raise \$60,000 to establish a Carl Schurz chair of political economy at the university has gained considerable headway and \$14,000 has already been raised.

Summer School.

A total of 190 different courses are being offered in the summer school. Every department of the university, letters and science, engineering, agriculture, law (for the first time), and music are represented.

In addition to the eighty-two members of the university faculty who are in charge of work in the various departments, the services of thirteen professors and instructors from various eastern and western institutions of higher education have been secured. They include Dr. Max Mason, professor of mathematics at Yale university; Dr. R. E. Lyons, chemistry department of Indiana university; Dr. F. P.

Graves, professor of history and principles of education, with Dr. Isidor Loeb, professor of political science and public law, and Professor E. J. Lake of the department of art and design, all from Missouri university; Justice Emlin McClain of the supreme court of Iowa; L. L. Summers, director of manual training at Oshkosh Normal school; Miss Mary McLeod, director of physical training and dean of women at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; and Miss M. E. Hazeltine, preceptor of the Wisconsin Library School, with two assistants from the same institution, Mrs. H. P. Sawyer and Miss Julia E. Elliott.

The summer school for artisans opened its seventh session on June 24, to continue for six weeks, closing on August 3. The courses of study include forty-two different branches, which is under the direction of sixteen members of the regular faculty of the college of engineering, assisted by professors from four other institutions, including M. P. Cleghorn, professor of mechanical engineering at Iowa State college; J. C. Scrugham, professor of mechanical engineering at Nevada State University; E. J. Lake, professor of art and design at the University of Illinois; and L. L. Summers, director of manual training at the Oshkosh Normal. Seven professors and instructors from other institutions are pursuing advanced work in the well equipped laboratories of the college of engineering. Special instruction is being given in seven different departments of study, including both lecture courses and practical laboratory work in the care and operation of engines and boilers, the use of electrical apparatus, the solution of problems in machine design, the study of materials of construction, fuels and lubricants, and the practice of various forms of shop work and manual training courses, including seminary work.

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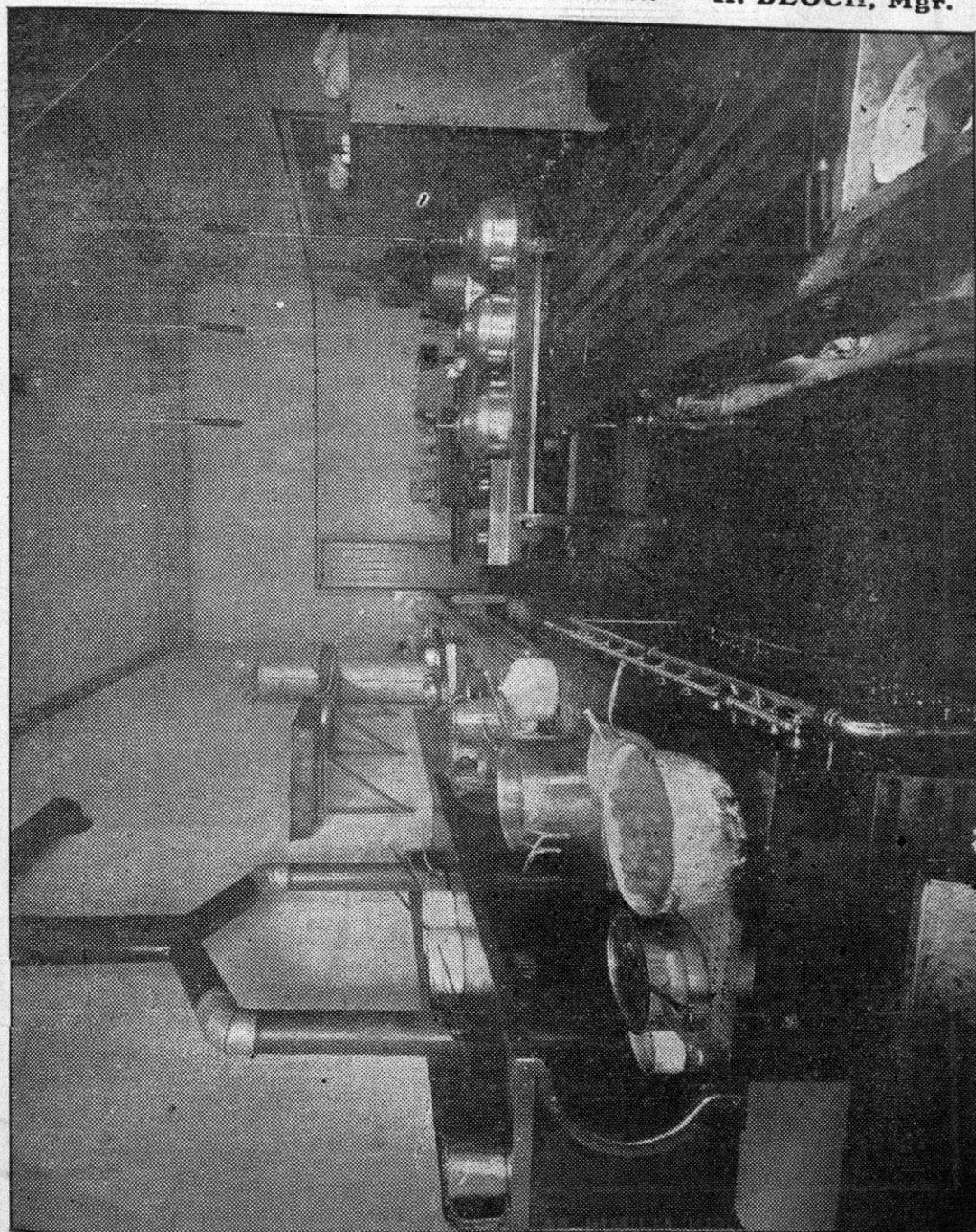
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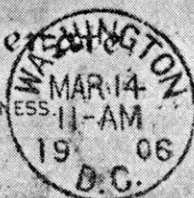
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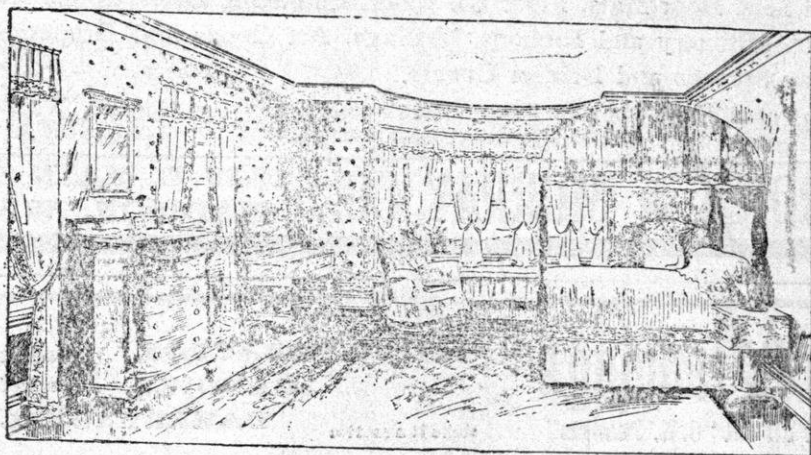
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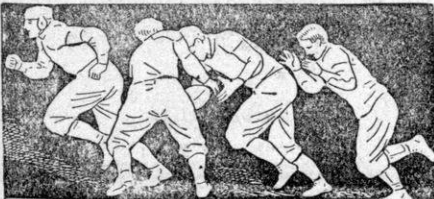
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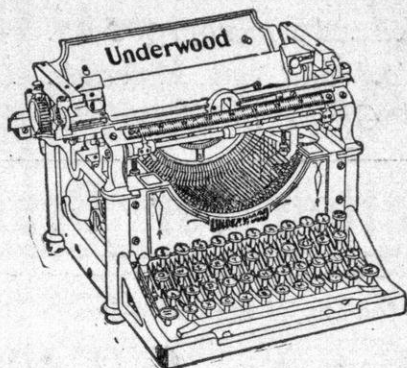
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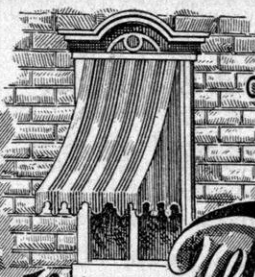
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