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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

VOL. X

APRIL, 1909

NO. 7

THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY AS A FACTOR IN THE RELIGIOUS AND MORAL LIFE OF STUDENTS

BY WILLIAM A. SCOTT, PH. D.

A discussion at the meeting of The Religious Education Association held in Chicago, Feb. 10, 11 and 12, 1909.

AS an organization of students, the college fraternity is distinguished by four main features: Firstly, it is a part of a larger organization to which it is in some respects amenable and which exercises over it some degree of supervision. Secondly, certain ideals of student life and conduct which have been formulated by the founders of the national organization are clearly and distinctly set before it as goals which the members obligate themselves to approximate as closely as possible. In most, probably in all cases, these ideals are lofty and noble; I know of no case in which they are unworthy. Thirdly, it has a reputation to gain and to uphold, one which will commend it to college men, will be satisfactory to the national organization and alumni, and will be in harmony with its local and national traditions. Fourthly, it consists of a relatively small number of picked men. The basis of selection is probably not the best that could be devised, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to formulate it in words, and yet it is usually easy for

a person familiar with college students to pick out a fraternity man, even though he may not wear a badge or any other artificial mark. As a type he is easily distinguishable from others to be found in most colleges.

In considering the influence of this kind of an organization upon this kind of a man, we must remember that he is pre-eminently a social creature, and that, if he were not brought into association with kindred spirits in this kind of an organization, some other kind would be formed to take its place. The real question at issue, then, is the influence of the college fraternity on the moral and religious life of this type of men versus the influence of the associations he would be likely to form without it.

In favor of the college fraternity, I believe it may be successfully maintained that the influence of its ideals, of its national organization, and, as a rule, of its alumni, is on the right side. The promotion of religion as such is probably rarely, if ever, emphasized as an object of the organization, but high standards of morals

When in Milwaukee visit THE NEW HOTEL GILPATRICK -- European

and of college life generally are distinctly emphasized, and to their realization the influence of the fraternity at large and generally of the alumni is consciously and persistently directed. I say *generally* of the alumni. Of course the rank and file of the alumni of a chapter do not differ greatly in character from the active members, but it is my observation that, as a rule, only those of high character and ideals keep in close touch with their chapters after leaving college, and hence it is these that determine the character of the alumni influence.

These influences should not be considered of slight moment. Granted that frequently they are exerted at long range and spasmodically, they are potentially always present and working unconsciously on impressionable minds. At times they are consciously employed with great power. Local organizations or unorganized associations which such students would be likely to form would lack these influences for good and to that extent would certainly be less desirable.

While fraternity men have common characteristics which render them recognizable, they vary greatly in character, scholarship and personality, and the methods of selection do not guarantee the presence in a chapter at all times of a fair representation of the weak and the strong, the clever and the dull, the good and the bad. There may be and frequently is an unduly large representation of some groups and an entire absence of others. On this account, chapters of the same fraternity in different institutions differ widely, and in any institution in which a considerable number of fra-

ternities is represented there is certain to be wide diversity between the local chapters. In the same institution, too, a given chapter is apt to change considerably from year to year, and in a series of years is more than likely to run through quite a gamut of variations of a kind which affects decidedly its influence over its members.

The characters and personalities of the individuals who constitute a chapter at a given time exert, of course, an influence vastly greater than the ideals, the national organization, or the alumni of the fraternity combined. There can be no doubt that this influence is among the most potent operating upon the fraternity man during his undergraduate years. Neither can there be any doubt that this influence may be and sometimes is bad, from the point of view of morals, religion or scholarship, or all three. Any man who for a considerable period of time has been able closely to observe the lives of college men can doubtless furnish examples of losses of scholarship, of interest in religion, and of good morals under the influence of fraternity life. If his observation is comprehensive and thorough, he will also be able to furnish examples, and many of them, too, of men who have been vastly improved in all these particulars by the influence and conscious effort of fraternity brothers. Indeed, I believe that in most American colleges instances of the latter kind will greatly outnumber those of the former. This belief is the result in part of personal observation and in part of conversation with others whose opportunities for the study of fraternity life have been quite as good and in some instances better than mine.

As a rule, I think a man of superior strength and attainments, along either intellectual, moral or religious lines, has an influence on his fraternity much greater than the man who is weak in any of these particulars. Indeed, I have known many instances in which one or two men of this character have dominated the entire fraternity, completely changing its atmosphere and raising the level of every man in it. A weak or bad man, on the other hand, is almost certain to be a subject for apology and remonstrance on the part of his fraternity brothers, and, while he may drag the entire crowd downwards, if the majority are weak and flabby, he is quite apt to meet with stubborn resistance at one or more points, and the effort to hold him back and raise him up frequently strengthens men who have been more or less indifferent before. I know at least one instance in which the unsuccessful effort to save such a man strengthened the moral fiber of every man in the chapter and was the moral salvation of several.

It is my observation that a small group of men, sometimes not more than two or three, usually dominate the chapter. Of course, these are men possessed of strong personalities, and while they are not always paragons of virtue, they are rarely bad men. As a rule, they are distinctly above the level of the majority of the chapter in the essentials of sound manhood. The responsibility of leadership makes them susceptible in an unusual degree to the influences of the ideals and traditions of the fraternity and tends to sober and strengthen them. On the majority of the chapter their influence is elevating. The occasional man who in

scholarship, religion or morals is their superior, but who lacks the personality and stamina to impress himself upon his fellows, may be brought down to a somewhat lower level. Indeed, I think that a very superior scholar is quite apt to be handicapped in this one particular by fraternity connections, but that he may gain in other respects more than he loses in this is certainly a possibility. The same may perhaps be said of the man whose religious and moral attainments are far above the level of the majority or of the group that dominates the chapter.

Regarding the influences which the men to be found in fraternities would have encountered outside, of course only probabilities can be stated. Those of exceptional attainments, intellectual, religious or moral, might, perhaps, have made associations better fitted to preserve and develop their special talents. The intellectually gifted man might have developed a higher grade of scholarship, the pious boy might have retained his faith unimpaired, and the boy who had never sinned might have preserved his morals intact. The chances are at least even, however, that they might have fared worse outside than inside the fraternity. The college man whose special talent of superior quality is not backed by force of will and sufficient stamina to preserve it in a fraternity atmosphere is in great danger anywhere in this wicked world. He is safe only in the atmosphere of the home. Of such stuff as he the strong men upon whom the responsibility of society rests are not made.

While I believe that as a rule the influence of fraternities in American colleges has been and is elevating in

the cases of the vast majority of their members, I am well aware that there have been and are exceptions to this rule, and that probably every college and university has fallen far short of realizing the possibilities for good which the fraternity system offers. I quite agree with Mr. Birdseye in his view that at least a partial solution of the problem of individual training in our large colleges and universities may be found in the proper use of the fraternity system. The local chapter, even as at present organized, is the best instrumentality available for the use of the college authorities in the accomplishment of anything that requires student backing and influence, and the work accomplished in their chapters by influential alumni here and there suggests great possibilities for good only sporadically and very imperfectly utilized. If a systematic effort were made to bring local alumni, inside and outside of the faculty, into close and vital contact with their respective chapters,

and if college authorities should recognize these chapters and the fraternities they represent as parts of their working organization, look after their character and efficiency as they might, and utilize them to the full in the accomplishment of their purposes, not only could the abuses of fraternity life be largely prevented, but the influence of these organizations for good in all directions could be enormously increased.

It is my belief that the fraternity system has become so strongly entrenched in American colleges that it must be regarded as a vital part of their life. It is essentially a product of that life, and our effort should be to improve and develop it. Any attempt to root it out or to antagonize it would, in my opinion, be futile and very bad policy. It would amount to an attempt to cast aside a most useful instrument, well adapted to the accomplishment of the very things we all regard as desirable.

THE CITY CLUB IDEA AND THE UNIVERSITY

By DON ENSMINGER, MOWRY, '06.

EVERYBODY is conscious of the steadily increasing importance of the municipality in modern life. When we stop to consider that the population of New York City is estimated at twenty million, in 1950, based upon the present rate of increase, we cannot but believe that the most important questions in politics, economics, industry and society, are to center themselves in and about the city in the near future.

Fourteen years ago the National Municipal league began its career. In 1894, the men who were interested in city affairs were considered idle dreamers. They were grasping into the air for things which they could not see. Today, this league is recognized as one of the most potent factors in city betterment legislation. It has taken up active endeavors and has pushed them so far into the light of publicity that many of us are now

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

watchful of the recommendations in municipal reform which are suggested each year. We follow the advances which have been made as the merchant follows his increasing sales.

This has been a wonderful movement and there has likewise been a wonderful awakening in the sense of civic pride and civic duty. The numberless civic societies, civic clubs, leagues, and city clubs, which are being organized in nearly every city of any considerable importance, are evidence of this fact.

New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Los Angeles, have been most active in the cause thus far, and have well organized city clubs that are interested in obtaining efficiency in public service and in preventing wastefulness of the people's money.

New York has a bureau of municipal research where the questions of city government are studied from the scientific as well as from the practical standpoint. It is only a matter of time before many more of our cities will be asking for men who are trained in city problems to take important posts in the interests of civic welfare. At the present time, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Milwaukee, are anxious to establish such bureaus in connection with their city clubs. What is needed is light, and, in order that the light may shine there must be an investigation of the actual facts. Legal evidence must be produced. There are hundreds of people who are eager to undertake the work for the regeneration of cities; there are only a few who have any intelligent appreciation of how or what to do.

Our universities have been considering municipal problems, in a more or less general way, for a number of

years. At the same time, there has been no active organization to establish a separate and distinct department for the study of these vital questions. Two or three courses have been given, it is true, in most of our institutions, but a scientific, well planned organization has not been organized in any of our universities.

Aside from the training of men and women for active research and investigation, after graduation, such a department should appeal to the presidents of our universities on the sole ground that it is an education in the interests of a better citizenship.

Wisconsin, standing in the foreground in economics, political and social sciences, with its well organized graduate school, together with the practical opportunities which are offered for research in the Wisconsin Legislative Reference library, the oldest state bureau in the United States, should not hesitate to be the pioneer in this field, and establish a department of municipal government.

The city clubs of the country, you will find, will be ready and eager to count among its members college men and women who have taken an interest in the city's business. This, to my mind, is one of the most important features which should be added to our university curriculum. It is not an intensely *practical* course, in the term that we apply in speaking of medicine or engineering, nor is it my idea to confine the department to those who are seeking a life-work in municipal or legislative research; but I would make many of the courses broad in their application, and endeavor to induce students from all colleges and departments to take at least one or more of the general

courses, in order that they may have some adequate conception of the needs of our cities, some ideas as to the progress which is being made and be infused with the idea that they can play a part in making the city better, no matter what their future life-work may be.

The city is the battle ground of the future. The problems, which the younger generation is to solve, are here. The city has grown beyond the activity of the campus. We must hasten, overtake her, and plan in the future for the city of democracy and clean government.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

By DR. JOHN L. YATES, '95.

IN order to judge an institution it is imperative to have accurate information as to the ideals, policies, needs and limitations of its administrative and executive departments measured in terms of accomplishments. In order to estimate the value of these accomplishments it is necessary to know the influence exerted upon the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

All the friends and particularly of the alumni of the University of Wisconsin should be fully aware of the great and rapidly increasing achievements of their Alma Mater and of the brilliant future assured to her.

For this reason every graduate and every resident of Wisconsin should read "Sending a State to College," which appears in the February issue of the *American Magazine*. Discount this article as much as one may, it will give, nevertheless, an appreciative insight into what President Van Hise and the faculty are doing and attempting to do which should suffice to inspire confidence, pride, and a desire to co-operate in a movement so pregnant with virtually unlimited

possibilities for good as to effect not alone the state, but the entire country.

This communication, addressed to the alumni in behalf of the medical department was deemed advisable since among certain alumni there exists not only a lack of sympathy with this form of education, but even some faint opposition to it. It is believed that a frank exposition of the situation will suffice to reconstruct all such into enthusiastic supporters of this new department.

Viewed solely from the standpoint that a state university must reach "anybody, any time, anyhow," the establishment of a college of medicine was imperative. The one possible objection which could have been raised to the development of this branch of education was whether it could be made at least equal to the best. This best is none too good, since nothing affecting the greatest asset of a state, individual and public health, may be considered a luxury at any cost. The regents, therefore, upon the advice of the president, relying upon the already well

established value of the pre-medical course and with a faith born of a first hand knowledge of the capabilities of the university decided that the time was ripe. The legislature passed favorably upon the incorporation of the medical department, and the results of less than two years development attest the wisdom of this undertaking.

Modern medicine is based upon science which demands a dispassionate acceptance of facts and unending investigations leading to the establishment of other truths, hitherto unrecognized. No institution can justify its existence so long as it deals only in the teaching of established principles, since these are insufficient to cover the entire field and none may be in the van who but follows another's lead. Results have demonstrated that those departments in any school which continue properly to influence students are those which are maintained on the investigative or research basis, for this alone spells progress, the *sine qua non* of real education. The foundation of any satisfactory education must provide not alone the training in methods and details to enable the student to attack more advanced subjects and problems but should coincidentally develop judgment, moral and intellectual honesty and ideals. Such a foundation is the requisite in medicine upon which success in its large interpretation is constructed and is to the largest extent dependent upon the first two years of the medical course, popularly called the scientific years. This is the scope of the course now being given at Madison and the character of the work will bear the most critical inspection. The conditions at

present may best be considered under three headings: faculty, students, and equipment.

The members of the faculty have been selected as the best men available, judged by standards of integrity and ability, measured by achievements, past and present, and by potentiality. They form a group of earnest, energetic young men, working together in an ideal spirit of co-operation, and counting nothing a self sacrifice that means the ultimate good of the school. With the two years course barely established it would be impossible to interpret the efficiency of the instruction given, were it not for the recognition already accorded by the foremost medical schools in the country. These institutions are ready to accept without examination into their third or junior year any student recommended by the Wisconsin faculty as having satisfactorily completed the first two years, provided this student can comply with the requirements, as regards pre-medical courses, for entrance into the first year of that institution.

After inspecting the amount and character of the work not merely required by the curriculum, but actually being done, this attitude of the leading medical educators is readily comprehended. The Wisconsin faculty is so well balanced and working so faithfully that it is not chauvinistic to venture the prophesy that these students will have the best scientific preparation in the country.

This statement would appear more radically optimistic were it not for the character of the students. They are imbued with the seriousness of their tasks, and an eagerness for work indicating a proper apprecia-

tion of their advantages and a befitting response to the character of their instruction.

The members of the faculty experienced in teaching in a number of Eastern schools are enthusiastic in their agreement that they have never encountered classes of as high average ability. Students of this calibre and of such number as to insure the ideal conditions of instruction, i. e., the personal supervision of the instructors, virtually the heads of departments, would seem amply to justify what would otherwise be a ridiculous prediction; that these students will not only have the best preparation, but will be the best prepared.

Unfortunately the same satisfaction which is to be found in the real essentials of the medical school can not be made to extend to the details of the equipment. The laboratory apparatus, sufficient for present requirements, is so limited as to handicap to some extent the present work, but more particularly hampers consistent development. However, it is mainly in the quarters that the greatest limitations are found. This is temporarily inevitable, but it should promptly be obviated by an appropriation for the construction of a building ample not only for immediate, but also future demands. There is even more urgent necessity in the provision of money to employ satisfactory technical assistants. No more

glittering example of foolish economy can be found than in the expenditure of the time and energy of high class men in doing the routine work which should be performed by intelligent "dieners."

These observations are based upon personal inspection of the various departments and upon interviews with the president and department heads. The medical department has demonstrated its right to be a part of the best state university, to use President Eliot's classification. The recognition already received entitles it to be a part of the best medical school in the country. This should be sufficient to commend it to the graduates as worthy of their hearty support. Just as the agricultural school stands in relation to the farmers, so the medical department should become related to the physicians of Wisconsin.

Support is the only guarantee required and this support should be given without a tinge of charitable toleration. The measurable material gain to the state directly traceable to the university has been estimated at \$20,000,000.00 a year. The State of Wisconsin can do nothing better than to add to this public profit the incalculable benefit resulting from the betterment of public health, which must inevitably result if a sufficient budget is provided to meet all demands for the development of this splendid medical department.

EDITORIAL

COMMENCEMENT

ONE more inducement has been extended to a large number of alumni to attend commencement exercises. All fraternities will hold alumni banquets on June 19. No doubt a large number will attend, and when you signify your intention to return, notify us so that we may publish your name.

Some time ago the magazine contained an editorial on commencement, and we stated at that time that a list of alumni who intended to return would be published each month. We are publishing the list as completed up to date, but it is yet very small. Your active support is needed, and if this year is to be notable for commencement reunions send in your name and encourage others to do so.

**RELIGIOUS AND MORAL LIFE
OF STUDENTS**

An article written by Professor Scott on The Fraternity as a Factor in the Religious and Moral Life of the Students is published in this number of the magazine. Professor Scott deals with the various phases of fraternity life, showing the advantages and disadvantages. His attitude is that as a social organization the fraternity if properly conducted can be made an influence for a great deal of good, while on the other hand if its ideals are the ideals of the weaker members its influence can be made a power for a great deal of evil. From a religious and moral standpoint, Professor Scott argues

that the influence of the man of ideals always leaves its impress upon other members, and that since the men with ideals are held responsible for the reputation and standing of the fraternity the fraternity can be made to serve a useful purpose.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNIVERSITY

The constant recognition that the university is receiving at the hands of leading educators of the world is having a material effect upon the progress it is able to make. For instance, the recent success achieved in securing the forestry laboratory came as a result of the exceptional advantages offered at Wisconsin, and the position of pre-eminence which the university has attained. These signal successes are not the cause of prominence but are due to the reputation achieved by the university as an institution thoroughly progressive and alive to the needs of the people of the state for popular education.

History has been made at Wisconsin during the past few years. The old courses of study have been revised; a practical course in agriculture introduced; farmers' courses added; experimental work in all branches extended; and above all the benefits of scientific work offered to the people of the state through the correspondence courses. It has been said that Wisconsin has a university that reaches the needs of all of the people of the state, and the general recognition of Wisconsin as the leading state university of the country

emphasizes this fact. English writers recognize Wisconsin as a model institution, President Eliot has cited Wisconsin as the most hopeful state university, and newspapers throughout the country have commented favorably upon the methods pursued here. Still there is room for growth, not in numbers alone, but within the university departments. A broad policy of expansion should be encouraged providing the advance of the

departments already organized will not be hindered. That is the problem confronting the legislature at the present time, and its solution will no doubt determine the policy to be followed by the legislature in appropriating funds to the university for the next few years.. What is needed at present is a thorough conviction that the policy of rapid expansion is needed to meet the most urgent needs of the university.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

AT a meeting of the committee on Commencement,, of which Professor J. E. Olson is chairman, held yesterday afternoon, plans for commencement week were formu-

lated. Commence-
Commencement week this year starts Sunday, June 20, and continues to June 23. It was announced that Senor Joaquim Nabuco, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Brazil to the United States, will deliver the baccalaureate address. Ambassador Nebuco is considered one of the brightest men of the diplomatic corps at Washington and is well known as a speaker.

A feature of Alumni Day will be the unveiling of a Lincoln monument presented to the university by T. E. Brittingham, of Madison. This monument is a replica of the one recently unveiled at Lincoln's home in Kentucky. Richard Lloyd Jones, of New York, who was instrumental in getting the replica for the university will deliver the oration for the occasion. Dr. W. E. Leonard, of the English department, will write the ode.

Bach's orchestra, of Milwaukee, will be engaged for commencement day. It will also give a free orchestral concert and will play at the Alumni ball on the night of the 22nd.

Further details in regard to commencement will be fixed by the committee during the coming month.

"In undertaking to provide for additional instruction and research, the

University of Wisconsin is only responding to the many demands made upon it for

this work by the people of the state. We are receiving daily many requests for information in regard to the proposed work in forestry in connection with the new government forest service laboratory which the university was urged to secure for the state by the State Timber Land Owners' association and the Wisconsin Conservation commission. The college of agriculture is likewise receiving constant requests for instruction and information regarding poultry, another department which we desire to provide as soon as we secure funds for the purpose. The direction of the university development, therefor, I think it may be fairly said, is determined by the demands of the people upon the university."

Such was the significant statement made by President Charles R. Van Hise in an address given in the assembly chamber on "The Work of the University in the State."

"My ideal of the university is that it shall be a benefit not simply material, but intellectual and spiritual to every citizen of the state," continued President Van Hise. "Much has been done for the state by the university already in advancing such important material interests as those of agriculture and dairying. Such work for dairying as the Babcock test, such work in agriculture as the

development of high grade corn and barley are increasing the material wealth of the state annually much more than the cost of maintaining the university.

"The research work in connection with the college of engineering is covering for the manufacturing and industrial interests the same fields of investigation as the college of agriculture does for the farmer. The tests through a series of years of reinforced concrete construction, investigation of maintenance of way, the survey of the water powers of the state are all important to the advancement of the industrial interests of the state.

"The studies in pure science conducted in the college of letters and science are of equal importance since all the great discoveries in practical fields have been based on fundamental principles of pure science.

"The fundamental problem in the conservation of resources, concerning which there is so much talk at the present time, is after all the problem of conservation of humanity itself. It is to that work of conservation that the university is undertaking to devote its efforts. Through the extension of the work of its medical college it desires to respond to the strong demand of the state board of health and Wisconsin physicians that, by taking serums in its hygienic laboratory, testing water and other sources of infection, training health officers, giving popular instruction in methods of preventing disease and in many other ways, it do work for the people, comparable in amount to that done by the colleges of agriculture and engineering.

"In its work of conservation the university desires to prevent that greatest of all economic losses to the

state, the loss of talent," declared President Van Hise, in taking up the extension work of the university. "To prevent this loss of talent it is necessary for the university to go to the people, with the knowledge that they desire and need. This is the reason for establishing extension at the University of Wisconsin on a broader basis than has been done elsewhere. Extension work has been organized to cover all fields of knowledge. The four departments organized indicate to some extent the scope of the work; correspondence study, instruction by lectures, general information and welfare, and debating and public discussion.

"The aim of all these lines of university extension work is to give every man and woman in the state an opportunity regardless whether they can come to Madison. It is certain that last year through different lines of the extension movement more than 100,000 people of Wisconsin were reached.

Boise, Idaho, *Daily Statesman*—President Charles Richard Van Hise, like Lord Byron, woke one fine morning to find him-

Recent Comment on University self famous and it was because he demonstrated

that the state university of which he is president could reach all the people of Wisconsin in one way or another and that all the time instead of an esoteric few part of the time.

The Wisconsin state university under President Van Hise and the able specialists under him reaches out its arm of help to practically every home in Wisconsin. It teaches farmers how to farm; it stimulates to better fruit culture, to better stock, to

better dairies; it puts the common people in touch with all the latest experiments going on in the university laboratory, and hundreds of farmers come to Madison every month to see the results of scientific experiments in their province.

They began with the farmers but did not stop there. They reached out for artisans and manufacturers, teachers and preachers, all men and women and children and now the mighty contagion of intellectual life that goes out in manifold streams from the state university reaches over the entire commonwealth of Wisconsin.

Our state university has done and is doing good work among the farmers in institutes; why cannot the Wisconsin idea be adopted that our university may get in touch with all the people of Idaho?

* * *

Superior Telegram.—The educational work that is being done in Wisconsin is being recognized by authorities everywhere as being of an exceptionally high quality. Under the able administration of President Van Hise the state university has expanded until it is now regarded as the leading state university of the country.

When a few years have gone by and we have had an opportunity to calmly estimate the men of the present day we shall rank Charles Richard Van Hise as one of our truly great men. As a great educational administrator he will stand beside Eliot of Harvard, Angell of Michigan and Harper of Chicago. Each of these men has been the central figure in the development of a great uni-

versity. In this work President Van Hise is their peer. In sounding the trumpet call to the university to render the greatest possible amount of real service to the people it may be well that we shall place him above them all.

When such a man asks the legislature of the state for funds with which to carry on such work our law makers can well afford to respond with liberality. That they will do so we firmly believe.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader.*—Certainly no Wisconsin statesman or private citizen, outside of the state university, has been so eulogized by high authorities, in other parts of the country, as President Van Hise.

The famous saying of Garfield's that Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a young student on the other made a good college was always exaggerated, of course, but the substance of it is still truth, even in these days of big institutions, costly equipment, and elaborate machinery for higher education. The dominant individual, the master spirit of the great university, is a factor of immense importance in its work and its usefulness, just as he has always been and must ever be. The more complicated the mechanism, the more extensive the organization, the greater the value of wise leadership.

It will be a sorry day for America if these conditions ever change. The country can not afford to rank many men higher than its best teachers. The effect of any important decrease in the personal influence and prestige of great college presidents could not be anything else than evil.

An attendance at the university of 4,521 students this year, an increase of 508, or 12½ per cent over the enrollment of last

Record Breaking Enrollment

year is shown by the new catalogue now in press. If this increase continues at the present rate, the university will have 10,000 students within the next ten years.

The college of letters and science this year has 1,941 students, an increase of 179, or 10 per cent. Of this number 560 are in the freshman class, 409 in the sophomore class, 342 in the junior, and 320 in the senior. The students enrolled in the course in commerce number 216; those in the pharmacy course 44, an increase of 12.

The college of engineering ranks second in size, with 896, of whom 158 are seniors, 156 juniors, 220 sophomores, and 301 freshmen. The new course in mining engineering has 25 students.

The largest gain is in the college of agriculture, which this year has 859 students, an increase of 165, or 24 per cent. In the four-year course there are 195 students, an increase of 49, or 33 per cent. The short course has 461 students, an increase of 1, while the dairy course has 144, an increase of 4. The new middle course in agriculture begins with an enrollment of 35, of whom 27 are in the first year.

The recently organized college of medicine has 32 students, of whom 18 are in the first year and 14 in the second. The new course in chemistry given for the first time this year has 41 enrolled. The graduate school has a total attendance of 246, an increase of 14. The law school students number 165 this year, an increase of 8.

The total enrollment for the summer session is 1,026, an increase of 365, or 55 per cent. Of the summer session attendants 267 were graduate students, 470 undergraduates and teachers, 51 law students, 227 engineering and 11 in the dairy school.

The financial success of the Engineers' Minstrel held March 24, added over \$300 to the Wisconsin Union fund. The appearance of the engineers in minstrel array was a new sight to most students,

Three Hundred Dollars to Union Fund

and the Fuller was filled from gallery to parquet. The comedians were accorded generous applause throughout the performance. The act entitled "Something Fierce" by the double sextette appealed to the audience as being typical of engineering life.

That in the attempt to give engineers technical training, the finer things of life should not be overlooked, was the

Finer Things of Life Needed

theme of the address given by W. D. Taylor, chief engineer of the Chicago & Alton railway, at the engineering auditorium.

"Men are promoted not alone by intellectual attainment, but by their ability to meet and accost their fellowmen," said Mr. Taylor. "Integrity and refinement should be increased and the moral and higher life must not be neglected. The character of the teacher will be felt throughout the life of the graduate and each teacher cannot escape the responsibility of the characters of the students with whom he comes in contact."

That the present system of crowd-

ing the work in the engineering courses is apt to make the student less thorough than in former times when the courses were lighter, was one of Mr. Taylor's ideas.

Athletic Director Hutchins is pleased with the action of the national football rules committee in changing the value of the field goal from four to three points.

The change, which received practically the unanimous support of the committee, is purposed to prevent two goals from the field taking from a stronger eleven the victory earned by a touchdown and a goal. Had such been the ruling at the time of the Minnesota-Wisconsin game in 1907, when Capron's phenomenal kicking tied the score for the Gophers, Wisconsin would have legally won the game that undoubtedly was rightfully theirs.

Another important change is the revision of the touchback rule. The rule is changed to give the side making the touchback the option of kicking out or having the ball on its 25-yard line.

When asked his opinion of the new rulings and their probable effect on the game, Dr. C. P. Hutchins said: "The change in the touchback rule will be a good thing for the team which is working towards the windward goal. The revision of the score for the goal from field is a very good thing. It will not, however, make any difference in the efforts of the coaches to develop a good drop kicker."

The Alumni association of the university has decided to offer a gradu-

ate fellowship in journalism valued at \$400 to a graduate of the courses preparatory to journalism, the fellow to devote a part of his time on the *Alumni Magazine*. The Cardinal Association will offer next year a number of undergraduate scholarships in journalism, ranging from \$10 to \$100, to be awarded to the students in the courses in journalism on the basis of work done on the *Daily Cardinal*.

The new courses in newspaper writing to be given by Professor W. G. Bleyer, in charge of the division of journalism and chairman of the courses preparatory to journalism, are the Elements of Newspaper Writing, one hour a week throughout the freshman year; Newspaper Reporting and Correspondence, three hours a week throughout the sophomore year; Newspaper Editing and Editorial Management, two hours a week throughout the junior year; Editorial Writing, two hours a week in the first semester of the senior year; and Special Feature and Magazine Work, second semester, for two hours a week in the senior year.

A course in agricultural journalism designed to meet the needs of those students who wish to study the agricultural press in order to become contributors or editors, is to be given next year by Mr. J. Clyde Marquis, editor of the agricultural publications of the university and formerly assistant editor of the Orange Judd farm publications.

The agricultural press work will

consist of lectures and practice in writing to meet the special requirements of the farm and dairy journals, and will include a survey of the present agricultural press, a study of classes of agricultural writing, methods of reporting fairs and agricultural exhibits.

The university will be represented at three European university celebrations this year. Professor C. R. Fish

of the history department will represent Wisconsin at the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the University of Geneva, July 7 to 10; Professor E. K. H. Voss of the German department will be the representative at the five hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Leipzig, July 20 to 30, and Professor M. B. Evans, also of the German department, will be the representative at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the University of Louvain, Brussels, May 7 to 11.

A movement, originating among some of the varsity students interested in magazine work, has been

started and has as its object the amalgamation of the *Sphinx*, the *Wisconsin Literary Magazine*, and the *Intercollegiate Spectator* into one weekly magazine with various departments to cover the different fields now covered by these publications. The plan is set forth at length in an article by the business manager of the "*Lit.*," Carl H. Jurgens, which appeared in the March issue of that paper. In this article, the various arguments in favor of such a publication are discussed, the

chief argument appearing to be that the new magazine would be much cheaper to both the advertiser and the subscriber than is the present system of the separate publications.

"The management of the *Sphinx* is opposed to such a combination," stated Editor Ralph Birchard, when interviewed, "and would, under no circumstances, consent to becoming a party to it."

Editor John D. Jones, when asked how the management of the *Spectator* stood on this subject, replied: "The scheme would be impossible from our point of view, because we do not cater to local trade at all. We aim to get out a magazine which will appeal to any college man in the west. Aside from this, it seems to me that each publication is published to meet the demand of the students along certain lines and I do not believe the amalgamation would adequately meet these demands."

Professor W. G. Bleyer, of the University Press bulletin is heartily in favor of such a publication. "The recent suggestion of the business manager of one of the university publications, that an illustrated weekly paper, on the order of *Collier's* or *Harper's Weekly*, was needed in the university, led to the suggestion that possibly two or more of the present university publications might be combined, especially since it is doubtful whether another publication could be successfully maintained in competition with those already in the field," said Professor Bleyer, when interviewed in regard to this matter.

"It might be possible to combine the literary features of the *Wisconsin Literary Magazine* with cartoons and humorous matter, such as is now

published in the *Sphinx*, and to add timely discussions of current questions of student life, such as are now appearing in the *Spectator*. As such a combination does not seem incongruous in weekly publications like *Collier's* or *Harper's Weekly*, I see no reason why it should be so in a university weekly." When asked if there would be any likelihood of a publication of this order being incorporated into the course in journalism, Professor Bleyer replied that the heads of the course in journalism had no desire to have charge of a paper of this kind and that its columns would be left open to an expression of student opinion.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University addressed the faculty and students of the University of North Carolina March 23. President Praises Eliot's first words were Wisconsin Eliot's first words were of regret that the great state of North Carolina had not yet shown that deserved liberality in the support of its university which most of its sister states had displayed. He cited the University of Wisconsin as the most successful and hopeful state university in the Country.

Although the college of medicine of the university was established but two years ago, its students have been accredited to the Medical College leading medical Gets Recognition schools of the country with advanced standing without examination. The university medical school has been elected a member of the Association of American Medical colleges, and is represented on the committee of five on medi-

cal teaching in that association by Dean C. R. Bardeen. Dean Bardeen is also a member of the committee on parliamentary medical education appointed by the American Medical association, is chairman of the special committee of that association appointed to consider the reorganization and standardization of anatomical teaching in American medical schools, and is a member of the committee of the same association appointed to consider the revision of medical ethics. The Wisconsin Medical school has thus been called upon to take a leading part in the advance of medical education in this country.

Announcement has been made by the Haresfoot club that the comic opera, "The Dancing Doll," will be presented at the Ful-Dancing Doll ler opera house the nights of April 28 and 30, and at the Pabst theater in Milwaukee, May 1. Other engagements in the early part of the same week are now being arranged for.

This statement was accompanied by an announcement of the cast as follows:

Bendigo Bangs, proprietor of the late Dancing Doll Show, Milton J. Blair, '10.

Miss Boletta Bingle, ticket taker for the Dancing Doll show, George B. Hill, '08.

Axel Axelson, janitor of the Dancing Doll Show, Carl J. Cunningham, '09.

Mrs. McGlumphy, of Mrs. McGlumphy's Finishing School for Young Ladies, Russel Crawford, '11.

Belial Bunderbuns, a kittenish old man, Joseph Pffiffner, '09.

Jimmy, a perfectly proper "stude," Harold E. Richards, '10.

Alice, one of Mrs. McGlumphy's girls, W. D. Richardson, '10.

Pirate Lieutenant, Herman Marsh, '09.

Honest Old Pete, a philosophical pirate, Gordon S. Falk, '10.

Black Beard, terror of the Spanish Main and king of the pirates, Henry Traxler, '10.

"The Dancing Doll" is a two-act opera dealing with the attempt of Proprietor Bangs to liquidate his debts and sell the defunct Dancing Doll Show. Bangs first appears on a Trans-Atlantic steamship returning from Europe. Just as he is about to sell the real mechanical doll it is accidentally broken, and he is forced to substitute Axel Axelson, his valet, to replace the doll. The first act closes with a pirate attack. The pirates come in search of a bride for their king, and the substituted doll is taken for this purpose.

The complications which arise from this substitution are continued at Sunnyside, the lair of the pirates.

The opera includes eighteen musical numbers interpreted by a chorus of thirty-five and an orchestra of fifteen. The lyrics were written by H. G. Winslow, author of the opera, and the music by H. B. Stothart, of Milwaukee, who is also directing the rehearsals.

Philomathia, Athenae, and Hesperia have set dates for their semi-public debates, the closers for which were chosen from the

Choose Debaters freshman contestants in the blow-out debates a few weeks ago. The date for the Philomathian semi-public, although not certain, will

probably be April 9. C. P. Connor and J. O. Barber were elected closers, and J. A. Hoevler, H. A. Malig and J. C. Meiners, assistants. Hesperia has decided to hold its semi-public April 2, and has elected C. R. Fletcher, R. T. Reinholdt, M. B. Goff and R. K. Ballard its representatives. The date for the Athenaeon contest has been set for April 19 but its debaters have not yet been announced.

From among the eight best orators of the university, who in a final contest in library hall met to select a **Pearce** speaker to represent **Wins Contest** Wisconsin in the northern oratorical league, a senior member of Athena literary society, won first place on his oration, The Force that Keeps the Peace. Mr. Pearce presented present economic and industrial evils for which are responsible the very factions who clamor for peace. The factions let selfish motives dominate all public considerations. Special stress was given to the march of progress in all movements and also to the ill-directed efforts at conservation by those who really retard conservation. Mr. Pearce voiced his ideas in a convincing argumentative manner. His voice was effective and sincerely characterized every phase of his delivery.

The only sophomore in the contest, Samuel L. Barber, Philomathia, of Springfield, Ky., secured second place, his oration being, The Democracy of the South. The young man gave a clear resume of the confederacy's part in American history, its final political achievements, the role of the negro voter and the present bright outlook into the future when the southern states are already thor-

oughly in touch with northern ideas and patriotism. Mr. Barber tied with the winner for places awarded but the results were attained by adding the percentages of merit as awarded by each of the five judges.

Harold Martin, junior of Athena, Stevens Point, won third place, with Wendell Phillips and Social Reform. Others who participated and their orations were E. W. Austin, Athena, Edmund Burke; L. P. Lochner, Philomathia, The New Force in College Life; M. F. Appel, Philomathia, The Mission of Minority; Miss Florence Adams, Castalia, the Working Girl, and A. H. Robertson, Philomathia, Our National Responsibility.

Incidental to the contest was the winning of the university oratorical banner by Philomathia speakers for their literary society, the results being 64 to 50 in favor of Philomathia and Athenae respectively.

That the cost to the state for instruction for each student at the University of Wisconsin is approximately

Each Student Costs \$100 a
State 100 Dollars a Year y e a r
w a s

shown by President Van Hise in the hearing on the university bills before the committees on education and claims in the legislature. He pointed out that recent statements to the effect that each student costs the state more than this amount failed to take into consideration the fact that the budget of the university includes the cost of extension work, farmers' institutes, investigations and demonstrations in agriculture, engineering, letters and science, all of which is carried on for the benefit of the

whole state and not for the students at Madison at all.

The 24th session of the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture just closed with the **Sends Out** largest attendance **Many Farmers** in its history, and 461 farmer boys have returned to their home to apply what they learned. Some 180 completed two years' work and will receive short course certificates.

A recent census shows that 90 per cent of the short course graduates are now engaged in farming and that 80 per cent are located in Wisconsin.

Nearly every county in the state was represented this year. Dane county was first with 54 students; Sauk second, with 22 and the other counties with large delegations were Waukesha 20, Fond du Lac 19, Milwaukee 16, Rock 16, Manitowoc 15, Jefferson, Dodge, Racine, 12 each. Forest county sent a student this year for the first time.

Besides the Wisconsin students, there were representatives from 11 other states, as follows: Illinois 15, Iowa 4, Michigan 2, Minnesota 2, Kentucky, Texas, California, Colorado, Massachusetts, New York, 1 each. Four foreign countries were also represented, England with 3, India 1, Japan 1, and Panama 1.

Owing to the overcrowded condition of the University of Wisconsin **New Wing for** engineering **Engineering Building** building, due to the great increase in the number of students in the college of engineering, the re-

gents have decided to have plans drawn at once for a wing to the engineering building.

The text book on elementary economics written by Professor Richard T. Ely of the department of economics of the University of Wisconsin and one of his former graduate students, Professor G. R. Wicker of Dartmouth, has just been translated into Japanese by K. Ishizawa, formerly a graduate student in economics at Wisconsin. For the Japanese edition, which is to be used as a text book in the high schools and colleges of the Flowery Kingdom, Professor Wicker has written a sketch of Professor Ely, whose portrait appears as a frontispiece. Professor Wicker received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the university in 1900, and is to be a member of the university summer session faculty.

Under the title "Indirect Central Administration of Wisconsin," a new bulletin in the economics and political science series of the University of Wisconsin History of Wisconsin has just been published. The author, James Duff Barnett, who received his degree of doctor of philosophy at the state university in 1905, has made a careful study of the central administration of Wisconsin and the various governmental functions. From the appointment by the United States president of the first territorial governor of Wisconsin in 1836, to the establishment of the most recent department of state administration, that of the civil service commission, in 1905, the writer has surveyed the entire field of the state's govern-

mental departments. He has confined the discussion in his bulletin, however, mainly to a consideration of the origin and development of indirect administrative branches.

Few radical changes have been made since territorial days in the general functions of Wisconsin's indirect government, the bulletin points out, only two new departments, the civil service and tax commissions, having been added. Both these departments were created in 1905, though both were developments of previous systems. The civil service commission, for instance, was preceded by the merit system, applied in the larger cities of the state by legislation beginning ten years before the formation of the commission. The state tax commission was a direct outgrowth of the investigative body of commissioners of 1897-8, says the bulletin, and was not made a permanent institution until 1905.

Another interesting development of administration described by the bulletin is the state legislative reference library, established in 1901 for the purpose of furnishing information to state officers and members of the legislature on all manner of subjects in economics, government, and law, which may become matters of legislation. More than fifty years before, says Mr. Barnett, similar aid was given for a short time by the attorney general, by a provision made in 1848 and repealed next year.

In the consideration of the subject of taxation, the monogram points out the interesting fact that most of the state revenues are now derived from the taxation of corporations. Methods of collecting taxes from insurance companies, railroads, telegraph companies, electric light and power com-

panies, and others are also traced in their development to the present system under the tax commission. The establishment of the inheritance tax in 1903 and the methods of administration in its collection are also described.

The University of Wisconsin faculty athletic council at a meeting held March 22, approved five football games arranged by Director C. P. Hutchins, as follows:

Lawrence at Madison, October 9.

Indiana University at Madison, October 23.

Northwestern University at Evanston, October 30.

Minnesota University at Madison, November 13.

University of Chicago at Chicago, November 20.

The question of extending the number of foot-ball games to seven was considered, but final action was postponed until the next meeting of the council in order to secure additional information not at present available.

The government's new forest products' laboratory will be located at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison.

Tells Why Wisconsin won In naming Wisconsin, Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States forest service, said: "I have had few decisions to make which were so difficult or which have had such prolonged and careful consideration as the decision as to which of the offers for cooperation in establishing and maintaining a forest products laboratory I should recommend for acceptance by the secretary of agriculture,"

The establishment of the laboratory means the concentration of all lines of the experimental investigations of the government looking to closer and better utilization of timber and the checking of wood waste. Forest service laboratories for timber test work at Yale and Purdue Universities and the government's wood pulp and wood chemistry laboratory at Washington will be consolidated and transferred to Madison as soon as practicable. A force of fifteen to twenty timber test engineers, experts in wood preservation, wood pulp manufacture and wood distillation will have charge of the work carried on. The laboratory will have an equipment valued at not less than \$15,000. The university will furnish the building, light, heat, and power, and in return advanced students will have the use of the laboratory for special work in related lines.

In announcing the decision to the presidents of the universities which made offers, Chief Forester Pinchot said: "After the generous propositions of the various institutions which were made were all received and considered, those of the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, were seen to be most advantageous. These three were studied and compared in every useful way we could devise, and at last it was seen that all things considered, the proposition of the University of Wisconsin should be accepted.

"The propositions of the three universities as to buildings were substantially equal. In other directions also there was little to choose, while in still others the differences were marked. It would serve no good purpose to set forth the specific details upon which the choice rests. On the

contrary, such a course might lead to unfortunate discussion of relative merits leading to no conclusion. I have, therefore, preferred simply to add that among the factors considered, the following were necessarily given special weight:

"1. Building, site, and equipment of light, heat, and power;

"2. Courses in instruction in forestry, agriculture, engineering, and science generally;

"3. General accessibility to the forest regions of the east, central valley and south, to the industries most concerned with the work of the laboratory and to the officers of the forest service on inspection;

"4. Practical research work, especially that done in connection with professional and industrial organizations;

"5. Relation to state and federal policies affecting the conservation of natural resources."

The architectural plans for the forestry laboratory are in the course of preparation. The erection of the

structure will commence some time this month. The laboratory is expected to be completed by October 1, when lectures and experimenting will be started. The equipment and machinery will be installed in the month of August, before the building will be entirely finished.

Several consultations have been held and final plans have been outlined. The matter was gone over by William L. Hull, chief of the products division, and McGarvey Cline, head of the laboratory work of the United States forestry service, together with State Forester Griffith,

President Van Hise, Architect Peabody and Dean Turneaure of the engineering school.

The laboratory will be located on Camp Randall, facing north on University avenue. It will be two story 140x80 feet. The exterior will be of brick and concrete. It is planned to be the largest laboratory of its kind in the country. The university regents have appropriated sufficient funds for the structure, while the government has appropriated funds for equipment.

The inter-fraternity bowling schedule has been completed, and first place was won by Phi **Bowling** Kappa Sigma, second by Delta Upsilon, and third place by Kappa Sigma.

The newly established department of mining engineering at the University of Wisconsin has just published a bulletin an-

New Courses in Mining nouncing 13 special courses in mining engineering for undergraduates, and an advanced course is being arranged for next year.

Ore dressing and assay laboratories are to be equipped in a building formerly occupied by the heating plant, where, in addition to the instruction of students in the principles of ore dressing by hand and the representative machines, experimental and research work will also be conducted.

The course in excavation and quarrying will include railway grading, support of excavations, canal and submarine excavation, explosives, blasting and allied subjects. Tunneling, boring and shaft sinking will form another course in which the ven-

tilation, drainage, and timbering of mine shafts will be considered, with methods of sinking shafts through quick-sands, rock and earth, and hoisting expediments.

In the course on prospecting and mine development the relation of mining geology and exploration will precede the various forms of prospecting on the surface and by shafts and drifts, and the development of veins discovered. A separate course in exploration of mines will aid the student in learning methods of hydraulic and dredge mining, ways of coal mining, and salt and sulphur mining, with the maintenance of entries and airways.

Mine accidents, their causes, control and prevention, and rescue of men will be treated in the general course on mine engineering, in which the design, installation and operation of all sorts of systems for draining, ventilating, lighting, hoisting, hauling and signaling in mines will be taught. The generating and transmitting of power for surface plants, with the buildings, roads and water supply for them will be a part of the work.

One of the advanced courses will cover the subjects of gold and silver milling and cyanidation, showing how stamp-mills are operated, the forms of amalgamation and methods of treating precious metals.

High scholarship in the college of engineering at the state university was rewarded by the elec-

Honor tion to the honorary society of Tau Beta Pi of **Engineers** the following twelve junior students: L. T. Richardson and A. E. Richardson, Turtle Lake; H. H. Magdsick, Burlington; G. W. Chamberlain, White-

water; E. L. Kastler, Racine; G. H. Suhs, Waupaca; L. M. Hammond, Wauwautosa; I. H. Spoor, Oshkosh; G. A. Glick, Marshalltown, Iowa; Robert Iakisch, Granton; W. F. Lent, Washington, D. C.; and Walter Kuesterman, '09, Milwaukee.

The results of the course in moral instruction given this year for the first time in three Wisconsin high schools, Me-

Moral Instruction nomonie, New **in High Schools** Richmond and Eau Claire, are

being compiled by Professor F. C. Sharp of the department of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, who outlined and suggested the work. As it is a comparatively new movement in America, and this is the first time such a course has been given in the schools of Wisconsin, Professor Sharp's report, which will form the subject of his address before the National Education association at Denver in July, will be of special interest.

The summer session of the college of engineering at the University of Wisconsin offers apprentices and artisans who are

Apprentices unable to take **Study at College** the regular college course an opportunity to prepare themselves more fully for their chosen work. Special instruction will be given, adapted to the needs of those in the machine and other trades, draftsmen, shop foremen, superintendents and employees of power stations, electricians and others in industrial positions. The 34 courses of study will include nine in applied electricity, 5 on engines and boilers, 5 on machine

design, 1 on fuels and lubricants, 1 on materials of construction, and 13 in the various forms of shop work.

A party of one hundred and fifteen engineering students of the university, under nine professors, made the annual tour of the big power and manufacturing plants of the east and middle west, including Niagara, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Chicago and Milwaukee, the first two weeks in this month.

Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, in an address at the university last month offered encouragement to Wisconsin in its fight on corruption. The primary election law he declared to be a step in the direction of bringing government nearer to the people while the initiative and referendum which is passing through the experimental stage in Missouri, the governor of the "show me" state urged as the next step towards government of the people and by the people and for the people.

"The nearer government is brought to the people," he said, "the purer are its ideals. The consciousness of the people has been awakened to a demand for government of the people and for the people. Out of this demand resulted the primary law. I know the law is not perfect, but it is far better than the convention system.

"While it is not perfect, it is a step to proper representation of the people," he continued. "The law needs many modifications. We are experimenting with it. But we are also experimenting with other provi-

sions of government. We are a young nation in the school of highest training. We are often groping in the dark, but we are solving many problems of life. The primary law is an advance over political bossism. The political boss is a strong mind, with weak morality. Behind him is the corporation and the saloon. He is the connecting link between the criminal rich and the miserably poor."

Corruption that pervaded the state of Missouri, the governor declared, has been removed almost entirely. The state suffered from bribery and franchise grabbing for years, he said. For a period in the legislature no bill passed unless it was bribed through. Combines of the two houses held meetings voting to fix bribes and sending out agents to collect the bribes. They sold the streets. They sold the privileges. In one instance the bribe takers received \$47,500 for a franchise. They went to the home of one of the members of the gang where they divided their booty. The host being a merry fellow played Home Sweet Home as the money was apportioned. Then after the division was accomplished they all stood in a semi-circle at the piano and sang the then popular song, I've Got Mine.

"All of these conditions have been changed," he said, continuing. "People have awakened to the realization that a government by bribery is not a government by the people. Bribery is treason. Bribe takers are enemies to the state. Corruption in Missouri is already on the wane. The public consciousness has been awakened and the unscrupulous wealth grabbers cannot work in the dark. Through the initiative and referendum corruption is becoming abolished in our state. The expediency of bribing has

been reduced. Corporations cannot offer it to buy franchises. What would be the use in bribing an assemblyman when the people can repeal the law? The mere knowledge of it serves as a check upon the assembly and upon those who would want to bribe."

Dr. Raycroft of Chicago picks an All-Western basketball team as follows:

Watson, Illinois, right forward.

Georgen, Chicago, right

All Western forward.

Team Schommer, Chicago, center.

Hoffman, Chicago, right guard.

Page, Chicago, left guard.

It will be noticed that no Wisconsin men are named.

Selections by *The Daily Illini* and *Purdue Exponent* accord places to Noe and Witt, as the best left guard. Hoffman, of Chicago, is chosen by Dr. Raycroft as being the most consistent of the three.

The *Purdue Exponent* in selecting an all-western basketball team placed Noe of Wisconsin at guard on the first team and Swenholt as captain and forward on the second team. The complete team as selected by the *Exponent* is: Lewis, captain, Purdue, and Watson, Illinois, forwards; Schommer, Chicago, center; Page, Chicago, and Noe, Wisconsin, guards.

Guards—Hoffman, Chi-

Noyes Picks cago; Noe, Wisconsin.

All Western Center—Schommer, Chi-

Five

Forwards, Popperfuss,

Illinois; Swenholt, Wisconsin.

Second All-Western.

Guards—Witt, Wisconsin; Page, Chicago.

Center—Posten, Illinois.

Forwards—Georgen, Chicago; Lewis, Purdue.

"Cooperation among the farmers is the first step towards the solution of the labor question, which I believe lies in the common

The Labor Problem ownership of the sources of wealth," said

Dr. Frederik van

Eeden, noted Dutch sociologist, in addressing the students of labor history at the University of Wisconsin on "The Labor Movement in Holland."

Dr. van Eeden has elaborated his idea of farm cooperation into a scheme for America, resting on a voluntary basis. From the farmers it will spread, by the force of its success, he believes, to other classes. His plan is to form a stock company in this country for the purpose of engaging in industrial cooperation. It would be necessary to pay interest and dividends until the principal was paid off and the capital became the property of the community. Then no one who had not contributed would be allowed to draw out anything.

"Greed is inimical to social well-being," said Dr. van Eeden, in declaring his stand for the elimination of landlordism and substitution of common possession but not ownership of landed property. "The only way to avert a social and industrial crisis is to eliminate the unproductive. This is the need of society today, and this will bring about socialism without revolution," he said in conclusion.

In the course of his address Dr. van Eeden spoke of the three great waves of social reform that spread

over Holland: socialism (originally communism), German social democracy, and Russian anarchism. The first promised social redemption by common property; the second by correct use of political privilege; the third by individual interest. Dr. van Eeden adopted none of these entire but at the time of the big Holland railway strike in 1903 he organized the 2,000 employees who were locked out into an agricultural and industrial community which lasted for two years, and went to pieces only because of the antipathy of the members of the community to expert outside management,— an indication of the “class consciousness” which Dr. van Eeden believes to be the great stumbling block in the way of social improvement.

Nine students in the university corps of cadets were chosen in competition by Captain Ralph McCoy to represent Wisconsin in the rifle match in which

Sharp Shooters

Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and several other universities have entered. The students who will enter the contest for Wisconsin Friday morning, in the gun room of the university armory, will fire ten shots each, the scores to be forwarded to the National Rifle association at Washington for the decision as to the rifle championship. Wisconsin's representatives are: R. L. Marken, '09, Valders; W. H. Pugh, '12, Racine; Emil Truog, '09, Arcadia; W. E. Thompson, '09, Somers; A. L. Ballschneider, '10, Sheboygan; J. Beat, '11, Riley; J. M. Tobin, '11, Elkhorn; Jose Gaston, '10, Negros, Philippine Islands;

and M. B. Mitchell, '12, Madison. A tenth man is still to be chosen.

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin has named the following 17 fellows and 13 scholars for the different departments of instruction for the coming year.

Elect Fellows and Scholars

Scholarships awarded — political economy, Albert G. White, A. B., Lawrence University, Sharon; political science, Mathias N. Olson, B. A., University of Minnesota; American history, William B. Robinson, A. B., Bowdoin College, New Brunswick, Me.; European history, Edwin A. Witte, A. B., Wisconsin University, Watertown; Romance languages, Elizabeth Conrad, B. A., Wisconsin, '09, Madison; German, Johanna Rossberg-Leipnitz, B. A., Wisconsin, '09, Milwaukee; English, John D. Black, B. A., Wisconsin, '09, Ft. Atkinson; chemistry, Nellie Wakeman, B. S., Wisconsin, Columbus; physics, Raymond T. Birge, B. A., Wisconsin, '09, Troy, N. Y.; civil engineering, Floyd E. Bates, B. S., Wisconsin, '09, Mason City, Ia.; hydraulic engineering, John W. Becker, B. S., Wisconsin, '09, Chicago, Ill.; chemical engineering, J. M. Breckenridge, M. S., Wisconsin, Jamestown, Ontario, Can. Beloit scholar at Wisconsin, Wesley Forst Ayer.

Fellowships awarded—philosophy, Queen Lois Shepherd, A. B., Northwestern University; political economy, Lee Bidgood, A. M., University of Virginia, and Robert A. Campbell, A. B., University of Wisconsin, Guernsey, Ill.; sociology, Leroy Allen, Ph. B., University of Wooster; political science, B. A. Macalester College; American history, Edgar E.

Robinson, B. A., Wisconsin, Oconomowoc; European history, August Charles Krey, M. A., Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Greek, Bernice T. Banning, A. B., Brown University; Latin, Harold R. Hastings, Harvard University; romance languages, Emil F. Hacker, M. A., Wisconsin, Arcadia; German, Adolphine Ernst, M. A., Wisconsin, Watertown; mathematics, Frances H'Doubler, M. B., Wisconsin, Madison; chemistry, Winfield Scott Hubbard, M. A., Columbia University; Physics, George V. McCauley, B. L., Northwestern University; geology, Charles T. Kirk, M. A., University of Oklahoma; zoology, Henry H. P. Severin, M. A., Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Mary M. Adams fellowship in English, Wilbert L. MacDonald, B. A., Toronto University.

President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin will address the Conference for the Education of the South at Atlanta, Georgia, April 14-16, on "The Work of the University in the State."

Among the other speakers are to be Hon. Hoke Smith, governor of Georgia; Elmer E. Brown, U. S. Commissioner of Education; and Gifford Pinchot, head of the U. S. Forest service. Dr. E. A. Alderman, University of Virginia president will also speak.

The reclamation and utilization of one of the waste products of Wisconsin's many paper mills, and oil sometimes called "spruce turpentine," is the subject of experiment in the engineering laboratories of the University of Wisconsin.

It is believed that the oil, which is a by-product of the pulp manufacture, can be used to advantage as a denaturing agent for alcohol in its various applications and as a fuel for internal combustion engines, and experiments to determine its value have been begun under the direction of Professor A. W. Richter of the department of experimental engineering.

The three students of the college of engineering who are writing their senior theses on an investigation of the merits of both the crude and rectified forms of the oil as a fuel for gasoline engines are Roland Moeller of Milwaukee, Hugh E. Murray of Superior, and Herman Lachmund of Sauk City. For the purposes of the experiment they remodeled an ordinary gasoline engine, such as is used for power purposes on the farm and in shops and factories. They designed and installed an attachment to the engine consisting of tanks, pipes and valves through which the oil and alcohol are fed into the cylinder of the engine mixed with compressed air to form a fine spray having the necessary explosive properties for internal combustion.

During the past three months, in addition to their regular college work these three students have, under the direction of Professor A. W. Richter, designed and constructed the additions to the engine which made possible the experiments. Two tanks were placed one above the other at the side of the engine, the upper feeding the mixed oil and alcohol into the lower, where it is put under pressure and fed by means of a pipe and valves into a specially constructed admission valve into which compressed air is conducted through

another pipe. The compressed air mixes with the oil and alcohol and forces it into the engine cylinder in a very fine spray. The amount of oil introduced at one time, and the pressure, can be regulated by the operator through the system of valves constructed by the student designers, and the introduction of the oil can be made at any desirable point in the engine stroke.

Samples of both the crude form of the oil, which is a red-brown, and the rectified, which is a clear-pale yellow, were obtained from a paper factory for the experiments. Tests in the chemistry laboratory show that fully 85 per cent of the oil is not turpentine at all, but cymol, a substance closely related to the benzol used in Germany, with alcohol, to overcome the disadvantage of the thermal difference between the alcohol and oil as a fuel. Benzol is impracticable for use in America, as to illuminating gas works, of which

it is a by-product, are so widely scattered that sufficient quantities are not isolated at any one place. Thus this so-called "spruce turpentine" oil is being experimented upon to see if it may not be used in the place of benzol.

It is not definitely known what amount of the oil will be available for commercial purposes, in case the experiments prove it valuable. About fifty barrels annually is the amount obtained from a twenty-five ton mill using only slabs, which are poor in turpentine. What the output would be from mills using round timber, which contains the pitch and sap in which there is a much larger amount of the oil, has not been ascertained. A pine stump may be utilized in making the oil, the discovery of a commercial use for the product will be of particular importance to northern Wisconsin, where there is much timber of that sort for which there is no present market.

NEWS OF THE ALUMNI

Names of alumni who will attend commencement exercises:

Mrs. Marie D. Peterson, '84.

Mr. James A. Peterson, '84.

James F. Trotman, '84.

Carrie H. Porter, '84.

Dr. Curtis A. Boorman, '84.

J. A. Aylward, '84.

Louis C. Haley, '84.

Charles R. Boardman, '84.

W. H. Miner, '84.

Herman Fehr, '84.

Milton Updergraff, '84.

Mrs. M. Updergraff, '84.

Judge O. B. Lewis, '84.

Winifred Salisbury, '01, Calumet, Mich.

H. H. Moe, '90, Woodford, Wis.

Edward M. McMahon, '08, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wm. Lloyd Davis, '04, Chicago, Ill.

George Gove, '04, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lynn S. Pease, '86, Milwaukee, Wis.

Isaac J. Dahle, '04, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mary Howe Shelton, '84, Rhineland, Wis.

Evan E. Young, '03, Consul at Salonika, Turkey.

Mrs. Evan E. Young (Dawn Waite, '05), Salonika, Turkey.

ALUMNI BANQUETS

A movement was started among the fraternities at Wisconsin last month to hold alumni banquets during commencement week. The banquets are to be held on the same night, and June 19 has been selected as the date of the first banquet. This

movement merits the support of every alumnus, and should be an inducement for a large number to attend commencement exercises.

Editor of Alumni Magazine:—

Can any one explain why so few Wisconsin graduates take up social work as a profession. Our departments of economics and sociology are much more widely known than are those devoted to normal training, and yet Wisconsin teachers are to be found in every state in the Union and beyond, while there are probably less than thirty engaged in the various lines of professional social work. This fact is often commented on by "outsiders" and the writer has several times been asked if the reason lay in the fact that the sociological work is not made practical enough. It does not seem that the fault lies there so much as that the average undergraduate does not know of the increasing demand for scientifically trained workers in the social field. Therefore, he takes a course in sociology for "general culture" instead of making them the theoretical foundation for a profession which demands scientific knowledge, as well as a well-established mind and a friendly spirit. Perhaps, too, he does not know that compensation in these positions is at least equal to that received by teachers, while the work is less confining and has less of "deadly routine." The work, too, brings out the best there is in a man or woman, it develops broader sympathies, clearer

reason and better mental balance; it gives him more extended knowledge of men and things than he can learn in a schoolroom in a lifetime; finally, it absolutely breaks down the artificial barriers of race and creed and class. From having a curious desire to find out "how the other half lives" one soon gets to the point where one can not tell where one half begins and the other ends. Through learning the meaning of "the brotherhood of man" he is able to learn the greater lesson—"the Fatherhood of God."

The realm of social effort divides itself into civic, charitable and social. Surely among all these there is something to attract many who have not yet decided upon their professions. The writer would suggest that any who feel interested in any of these, take the short summer course in the Chicago Institution of Social Science or in the similar schools in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. These combine lectures with practical field work and give one a new idea of life and perhaps a new ideal. The writer can speak from practical experience as an ex-teacher and a present social worker and will be glad to reply to any inquiries by personal letter.

Signed—

WINIFRED SALISBURY, '01

General Secretary,

Calumet, (Mich.), Associated Charities.

Meeting of the U. W. Club of Chicago.

THE Friday noon luncheons of the U. W. Club of Chicago have recently become an event in the weekly routine of Chicago alumni. For a time it was considered a red letter day if a dozen loyal alumni appeared to eat and enjoy an hour to-

gether. Ways and means were considered by the directors and a committee was appointed to investigate and report. The committee arranged a meeting and to the surprise of the chairman, R. F. Schuchardt, '97, he met by himself. Mr. Schuchardt rather enjoys doing things his own way and decided he was justified in acting for the committee. The splendid results obtained prove the reasonableness of his conclusions. He is entitled to the credit of the increased attendance and enthusiasm.

To secure ideas the luncheons of several college organizations were attended and questions asked as to how best to arouse interest and increase attendance. From Michigan was secured the idea of keeping a register of those attending each luncheon, giving their address, telephone number and class. This book is used on Friday mornings when the committee clerk calls up about a dozen of the men, a few from each class, to remind them of the luncheon and to pass the word along. This calling will be systematized so that one active man of each class will be delegated to look after his class mates, thus spreading responsibility and increasing results.

Dartmouth supplied the idea of bringing song books and of having a leader of music. This move has proven eminently satisfactory. R. T. Conger, '02, has assumed the responsibility of musical director. His solo, "Jersey," quite brought down the house, especially when he localized it by rendering words depicting the failings, or otherwise, of some of our prominent members. .

From an average attendance of seven, at the luncheons, the standard has been raised to an average of

twenty-six for the past four meetings.

On March 26 thirty-two were present. The committee reports that fifty will be the average attendance within a month and that one hundred out at every luncheon is their aim.

Any alumnus in Chicago on Friday is invited to drop in at the Grand Pacific hotel, any time between 12 M. and 2 P. M., and meet the boys.

On March 2 a party of twenty left Chicago in a private car as guests of Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84. The itinerary included a visit to the City of Mexico and quite an extended tour to surrounding points of interest, the ultimate destination being the large ranch which Dr. Ochsner owns in the State of Colima, Mexico.

Among the guests were Herman Grotophorst, '84, and wife, Miss Emma Gattiker, '81, and Willis Gattiker, '07.

Badger Grads. in Manila Banquet

The first annual Phillippine Interfraternity banquet held at Manila, P. I., was attended by seven Wisconsin graduates. Three of these men hold prominent positions on the island, while the other four are in the United States army. L. A. Parkinson, Sigma Chi, is at the head of the Bureau of Posts; J. B. Amazeen, Delta Tau Delta, is chief of the immigration Bureau; Dr. E. B. Copeland, Phi Gamma Delta, is superintendent of the Phillippine Agricultural school. The other four, Major J. F. Case, Phi Kappa Psi; Lieutenant Jacob, Sigma Alpha Epsilon; Lieutenant R. B. Staver, Sigma Chi, and C. E. Heston, Sigma Nu, are at the army post.

The banquet was held at the Hotel Metropole, and was the first of

its kind ever held in Manila. There are at the present one hundred and fifty fraternity men holding prominent positions on the island.

Twin City Alumni Holds Election

Graduates of the University of Wisconsin resident in the Twin Cities held their annual banquet at the Plaza hotel, Minneapolis, February 27. F. N. Henricks of Minneapolis as toastmaster. The principal address was made by Professor B. H. Meyer, who spoke of the work being done by the Wisconsin university and, particularly, of the service to the state of the public utilities commission. The speaker held that the commission had proved of great benefit to the state since its creation.

Frank Larrabee of Minneapolis spoke of railroad regulation, and Judge F. C. Brooks, '78, gave a short talk. C. M. Akers, '74, of St. Paul was elected president of the Twin City branch of the alumni for the next year and Harry F. Parker, also of St. Paul, secretary and treasurer. About seventy persons attended the reunion.

Alumni Banquet at Superior

An alumni banquet was given in honor of Professor B. H. Meyer of the state university at the Hotel Superior February 26. Professor Albert C. Shong of the Nelson Dewey school acted as toastmaster of the evening. The early part of the evening was devoted to the banquet, for which about sixty covers were laid, a number of out-of-town guests being present. The address of the evening was given by Professor B. H. Meyer, which was listened to with much interest. The other speaker of the evening was City Attorney Thos. E. Lyons. During the evening musical

numbers were rendered. Among those present were: Professor B. H. Meyer, A. C. Shong and wife, Thos. E. Lyons, Claude Z. Luse, P. S. Elwell, E. F. McCausland and wife, C. Grace and wife, M. Jensen, E. G. Ehlman, Helen Fitzgerald, E. M. Gilbert, S. M. Russell and wife (Duluth), Mrs. Mary Humphrey LeClair (Duluth), A. D. S. Gillett, Florence G. Pettin-gill (Duluth), Louis Knudson, H. E. Ticknor and wife, Clough Gates and wife, Henry C. Wilson and wife, W. W. Strickland, Edna G. Kimball, S. L. Perrin, T. L. McIntosh, A. M. Royce, E. Pattison, Lucia C. Spooner, Ross Dengler (Duluth), Supt. W. E. Maddock, Abbie C. Terry, P. Perkins, Kathrine D. Past (Duluth), Grace A. Wright (Duluth), E. S. Jedney (Superior), L. E. Lounsbury, E. A. Edwards, J. Brennan, M. A. Crumpton, W. B. Davidson, W. Kilpatrick, D. S. Webb, J. S. Hadley, Carl Hanton, H. H. Grace, A. M. Stack, Clara M. Lauderdale (Elk Horn, Wis.), S. A. Lynch and wife and R. D. Crossman.

Manitowoc Alumni Meet

Several local alumni of the University of Wisconsin, attended a dinner party at the Williams House in February given in honor of Professor John Freeman of the University of Wisconsin, who lectured here at the Public library on "John Milton" under the auspices of the Clio club. Those present at the dinner were: John C. Schmidtman, '98, Emil Baensch, Professor W. H. Leuhr of the South Side high school, Arthur Wysemann, '01, Judge A. Schmidt, Professors Bolleng and Crissey, '06, of the West Side high school, Fred Esch, '07, Frank Hoffmann, '00, Dr. Falge, '84, and Professor Freeman. A most enjoyable time was reported. —*Manitowoc News.*

Collegiate Alumnae Meet

Mrs. Magnus Swenson, '80, acted as hostess for the Madison branch of the National branch of the National Collegiate Alumnae at a meeting held in Madison March 27. Mrs. J. M. Olin, '76, led an informal discussion on "What American Educational Institutions are Doing for Graduate Women's Work." Mrs. B. W. Jones, is chairman of the social committee, and Mrs. T. E. Brittingham, '89, of the membership committee.

LOCAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS

Washington, D. C.

Thirty-two enthusiastic members of the University of Wisconsin association of Washington, D. C., attended the annual meeting and smoker held at the University club, January 21.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year. The executive committee was instructed to provide a "coed" entertainment and dance before April 15. You will be notified of arrangements and will be given an opportunity to attend.

The University association during the past year succeeded in developing a splendid sentiment in the District of Columbia for Wisconsin spirit, good fellowship, and the interests of our Alma Mater.

A banquet of thirty plates at Shoreham hotel, with many prominent men present, a dinner at the University club for President Van Hise, and a few rousing smokers were among the social features of 1908.

What the many members of this association wish is to enroll every person now in Washington who has been at any time connected with Wisconsin university, in order that the circle of Varsity fraternalism shall be complete. To this end your cooperation

and material support is desired.

C. E. LA VIGNE.

Secretary.

Editor of the Alumni Magazine:—

Permit me to add a "post-script," to a recent letter of Mr. Smith's on Leyden University published in this magazine, in which he gave no hint of the foundation of this famous school.

It had its inception in one of the most dramatic scenes in the darkest period of the country's struggle for freedom from the Spanish hordes at the command of Philip II. of Spain. The beautiful city of Leyden was surrounded May 26, 1574, by the troops of the enemy and destined to pass through a fiery ordeal before she regained her liberty.

The great dike was cut September 10 in an effort to render relief possible, but not until October 1, when a great tempest arose that piled the waters of the North sea in vast masses upon the southern coast of Holland was this effort successful. . October 3, 1574, the relief came. The Prince of Orange and Estates as a manifestation of the gratitude entertained by the people of Holland and Zealand for the heroism of the citizens of Leyden resolved that an academy or university should be forthwith established within their walls. It was endowed with a handsome revenue principally derived from the ancient Abbey of Egmont and provided with a number of professors chosen from distinguished scholars of the Netherlands.

"The document by which the institution was founded was certainly a masterpiece of ponderous irony," said Motley.

As the fiction of the king's sovereignty was still maintained Philip was

gravely made to establish the university, as a reward to Leyden for rebellion to himself.

The following February 5, 1575, the university was ushered in with a grand procession, banquet and oratory. Jessie E. Hutchison, '89.

A Memorial of the Twin City Alumni Association

WM. F. VILAS, '58.

WHEREAS, God has closed the career of William F. Vilas, of the class of '58, of the University of Wisconsin, and

WHEREAS, in his death the State of Wisconsin has lost one of her most eminent citizens, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, a leader of the State Bar, a statesman and a most loyal alumnus and officer of the university.

THEREFORE, Be it Resolved, That we deeply mourn his death and acknowledge him, as most conspicuous in learning, talent and usefulness. His life-long devotion to the university has earned our love and gratitude. The greatness of his character is shown in his splendid bequest to the university.

RESOLVED, That copies hereof be sent to Mrs. Vilas and the Alumni association at Madison.

A Tribute of the Twin City Alumni Association

BENJ. F. DUNWIDDIE, '74.

RESOLVED, That we, members of the Twin City Alumni association of the University of Wisconsin, profoundly mourn the death of Benjamin F. Dunwiddie, of the class of '74, and a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin. In his death the university, the legal fraternity, his church and family have suffered an irreparable loss, for he was a conscientious student, a

painstaking lawyer, a christian gentleman, a loving husband, and a kindly father. His labors on the State Bench were of that high order, in the trial of causes, inspired by the purest ethics.

RESOLVED, That copies hereof be sent to Mrs. Dunwiddie and the Alumni association at Madison.

Memorial By Onieda County Bar

ARTHUR W. SHELTON, '83.

Arthur Wilfred Shelton, the subject of this memorial, was born at Newport, in the State of Minnesota, on October 15, 1859, and died at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, November 1, 1908.

Mr. Shelton fitted for college at Afton Academy, Minnesota, teaching for one year in the public schools of Pierce County, Wisconsin, after leaving the academy.

He entered the University of Wisconsin in 1879, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1883 and the degrees B. S. and B. C. E.

After attaining these degrees, he entered the law department of the university, from which he graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of L. L. B.

While at the university, Mr. Shelton was an active member of the Hesperia Literary society, and of the Phi Beta Theta Greek letter fraternity. He was orator from Hesperia in the junior exhibition, and participated in the joint debate between Hesperia and Adelphia.

On October 6, 1886, Mr. Shelton was married to Miss Mary Howe, of Oregon, Wisconsin, and settled in Rhinelander, then a village of about six hundred people, where he engaged in the practice of law.

During the twenty-two years of his

life in Rhinelander, Mr. Shelton has seen the home of his adoption grow from a mere hamlet to a prosperous city of nearly six thousand people, and by his effort and influence has materially aided its growth and prosperity.

He has held many places of honor and trust in public life, having served as District Attorney for Oneida county for two years from 1891 to 1893, and as City Attorney for several years.

In 1892 Mr. Shelton purchased the Rhinelander Herald Newspaper, and ever since has been its editor and publisher.

He also engaged in other business enterprises, and was one of the first to see the possibilities of developing the water power of the Wisconsin river electrically, and by his efforts and advocacy achieved remarkable practical results in this direction.

At the time of his death, he was president of the Rhinelander Power Company and of the White River Power Company, two industries promoted and built up by his influence and enterprise.

Mr. Shelton brought to the practice of his profession a logical mind, well cultured, a cheerful and hopeful disposition, and an abiding optimism.

He was reserved and dignified in manner, and whether in his office, home or in the midst of legal fray, was ever the courteous gentleman.

In his practice he was open, frank, honest and full of resource—never resorting to technicalities to gain advantage, but always faithful to his client and his cause.

His private life was clean and unassuming, his moral standards were high, and he lived according to these standards; his business career was

conservative and practical and in all the varied lines of thought and effort which he pursued, he rounded out the full measure of manhood.

To the members of this Bar he has left the memory of life carefully lived, of lofty ideals well worked out, of honest and sincere purpose, of faithful and attentive service, of loyal endeavor, the influence of which will tend to uplift the profession which he chose to serve.

FIRST U. W. FRESHMAN

Mr. Harvey F. Hubbard, '54, of Manitowoc, now in his 79th year, has the unique distinction of having been the first to register as a regular freshman of the University of Wisconsin in 1851. He arrived at Madison three weeks before the beginning of the fall term on September 17 of that year. He was given the privilege of first choice of a room in the newly completed North Dormitory by Chancellor Lathrop. He occupied room twenty-four for the following three years, Geo. W. Stoner of Madison being his room mate for a part of that time, when he was obliged to discontinue for financial reasons.

In spite of his advanced years Mr. Hubbard takes an active interest in his business which is that of an insurance solicitor. He is also a well recognized local authority on pomology, being president of the Manitowoc County Horticultural society, which he also represented at the state meeting in Madison last January. He enjoys perfect health and the unimpaired use of his mental faculties.

MARRIAGES

BURROWS, '92—KOSURE.

Mr. George T. Burrows, and Miss Celeste Kosure of Madisonville, Ken-

tucky, were married at Owensboro, Kentucky, March 9. Mr. Burrows is a practicing attorney in Chicago.

PATZER—Cassels, '00.

Miss Gertrude Patzer was married to Dr. Geo. L. Cassels, '00, of Milwaukee, January 28. Their home at present is in Port Washington, Wisconsin.

MORSE—PICKERING, '04.

Miss Nona T. Morse and Mr. Ralph C. Pickering were married last November. They reside at Virginia, Minnesota, where Mr. Pickering is an attorney.

GILL—McLEES, '05.

Miss Minnie C. Gill of St. Louis and Mr. Charles C. McLees were married in January at the home of the bride. Mr. McLees is practicing law at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

BOWEN, '94—MENEELY.

Miss Agnes Tyler Bowen, ex-'94, was married in February to George Kimberly Meneely at Antigo, Wisconsin. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Jesse E. Sarles, '94, pastor of the Congregational church, whose wife, (Frances M. Bowen, '93), is the bride's sister. Mr. Meneely is secretary and treasurer of the Antigo Manufacturing company.

MUNGER—DITHMAR, '91.

Julius T. Dithmar, '91, of Elroy, Wisconsin, and Miss Georgia Munger of Manitowoc were married at Chicago on March 9. Mr. Dithmar is a former district attorney and county judge of Juneau county and is now in active practice at Elroy.

BIRTHS

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Adams, Lincoln, Nebraska.

DEATHS

PRICE, '96.

John Price, Jr., died at his home at Mauston, Wisconsin, on March 24, after a short illness. He had practiced law in Mauston up to his death. Mr. Price was active in politics for many years. During the administration of President Harrison he was postmaster in Wonewoc. In 1895 he was appointed assistant superintendent of public property by Governor William H. Upham. In 1897 he was reappointed by Governor Edward Scofield. Mr. Price became a Mason in 1872. He held many masonic offices during his life. He first attended the session of the grand lodge of Wisconsin in June, 1876, and since that time for almost thirty years he attended every session. Mr. Price was married to Harriet A. Babcock, Mauston, in 1873. He married Georgie A. Nuttall, New Lisbon, in 1888. His wife, one son, Clinton Guilford, and one daughter, Hattie Olive, survive him. The son, Clinton, law, '01, is first assistant city attorney of Milwaukee.

BURDICK, '80.

Edmond Schuyler Burdick, the youngest member of the law class of 1880, died on March 26 in the City of Mexico from typhoid fever. Following graduation he was for several years attorney for the construction department of the Santa Fe railroad and later occupied for some years the position of United States representative of the Mexican railway in New York City. For the last six years

he had resided in Mexico and held an official position with the Mexican Central railway. Mr. Burdick had just returned from a voyage to the isthmus of Tehautepec, whither he had gone on account of the opening of the Pacific passenger and steamship line, when he was stricken with the fatal disease. Interment was made in Mexico. Mr. Burdick was born in Madison on July 16, 1858.

EDMOND R. REYNOLDS, Hon.-'95.

In the death of Edwin R. Reynolds, Hon.-'95, of Milwaukee, last month, is recorded the passing of one of the world's greatest mechanical engineers. For thirty years he was the practical head of the E. P. Allis company, now the Allis-Chalmers company, Milwaukee. To his fertile brain is due the revolutionizing of power to the driving of machinery. Many of the greatest engines in the world were built by Mr. Reynolds, including the big Corliss engine at the Philadelphia centennial exposition in 1876, those at the Chicago world's fair, and the twelve thousand horse power engine for the Metropolitan Railway company of New York. The great Allis-Chalmers shops at Milwaukee were designed by him. In recognition of his service to the world the University of Wisconsin in 1895 bestowed upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and his name has been built into the frieze of the engineering building, an honor accorded to no other living man.

**SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE
BE FORGOT?**

'58.

Theodore D. Kanouse, ex-'58, is now business manager of the Pottenger sanitarium at Monrovia, Califor-

nia. He was a noted temperance organizer in Wisconsin years ago and was secretary of the state board of charities. He was also the first congressman from South Dakota.

'74.

Mr. Charles N. Akers was recently elected president of the Twin City Alumni association of the University of Wisconsin.

'80.

Mr. Archibald O. Powell has opened up an office as consulting civil engineer in Seattle, Washington.

'81.

Judge Henry F. Mason of the Kansas supreme court, has suffered the loss of his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, through death. The home of the Masons is at Garden City, Kansas. Mrs. Mason failed to survive a serious operation.

'82.

James A. Sheridan, a prominent member of the Milwaukee bar, was stricken with paralysis on his way to his office on March 9, and great concern was felt for him, but he recovered later. Attorney Sheridan is a former member of the Milwaukee school board.

'86.

James Wickham of Eau Claire is a candidate against Lyeurgus J. Rusk of Chippewa Falls for judge of the new nineteenth judicial circuit. Mr. Wickham has had a successful legal career in Eau Claire. He was city attorney from 1898 to 1905. He was counsel for the city in long litigation which recently resulted in the acquisition of the waterworks by the

city after a hard fight by the company to retain the plant and franchise.

'88.

Mr. Thomas W. Hogan of Antigo was a candidate for judge of the tenth judicial circuit.

'89.

Mr. E. G. Raeuber is general manager of the Wisconsin Pharmacal company, manufacturing chemists, at Milwaukee.

Wardon A. Curtis has been living in Ashland, New Hampshire, since the death of his father, Col. C. A. Curtis, in 1907.

'91.

Patrick J. Kelly has been elected secretary of the Milwaukee Elks club to succeed himself. Mr. Kelly was born in Morris Run, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the law school of the University of Wisconsin in '91. Since graduation Mr. Kelly has been village attorney of South Milwaukee, 1892-95; president, Milwaukee County Principals association, 1904-06; and deputy county superintendent of schools of Milwaukee county. Mr. Kelly has also attended many republican conventions.

G. G. Thorp is vice-president of the Illinois Steel company, in Chicago.

To the initiative of Mrs. John M. Beffel (Olive Baker, '91) may be attributed the movement in Milwaukee for the erection of the proposed fresh air sanitarium for babies, on the lake shore, which will probably reach its materialization this summer. Mrs. Beffel is president of the Woman's Fortnightly club, the organization which first fostered the idea of a sani-

tarium of this kind, and the plan was later taken up in the common council and brought to its present stage. Mrs. Beffel is a member of the Woman's Literary club and is secretary of the Milwaukee Maternity Hospital and Free Dispensary association. She has a charming talent for dramatic reading, which she often uses for the entertainment of her friends.

'92.

Professor H. A. Adrian is city superintendent of the schools of Santa Barbara, California. Professor Adrian recently delivered an address before the students of Leland Stanford University.

E. T. Munger is evidently "making good." The *New York Herald* of March 24, in an article on the departure of Mr. Roosevelt for Africa says, in part: "The automobile of Douglas Robinson was waiting Mr. Roosevelt's coming, and, entering it, father and son were driven at high speed to the Hudson tunnel entrance of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. Here they were met by William McAdoo, who escorted them to a special train, on which were Wilbur Fisk, Pliny Fisk, *E. T. Munger*, '92, H. L. Denny and other officers of the Hudson companies."

'94.

W. A. Baehr has resigned his position as chief engineer of the La Clede Gas Light & Coke company of St. Louis and has opened offices as consulting engineer at 1943 Commercial National Bank building, Chicago. His residence address is Glencoe, Illinois.

'95.

Dr. E. R. Buckley, who is still a comparatively young man, is carving out for himself an enviable position and reputation in his chosen field—mining geology—up-to-date mining geology of the twentieth century, putting into practical use the accumulated knowledge that the researches of the last generation have been able to collate. Dr. Buckley's career has been an interesting one. Born in Wisconsin without any particular advantages, by sheer luck, perseverance, and of course, natural genius, he now takes rank with the first mining geologists of the world. Dr. Buckley did his undergraduate work as well as his graduate work at the University of Wisconsin. Writing to the editor a member of the staff says: "I was professor of geology when this work was done. Throughout this course he was a credit to the University in every way. Shortly after graduating from the university he became a member of the staff of the State Geological and Natural History Survey, and for that survey wrote several bulletins which are checked on the enclosed list of publications. His work as geologist for the Wisconsin survey was as satisfactory as it has been for the state of Missouri as State geologist."

From Wisconsin, promotion to the Director of the Bureau of Mines for the state of Missouri was an easy transition and for seven years Dr. Buckley held this distinguished and important position in Rolla, where his fearless and honest work in exposing worthless and "wildcat" mining schemes, and assisting meritorious enterprises raised him high in the es-

timation of those who believe that mining ranks with agriculture as a legitimate industry. This, at any rate, was the opinion of the American Smelters Securities Co., (the Guggenheims) who, at the close of his term as State Geologist of Missouri, offered him the responsible position of mining geologist at their federal lead mines, Flat River, some sixty-eight miles south of St. Louis. Space is too short to give some description of these mines and the methods by which they are operated, but Dr. Buckley described it so clearly to the present writer sitting in the Mudlavia Gardens one fine morning that it will be long before he forgets it. The lead mill and concentrating mill at Flat River is the largest in the country and handles about 2,500 tons of ore a day. Last year Missouri was the largest producer of both lead and zinc ore of any state in the Union.

Reference has been made to Dr. Buckley's work in putting his foot down—his official foot as State Geologist—on "wildcat" mining schemes, but nothing he did in this connection was more useful than his active part in the organization of the Mining and Metallurgical association of America, which admits to its membership only qualified men of proved ability and high standing. Formerly, if a man on an ore dump called you a "mining expert" you would heave a rock at him. Today, if he respectfully addresses you as a member of the above association you would take off your hat to him. It has been practically a separating of the sheep from the goats among the crowd that fringe the outskirts of legitimate and respectable mining. Dr. Buckley's part in this matter is distinctly creditable

to him as anyone knows who has attended some of the so-called mining congresses of a dozen years ago.

Dr. Buckley has visited Major H. L. Kramer's zinc and lead properties in the Peacock valley some distance northwest of Joplin, Mo. These are under the management of Mr. Will Kramer, son of Mr. H. L. Kramer, and brother of Mr. R. B. Kramer, president of the Indiana Springs Co. Another property owned by Mr. H. L. Kramer is at Carl Junction, northwest of Joplin. Dr. Buckley thinks highly of the properties as a good field for conservative mining. Apart from the effect that the fluctuating price of metals has upon the production of lead and zinc, Dr. Buckley is of opinion that the lead and zinc industry of Missouri was never in a healthier condition.

'95.

Mr. Samuel H. Cady of Green Bay has been appointed by Governor Davidson to the office of district attorney of Marquette county. Mr. Cady served as district attorney from 1898 to 1902. Mrs. Cady was Helen A. Baker, '95.

William R. Graves, a Prairie du Chien attorney, has been appointed probate judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Curran.

Miss Zone Gale, the well known authoress, has sailed for a six weeks' trip to the West Indies.

Judge G. M. Sheldon of Tomahawk is a candidate to succeed himself to the bench of the second municipal court of Lincoln county, Wisconsin.

Dr. John M. Beffel has been elected chairman of the republican city committee in Milwaukee as the candidate of the civic societies. He is vice-

president of the West Side Civic league. He has been treasurer of the republican state central committee.

C. B. Hayden of Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, mourns the death of his one-year-old son.

Professor Chas. F. Burgess and Mr. George Burgess, both of the class of '95, were recent visitors of the U. W. club at Chicago. Professor Burgess was doing expert electrolysis work for the People's Gas Light & Coke company, and Mr. George Burgess was on an official trip as first assistant engineer of the New York Central railroad.

'96.

Delos O. Kinsman, '96, Ph. D. '00, is author of an article in the February number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. The article is entitled "The Present Period of Income Tax Activity in the American States." Dr. Kinsman is at the head of the economics and civics department at the Whitewater Normal school.

Charles H. Williams, general manager of the La Crosse Gas & Electric company has been appointed lecturer in engineering in the University Extension division and will assist in the organization and management of the correspondence study classes in engineering at La Crosse.

Mrs Addie Wootton Ladd is living at Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. A. H. Smith has formed a partnership with his brother, F. J. Smith, also of the class of '96, for the practice of law in Merrill. Mr. A. H. Smith has been located at St. Paul as right of way and tax commissioner of the Great Northern railway, but recently resigned his position to resume the general practice of law.

Mr. F. J. Smith has been at Merrill since the year 1897. He has been district attorney of Lincoln county and is now acting as city attorney.

'97.

E. Schildhauer is in the lock and dam construction department of the Isthmus Canal commission.

'98.

Mr. E. L. Hancock, professor of applied mechanics at Purdue University, is the author of a book on "Applied Mechanics." Professor Hancock was formerly a superintendent of schools at Schullsburg, Wisconsin and assistant in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin.

'99.

Carl Hambeuchen is chemical engineer with the American Aluminum company of East St. Louis, Illinois.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lucile Durley, daughter of ex-Assemblyman A. W. Durley of Superior, and Russell Jackson, '99, deputy attorney general of Wisconsin. Miss Durley has been attending the university school of music since January.

Albert R. Denu, for several years associated with Miller, Mack & Fairchild, Milwaukee lawyers, has engaged in the practice of law at Rapid City. S. D.

'00.

Mr. C. A. Newton, ex-'00, is manager of the wholesale drug department in Jewett Bros. store at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

'01.

A. V. Myers is in the construction department of the Telluride Power company, located at Grace, Idaho.

'02.

F. W. Boldenweck is now with the construction department of the Chicago Edison company.

Mr. F. A. DeLay has left Chicago and is now assistant professor in the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas at College Station, Texas.

'03.

A. E. Anderson is superintendent with the Gaudaloupe Gold Mining company, at Inde Durango, Mexico.

E. A. Eckern is with the Telluride-Power company, and is located at Grace, Idaho.

Frank P. Woy was elected gas and electric meter inspector for the city of Madison by the common council to succeed F. W. Huels, '03, resigned.

Dr. Frank St. Sure of Chicago has passed the Cook county hospital civil service examination and has been appointed interne at that institution.

'04.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Ogden Gerry of New York to Donald McDonald, '04, of Missoula, Montana, has been announced.

J. H. Neff is assistant engineer in the bridge and building department of the C. M. & St. P. in Mobridge, South Dakota.

G. W. Garvens is constructing engineer with the U. S. R. S., at Myton, Utah.

J. C. Potter is with the American Telephone and Telegraph company of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

W. F. Sloan is in the engineering department of the Wisconsin State Tax commission.

'05.

R. L. Hankinson is superintendent of the fourth U. S. Lighthouse District, located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Frank Crocker, of Neillsville, holds a position as special agent for the State Tax commission.

Cecil E. Schrieber is expert statistician for the Railroad commission.

John Berg has resigned as instructor in the State College at Ames and is now located at 521 West 159th St., New York City. We are authorized to announce the arrival of John, Jr., on September 22 last.

L. D. Burling is assistant curator in the United States National museum in Washington.

Archie Persons, ex-'05, left recently for Montgomery, Alabama, where he will play base ball during the coming season.

Miss Ella J. Walker, Fond du Lac, who is now teaching in the Oshkosh Normal school, will spend the summer in Bermuda.

D. P. Falconer is assistant engineer in the maintenance of way department of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Platt Brush have removed from Minot, North Dakota, to Madison and are living with Mrs. Brush's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dow, 629 West Wilson street.

Edward Wray is author of a bulletin entitled "Investigation of Methods of Railway Train Lighting," in the engineering series issued by the university.

'06.

The engagement is announced of Bert H. Peck, now of Chicago, and

Miss Letta H. Whelan, '07, of Madison.

J. C. Houghton, ex-'06, and Clark Hall, ex-'08, are engaged in the real estate and loan business at Ardmore, Oklahoma.

Mr. Rudolf Biersach is employed with the Biersach-Niedermeyer company of Milwaukee.

Clifford E. Randall has been prominently mentioned for the newly created office of municipal judge of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Magnus Swenson of Madison have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary, '06, to Mr. Edward Walser, '08, of Milwaukee. Their marriage will be an event of April 28.

R. A. Manegold is with the Natural Carbon Paint company of Freeport, Illinois.

Don E. Mowry who is deputy collector in the Internal Revenue service at Madison, has just published a book entitled, "Revenue Law Informer," a hand book for dealers operating under the revenue laws of the United States.

Mr. John E. Brindley is at the head of the Iowa legislative reference library. He will return to his duties as professor of history in the Iowa State College at the close of the present session of the legislature.

'07.

Fred Liese has been leased to the St. Paul club in the American association by the Chicago Nationals. Liese gained the most praiseworthy mention in the newspapers for his work in the tryout of the Cubs in the South during March.

Perry, ex-'07, will be with the Little Rock, Arkansas, base ball team this year.

F. C. Waller, a former university quarter-miler, tied the amateur athletic association record of .55 seconds for the 440 yard run in the recent A. A. U. track meet in Chicago.

Mr. A. A. Johnson is professor of agriculture at the Marinette Agricultural school.

Mr. Miner T. Meadowcraft is employed in Chicago as a civil engineer.

J. Silverthorne and G. T. Goddard were formerly with the La Clede company, but have resigned their positions. Mr. Goddard is now with the Mahoney Electric company, and Mr. Silverthorne is superintendent of water gas at Albany, New York.

'08.

F. H. Elwell is secretary of the Cincinnati College of Finance, Commerce and Accounts.

D. E. Kiser is auditor of the Badger State Lumber company at Durand, Wisconsin.

Orren L. Jones has become athletic manager of the Hillside Home school at Hillside, Wisconsin.

Harold B. Myers, formerly captain of the university track team, is pursuing an advanced medical course at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and is acting as coach of the track team by vote of the athletic board of that institution. Mr. Myers holds the western record for the half mile.

John Blankenagle, captain of last year's varsity track team is teaching German in the Stoughton high school.

At a recent meeting of the Wausau city library board, Miss Mary E. Watkins, ex-'08, of Edmund, was chosen librarian. Miss Watkins will take up her duties about the first of July.

Announcement has been made of

the engagement of Miss Helen C. Steenbock of Madison to Mr. R. B. Brinsmaid of St. Louis. Mr. Brinsmaid, a graduate of Washington and Lehigh Universities, was formerly head of the Platteville Mining school but is at present engaged in mining in the West Indies.

'09.

Harry Edgerton, ex-'09, has entered the college of letters and science at Cornell.

Thomas R. Davidson, an Indiana man who has been taking a course in agriculture at the university, left yesterday for his home in Evansville. He, in company with his mother, will leave immediately for Elkins, Virginia, where some time will be passed. They will then sail for Europe. Two years will be spent in a tour of the continent. Mr. Davidson was coach this year of the university freshman foot-ball team, and former Badger guard.

You may see

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on the man who doesn't know
what's what—you're *sure* to
see them on the man who
does know.

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