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*Wisconsin alumnus*

# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

A Session With the Critics  
--- Editorial.

The Regents

By John Bascom, Former President of the University

Socialism

By William F. Thiel, '97

The Road to Parnassus

A Fable for Literary Persons

By Horatio Winslow, '03

The Lady at the Gate

By Joseph Loeb, '00

Four College Youths

By Wardon A. Curtis, '89



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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine is published monthly during the School Year (October to July, inclusive) at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

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**The Next Issue of the WISCONSIN  
ALUMNI MAGAZINE Will Contain**

An article on The Reformed Spelling.  
by J. M. Jones, '65.

An article on Luther Burbank, Wizard  
of California, by Diana L.  
Sime '04.

Episodes of the Revolution, a short  
skit by Horatio Winslow, '03.

The Study of Human Relations as a  
Part of College Education, by Dwight  
E. Beebe, '02.

Verse, by Louise Loeb, ex-'02.

In addition, the article by John A.  
Aylward, '84, the editorial on  
the Y. M. C. A. in the University  
will appear in this issue.

There are still a large number of Alum-  
ni who are receiving the Magazine who  
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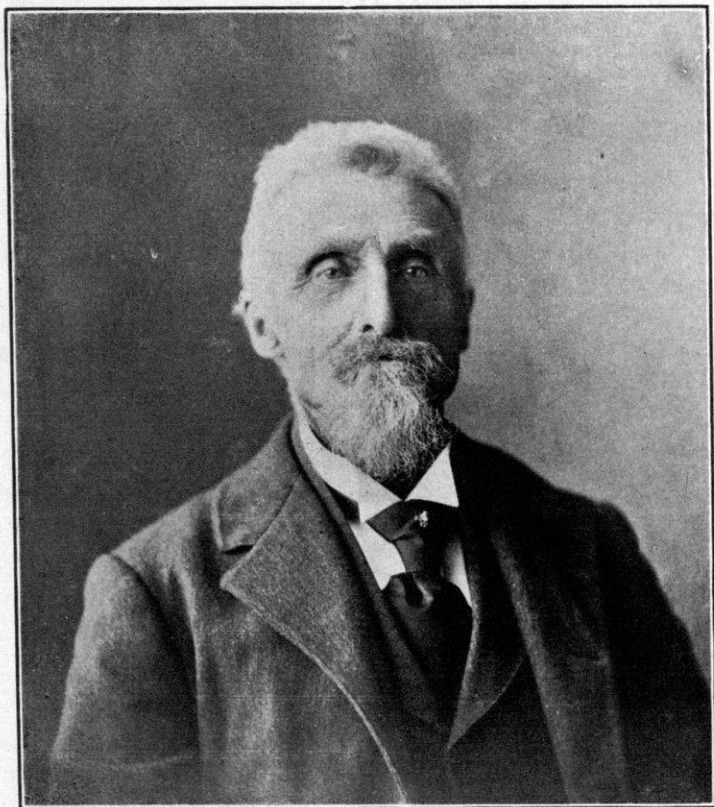
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LEVI BOOTH, '54, of Denver, Colo., the only surviving member of the first class that graduated from the University.

# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII

January, 1907

No. 4

## Editorial

### President Van Hise Remains.

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, has decided to remain at his work in Madison rather than accept the secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. The following official statement was issued January 15 from the University press bureau:

"In response to a letter to President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin from James B. Angell, regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in reference to the position of secretary, President Van Hise has replied asking President Angell not to present his name to the regents for consideration for that position."

The wide publicity given to the fact that President Van Hise was wanted as the head of the Smithsonian Institution created not a little unrest among alumni, faculty, and students of the University of Wisconsin. None rejoice more at his decision to stay at Wisconsin than do the alumni who see clearly the energy and efficiency which the president has brought to bear upon the progress of the University since he assumed office. The president is not infallible.

He has his critics, he has probably made some mistakes. But there can be no question that under his leadership the University has made greater, far greater strides in helpfulness to the state of Wisconsin and the students within its walls than at any corresponding period in the University's history. The correspondence school, the summer session, the great helpful activity of the college of agriculture, the establishment of friendly and cordial relations with the Normal schools, the development of the graduate school, and last, but not least, the change which the president and his colleagues of the faculty have been able to effect in the attitude of the state legislature, so that it has opened the purse strings of the state far more generously than ever before, come to mind instantly in considering the triumphs of present University policy.

We alumni are glad to have President Van Hise stay by the institution. It means continued growth and development along lines of educational endeavor that cannot but have the sanction and approval of thinking citizens.

### A Session with the Critics.

The Wisconsin State Teachers' Convention which met in Milwaukee saw much adverse criticism directed against the University. Three chief criticisms may be gathered from the speeches of the speakers as follows: 1st.—Insufficient practicality at the University. 2nd.—Undue emphasis on research work. 3rd.—Failure of Professors to successfully "mix." 4th.—Inadequate facilities for the training of teachers.

We had planned to make our leading editorial this month on the Y. M. C. A. in the University but the criticisms made at the Milwaukee meeting have been given such wide publicity that we believe it better to devote our space this month to an impartial discussion of the points at issue between the critics and the defenders of the University.

Practicality. Mr. Neal Brown, of Wausau, in a speech full of flashes of humor, showed where the University was weak in its failure to combine bread, butter, and culture. Largely, we agree with him. The study of Greek and Latin, the "linguistic alluvium" of the ages as Mr. Brown facetiously called them, are, to our minds, far less important than the studies with a present day application. Bread, butter, and culture should not be held separate, but associated. It is this old fallacy, that bread and butter studies are different, intrinsically, from culture studies which should be rooted out. Make the bread

and butter studies also cultural, make the cultural studies intensely practical! Always, always, to produce efficiency is the motive. Words, words, mere words, you may say, dear reader. How can Greek and Latin be made of practical value? On the other hand how can the study of engineering calculus be made cultural? Let us hark back to the idea of efficiency. To live efficiently, happily, fully, is one of the most important things we have to do. Some knowledge of the classics, in the original tongue, enough so that great field of scholastic endeavor is not a sealed book to us, is, to our minds, of great helpfulness in efficient understanding living. On the other hand the calculus, with its training in precision, accuracy, and reasoning is surely cultural. But we must not have too much of either. Symmetry, symmetrical development is almost as important, if not quite, as efficiency. The difficulty lies in preserving the proper balance.

Again, this may seem to you words, mere words. But they have a very practical application. To carry them out we have the following definite specific ideas to offer to the alumni, the University authorities, and the state legislators, to every one of whom we are sending a marked copy of this number of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine.



### Some Ideas

To increase the practical value of education at the University of Wisconsin without lessening in the least its cultural value:

First. Make not only Freshman English compulsory, but one year of physics, chemistry, manual training, and public speaking, *unless* the students can give satisfactory evidence of elemental knowledge and proficiency in these branches.

Every student should have a groundwork of English so that he is fitted to write, at least correctly, if occasion demands.

Every student should have a sufficient knowledge of the elemental sciences so that the material world of buildings, and roadways, and engines, and construction is not a world of mysteries to him, not understanding either their purport or the labor that they mean.

The writer believes the truth of this proposition most strongly, for such little knowledge as he has of the material universe has come through his own study since he left the University and not from anything he received while there.

Again, every man should be fairly skillful with his hands. Manual training, one hour a day of it for a year, will surely do this for him, make him, when an occasion requiring physical skill arises, not an educated fool, but a helpful workman.

Again, every man should be able to say a few words when called upon to speak, as he surely will be, some time or other. He need not be an orator but he should be able to speak

without embarrassment or distress.

Second. Enforce the study of geography, now sadly neglected. We mean real helpful geography, including physical geography, facts about your own state (and some of its history should be added to this) and a working knowledge of the geography of the locality in which you are likely to locate. Add to this the elementals of astronomy, merely the elementals, to the end that we may not only understand man's handiwork on earth as evidenced by buildings and construction, but the earth itself, the place it occupies in the universe, the configuration of the earth's surface, and so on. To these studies we would add elemental geology, but the University now wisely lays a heavy emphasis on this study by a very strong corps of teachers, and much public work that brings the department into public notice.

Third. Let the University run 12 months instead of nine, as at the University of Chicago. Let the year be divided into quarters, let students enter at any quarter, let the advantages of taking the course in three years be strongly emphasized. If a man wishes to study law or medicine with their long years of necessary preparation, give him the opportunity, nay, urge it upon him, if he does not see its value clearly, of shortening the time of academic preparation.

What business or professional man has three months of vacation every year? Let the students have it,



yes, if they desire it. Nine months may be long enough for the student, but 12 months is none too long for the professor. The holiday vacations give him more time, far more time for rest and study, than is granted the professional or business man. And what public building erected at great public expense is allowed voluntarily, to remain unoccupied during any portion of the year? Shorten the course, not by putting any less into it, but by extending the time of preparation in each year. The summer school is an excellent institution. But it is not enough. We believe there should be four quarters, with students entering, if they like, in any quarter.

Fourth. Cut off the charge of tuition from the law school. Is there any reason why the student in the college of law should pay any more by way of tuition fee than the student in the college of engineering or of agriculture? Is the lawyer of less value to the community? Is the production of lawyers to have put upon it an embargo, while your engineer sails into the port of education without a penny of duty?

Fifth. In the teaching of history, which occupies so large and important a place in the University curriculum, make it imperative that a knowledge of present day events, contemporaneous affairs, gleaned from books, magazines and newspapers accompany the study of historical fact. Is not history's chief-

est value to illumine the present by the light of the past?

We remember distinctly a case in point. A young lady now the guardian of the font of knowledge in a Wisconsin high school had a highly scholarly thesis on the election laws of Massachusetts in 1838. But when asked what was, even as to its very elements, the primary election law in the state of Wisconsin (the contest was being waged at the time) she had not even a well defined suspicion of what the primary election law might be. Correlate the past with the present. Make some knowledge of present day affairs a necessary accompaniment of the study of history.

Sixth. Abolish the filigree fifths; we borrow the expression as particularly apt from the University funny paper, the Sphinx. The scheme of requisites before the student can take this or that course, is pushed much too far. There are too many courses in the University which are so highly cultural (?) that their practical value has been lost almost altogether.

We submit these suggestions very respectfully in these columns. We would like to supplement them with more details, but possibly enough has been said. The welfare of the University, and the improvement of the education which it has to offer is close to the hearts of the alumni. With President Van Hise, we are anxious to see the University made more truly the instrument of the state.

### Research.

As to research. We believe President Van Hise to be mistaken when he conceives of the University as having two functions equal in importance, one to serve its students, the other to serve the state. It has these two functions, most decidedly, but they are not equal in importance. With one exception. The College of Agriculture, which the President is fond of using as an illustration, has these two functions equal in importance. It can and should serve the state by research and investigation as much as it serves the students. But not so with the other departments from which it is hard to see, except in highly isolated cases, any direct advantage accruing to the State whatever. In the college of engineering there is some help to the state from the research. But we do not believe this can compare with the practical value of the engineering training received by the students actually in the engineering school. In the college of letters and science, law and music, the case is much stronger. Surely these professors in the college of letters and science, law and music, cannot, and should not do as much for the state by writing books, searching out legal propositions or composing music, as they can do for the specific individuals who are studying in these colleges.

We believe in research strongly.

We agree with the president that often, though not usually, the research workers are also the best teachers. But let them not, except in the college of agriculture, imagine that their research work is of equal importance with their work of instruction. Let them do this and the proper balance is destroyed. Instruction, sound, scientific, thorough, well handled, well prepared instruction for the students in the classes is of far more importance than any research work which it is likely the professor will do. The ideal of good instruction should to our mind be held up before the faculty rather than diligence in research. It is a fact that among the younger members of the faculty the idea is prevalent, with what grounds of soundness we do not know, that to secure the most rapid promotion, the faculty member must write a book rather than be an excellent instructor. We would like to see promotion based primarily on good instruction rather than on research work, although it must be borne clearly in mind, as the president says, that often the research work is also the best instructor.

The University the instrument of the State—yes, but with more done to give the students sound instruction than to give the state books on history, economics, and the like.

---

### "Failure to Mix."

The third count made against the University at the teachers' meeting was the failure of the professors "to mix" successfully.

The charge has little to substantiate it.

We are inclined to think the hermit professor and the recluse instructor

are from "the uplands of Mr. Brown's fancy" rather than from the solid *terra firma* of substantial fact. Our professors lie open to criticism in many ways but that they as a class hold themselves aloof from the students is not true. There are some exceptions, indeed, but the great majority are anxious to get close to their students, to be friends as well as teachers. There is a gulf, a chasm between him who

teaches and him who is taught which it is difficult to bridge. Most of the Wisconsin professors are doing their best in this direction. It is hard to make mature men and young immature men attract each other. Each is likely to seek his own kind. We believe some of the professors are impractical on the subject of education, but voluntary hermits and recluses they are not.

### Facilities For Training Teachers.

The criticism made by Superintendent of Schools Schwartz of Monroe County at the Teachers' meeting that the University was giving insufficient attention to the training of teachers has solid grounds of support. There is no profession in which more Alumni are engaged than that of teaching; there is no profession which does greater good for the people of the State than that of teaching. President Van Hise, however, had already taken steps to better conditions in this respect. He has urged the establish-

ment of a model school at Madison in which the students who are being prepared for teaching positions may find practical training. Installation of a separate department of education similar to that of law, engineering and agriculture in which the education of educators may be successfully carried out is highly important, much more so than the establishment of a medical school. Teaching is entirely too important a part of the University's work to suffer neglect of any kind.

### Results of the Teachers' Meeting.

The teachers' meeting in Milwaukee showed a spirit of criticism among the teachers of the State and the Alumni which is very healthy for the University. Discussion breathes thought and thought means progress. Some very helpful suggestions are likely to arise from the discussion in Milwaukee. The University is not perfect by any manner or means. It is a strong, splendid institution carrying on a great work of education. But criticism which means improvement of method,

more intelligent plan and better results is to be welcomed.

The article on The Future of Democracy will appear in the February issue. Mr. John A. Aylward, '84, was unexpectedly called away to New York City during the middle of the month and was unable to complete the article. We shall have it together with the Editorial on the Y. M. C. A. in the University in our next number.



## News of the Alumni

### Deaths.

Gertrude B. Nutting, '93, died on December 29, at her home in Mentone, Cal. A hemorrhage of the lungs was the direct cause of her death. After her graduation from the University, Miss Nutting took graduate work in Radcliffe college and a course at the New York state library school. From 1901 to 1904, she was employed as a cataloguer in the University library. On account of her failing health, she and her mother removed from Madison to southern California in the autumn of 1904. The change of climate for a time proved beneficial, but did not bring the hoped-for recovery. The burial was in Hillside cemetery at Redlands, California, on the last day of 1906.

John Flaig, engineering '04, died on December 12, at Denver, Colo., of quick consumption. Mr. Flaig had gone to Denver for relief, but his death came after but three months spent in Colorado. After graduation, Mr. Flaig spent a year in Panama as engineer. While there he contracted yellow fever and later, typhoid fever. In October, 1905, he returned to the States and allied himself with the engineering department of the Great Northern Railroad in the capacity of assistant engineer with headquarters at Superior, Wis.

The funeral took place at Sheboygan, Mr. Flaig's home. He was a young man of ambition and energy and gave indications of a useful career in his chosen profession when stricken down with sickness.

### Marriages.

On January 3d occurred the marriage of Grace M. Challoner, '00, to Charles L. Burnham, '00, at the home

of the bride's parents in Oshkosh. Miss George Challoner, '03, acted as bridesmaid. After a short wedding trip in the central western states, Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have made their home in Milwaukee, where Mr. Burnham is engaged in the practice of law.

Miss Myra Cadby and Mr. James T. Atwood were married December 27, at Wauwatosa, Wis. The bride's brother, Mr. John N. Cadby, 1903, gave her away. Among those who attended the wedding were Messrs. E. M. Shealy and J. C. Potter, fellow instructors of Mr. Atwood. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood have made their home at 102 Spooner street, University Heights, Madison, Wis.

On December 27, Miss Florence J. Bell was married to Arthur W. Blackburn, '01, law '03, at the home of the bride's parents in Racine, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn have made their home at Ferndale, Cal., where Mr. Blackburn is enjoying a large law practice.

The marriage of Miss Florence T. Buck, '00, of Platteville and Mr. Ralph Cole Saxton of Bellingham, Wash., took place Thursday, December 27, at the bride's home in Platteville. Mr. and Mrs. Saxton have made their home at Bellingham, Wash.

Miss Grace Werve of Kenosha, and George W. Taylor, '04, were married at Racine, Wis., during the early part of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have made their home in Kenosha, where Mr. Taylor is practicing law. He was formerly county superintendent of schools of Kenosha county.

A marriage during the early part of the month was that of Rose Tauchen of Madison, to Frank Ra-



bak, pharmacy, '03. Mr. and Mrs. Rabak have made their home in Chicago, where Mr. Rabak has a position as a chemist. He was formerly an instructor in chemistry in the University.

August 7th Elbert L. Jordan, '04, was married to Sarah Josephine Colvin at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Colvin, at Ruston, Louisiana. They were at home after September 15th at Baton Rouge, La., where Mr. Jordan is Professor in the Agricultural College of the State University.

Mr. Jordan was captain of the crew in '04, and made the "Varsity in his Freshman year. Mrs. Jordan was a teacher of Domestic Science in an industrial school. They took a wedding trip to Wisconsin and visited Madison.

On November the fifth, Charles Thomas Mason, '99, was married to Miss Alfreda Longley at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Helen Longley, in Joliet, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason have made their home in Joliet, where Mr. Mason is employed by the Illinois Steel Company.

A Christmas wedding was that of Ora Mason, '06, to Edward S. Moles, '05, instructor in chemistry in the University. Mr. and Mrs. Moles are living at 310 Murray street, Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Emma V. Decke was married to John V. Norcross, law, '93, at St. Mark's church in Chicago on December 22. Mr. and Mrs. Norcross reside in Chicago, where Mr. Norcross is practicing law.

### Engagements.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Davidson, '07, daughter of Gov. and Mrs. J. O. Davidson of Wisconsin, to Frederick C. Inbusch, '04, of Mil-

waukee, will take place directly after Easter at the bride's home in Madison, Wis.

On New Year's Day, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hunter of Fort Atkinson, announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Berenice Hunter, '06, to Edward W. Hoffman, ex-'08, of Milwaukee.

The engagement is announced of Miss Melitta Kuhmley, of Chicago, to Wm. B. Uihlein, '04, of Milwaukee.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Hattie G. Milhaupt, ex-'08, of New Holstein to Mr. Walter H. Hunt, state graded school inspector.

The engagement of Miss Evelyn Williams of Bismarck, S. D., and Mr. Elmer G. Hoefer, engineering, '05, of Madison is announced. Miss Williams is a daughter of the surveyor general of South Dakota. Mr. Hoefer is with the engineering firm of D. C. and W. G. Jackson, Madison, Wis.

The announcement is made in Davenport, Ia., of the engagement of Miss Bertha Emeis, ex-'06, to Irving Gilpatrick, ex-'07, Milwaukee.

The engagement of Rev. William A. Lee, U. W. '02, Newton Theological Institution, '06, to Miss E. Gertrude Brown of Watertown, Massachusetts, has just been announced. Mr. Lee is pastor of the First Baptist church of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Miss Brown is organist in Trinity church, Arlington, Massachusetts.

### Births.

Born to Prof. and Mrs. W. A. Scott (Nellie I. Nash, '97), a son, December 6th, 1906.

A daughter was born on November 2d to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Saun-

ders. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders are living at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where Mr. Saunders is in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad company. Mr. Saunders is a graduate from the engineering school, class of '03. Mrs. Saunders was Virginia Hayner, '02.

On November 11, 1906, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Kies. The newly arrived addition to the Kies family is named Margaret. It is said that Chicago friends of "Billy" Kies have kept him so busy receiving congratulations that only with great difficulty has he been able to keep up the discharge of his official duties. Mr. Kies, '99, is general attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, one of the most responsible and highly paid legal positions in the service of the road.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weller (Eugenia Winston, '90) are the proud parents of a baby boy, Winston F. Weller, born August 1, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Weller reside at 3475 Holmead Pl., Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Jones, law 94, of Minneapolis, are the proud parents of a baby daughter. Mr. Jones has been deputy sheriff of Hennipin county, and last fall made a warm fight for the sheriffship, being beaten by a small margin.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Allen (Genevieve Sylvester, '99), a daughter on November 13th. Mr. Allen is assistant professor in botany in the University.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chickering (Dorothea Curtis, '01), a daughter, December 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stavrum, '97, are the proud parents of a baby daughter.

### **Ekern Becomes Speaker.**

Herman L. Ekern, law '94, was elected speaker of the lower house of

the Wisconsin legislature on January 8 by a vote of 38 to 34 for his closest opponent, Mr. LeRoy of Marinette. Mr. Ekern is now serving his third term in the assembly. For the past twelve years he has been at Whitehall, Wis., engaged in the practice of the law. Mr. Ekern was one of the members of the joint committee of the Legislature which conducted the life insurance investigation. He has made a reputation for intellectual keenness, industrious habits and clean character.

### **'Varsity Alumni Organize.**

The University of Wisconsin Alumni Teachers' club was organized at Hotel Pfister on December 28, with ninety-five members. Permanent organization was affected and steps were taken to extend the plan of an annual reunion and dinner to the four sectional teachers' associations, the northeastern, the southern, the western, and the northwestern, the meetings of which are held in the fall.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Williard G. Bleyer, '96, Madison.

Vice President—Miss Carrie Morgan, '86, Fond du Lac.

Secretary and treasurer—R. B. Dudgeon, '76, Madison.

Executive committee—C. C. Parlin, '93, Wausau; J. T. Hooper, '92, Ashland; J. P. Riordan, '98, Milwaukee, and Miss Ella Esch, '02, Sparta.

### **Alumni Civil Service Officers.**

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Civil Service League in Milwaukee during the early part of the month, officers were elected for the ensuing year. Glenway Maxon, '73, was elected treasurer; Charles R. Van Hise, '79, and Neal Brown, '80,

of Wausau, were elected vice presidents. F. E. Doty, '88, member of the Wisconsin Civil Service Commission, delivered the address of the evening.

### **The Chetlain Investigation.**

The judiciary committee of the Chicago bar association, which investigated charges against superior court judge Arthur H. Chetlain, '70, brought in a report during the early part of the month. They found him guilty of having become interested in various financial transactions which came under the jurisdiction of his court, and of grave infractions of conduct becoming a judge. They reported that he had by his rather reckless actions seriously impaired his usefulness as a judge. His integrity was not questioned, but it was found that he had been highly indiscreet in allowing himself to be involved in questionable financial transactions. The investigation was made by request of Judge Chetlain.

### **Alumni Get Offices.**

At the annual convention of the Wisconsin Tobacco Growers and Dealers Association at Madison, Wis., on December 7, Frederick W. Coon, '73, was elected treasurer of the association for the ensuing year.

Herman Grotophorst, '84, has been appointed president of the State Board of Control by Governor Davidson of Wisconsin. Allan D. Conover, '74, succeeds Mr. Grotophorst as vice-president of the board. Mr. Grotophorst is senior member of the firm of Grotophorst, Evans, and Thomas, Baraboo, Wis. Mr. Conover is an architect of Madison, Wis.

A. T. Torge, law '96, has been appointed assistant secretary of state by James Frear, secretary of state elect of Wisconsin. At the present time Mr. Torge is representing a book company in Wisconsin. He was formerly

a school teacher. From 1898 to 1902 he was clerk of circuit court of Dane county. He has been secretary of the Dane county republican committee and is at the present time a member of the republican state central committee.

Charles B. Rogers, '93, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., Arthur Mulberger, '97, mayor of Watertown, and John G. Conway, '79, were candidates for the appointment to the office of county judge of Jefferson county, to take the place of Judge George Grimm, resigned. The resignation takes effect December 15. The salary attached to the position is \$1,200. Mr. Rogers secured the appointment. He is a republican, Messrs. Conway and Mulberger Democrats.

At the annual meeting of the Central Wisconsin Trust company of Madison, Wis., Wm. F. Vilas, '58, was reelected president; Magnus Swenson, engineering, '80, first vice president; and John Barnes, law '83, second vice president. The company enjoyed a highly prosperous year.

John S. Main, '98, is secretary of the new Madison Square company, a real estate firm recently organized in Madison, Wis. The company is capitalized for \$100,000. Among the stockholders are E. F. Riley, secretary of the board of regents, Herman Pfund, l. '77 and T. S. Morris, '00.

### **Wisconsin Men at Providence Meeting.**

Wisconsin men took an active part in the meeting of the American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, the Historical Association, the Sociological Society and the Bibliographical Society of America, in session at Providence, R. I., Dec. 26-29, 1906.

Among those who participated in the programs of the Associations were: Professor P. S. Reinsch, w<sup>h</sup>



delivered an address before the Political Science Association, December 27, on the Third Pan-American Congress recently held in Rio Janiero, to which Prof. Reinsch was a delegate from the United States; also, a brief address before the Bibliographical Society. Prof. Reinsch was elected Vice President of the Political Science Association for the coming year, and is one of the editors of the new Political Science Review.

Prof. E. A. Ross led the discussion on "Western Civilization and the Birth Rate" at the joint meeting of the Economic Association and the Sociological Society, December 27.

Prof. D. C. Munro spoke before the Historical Association on "The Renaissance of the Twelfth Century."

Chester Lloyd Jones, '03, instructor in Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania, gave a short account of Spanish Administration of Philippine Commerce.

Chas. H. Haskins, former professor of History at Wisconsin, now in Harvard, Corresponding Secretary of the American Historical Association, is also President of the New England Teachers' Association.

Reuben Gold Thwaites addressed the Bibliographical Society Thursday morning, on the "Bibliographical work of Historical Societies."

Prof. F. J. Turner, Prof. J. R. Commons and Prof. U. B. Phillips were on the programs but were unable to be present in person.

Other prominent Wisconsin men present at the gathering were Prof. R. T. Ely, almost as well known in the east as in Wisconsin; Dr. Chas. McCarthy, whose legislative library idea has been adopted in many states, and is just being introduced into Rhode Island and New Jersey; Prof. T. S. Adams; Prof. Carl Russell Fish; R. B. Scott (Political Science); Warren M. Persons (Wis. Ph. D. '06); Prof. of Economics at Dartmouth; M. O. Lorenz, (Wis. Ph. D. '06);

B. M. Rastall (Ph. D. '06), Professor of Economics at Olivet College, Mich., F. T. Carlton and R. V. Phelan, both of whom received their doctors degree from Wisconsin in 1906, the former of whom is Professor of Economics at Albion College, Mich., the latter Associate Professor of Economics at Miami University, Oxford, O.

C. C. Williamson (Economics M. A., Wis., '06), now graduate fellow in Columbia University. Burdette G. Lewis (Political Science and Economics, M. A. Wis. '05) now traveling fellow at Cornell University. Louise Phelps Kellogg, History, U. W. '97. R. C. Clark, History (Ph. D. Wis., '06), instructor in History in Bloomsbury Normal School, Pa. Arthur Irving Andrew (Hist. graduate student, Wis., 1902.) Lewis A. Anderson, (U. W., '99) insurance specialist. Solon J. Buck, History, Wis. '04, now fellow at Harvard.

Also in attendance were State Senator W. H. Hatton, New London, who followed the insurance discussion with interest; Charles Noble Gregory, formerly Dean of the Law School at Wisconsin, now holding a similar position in Iowa State University, and on the program of the Political Science Association; and James. P. Robertson Associate Editor of the Philippine Documentary Material.

E. S. B. '97.

#### Castalian Alumnae Entertained.

Alumnae members of the Castalian literary society were entertained at a special meeting on Friday, Jan. 11, 1907. Among the alumnae present were: Mmes. Lathrop E. Smith, Grant Showerman, C. L. Harper, C. M. Conradson, L. Kahlenberg and H. V. Flemming; Dr. S. Geraldine Vernon, Misses Lucy M. Gay, Florence E. Allen, Ruth E. Allen, Bess E. Adams, Augusta Lorch, Arline Grover, Margaret Hall, Carrie Coggeswell, Mary L. Dodge, Anna Pelton,



Hallie D. Jollivette, Marie Tirrill, Elva Cooper, Marie Miller, Harriet Kuhns, Ida L. McIntosh, Carrie Huggins, Mary McRae, Ruth M. Phillips and Alma Vater.

'65.

Judge Philip Stein is resident at 81 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

'67.

Geo. Cross is editor of the Fairbury Gazette, at Fairbury, Nebr.

'68.

Charles E. Vroman is resident at 15 Wolton Pl., Chicago, Ill.

'69.

Mrs. E. L. Flosbach is one of the little colony of Wisconsin alumni at Eden Vale, Cal.

Haydn K. Smith, 405 Maple Avenue, Oak Park, Ill., a newspaper man of 30 years standing, now an editorial writer on the Chicago Chronicle, has promised us a reminiscent article on his newspaper experiences for a coming number of the Magazine.

F. J. Knight is practising at Beloit, Kansas.

'70.

S. S. Gregory, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. has had a notable career in the practise of law in Chicago. He is one of the leaders of the Chicago bar and has been president of the city bar association. Last year he was appointed by Mayor Edward F. Dunne to take charge of the 99 year street-car franchise case.

W. F. Cobb is resident at Lyle, Minnesota.

'73.

D. S. Wegg (law) is in the railroad supply business in Chicago. The firm name is The Railway Supply Company with offices in the Home Insurance bldg.

E. W. Hulse is a successful real estate and loan agent at McPherson, Kansas.

### Engineering Graduates in Chicago.

Following are a few of the recent graduates of the engineering school who have located in Chicago:

W. E. Warren '06, F. B. Rosier '06, and B. H. Peck, '06, 367 La Salle Ave.

Al P. Balsom, '06, B. K. Ried, '06, 360 La Salle Ave.

A. E. Van Hagan, '06, 5339 Cottage Grove Ave.

D. H. Keyes '06, 841 N. 53d Ave.

A. U. Hoefer '06, 116 S. Franklin Ave., Austin, Ill.

John Reid, A. B. Moser '06, Ravenswood Y. M. C. A.

J. B. Kommers '06, 501 La Salle Ave.

F. R. Marks '06, 2525 Gladys Ave.

I. W. Hull '06, Construction Dept., F. H. Lawrence '06, Engineering Dept., Thos. Bradshaw, '06, Traffic Dept., W. H. Flagg, '06, Traffic Dept., G. J. Jenista, '06, Traffic Dept., Thomas Conway, '06 (Hill), A. O. Kuehmsted, '06 (Hill), Traffic Dept., all with the Chicago Telephone Co.

### La Follette in New Partnership.

Uniter States Senator Robert M. La Follette, '79, and Alfred T. Rogers, law, '95, have formed a partnership for the practice of law in Madison, Wis. Mr. Rogers was formerly a member of the firm of Smith & Rogers, Madison, Wis.

### News of the Classes.

'58.

Colonel William F. Vilas has been appointed a member of the Wisconsin capitol building committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. W. Chynoweth, '68.

Bishop James W. Bashford is now on his way to China, after a few months spent in this country. Bishop Bashford is returning by way of India, which country he desires to visit. He will remain in China until May, 1908, when the General Conference of the church meets.

William H. Bailly is practicing law at Des Moines, Iowa, under the firm name of Bailly & Stipp with offices in rooms 402-3-4 Youngerman Block, Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Bailly was Alice Crawford, '75.

'74.

G. E. Brown is living on a farm near Madison, Wis. His address is R. F. D. No. 2, Madison, Wis.

B. F. Dunwiddie, formerly judge of the 12th judicial circuit of Wisconsin, is practising law at Janesville, Wis.

Mrs. Kate G. Morgan is resident at 141 S. Butler St., Madison, Wis.

'75.

Duane Mowry (law) is living at 387-18th street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. Mowry combines literary pursuits with the practise of law. He is a more than occasional magazine contributor.

'76.

J. B. Trowbridge (engineering) is at Hayward, Wis., where he is surgeon for the C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. He has held this position since 1883.

'77.

James Whelan (engineering) is at Hartford, Wis. He is U. S. Junior engineer on river and harbor improvements for the Milwaukee district. Mr. Whelan has been engaged in this work for 20 years.

Reverend Samuel W. Trousdale represented the two Dakotas, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota at a meeting of the general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Buffalo, New York, during

the latter part of November. The meetings were held to make appropriations for the missions of the Methodist church throughout the world. One million seven hundred thousand dollars was distributed among the missions. Bishop James W. Bashford was present at the meeting, and made an address. Reverend Trousdale is presiding elder of the Madison district of the West Wisconsin conference of the M. E. church.

'78.

Dr. Byron Robinson reports gratifying progress in the securing of a sufficient sum to make a bust of former president John Bascom. Dr. Robinson is living at 479 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Orson W. Ray is resident at 9431 Longwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'79.

W. E. Dennett is a clergyman at Pascoag, R. I.

Otto Peemiller, (law) of Yankton, S. Dak., was a recent visitor in Madison, Wis., his former home. Mr. Peemiller came to Madison from Germany when a young man and worked in a barber shop in Madison. The university made a strong appeal to him and he was graduated from the law department and went to South Dakota. An appointment from the national capital to look after the government lands in South Dakota helped Mr. Peemiller materially in gaining a start. He is now one of the leading lawyers of his city.

Mrs. E. F. Sewall, formerly of Minneapolis, is now living at 4642 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Oakey (law) is a resident at Osceola, Wis., where he is engaged in the law and real estate business.

'80.

D. H. Flett (law) is practicing law at Merrill, Wis. Mr. Flett was located for many years at Racine, Wis.

He was municipal judge at Racine from 1897-1902.

Alvirus N. Hitchcock, of Oak Park, Ill., is making a trip around the world. He was sent out by the American board of missions to visit the different missions of the world. Mr. Hitchcock started the 20th of October. He will be gone about a year.

'81.

Alva J. Grover (engineering) is temporarily at Birchwood, Wis. He is with the Lake Superior & South-Eastern Railroad.

Fred S. White is with the C. Jevne & Co., Importers & Grocers, 110-112 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Frank M. Porter is practising law at 320 American National Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Emma Gattiker is living at 405 Fourth Ave., Baraboo, Wis.

Mrs. Wm. Trelease (Julia Johnson) is an active co-worker with her husband, William Trelease (LL. D., '04), who is in charge of the Shaw Botanical Gardens at St. Louis, Mo.

'82.

G. D. Jones is practicing law in Wausau under the firm name of Hurley & Jones.

George E. Robinson (law) is the representative of the British America Insurance Company at Oconomowoc, Wis.

Alvin J. Rote (engineering) deals in lumber, coal, plaster, cement and salt at Monroe, Wis.

Charles L. Kellogg (law) who for a number of years practiced in Butte, Mont., is now practicing at Missoula, Mont.

'83.

L. S. Hulburt is collegiate professor of mathematics in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., which position he has held since 1897.

Osmon C. Baker is a dealer in grain, seeds, and feed, at Ashton, Ill.

L. M. Hoskins is professor of applied mathematics in Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal. His address is 365 Lincoln Avenue.

Katharine A. Rood is resident at 523 Main street, Stevens Point, Wis. She is a vocal and piano instructor.

'84.

J. A. Peterson is practising law at Minneapolis, Minn. His address is 2727 Chicago Avenue.

Levi H. Bancroft, (law) assemblyman-elect of Richland county, had an exciting experience during the early part of December. He was in a wreck near Stanley, Wis., in which two men were killed. Mr. Bancroft was sitting in the caboose when the accident occurred. He was on his way home from a hunting trip.

Louis Falge is resident at Reedsville, Wis., where he is practising medicine.

'85.

A. S. Lindemann (engineering) is resident at 2912 Highland Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis. He is secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee-Waukesha Brewing Company.

'86.

Howard Greene is a director or officer in numerous Milwaukee corporations. He is president of the Fidelity Trust Company, president of the Jerman, Pflueger and Kuehnstead Company, and treasurer of the Milwaukee Independent Telephone Company.

W. E. Bainbridge is in Rio de Janiero, Brazil, where he holds a government position.

'87.

Jennie Allen is principal of the high school at Grand Forks, North Dakota.



F. W. Winter is a member of the firm of Hay, Totten & Winter, Patent Attorneys, Pittsburg, Pa. The firm has offices at 1202 Frick Bldg.

Mrs. C. R. Carpenter is resident at 1324 Main St., Racine, Wis.

Mrs. A. L. Kreutzer (Mary Knox) is resident at 508 Franklin St., Wausau, Wis.

F. L. Carr is employed in the Lumberman's Bank of Hoquiam, Wash.

O. J. Noer is resident at Wabeno, Wis.

'89.

C. M. Luling is resident at Decatur, Ill. He holds the position of secretary and treasurer of the Mueller, Platt & Wheeland Co., Wholesale Grocers.

John Stevens, Jr., (engineering) is in the Loan & Fire Ins. business at Appleton, Wis. His residence address is 842 College Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Woodard (Jessie Bell, '89) reside at 3510 Carroll street, Houston, Texas.

E. G. Raeuber (pharmacy) is in the drug business in Milwaukee, Wis. His residence address is 49 Biddle street.

Norman Fetter (law) is practising law in St. Paul, Minn. He is with the firm of Lindeke, Warner & Sons.

'90.

Anthony C. Donovan, (law) municipal judge of Madison, Wis., was elected president of the board of education on January 3. This will be Judge Donovan's fourth term in this office.

Judge Warren D. Tarrant spoke at a banquet of the Columbia University Alumni Association of Wisconsin in Milwaukee on January 10th.

'91.

H. J. Hirschheimer (engineering) is vice president of the La Crosse Plow Co. at La Crosse, Wis.

Fred T. Kelly is living at 1203 W. Dayton street, Madison, Wis. He is instructor in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek in the University.

P. J. Kelly (law) is with the Ohio Brass company at Mansfield, Ohio.

George F. Heindel is a member of the firm of Tisdale & Heindel of Ottumwa, Iowa.

A. R. Oleson (law) is practising law at Wisner, Neb.

Andrews Allen (engineering) has his office at 1127 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Herbert A. Heyn is practicing law under the firm name of Heyn & Covington in New York City. His address is 60 Wall street.

Edward S. Main is living at Lakeside, Ill. He is secretary of the Western Roofing & Supply Co. of Chicago.

Fred T. Kelly has changed his address to 1203 W. Dayton street, Madison, Wis. He is taking graduate work in the University.

Winifred Sercombe of Milwaukee, has returned to Manila, P. I., after a year's visit with her parents. She will again teach in the Philippine Islands.

Rumor has it that Wm. Smieding, Jr., of Racine, Wis., will be a candidate for judge of the first judicial circuit of Wisconsin, to succeed the present incumbent whose term expires in January, 1908.

Henry E. Fitch (law) is practising at Nekoosa, Wis.

Albert H. Sanford is an instructor in History & Civics at the State Normal School in Stevens Point, Wis.

'92.

George M. Shontz (law) is prosecuting attorney for the government of the canal zone of the Isthmus of Panama. His address is Ancon, Isthmus of Panama.

Harvey E. Hamilton (engineering) is resident engineer of the Great Northern Railway at Minot, N. Dak.

John C. Healy is practising law at Beaver Dam, Wis., under the firm name of Healy & Healy.

J. J. Cunningham is practising law at Janesville, Wis.

'93.

James C. Hain (engineering) should be addressed at 43 Exchange Place, New York City. He is engineer of masonry construction for J. G. White & Co., of New York City.

John N. Kirk (law) is practising at Butte, Mont.

Mrs. James McCurrach (Mary J. Murray) is resident at 421 Keeney street, Evanston, Ill.

Harriet Smith is resident at 1498 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

R. H. Hackney (engineering) is president of the Pressed Steel Tank Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

W. D. Roberts (pharmacy) is at Albany, Wis. He is a druggist with the firm of G. W. Roberts & Son, druggists.

Wm. C. McCard is practising law in Baltimore, Md. His offices are at 327 Pleasant street.

Charles Thuringer (engineering) is in the employ of the Penn., New York & Long Island Co., in New York City. His residence address is 345 E. 33rd St.

F. H. Ford (engineering) is with the Peerless Electric Co., Warren, O.

Henry H. Morgan, (law), assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Wisconsin, is one of the incorporators of the Oriana Stave & Lumber company, incorporated at Madison on January 5, with a capital stock of \$60,000.

'94.

Frederick De F. Heald, (M. S. '96, Wisconsin, Ph. D., '97, Leipzig) is botanist of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Professor of Agri-

cultural Botany in the University of Nebraska. His address is 120 S. 28th street, Lincoln, Nebr.

W. M. Brennan (engineering) is division engineer with the O. & N. Ry. (extension of Wis. Cent. Ry.) and is located at Ladysmith, Wis.

Joseph Schafer is professor and head of the department of history in the University of Oregon at Eugene. His address is 425-13th street. He received his Ph. D. degree at Wisconsin in 1906.

Mrs. Abbie Fiske Eaton, for several years instructor in German in the University of Wisconsin, is now located at Pasadena, California, where she has founded a home school for small boys. The name of the school is Friedeneck.

'95.

Andrew Lees (law) is practicing law in La Crosse under the firm name of Woodward & Lees. His address is 122 S. 17th street.

Edwin H. Cassels is practicing law at 215 Dearborn street, Chicago. He is associated with Cyrus Bentley, Edward B. Burling, Thomas W. Swan and Preston Kumler in the practice of his profession.

H. S. Steensland is located at 505 University Place, Syracuse, New York. He is director of the pathological laboratory of Syracuse University. Mrs. Steensland was Florence Vernon, '95.

Edward L. Raish is teaching in the East High School of Cleveland, Ohio.

Oscar Rohn is now with the Pittsburg & Montana Copper company at Butte, Montana.

George H. Burgess (engineering) is resident at 11 Broadway, New York city. He is connected with the Erie Ry. Co., being engineer of terminal improvements.

Prof. E. J. Rendtorff, (engineering) wife and little daughter of Lake Forest, Ill., spent the holiday vacation at the home of Mrs. Rendtorff's mother

in Madison, Wis. Mr. Rendtorff is professor of physics in Lake Forest University.

John C. Karel (law) has been nominated for president of the Jefferson Democratic Club of Milwaukee.

'96.

Grant Showerman, assistant professor of Latin in the University is frequently called to lecture upon Roman antiquities before historical societies and similar bodies. Professor Showerman was quite seriously ill during the early part of the college year, but has now entirely recovered.

Charles A. Phelps is now resident at Claremont, Cal. He was up to this year secretary and treasurer of the Ferrofix Brazing Co., with offices at Milwaukee, Wis.

W. H. Williams (engineering) is sales manager for the Hart-Parr company of Charles City, Iowa. His address is 500 Hulin street.

Herman E. Oleson (law) of Ord, Neb., was elected to the office of county attorney at the recent elections in Nebraska. Mr. Oleson has been highly successful in the practice of his profession.

M. A. Buckley (law) is practicing law at Medford, Wis.

Louis M. Ward is with the Crocker-Wheeler Co., manufacturers and electrical engineers of Denver, Colorado. His residence address is 1378 Ogden street.

Edwin R. Ladwig is proprietor of a drug store at Cheboygan, Mich.

Shirley B. Tarrant is vice president of the George Tarrant & Sons company, dealers in general merchandise. The firm has two stores, one in Durand and one in Tarrant.

Frank N. Cornish is resident at 1923 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal. He is a lawyer.

Maurice McCabe (law) is a probable candidate for municipal judge of Milwaukee, Wis., at the election in February.

Mabel P. Robinson is living at 543 Marshall street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Caroline M. Young is resident at 103 East Wilson street, Madison, Wis. She is teaching in the high school.

W. B. Overson is president of the newly organized Williston land company, which has purchased 200 acres of the best coal land in North Dakota, on which they expect to begin mining operations as rapidly as possible. The deal by which the transfer took place is said to be one of the largest ever closed in Williston. Mr. Overson worked for a time in the office of Senator Robert M. La Follette when the latter was engaged in the practice of the law in Madison, Wis.

'97.

Florence Fish is teaching in the Western College, Oxford, Ohio.

Henry F. Cochems had an article in the Milwaukee Free Press of January 1, on the Lead and Zinc Mines of Wisconsin. Mr. Cochems is interested in various mining projects in the southwestern part of Wisconsin.

George H. Jones (engineering) is now located at 279 Keystone Avenue, River Forest, Ill. He is with the Chicago Edison Co.

Robert Wild, of the firm of O'Connor, Schmitz & Wild, Milwaukee, Wis., is counted among the ablest of the younger attorneys of Milwaukee. The firm office is located in the First National Bank Building, 80 Wisconsin street.

Mildred Averill is teacher in the high school at Riverside, Cal. Her address is 940 Tenth street.

E. H. Stavrum is teaching in the East Division High School of Milwaukee, Wis. He is resident at 729 Franklin Place.

May L. Hunt can be addressed in care of her brother, Charles A. Hunt, at 80 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sadie E. Gallagher is resident at 515 W. Wilson street, Madison, Wis. She



is principal of the Longfellow school.

Renette Jones is resident at 207 W. Washington Ave., Madison, Wis. She is a teacher in the Washington School.

'98.

Adaline B. Rockwell is teaching in the Hampton Institute at Hampton, Va.

Elizabeth Von Briesen is resident at 347 Naymut St., Menasha, Wis. She is teaching in the high school.

H. R. Crandall (engineering) is resident at 180-23rd street, Milwaukee, Wis. He is in the engineering department of the Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Gertrude M. Cairns is living at Ellsworth, Wis.

J. G. Kromers (engineering) is resident at Menomonee Falls, Wis. He has been superintendent of the Wisconsin Sugar Co., since 1902.

Walter W. Kauwertz (law) is practicing law in Milwaukee, Wis. His office is at 1011 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mary O. Allen is now living at 719 Cass street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fred J. Newman (engineering) is resident at 4459 Calumet avenue, Chicago, Ill. He is works manager for the Woods Motor Vehicle Co.

David A. Hauks (law '00) is practicing law at Snohomish, Wash. Mr. Hanks spent three years after his graduation from the law school clerking and three as a teacher. In May of last year he married Charlotte L. Baird, of Taylor, N. Dakota, where he held a position as a teacher.

'99.

Mrs. E. F. Chandler is resident at University, N. Dakota.

Harry L. Trott (agriculture) is farming near Birmingham, Ala.

Edwin Schildhauer (engineering) has resigned his position with the Chicago Edison Company and has taken the position of electrical and mechanical engineer in the Department of

Construction and Engineering of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

A. F. Beerbaum is traveling salesman for the Dallman & Cooper Supply Co., of Fond du Lac, Wis.

Mathilde V. Cook is resident at 324 W. Mifflin St., Madison, Wis.

J. P. Inglis is resident at Hudson, Wis. He holds the position of Associate Master in the Galahad School for Boys at Hudson.

G. E. Pratt is resident at Richland Center, Wis. He is principal of public schools.

A. A. Chamberlain is practicing law at Huron, S. Dakota.

Thomas Webster is cashier of the State Bank of Stockbridge, Stockbridge, Wis.

O. S. Rice is supervising principal of the high school at Deerfield, Wis.

'00.

A. R. McArthur (engineering) is with the American Tin Plate Co., at Elwood, Ind. His address is 1532 S. J. Street.

R. J. Holden is teaching in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va.

G. F. Ruediger is practicing medicine in Chicago. He is connected in an official capacity with the Presbyterian hospital of that city.

Dr. Francis M. Confer is practicing in Baltimore, Md. His address is 1524 N. Broadway.

R. D. Hall is in the department of Chemistry in the University of Wisconsin. His address is 902 Garfield street.

Mrs. E. W. Woodford (Lottie J. Abbott) is resident at Westfield, Wis.

D. H. Murphy is resident at 209 Park avenue, New Castle, Pa.

Mrs. H. K. Bassett (Hester A. Brown) is resident at 505 W. 122d street, New York City.

F. A. Vallée is resident at 6730 Langley avenue, Chicago, Ill. He is

connected with the Chicago Telephone Co.

Winchel F. Barber is assistant cashier of the Citizens State Bank, Lawton, Oklahoma.

R. Milton Orchard is cashier of the Hazel Green State Bank, at Hazel Green, Wis. During 1905-6, he taught at Montfort, Wis.

Dr. John W. Dreyer is practising his profession in Aurora, Ill. His address is 561 New York street.

John G. Osborne is secretary of the Malleable Casting Co., of Racine, Wis. His address is 1336 Main St.

Harvey R. Holmes is professor of physical education in the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Holmes has had unusual success in his work since graduating from the University. For four years he was coach at the State University of Utah with such success that he was called to his present position, where he has been for the last three years, meeting with continued success. Mr. Holmes played tackle on the football team while in the University. He was also the champion wrestler of his college generation.

'01.

Joseph Bredsteen is editor of the Labor News at Eureka, Cal.

O. E. Crooker is a clergyman at Forestdale, R. I.

Clint G. Price (law) is now first assistant city attorney of Milwaukee. On January 8, Mr. Price had three cases before the Wisconsin Supreme Court and has the distinction of being the first Milwaukee lawyer to argue a case before Justice Timlin, the member-elect of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

S. H. Ball is in the employ of the U. S. Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

M. M. Fowler (engineering) is resident at 841 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Henry E. Bradley is practicing law

in Milwaukee, Wis., with an office in the Wells building. Mr. Bradley graduated from the University law school in 1904 and since then has been practicing in Milwaukee. During this time Mr. Bradley has met with excellent success, and is now enjoying a lucrative practice.

O. C. Olman has assumed the position of private secretary to John M. Nelson, '92, congressman-elect from the second congressional district of Wisconsin. Mr. Olman has been teaching for the last two years at Princeton, Wis.

Milwaukee rumor has it that Chas. A. Vilas will be appointed special assistant district attorney by Francis E. McGovern, '90, district attorney. Mr. Vilas is a member of the firm of Vilas, Vilas & Freeman. He is a nephew of former Senator William F. Vilas, '58, of Madison. In the winter of 1903-4, Mr. Vilas was special attorney for the citizens committee of 10, which started the graft investigation in Milwaukee which resulted in a large number of indictments of convictions.

H. I. Townsend (engineering) is engaged in engineering work at Oak Park, Ill.

Thomas G. Windes is with the Vandalia Ry. Co., at Terre Haute, Ind. His residence address is 720 Walnut street.

Jacob C. Kroncke (law) is practicing at Milwaukee, Wis. His residence address is 521 Jackson street.

Margaret E. Cummings is resident at 437 W. Main St., Madison, Wis.

'02.

Reports from Oxford, England indicate that Richard F. Scholz is upholding the reputation of the University of Wisconsin in an entirely satisfactory manner. Mr. Scholz is the Wisconsin Cecil Rhodes scholarship holder at Oxford.

Nellie Galusha is resident at 303 East Russell St., Monroe, Wis.

F. Boldenweck (engineering) is resident at 27 Stratford Place, Chicago, Ill.

James A. Williams, ex-'02, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been promoted from the position of clerk in the signal corps of the war department at Washington, to that of chief clerk in the signal corps of the army headquarters department of the Missouri at Omaha. Mr. Williams has been in the employ of the government for nearly five years, three years at Washington and nearly two years in Texas.

Jennie B. Sherrill is teaching in the state normal school at Whitewater, Wis.

Norma M. Stark is teaching in the Streator Township high school at Streator, Ill. Her address is 117 W. Wilson street.

Paul Binzel, of the Binzel-Pullen-Somers company, commission brokers, mines and mining at Goldfield, Nev., writes of Goldfield: "This is the most wonderful spot in all the world. It beggars description and the opportunities are boundless."

F. C. Stieler (engineering) has been promoted from draftsman to engineer. He is with the Westinghouse company at Wilkesburg Station, Pittsburg, Pa. His address is 427 South avenue.

Matthew N. McIver, husband of Myrtle Morrissey, '02, superintendent of schools at Oshkosh, Wis., was a candidate for the presidency of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association. The annual convention of the association took place in Milwaukee December 27-8-9. Mr. McIver has been president of the Northwest Wisconsin Teachers' Association, secretary of the Northern Teachers' Association, and is now one of three members of the board of control of the Interscholastic Athletic Association of Wisconsin.

Robert Davis has been elected assistant city attorney of Tacoma, Wash. The position pays \$1,500 a year.

'03.

Elizabeth J. Hunter has removed from Artesia, New Mexico, to Rosewell, New Mexico.

Peter V. Peterson has changed his address from 3736 Forest Ave., to 1554 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

John Wilson (engineering) is now in Dodgeville, Wis. He was for a time employed in engineering work at Charlson, N. Dakota.

C. C. Lehman is doing engineering work at Los Angeles, Cal. His residence address is 1707 Roosevelt St.

Homer C. Hockett is resident at Fayette, Mo., where he is professor of history and economics in Central College.

G. B. Husting (law) is practicing at South Kaukauna, Wis.

B. O. Skrivseth is County Superintendent of Schools for Nelson County, N. Dakota. He is living at Lakota, N. Dakota.

A. J. Quigley (engineering) is engaged in engineering work at Rock Island, Ill. His address is 1807 5th Ave.

Horatio G. Winslow, son of Justice J. B. Winslow of the state supreme court, has taken the position of clerk and stenographer to his father. He has recently written a little volume of poems published by the Editor Press of New York City. Arthur F. Belitz, who for some years has been clerk to Justice Winslow, has removed to Milwaukee and is there engaged in the practice of law.

R. O. Gibbons is resident at 216 Buckner Court, Waukesha, Wis. He is teaching in the department of mathematics in Carroll College, at Waukesha, Wis.

Courtney C. Douglas (engineering) is now in Atlanta, Ga., with the General Electric company. His office is in the Empire Bldg.

J. H. Matthews is located in Cleveland, Ohio, at 292 E. 100th street, S. E.



H. G. Geerlings (engineering) has accepted the position of supervising engineer with Holabird & Roche, the well known architects of Chicago, secured through Hapgoods of that city. After leaving college Mr. Geerling entered the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Co., of Milwaukee. Later he accepted a position in the drafting room of the Buda Foundry and Manufacturing Co., of Harvey, Ill., a position which he resigned to accept his present one.

Helen Alice Case is doing missionary work at High Clerc, Kodaikanal, South India.

Rodger M. Trump, who has been acting as deputy clerk in the office of Judge Orren T. Williams, law '74, of Milwaukee, has entered the law office of Van Alstyne & Killilea, of Milwaukee. Mr. Trump succeeded Max J. Kelling, '06, as deputy clerk of Judge Williams' court.

'04.

W. H. Brooke (law) is a member of the firm of King & Brooke, attorneys-at-law of Ontario, Ore. The firm is conducting one of the largest irrigation cases ever brought in the state of Oregon.

Norma C. Halbach is teaching at Oakfield, Wis.

P. F. Zinke (engineering) is resident at 1414 Grand Ave., Flat 2, Milwaukee, Wis. He is with the Wisconsin Telephone Co.

E. A. Moritz (engineering) is instructor in Mathematics in the University of Wisconsin.

Solon J. Buck is a student at Harvard University. His address is 12a Conant Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

John H. Neef (engineering) is engaged in engineering work at Marion, Iowa.

Victor G. Marquisse is taking graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania. His address is 3314 Race street.

Lewis W. Parks is with the G. B. Lewis company, of Watertown, Wis.

H. J. Hayes (law) is practicing law in Milwaukee. His office is at 612 Pabst Bldg.

Adah Streeter is at home in La Crosse, Wis, at 1323 Berlin street.

John S. Earll (law) is practising law at Prairie du Chien, Wis., in partnership with W. R. Graves, law '05.

Clarence H. Marsh, ex-'04, has taken a position with the Sears Roebuck company, of Chicago.

W. E. Bennett, is resident at 340 Greenwood Ave., Long Island, N. Y.

'05.

De Witt C. Poole is engaged in journalistic work at Moline, Ill.

C. Steinmetz, Jr. (law) is in the office of Court Commissioner Julius E. Roehr in Milwaukee. His residence address is 467 Groves St.

A. Berton Braley, '05, formerly of the Butte Inter-Mountain is now on the staff of the Butte Daily News. Mr. Braley has recently had clever matter in some of the humorous national publications.

Edwin G. Orbert (engineering) is assistant city engineer of Green Bay, Wis. He is resident at 100 S. Maple Ave.

Walter H. Inbusch (engineering) is working in the employ of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph company of Los Angeles, Cal.

Winnie M. Riess is at home at Sheboygan, Wis.

L. R. Harlacher (engineering) is engaged in engineering work at Taconite, Minn.

Donald P. Falconer (engineering) is employed in the Maintenance of Way Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His present address is New Castle, Pa.

A. W. Andrews (engineering) is resident at 635 S. 11th street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Roy C. Muir (engineering) is with the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y. His residence address is 785 State street

Fred H. Dorner (engineering) is resident at 88 17th street, Milwaukee, Wis. He is a draftsman in the Steam Turbine department of the Alls-Chalmers Co.

Grace Woock has returned from a trip to the Western coast to her home in Baraboo, Wis.

Frank J. Katz is doing graduate work at the University of Chicago in the department of geology. He is living at 5468 Ridgewood Court.

Claudia B. Rice is teaching English in the high school at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Her address is 332 Glen Ave.

Herbert Inbusch (engineering) is now resident at 5428 Madison Ave., Chicago, Ill. He is with the Western Electric company.

Mrs. Lily Berg is resident at Ames, Iowa, where her husband, John Berg (engineering '05), is instructor in civil engineering in Iowa State College.

Harold K. Weld is in Chicago working for the Chicago Telephone company. His home is at 127 College street, Elgin, Ill.

Helen Manz is teaching at Eagle River, Wis.

A. W. Andrews (engineering) is resident at 635 S. 11th street, Lincoln, Nebr. He is with the C. B. & Q Railroad.

L. E. Rice (engineering) is with the Lackawanna Light company, of Scranton, Pa. The firm office is at 231 Wyoming avenue.

'06.

Mabel Duncan of Darlington, Wisconsin, an adult special with '06 is teaching at Cedarburg, Wisconsin.

Miss Ceine A. Ballu is teaching French and History in the High School at Coshocton, Ohio.

Bert H. Peck (engineering) is located at 367 La Salle avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Edward Steidtmann is doing grad-

uate work in the University in the department of Geology.

Anna L. Stone is resident at Florence, Wis.

Nona T. Morse is resident at Nashua, Iowa.

Edwin Ott is taking graduate work in history at Harvard University. His address is 41 Perkins Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

Edna M. Koch is at Hotel Hamilton, Two Rivers, Wis.

Mathias Munson, ex '07, was elected clerk of the circuit court of Crawford County, Wisconsin, on November 6.

Helen M. Pierce, who received her degree by the action of the regents on October 16, is teaching at Bayfield, Wis.

W. M. Conway (engineering) is located at 2 Toledo avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Cudworth Beye (ex '06) is at Gunflint, Minn., via Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, engaged in engineering work.

A. H. Rossing (engineering) is at Long Island, N. Y.

A. J. Walsh is at 408 Locust street, Des Moines, Iowa.

C. J. Galvin (engineering) is in the engineering department of the Oliver Iron Mining Co., at Mt. Iron, Minn.

'06 (Engineering)

A total of ninety-four students graduated from the engineering college of the University in June, 1906. Of these thirteen were graduated in the general engineering course, twenty-two in civil engineering, seventeen in mechanical engineering, thirty-nine in electrical engineering, and three in applied electro-chemistry. Of the electrical engineers, ten entered the employe of The Chicago Telephone Co. in the engineering, construction and traffic departments: five went to the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.; four to The Wisconsin Telephone Co., at Milwaukee, and three to The Western Electric Co., at Chicago.

### Electrical Engineers.

George Balsom is with The George-Cutter Co., at South Bend, Ind.

Altamont Delgado is with The General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Wilson A. Bertke is with The Denver Gas & Electric Co., at Denver, Colo.

Vernon C. Byers is with The J. G. White Co., in New York City.

Orpheus B. Cade is with The Electric Storage Battery Co., at Philadelphia, Pa.

Paul E. Davidson is with The Western Electric Co., at Chicago.

Alan E. Delgado is with The General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Matthias L. Derge is with The Denver Gas & Electric Co., at Denver, Colo.

Henry Feige is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Frank E. Fisher is with The Northern Electric Co., at Madison, Wis.

Harry L. Heller is with The Wisconsin Telephone Co., at Madison, Wis.

Robert T. Herdegen is with The Allis-Chalmers Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio.

George J. Jenista is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Dudley H. Keyes is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Jesse B. Kommers is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Edgar A. Lowe is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Frederick R. Marks is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Lloyd B. McCoy is with The General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Ernest B. Miller is with The General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Edgar J. Noe is with The General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Frank I. Parker is with the Cutter-Hammer Clutch Co., of Milwaukee.

Bertine H. Peck is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Ira L. Reynolds is with The Western Electric Co., at Chicago.

Frank B. Rosier is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Lloyd L. Smith is a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin.

Alfred J. Sorem is with The Wisconsin Telephone Co., at Milwaukee, Wis.

Walter O. Sustins is with The Western Electric Co., at Chicago.

Charles C. Thwing is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Arthur E. Van Hagen is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Arthur J. Walsh is with The Des Moines Gas Co., at Des Moines, Ia.

Wyman E. Warren is with The Chicago Telephone Co., at Chicago.

Roy A. Wheeler is with The Wisconsin Telephone Co., at Milwaukee.

### Mechanical Engineers.

Rudolph Biersach has gone into business with his father in Milwaukee. Mr. Biersach, Sr. is proprietor of a wine glass factory.

Samuel E. Elmore is in business with his father in the West.

Oscar A. Eskuche is with The Four Wheel Motor Drive Co., of Milwaukee.

Dean E. Foster is instructor in mechanical drawing at the University of Wisconsin.

Guy M. Johnson is with the Kansas City Gas Works, at Kansas City, Mo.

Edgar Kearney is assistant master mechanic in railroad work in Missouri.

Allen T. Kirk is with The Illinois Steel Co., at Joliet, Ill.

Carl La Dow is in the automobile business in Kansas City, Mo.



Thomas H. Manchester is with The Fairbanks Morse Mfg. Co., of Beloit, Wis.

Robert A. Manegold is chemist with The Madison Gas & Electric Co., at Madison, Wis.

Benjamin K. Read is with The B. J. Arnold Co., of Chicago.

Lawrence B. Robertson is with The Illinois Steel Co., at Joliet, Ill.

Webber S. Russell is with The American Locomotive Works, at Schenectady, N. Y.

Edmund C. Watchman is with The Western Electric Co., at Chicago.

## Chemical Engineers.

Otto L. Kowalke is assistant in chemical engineering in the University of Wisconsin.

'07.

Blake Nevius, ex-'07, who graduated from Chicago university last year will return to that university this quarter to devote all of his time to vocal training, preparatory to entering the operatic stage.

## Faculty Notes

Professor C. K. Leith is giving a six weeks course in structural and metamorphic geology at the University of Chicago, where he holds a non-resident professorship in that subject. The course is given biennially.

Professor Paul S. Reinsch, who attended the convention of the American Political Science association held at Chicago during the holidays, spent some days in Washington continuing his investigations on political science. From Washington, Professor Reinsch went to Philadelphia where he lectured and then returned to Madison.

An illustrated article on the University of Wisconsin by Professor A. R. Hohlfeld appears in "Die Glocke," a monthly magazine published in the interests of art, literature and science.

The engagement of Professor Charles Handschin, formerly of Wisconsin and now of Miami university, and Miss Anna Daummerlaung, daughter of Mr. Johann Daummerlaung, the eminent painter of Muremburg, Germany, has been announced.

Professors F. E. Turneure and E. H. Farrington delivered lectures on January 11, at the Cheesemakers' convention in Milwaukee. The former spoke on "Sewage Disposal" and the

latter on "Calculating Cheese Factory Dividends."

Professor D. C. Jackson was one of three selected by the gas, oil and electric light committee of the Common Council of Chicago to act as an expert commission to advise the city in analyzing the telephone rate sheets and other technical features of the pending franchise ordinances. The compensation to these engineers is to be at the rate of \$50 a day each.

George W. Wilder, '96, is also a member of the commission.

James C. Monaghan, at present research investigator at Washington, D. C., formerly a professor in the University, was one of the Wisconsin delegates to the national convention for the extension of foreign commerce held in Washington on January 14. George A. Buckstaff, law '86, of Oshkosh and Carl Johnson, engineering '91, of Madison, were also delegates.

Mr. Monaghan was the orator at a unique ceremony in Washington on January 11. In the presence of the members of the four local councils of the Knights of Columbus a mortgage for \$14,000 was burned, thus freeing from debt the splendid meeting place of that order which cost \$32,000.

Jesse E. Wrench, fellow in European History at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed as a member of the Sterrett archaeological expedition which is to spend the next two years in excavation and exploration in Asiatic countries. This expedition, which has been endowed by a number of men of wealth in the east, is under the direction of Professor John R. S. Sterrett of Cornell University, the best known leader of archaeological investigation in this country. Mr. Wrench is one of three graduate students who have been selected

to accompany Professor Sterrett. The party will spend the next two years in archaeological field work in Asia Minor, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and other countries in the near East. Mr. Wrench was selected for this position because of his excellent work in Syria two years ago when he was engaged in archaeological and cartographical work. He has resigned his fellowship at the University of Wisconsin to take effect immediately, and has left with other members of the party for Athens.

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## Matrem ad Patrem.

By LEWIS OSTENSON, '79.

There is no use in fretting  
'Cause we quite old are getting;  
So many friends of ours  
Are sheltering their powers  
Which once they used so free  
On life's tempestuous sea.  
Let us be rather glad  
For all the good we've had  
As we have walked together  
In life's bright sunny weather.  
These chilling autumn breezes  
As our life's year increases  
Bring yet some hope of joy  
That knows no base alloy.  
And autumn's days are glorious  
And autumn's time victorious;  
We see past heights afar;  
And too, life's evening star.  
We then will still be cheerful  
And never once be fearful.  
The Master leads us all;  
He will let no one fall  
But He will do the raising,  
And we shall do the praising.

## The Regents

By JOHN BASCOM, Former President of the University.

The University of Wisconsin has been fortunate, rather than otherwise, in its regents. It is easy to name regents who have rendered it able and self-denying service. It was not, however, fortunate in the earlier relations of the Board to the instructional force. While the Board is the fitting organic centre of the University, its influence should not be at the expense of those who constitute the University as an educational institution. One might as wisely propose to improve a peach by increasing the size of the pit, as to promote the usefulness of a University by enlarging the power of the governing board. The executive committee of the Board, both by the trust reposed in them and by the force of circumstances, are the chief instruments in shaping the policy of the University. Events first come to their knowledge. Suitable action suggests itself to them and begins to be put in operation. By the time the subject reaches the Board, a pre-determined form of settlement is already in progress. If this committee is made up exclusively of regents, whose knowledge and whose interests are outside of the board of instruction, the bearing of the questions which arise on the educational work of the University will not be sufficiently felt. The president of the University should not only be a member of the Board, but also of the executive committee. The inside and the outside interests and economics, are thus kept in mutual interplay.

As I was neither a member of the Board nor of the executive committee, I found that the policy of the University was constantly taking form before it came to my knowledge. The influence which I wished to exert was liable to meet a tendency already in process of execution. My administration was thus involved in

innumerable disagreements arising from this unfortunate construction of the Board.

A University is an extended, complex personality; a ganglion of personal influences. These influences centre in the president more than in any other one person, and he is successful in the performance of his duties in the measure in which he harmonizes them and makes them efficient factors in the general welfare. This work must be done concessively, adroitly, and with little observation. It was in this reconciliation of a thousand secondary things that I found my position unfortunate. I congratulate those who have come after me on a change in the organic law which enables them to reach movements in their incipency. Though I was never able to secure this change, I had at least the good fortune of making the need of it conspicuous. It was the needless friction of a garment cut for another style of work, another sort of man, that annoyed me in the years that I spent in Madison.

Mr. Van Slyke and Mr. Keyes were, in succession, the chairmen of the executive committee during my presidency. By dint of time I am able to think kindly of them both, but that was not at the moment the entire impression. As an administrator of finances, Mr. Van Slyke was beyond criticism, and he made you uncomfortable chiefly by the excess of his virtue. His mind closed on the topic before it with the decision and click of a steel trap—which was all very well if your fingers were not caught in it.

Ours is a mechanical age. To construct and carry on a piece of economic mechanism in a grand way is a familiar, and, at times, a cruel achievement. The American business world



sets up a plea for individuality, but, in doing it, drives personal interest and personal life out of the products and fruitage of much labor in an astonishing degree. It is beyond speech to express the mischief which is done by the expurgation of human interest from human effort. We rejoice to believe that thought and feeling, in spite of this ebb of life in labor, will come back again in full tide. No bayonet pierces the soul more deeply than the accountant's pen that knows nothing but figures. It was a bit of prophecy when the parents of Mr. Van Slyke named him Napoleon Bonaparte. He did good in such a merciless way that you lost the flavor. While he was a most conscientious regent, I, none the less, had much pleasure when he left the Board, and the covers of the journal went together with a bang over his last day's labor. To weave life into figures is an achievement, but it is a far greater achievement to weave figures into life.

Mr. Keyes was another kind of man. You were not compelled to waste powder to discover where he was, but when he was uncovered reasons were as liable to be paper wads as bullets. We make the political boss; but having made him, we use him as a scapegoat to carry our own sins into the wilderness. If we did not so frequently neglect our own judgments we should not need this style of leader. Men who stand around awkwardly must have a boss. The sheep imply the shepherd. I found it as difficult to secure an intelligent and sympathetic hearing under this as under the previous leadership. The careful engineer who, with his long-necked can, sends a drop of oil, now here now there, is making ready for a smooth run. The oil that I had at service did not often reach the spot. I am not so wicked, however, as not to see with pleasure Mr. Keyes comfortably resting on the laurels of a long life.

I came to Madison for the first time in the afternoon train which, with its three coaches, accommodated most of the travel on the Northwestern. Mr. Van Slyke and Mr. Gregory met me at the station. The latter, in good will, expressed the wish that I might live and die in Madison. This remark I took as a compliment, though I had no intention, unless Providence intervened, of turning it into a fact. I have rarely known, especially among lawyers, one who so easily dropped into kindly pathos as Mr. Gregory. After a squabble with the Board he would carry me off in his arms and nurse me up tenderly for the next round.

I was not used to being dragged so readily into the papers, and I felt like a timid boy who was liable to be spanked in public at any time by a mother less timid. Judge Ryan, a man of fine judicial power but who was liable, when he lost the legal trail, to do a good deal of superfluous barking, caught the idea that I had said or done something that called for censure. Mr. Gregory was much disturbed and wished me to mollify his wrath. In concession to this good will, I wrote something that might be regarded as an apology. Gov. Washburn, a straightforward downright man whom I much respected, took me to task for the concession. The conviction was thus deepened in my mind that one should chasten his own thoughts and cherish his own conscience and then stand by them.

Time, which is distance in the spiritual world, softens all asperities. I hope I did the regents good, and in a back-handed way they taught me many things. The world thrives by conflict and the University was not much the worse for our disagreements. Few men are such perfect sinners as not to find consolation in the thought that their sins have done some good, somewhere, to somebody.

## Socialism

By WILLIAM F. THIEL, '97.

Perhaps there is nothing before the American public today which is so widely misunderstood and misrepresented as Socialism. Almost every sin and folly of which frail human nature has been guilty is attributed to the Socialist. He is charged with advocating the violation of the Divine commandment, *Thou shalt not steal*, by accusing him of confiscation. He is held up as a moral leper by condemning him as a free lover. Atheist, blasphemer, revolutionist, anarchist, traitor and vagabond are terms familiar to his ear. He is feared as a foe to liberty and credited with fell designs upon our "Christian" civilization.

Yet the Socialist, at least as he is known in Milwaukee, in the great majority of cases, is a person of rather high moral ideals; his home life is happy and peaceful; he seldom, if ever, frequents the temples of free love; when he is not at work, he stays at home and reads idealistic literature or talks about the social revolution with his friends or on the stump. A lawyer depending upon Socialist clients would starve. True, the disciple of Karl Marx seldom goes to church, but that is because to him the voice of the church sounds hollow and cracked with age. He finds the flowing stream of Socialism purer than the stagnant pond of medieval theology.

Nor is he an economic failure. Socialist workingmen as a rule are more industrious and efficient than their old party colleagues. It would be difficult to find a Socialist at the house of correction, the divorce courts, the poor farm or at the insane asylum of Milwaukee county.

The principal reason for the abuse and calumny heaped upon Socialists is the newness of their doctrines and the

hatefulness of a good example. Mankind clings to error as the toper to his bottle. He who would take it away from him is hated and cursed as an enemy. The poison which is destroying his body and soul he worships as his preserver.

Socialism is nothing but an economic philosophy. It concerns itself with this world alone and appeals to science and history. One of its fundamental principles is the proposition that, in the historic past, mankind individually and collectively has been mainly concerned with economic affairs. Ideals, as such, have had their influence, but it has never been a supreme and controlling one. The greater part of the energy of the individual, as well as the nation, has been absorbed by the question of getting more and more of this world's goods. Food, shelter and clothing are indispensable to every civilized being and men and women have thus far spent the greater portion of their working time in acquiring these material blessings for themselves and their posterity.

Socialism is not antagonistic to liberty. Indeed, it seeks to make the foundations of freedom broader and deeper by abolishing the economic dependence now existing among wage-workers. All that is vital in democracy is readily assimilated by Socialism.

It is not a religion. The fact that so many workingmen have adopted it as a substitute for the creed of their fathers constitutes a sweeping indictment against the church. Clergymen have preached themselves hoarse denouncing Socialism and Socialists. Do they hope thereby to attract them to their churches or to prove the superiority of their dogmas?

We all know that at present society



relies upon the principle of competition as the vital force in economics and politics. Self-interest is everywhere appealed to as the ruling motive. The resulting clashes between individuals, acting either alone or collectively, are expected to bring about the welfare of the community. This doctrine, it may be remarked in passing, is diametrically opposed to the precepts of Jesus Christ, so that, to call our civilization Christian, is rank hypocrisy.

Since no two individuals are equally matched in any respect, competition, or industrial warfare, must inevitably lead to the triumph of the strong over the weak. The vanquished will combine with their fellows and thus united, will be successful until their former conqueror adopts the same tactics. Hence it must follow that the warring units grow larger and larger until at last, in any given industry, the monopoly stage is reached. When this point has been attained, the Socialist says that that particular industry is ripe for public ownership. This process has been going on ever since man began to produce and distribute commodities and no power on earth can stop it. As intelligent citizens it is our duty to study this economic evolution and conform ourselves to its requirements if we wish to avoid disaster. This adjustment can be made peacefully, without bloodshed and without economic crises, provided the people are intelligent and honest enough. Hence the chief purpose of the Socialist is to educate the masses. All campaigns are conducted with this end in view. Public office is useful merely as a means of making propaganda.

This is a rough outline of the theory

and tactics of Socialism. The men who try to carry out these principles are by no means perfect. Few of them have enjoyed the benefits of a first-class education. A deeply-felt sense of economic injustice makes many of them bitter, intolerant and abusive. The new society is ever present in their minds in all its Utopian perfection. The reality in all its dreariness and ugliness contrasts itself with this fair vision. There seems to be no way of passing from one to the other, except in dream-land. Yet the true Socialist never despairs of making his dream a reality, and spurred on by this fond hope, he carries on his campaigns, suffering one defeat after another with undiminished enthusiasm.

And there is reason for his faith. Evolution has taught us the idea of progress. The social world is the product of many complex conditions and not the special creation of great men. History has lifted the clouds of illusion that shrouded the heroes of the past from our view and reveals the economic and political conditions which forced these great men to do what they did. Individualism is being complemented by Socialism. We are beginning to acknowledge that man is not greater than society. Religion, poetry, science, philosophy and art are being re-created upon a social basis. We must now study the other side of the shield. But this is impossible so long as the stupid Mammon worship known as capitalism continues. Yet who shall say that there is not a Divine purpose in history and that some day our earth shall not be the abode of the ideal future society which was described many centuries ago as the Kingdom of God?



## The Road to Parnassus

### A Fable for Literary Persons

By HORATIO WINSLOW, '03.

When Peter Percival Pollard entered the University of Spotsylvania great things were predicted for him. He had taken the medal for English at the Hillberg Military Academy and his verses in the Academy Aegis were justly considered features of that spicy monthly. It was Peter's ambition to become a famous poet nor was he reticent about making his ambition known to his class adviser.

"I think I understand," said kindly old Professor Beebuckle beaming at the new student over his spectacles. "What you need first is a thorough knowledge of the classics. To understand and produce modern literature one first must have a solid training in fundamentals—especially in the productions of the Old Masters. Now if I were you I should enter the Ancient Classical Course; taking up Greek, Sanskrit, Chaldean, and Assyrian with such elementary courses as we have in the Egyptian tongue. As for Latin that is a comparatively modern affair. At present you need only read it as a relaxation, for its more serious study will come later. And above all mind that you do not write a single word till you have the proper foundation."

The four years that followed were busy ones. Peter delved vigorously into all the Old Masters from Setaph-Memphthah, a humorist of the first dynasty, to Plato and Aeschylus. His graduation thesis on the use of the letter Delta in the first lines of the dramas of Euripides is still mentioned as a monument of scholarly expression while his oration, written and delivered in the Babylonian speech attracted attention in all parts of the world of learning.

The day after Commencement Peter had purchased a supply of ink and paper together with several steel pens when Professor Beebuckle called him into his office.

"My boy," said the venerable preceptor, fairly trembling with appreciation, "you have done well. Your next four years will be devoted to the more modern tongues. While keeping up in a general way your studies of the old masters you shall explore the speech of the Latins in all its ramifications. At the same time I advise a smattering of Arabic and, as a department of Chinese literature is to be established next semester, I think you will find that a valuable addition both by way of groundwork and in enlarging your knowledge of life. I shall be glad to arrange your courses myself. And mind, Mr. Pollard, no more composition in your mother tongue until you are fully prepared.

So Peter, putting his pens and paper in a drawer, commenced the study of Latin with such parallel lines of research as had been prescribed for him. It was a successful four years and his graduation address—which was delivered in pure Etruscan—brought favorable comment from Professor Schnitzelheimer himself, the celebrated German savant.

On returning to his room flushed with pleasant anticipations of his coming literary career he found Professor Beebuckle waiting there for him.

"My boy," said the old man weeping tears of joy, "your triumph affects me as though it were my own. When I consider how soon you will astonish the world I am completely

overcome. Your next four years will be spent in the mastering of the Romantic and Slavic languages together with such a patchwork of the Pomeranian tongue as our curriculum affords. Of course all this while you will keep up your interest in those branches into which you have already delved."

When Peter at the age of thirty delivered his Commencement oration in medieval French it caused a great stir in the scholarly world. Professor Schlauberger, indeed, criticized the use of certain enclitics in Paragraph Four but afterwards admitted that there might be ground for Peter's construction. As for Peter himself he was overjoyed at the thought that he was now ready to begin his life's work. "Thirty is just the right age to start," he said to himself; but he had reckoned without Professor Beebuckle.

"Good Heavens!" cried the kindly old man, "you don't expect to plunge into the arena naked! Fie for shame! It is true you have a fair knowledge of a number of languages but where is your Patagonian or your Chippewa of your Iroquois or your knowledge of the simplest of the Congo dialects? Surely you have no intention of beginning work in English until you have at least a bowing acquaintance with the tongues which shaped it. Four years more, my boy, before you even think of attempting the language of Shakespeare."

When at the age of thirty-four Peter responded in pure Cherokee to a toast at the Alumni dinner his reputation seemed assured. As President Hinks put it, "This marks an epoch in University education."

Now Peter wished immediately to begin upon his work but Professor Beebuckle urged less haste.

"Your next step," he said, "is English and as that is the tongue in which you are to compose I recommend twelve successive years at it. Of course the probability is that I shall not live to witness your triumph but

I have entrusted your case to my son who will advise you in your future courses."

The next twelve years were busy ones and at the age of forty-six when Peter compiled his scholarly consideration of the word "and—Its Denotation and Connotation as Exemplified in Gammer Gurton's Needle" he was universally considered a coming light in the field of letters.

Good Professor Beebuckle had long since passed to his reward but his son had succeeded him as official adviser.

"There is one trifling thing," observed young Mr. Beebuckle. "Your technical knowledge of the use of words is wonderful but you lack experience. You remember that you have been specializing in language from the beginning and have little or no practical training unless we except your three hours a week of Freshman mathematics. Your next step will be to take up Physics, Chemistry, Political Economy, Sociology, Elocution and all the kindred studies that make up life. You must know life from top to bottom if you expect to become a great poet."

Through eight long years Peter so pursued the miscellaneous studies offered at the University of Spotsylvania that at fifty-four he was the most well-rounded man at the institution. According to his adviser there was but one thing lacking.

"Before father died," said the young professor, "he implored me to see that you secured a viewpoint before starting your literary work. You must not write as a professional literary man, you must look out on the world from some particular angle. I suggest that you become an electro-chemical engineer. The course is simple—only four years—and your future criticism of life from the stand of an electro-chemical engineer is bound to be at once interesting and valuable."

"Very well," agreed Peter and purchased a pair of corduroy trousers

with leather cuffs at the bottom. At first it seemed a little odd to see this grey-haired man sitting beside boys of eighteen, roystering with them in the evenings at the University Lemonade parlor, but everyone knew Peter's ambition and respected him for it. His thesis on "The Corrosion of alternating and continuous currents in certain non-arcng metals through electrolysis" is still considered a standard thing at Spotsylvania.

"Now," said Professor Beebuckle, "you are standing at the threshold of life. You are about to go into the world to fight the world's battles. You will become a great literary genius but through it all I trust you will always remember your college days—happiest of your life,—at old Spotsylvania."

Peter, who was now a man of fifty-eight, thanked him and was about to go when the professor raised his hand.

"One moment. We held a faculty meeting last night at which we decided that it would be best for all of us if you begin your literary career slowly. You have an unexcelled technical knowledge and an excellent view-point. What you need is close careful work in your first attempts at composition. We have decided that your first task will be a quatrain. You will write a line a year and at the end of four years the University will personally send the production to some reputable magazine."

Peter's ambition now seemed in a fair way toward being gratified. He wrote his first line in the first

year: it was criticized and approved by the Spotsylvania faculty in official session. At the age of sixty he completed his second and two years later the entire quatrain was given to the President to transmit to the best magazine in the country. Peter had fallen sick, exhausted by his first literary effort but Professor Beebuckle called regularly to encourage him.

"The manuscript has been mailed," he said, "and I have no doubt the acceptance will arrive at once. When the check comes we will have the whole college in a torchlight procession to celebrate your achievement." Peter smiled feebly.

Two days later the president and the entire faculty came to his bedside bearing a long envelope. They were jubilant. But as they looked at the coming man of letters their features saddened.

Peter Percival Pollard, literary product of the University of Spotsylvania, lay on the bed entirely defunct.

"Victory has come too late," said the president. He tore open the envelope and removing a slip of green paper huskily read the following winged words:

"Dear Sir:—

"We regret that we are obliged to return the accompanying manuscript. This rejection does not necessarily imply that the contribution was lacking in merit as any one of a number of reasons may have necessitated its refusal. Thanking you for your contribution, we remain

Very truly yours,

"THE EDITORS."



## The Lady at the Gate

By JOSEPH LOEB, '00.

"Three things," said Sir George, "a man must do to gain eternal peace—poise his soul on a fixed philosophy, work where calleth his heart's desire and always drink good liquor." And the old one by the fire-place sputtered and shook and roared as was his wont before speaking, till the hoarse rumble came rattling from his great throat in articulate answer. "A callous philosopher you—and in love—or you had mentioned—"The ladies!"—shouted we three from Northumberland. "Nay, nay," thundered the old Earl, "*the lady, the lady*"—and his laugh was nigh to smite the Goodman's tinted window panes to bits. We crowded in upon them and begged the story. "Ay, you shall have it," crowed the merry old man, "here by the big fire and after another fling all round." So we drank a deep one and seated ourselves for the tale.

Sir George was up from his seat and about the room, betimes jumping about much as the Bishop's head at Tyburn—and almost as uneasy, one would have said. The old Earl told a straight direct story with the utter glee of one who likes his handiwork—as I doubt not much of the account was. But Sir George never opened his mouth. "Why," the Earl began, "you must know we were down in Oliver's vineyards yester-night plucking a chick or two here and there when Sir George saw a maid—fair in the moonlight—I saw her too—like a pearl—she stood 'fore a little cottage gate past which we swooped on our heavy horses. All of a turn Sir George was back and off and asking the girl for a glass—a *glass*, I choke to think on't—of water," and the old one's laughter shook the smoldering log to flickering ashes.

"She courtesied and went into the cottage and brought forth a cup—you have seen the kind that they

use on the downs, and Sir George drank more with eyes than with lips while I thumped him heartily on the back and by main force dragged him to horse even as some of Oliver's stout yeomen swung down the country road a mile above. They gave us a chase till we sighted camp and lost them."

"That's not all, however—eh, Sir George?" The younger glowered where he stood in the dark corner but answered no word. One thought his sword twitched slightly under his doublet as if a ready hand were on its hilt, but I held my peace.

"Nay, nay," the Earl's great voice swung into the recital again, "the very next day Sir George was gone a day's jaunt—up country, so his helper Cats-bone told me—think ye, gentlemen, a day's jaunt and Oliver's men all about like flies about honey—well I offered up a prayer or two and quite forgot my headstrong youngster—these are no times to think of tombstones. But strange to tell he was back the next night with the maid on his horse and a tale to tell—which I jerked from him by dint of pulling and shaking mightily. He had stolen her from her father's house, the pearl from its setting and the maiden was little loath—she laughed and gurgled even like a babe into my very beard, and perforce must have my blessing and scratch her pretty cheek with my rough war-worn lips.

"Three things quoth he for peace—aye but it's no peace for him—for a maid is worse than war—ha, ha, ha, ha, ha." Then the old man was on his feet and the laughter slipped into the suddenest silence. Sir George had flung his doublet from him and his sword was drawn. "You have twice wronged me, Earl," he spoke loudly but in a white voice—like Stafford that time before the judges

—the phrase belongs to Hyde, though I like it. The Earl who long before had laid sword and scabbard with his cloak that his vast bulk might stir itself with ease looked down upon the stripling with a baleful eye—it was a bad vision for an honest Northumberland squire—if ever I see the devil—I shall expect he have eyes like the earl's that night. "Put up your sword you silly boy—can't stand a bit of teasing, fool"—but there was no humor in the old Earl's tone. And Sir George smiled—yes it was a sweet smile—I've seen his mother the Lady Enid—his smile had in it the dignity—the benignity of hers—then with a sudden fling he threw his sword athwart the fire and with glowing, laughing face and joyous eyes sprang for the old Earl's throat. The elder was a giant for strength—they wrestled a minute or so—but the seasoned power of the Earl was telling. He brought the lad to knee and—may I be spared the sight ever again of so fiendish a face—the bloody foam dropped from his teeth, he snarled like a mad dog as with sudden jerk

he wrenched the lad's body now right now left—we could see it all but our dull Northumberland wits took it not in, till in a flash I saw that he was trying, the devil, to break the lad's back, to snap his spine! I sprang at him in my foolish anger but collided with Jack Harkness, my neighbor, who would the same.

At the moment the long curtain at the corner where Sir George had stood flung open and a flashing white form flung itself toward the twain. It was a girl slight, scarce twenty, and her hand held a long thin Italian knife. She stopped not, nor hesitated, but plunged it into the old earl's swollen throat and left him spilling blood and writhing on the floor. Sir George had staggered to his feet and with a wild glance at the earl's body clasped the girl in his arms—then he swung her free, lightly took his sword from the fire, in all good state, leading his lady by the hand, and marched in dignity to the door. A moment later and we heard their horses hoofs beat down the road towards Marston Moor."

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## The Busy Housekeeper

By LOUIS OSTENSON, '79.

Do you never get done mending  
stockings  
Or fixing the clothes for our way?  
Do you think we shall always be  
walking,  
Do you think it will always be day?  
As sure as the sun has a setting,  
As sure as the daylight is gone,  
Your fingers will always be fretting  
And fixing the things we have on.  
Now rest thee and take the world  
better,

Now rest thee and sail with the  
tide;  
Let darkness thy limbs somewhat  
fetter,  
Let the realm of the mind open  
wide.  
We work and we write and we  
ponder,  
We ponder and write and we read;  
As we work or we write we grow  
fonder  
Of all that we think is our need.



## Four College Youths

By WARDON A. CURTIS, '89.

In the middle and most beautiful part of the late well-watered and beautiful summer, I rode behind four Harvard students on a train proceeding through one of the most beautiful, though little known parts of Wisconsin, the great hill-girt valley where the Wisconsin river ceases its southward flow and turns westerly through the great avenues of hills which like a huge magnification of the rows of sphinxes which lined the approaches to ancient tombs, guard its course in a mighty and solemn procession. It was the most beautiful time of day, too, when the sun still high enough aloft to bathe all in brilliant light was drawing near enough to the end of its journey to cast delicate laven- ders upon the blues of the hills.

Before me sat four students, this honored propinquity being afforded by the fact that the train carried no parlor car and the young men perforce sat with the plain citizens voyaging through the Fourth Congressional District of the Badger state. I had marked the young men before I got aboard, on the depot platform. I had perceived a tall youth wearing an infant's straw hat, broad-brimmed, flapping red ribbons, its diminutive crown kept upon the summit of his watermelon head by an elastic under his chin. He was surveying the crowd in a stolid, if not superior manner and I was of the opinion that he was a "natural", some imbecile child of well-to-do parents humored in the whim of sheltering his poor infantile mind with an infantile hat. But there I descried beside him two other youths with watermelon heads and another with a square head, upon which were perched precariously infant's caps, one of green silk, one of blue, one of yellow.

When they returned to the train, they piled this headgear in a rack and donned ordinary straw hats and as at each station they put on the child's hats and marched out to the platform to make spectacles of themselves, I perceived that they were Harvard students "running for the Dickie," recalling as I did a mention in the press that four Harvard young men had lately arrived in Madison en tour of the state and overhearing them say something about 'varsity and Cambridge.

I fell to reflecting upon the great question of the advantages and disadvantages of a college education and a few thoughts which I do not recall as having been put forth by Russell Sage, President Roosevelt, Paul Morton, and John W. Gates, occurred to me. It is, of course, a sacred custom that young men about to join Harvard's famous sophomore society, the Dickie, should in undergoing probationary ordeals prescribed by the society's initiation committee, make asses of themselves, though in the case of the young men on the train with me the question might arise whether or no the most ingenious devisings of the Dickie were a work of superogation, since apparently nature had already performed toward the desired end with distinguished success. Under the walls of Harvard, young men obeying the humiliating orders of the committee, are accepted as a matter of course, but there is something wrong with college life when the greatest of American educational institutions makes its chief impression upon the Fourth Congressional District of Wisconsin by the curious sight of three watermelon headed young men and another, making asses of themselves and taking the



utmost merit to themselves in so doing. The lack of adaptability to the prejudices and understanding of the Fourth District, not to say nation, of these young men displaying themselves doing a "stunt" whose reason was utterly inconceivable to the beholders, was eloquent of an undeniable lack of adjustment between the whole college system and the nation. It was eloquent of the way the college young man has come to regard himself as not amenable to ordinary codes. I rejoice that a certain degree of mediavalism remains within the walls of college, but I lament that the college man does not know enough to leave it there. It is probably true that the prejudices and prepossessions of the outside world are intrinsically no more reasonable than his, but it is or ought to be easier for the educated man to adapt himself to the world, than for the uneducated. The educated man should remember that savages of all people are the most conservative, that prejudices are hard to reason away simply because they are prejudices and not reason, and that he, the educated man, should not butt his head into a stone wall in attempting to bring that vast canonized element of our population, the plain people around to his way of thinking in matters of little moment. If some reuben, some jay who would give you a job believes that parting the hair in the middle is little less objectionable than body-snatching, comb your hair on one side and humor his notion. Education should make you pliable, adaptable, and if instead it makes you set and ossified like the wisecracks of the general populace, you are no better than they. There is no one to adjudicate between you the important questions of wide trousers and whether virtue is impossible in patent leather shoes, so humor them and the public will have less to say of the failure of college men in practical life.

As the four young men riding on the train that beautiful day, stood on

the depot platforms in their infant's hats, the speculations of the amazed Fourth District concerning them ranged from the blanket indictment that they were asses of an hitherto unimagined degree, to hypotheses that they were imbeciles, lunatics, bad-debt collectors, or patent-medicine show men. These young men were utterly undisturbed in their watermelon heads by the opinions of such canaille as the honest population of these deep graven vales. Their fine loyalty to a college custom is perhaps not to be criticized, but the prevailing college spirit can be criticized for carrying a college custom, and one so peculiar, so far afield. These young men furnished a specific illustration of a general fact, an illusion aggravated, to be sure, of the too prevalent and lamentable withdrawing of college youth from the common sensibilities of life. To *desipere in loco*, to play the fool occasionally, has been commended by others than Horace, but to play it too successfully, to play it with no twinkle of the eye, no enlightening wink to the populace so that they know you are playing and are not the real thing, is lamentable. The fact that college youths can take themselves so seriously in their follies and regard them as the actualities of life, is a large part of the cause of the concern over college tendencies on the part of such eminent Americans as John W. Gates and that esteemed friend of the president, Paul Morton.

These four students at the most ancient and renowned American seat of learning were improving their minds by travelling through our flattered commonwealth. And the way they improved their minds was by reading ten cent magazines. Now there are ten cent magazines and ten magazines, of course, indeed, a dreadful slather of them. I confess to having been a contributor to some of the magazines lying in their laps. My opinion of the literary value of these periodicals is altitudinous compared to

the liberality of the personage who controls the largest output of them. I suggest this for his consideration. The beggarly rates he pays are more generally known than he thinks and I know that a considerable number of persons learning of the exiguity of the rewards doled out by him with considerable pain to his finer nature, thereupon arrived at the not unnatural conclusion that matter bought so cheap was not worth reading and forthwith ceased to longer be of the six or seven hundred thousand who are amused and edified by his publications. Travelling to improve their minds, these young men incessantly read the magazines published by the Maecenas alluded to. Not once did they remove the eyes set rather far up in their heads from their reading to look out to see what sort of a country this Wisconsin was. The enchanting landscape could not lure a single glance away from the pages of the magazines in their laps. Why, it were a sin to read the finest poetry ever written when nature begged it on this glorious day. North, South, the hills swum in the distance like some cerulean clouds in an azure otherwise cloudless and again in some sweep of the river, where they were so near that their woods and cliffs stood out distinct in outline, but thrown over them a blue film like the bloom upon the grape. We thunder over the mighty stream and there is Tower Hill of Jenkin Lloyd Jones rising grey in its sheer upleaping rock from the water's edge, and Bryn Mawr, and Bryn Boch and the entrance to Wyoming Valley beyond and still they do not look up. They can look over and around people, but nature is too big for that, so they do not at all. Such scenery and such literature! College men.

In that car full of everyday Wisconsin people there was not another soul so insensate as not to gaze at the panorama of the beautiful valley.

There in the corner in a picture hat of magnificent proportions and cheap lace, a great bulging valise at her side, sits a big country girl going home from some months spent in working in a tobacco factory. She looks out, poor thing. Stripping the tobacco has stubbed her fingers, but not her soul. Here is a tow-headed young farm hand bound for the still wild region of the Kickapoo River. He looks out. The rest of the car load, black-haired, blue-eyed Welsh, the larger part of them, for this is a Celtic domain as it ought to be, this wierd land of castellated rocks and narrow gorges and bristling woods, the rest of the car load drink in the scenery which familiarity can never stale. The educated young men, travelling to improve themselves and the country, keep their noses in their magazines.

Now Mr. John W. Gates and other philosophers and benefactors when they meet persons like that, charge them up to college, every bit of them. Here is the prevailing fallacy in the discussions of the failure of college men in business life. We have all been disappointed in their failure to meet the occasion in other contingencies of life, but the press of course does not care for lubrications upon other than their failure to meet expectations in the business world. These young men did not of necessity show that they might fail in business. But they did most certainly show that they were deficient in the finer feelings, that students at a great seat of culture though they were, the working girl, the farm hand, and the other plain citizens about them were finer fibred than they. They did illustrate, therefore, the fallacy of attributing the faults of an individual to his training, the old saying that you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. These young men could not have been made so dull of soul by the utmost efforts of every college in Christen-



dom and Paynimrie into the bargain. They were born so and the continued acquaintance with the parents capable of giving them birth, made them still more so. The whole gist of the matter is that there are incompetents graduating from college simply because incompetents enter college. An ass who has never been at college is

labelled ass and let go at that. But an ass who has been at college is called college man, with ass and college man held as convertible terms, and the wiseacres shake their heads and attribute it all to college instead of to an ancient lineage contemporary at least with Balaam.

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## Progress of the University

The executive committee of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin at their meeting on November 6 made the following appointments: Special lecturer in economics, Professor Alvin S. Johnson of the University of Nebraska; instructor in chemistry, H. S. Woods, vice R. C. Benner, resigned; Assistant in French, Fortune Richard Perrin; Assistant in public speaking, J. Earl Baker; Assistant in political science, H. U. Russell; Herbarium assistant, Helen Sherman; Instructor in dairying, Christ Shenk; Assistant in agricultural library, William B. Walker.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin on December 7, Annie M. Pitman was

made instructor in Latin for the correspondence department of the University extension work; Thomas Crater was made fellow in sociology; Fred Kateley was appointed assistant in the forge room of the college of engineering in place of W. G. Marx, resigned; and E. B. Westcote was made instructor in wood work for the students in the short course at the college of agriculture. It was voted to publish the following bulletins: A Congressional History of Railways, by Lewis H. Haney; Economic Influences Upon Educational Progress in the United States from 1820 to 1850, by Frank Tracy Carleton; and a Financial History of Kansas, by James Ernest Boyle.





## University News

Edgar E. Robinson of the University of Wisconsin won the first prize of \$100 on January 1, in the annual prize oration contest of the Hamilton club of Chicago. His subject was, John Adams, a Progressive Statesman.

Maurice C. Tanquary of the University of Illinois, took second prize, \$50. His subject was La Fayette and the Struggle for Liberty.

Mr. Robinson's home is in Oconomowoc. He is a junior in the University and a member of the Philomathian literary society. He has won various debates, including his "freshman blowout" contest and the sophomore "semi-public." Recently he was chosen to represent Wisconsin on an intercollegiate debate. He is a member of Phi Alpha Tau, the honorary forensic fraternity.

Last year also, Wisconsin won the Hamilton contest, the victorious speaker being Eugene H. Marshall of Detroit.

Wisconsin debaters chosen to face Nebraska and Iowa in debate in the spring are: Raymond Frost of Almond, Eugene J. Marshall of Detroit, Mich., George C. Matthews of Burlington, C. C. Pease of Madison, Edgar E. Robinson of Oconomowoc, and Richard A. Schmidt of West Depere, Wis. They will defend private ownership of street railways against Iowa and municipal ownership against Nebraska.

The University Socialist club has joined the International Intercollegiate Socialist Society, of which Jack London is president. The University Socialist club has about fifteen members.

December 19th was the date of the annual joint debate. The de-

bate was between Hesperia and Philomathia, which defeated Athenae last winter. The question was, "Would it be advisable for the Federal Government to regulate the corporate entity of manufacturing and producing corporations, a majority of whose product is an article of interstate business?" Constitutionality was conceded. The affirmative was argued by Philomathia, represented by Otto H. Breitenbach, Milwaukee, Horace Secrist, Madison, and Eugene Marshall, Detroit; the negative by Hesperia, represented by E. E. Brindley, Richland Center, George C. Matthews, Burlington, and Eli S. Jedney, Blair. Philomathia, arguing the affirmative, was awarded the decision.

Two intercollegiate debates will be held during the coming year, one with Nebraska and the other with Iowa. Both will be held on the same night, probably Feb. 15, but only the one with Iowa will take place in Madison. Opposite sides of the same question will be taken by the two Badger teams.

On January 13th at a special session of the Western Conference at which representatives from the Big Nine Schools were present three of the four recommendations made by the inter-collegiate committee at the annual meeting in December were voted down. They were: Extension of football playing schedule, elimination of retro active feature of the three year eligibility rule, and application of the three year rule and other rules of participation exclusively to football, baseball and track meets. One recommendation was adopted. A uniform limit of September 20th was set on the beginning of football practice.

The situation at Wisconsin in athletics will be the same as last year. It is believed that the University faculty will not allow football practice to begin before the opening of the University.

The Haresfoot Dramatic club have chosen for their annual production, a two act play by Professor J. A. Pyre, entitled "The Professor's Daughter." The scene is laid at the University. The Haresfoot club and the Mandolin club will make a joint tour of the state after the production in Madison. They will start about February 20.

On Jan. 12, the Red Domino Dramatic Club put on the Rose O' Plymouth Town, at the Fuller Opera House. The play was well chosen, and the production on the whole, well up to the University dramatic standard. Miss Susan Armstrong, in the title role, gave an unusually strong rendition of her part, showing rare power for effective acting.

The contracts for the work for the 1908 junior prom at the University of Wisconsin have been awarded. Gimbel Brothers of Milwaukee will do the decorating, Brochon of Chicago will furnish the programs, and Benson of Chicago will furnish the music.

Thirty-seven state University dairy school students, guided by Professor Schwingel, attended the sessions of the Cheesemakers' convention in Milwaukee during the early part of the month.

Coach Edward Hanlon Ten Eyck, the new crew coach, arrived in Madison on January 7; he issued a call for

crew candidates during the latter part of the same week.

Columbia University defeated Wisconsin at basketball on January 4, by a score of 30 to 9. The game was played at the U. W. gymnasium.

Three new tennis courts have been constructed by the University at Camp Randall. Tennis prospects seem to be bright. Three of last year's team, Loesch, Rehm, and Green, are left, and a number of new men of ability as tennis players have entered the institution.

The new correspondence department of the University has announced eight new courses in commercial law.

The subject for this year's Steensland Prize debate is as follows:

Resolved, That the cities of the United States should seek the solution of the street railway problem through private ownership."

Two new machines designed to save half the labor of milking in dairy barns have been installed in the college of agriculture at the University, and will be given practical tests by students during the short course in agriculture, which opened December 1.

The agricultural students have completed plans for the publication of a magazine devoted to the interests of students in the Agricultural Course. Stock in the paper has been subscribed for to the amount of \$500.00 and a first issue is anticipated in a short time.

### A New Alumni Organization.

Alumni teaching in the Public High Schools of Wisconsin organized a Teachers' Alumni Association at the teachers' convention at Milwaukee. This is the first Wisconsin Teachers' Alumni Association which has been organized and marks another step in the co-operative working of Univer-

sity Alumni. We published some time ago a list of Alumni teaching in Wisconsin High Schools. There are enough of them to make a strong, effective, helpful organization which can exercise a direct influence for the good of the University.

Comment on the President's Biennial report is reserved for the next

number.



## Civil Service Reform in Wisconsin

BY ERNEST N. WARNER, '89.

(Author of the Wisconsin Civil Service Law.)

(This Article is Reprinted from the December Number by Special Request.)

For the past decade there has been going on in Wisconsin, under the leadership of Robert M. La Follette, former governor, now United States senator, a vigorous and determined contest to restore and safeguard to the people of this commonwealth the right of representative government. Barriers found in the way of that movement have been grappled with and removed. The principle has been announced that we live under a republican form of government, and that each individual in the state is entitled to an equal voice in the affairs of that government. The end sought in these contests is a more perfect democracy, bringing with it greater political equality and a fairer distribution of the burdens of government.

At the very outset of this campaign for better things in Wisconsin, an attack upon the political "system" was inaugurated. This "system" had for its main support the political machine, the very organization and method of which could but obscure principles and dwarf individuals. Candidates for elective public offices were placed in nomination by conventions made up of delegates elected from the various precincts directly to the convention, or by delegates selected by other conventions, made up of delegates sent from precincts to such primary conventions. Principles involved in the campaigns were obscured by the personal contests for the local or precinct endorsement. The man who could be sent from his locality as a delegate to a convention secured some political prestige, and great was the activity and effort for this little personal endorsement of neighbors.

This endorsement secured, his next step was to become a local overlord or boss, not in a large way, but in a small

way; he became the leader of his precinct to whom all matters of patronage in that precinct must be referred, which gave him additional lordship over his neighbors. Then if he were sufficiently influential to be elected a delegate by his neighbors, and if he could determine the persons within his precinct who could hold public office, whether by election or appointment, he could command the respect of special interests. He made his demands for free transportation, and the pass and the frank came for the asking. Boss rule was then complete. Interchange of favors between the machine and special interests, mostly corporate interests, placed the people of the state at the mercy of the combination.

In order to shake off this "system" an attack was first successfully made against the issuance of passes to public officials and party committeemen. That political perquisite was taken away after a bitter, hard, continuous contest. Not only did the legislature pass stringent laws against the practice, but the people wrote the prohibition into the fundamental law of the state.

The next attack upon the "system" was made against the method of nominating candidates for public office. After repeated failure of effort the people finally secured in 1903, the enactment of a most sweeping law abolishing the delegate system of nominating candidates for public office, and substituting in its place direct primaries, so that in the selection of all candidates for elective offices, each voter has an equal voice with every other to determine who shall be his nominee.

In this way another political perquisite was eliminated. Instead of



the primary contests being mere scrambles among a few persons to secure a personal endorsement as delegate, the attention of the voter is now centered upon issues.

The legislature of 1905 was significantly composed of earnest, sincere, reasonable men, a majority of whom in each house acknowledged their commission to represent solely the people. They were anxious to take any further step necessary to safeguard all the rights of the people. Of the perquisites of the boss there remained but the power to dictate appointments to office.

In his message to the legislature of 1905, Governor La Follette recommended the passage of a Civil Service Act. He said, "This is a government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people.' The government must be administered by servants selected in some manner. The people themselves cannot discharge all the duties and perform all the service required. The fundamental idea of democracy is that all men are equal before the law. What proposition is plainer than that every citizen should have an equal opportunity to aspire to serve the public, and that when he does so aspire the only test applied should be that of merit. Any other test is undemocratic. To say that the test of party service should be applied is just as undemocratic as it would be to apply the test of birth or wealth or religion. I quote the words of that eminent publicist, Hon. Carl Schurz, as expressive of the views which I believe ought to be embodied in a law pertaining to the public service:

"Is not this the equality of opportunity which forms the very life element of true democracy? On the one side the aristocracy of influence which grants or withholds as a favor what merit may claim as a right. On the other hand the democracy of equal opportunity which recognizes in all citizens alike the right of merit by giving the best men the best chance."

No demand in the columns of the press, no platform promise, no considerable public discussion had preceded this recommendation. It was the expression of conviction on the part of the leaders in this cause of good government in Wisconsin, that it was a necessary step to be taken in that cause.

This was the first public demand for the enactment of a State Civil Service Law. Prior to this time there had been in successful operation for some years Civil Service Acts applicable to the police and fire departments of the cities of the state having a population of ten thousand and over, and to all the departments of the city of Milwaukee, the metropolis of the state. These laws had been initiated and enacted by men in public life, and without the intervention or demand of any Civil Service Reform League or other organization to promote the cause of Civil Service Reform.

Many years ago there was organized in Wisconsin, a Civil Service Reform League, but no legislation along the line of Civil Service Reform in this state can be attributed directly to the influence of that league. It was not active at the time of the passage of the civil service acts relating to the municipalities. When it became noised abroad shortly before the meeting of the legislature of 1905, that the governor in his message to the legislature might recommend the passage of a State Civil Service Act, new life was suddenly breathed into the almost extinct body of the State Civil Service Reform League. Reorganization was effected, and in the preparation of the bill and the discussion of the measure valuable aid was contributed by the State and National Civil Service Reform Leagues.

The Civil Service Bill was introduced in the assembly early in the legislative session. It sought to apply the merit test to appointments throughout the state service, the excepted positions being confined quite

closely to such subordinates as necessarily sustained confidential relations with their superiors.

When the bill was offered it was confidently asserted that not one-seventh of the members of the assembly would support it. To many of the members the subject was entirely new and their opposition was due to their conservatism and to their feeling that the subject was something on which the people had not passed and that the safe thing to do was to vote against it on general principles as being something new, untried, and unnecessary. There was the opposition of the successful politicians, members of the party in power, who were jealous of the spoils that come with victory. It was not easy voluntarily to surrender these spoils. They asked, "What is there in it for us? Are we not in? What is there in it for us to take away the spoils of office and put the offices upon the merit basis?" There were those, however, even among the politicians of the party in power who said "The vitality of our organization demands that we ourselves shall take this next step, that we purge the pay rolls of the state of the incompetent and the superfluous, leaving only those persons upon the rolls who are meritorious, and provide that after the passage of this act such persons only shall be appointed to office who shall by competitive tests secure their positions upon the merit list." There was a nucleus particularly of the business men in the legislature, who looked upon the measure as a business proposition; they said, "This is right; the business of the state should be transacted on business principles, and the state ought to have the benefit of the service of her best equipped citizens irrespective of politics."

A public hearing upon the bill was held during the season at which those opposed as well as those favorable to it were invited to present their views and criticisms; civil service experts were present who offered valuable suggestions for the improvement of

the bill. This public hearing was of great value. It afforded an opportunity to discuss publicly the benefits of the merit system, it served a large purpose in satisfying the people of the state, that the bill was offered in good faith for the public weal. It brought out some weaknesses in the original bill. Every suggestion made for the improvement of the bill was entertained by those in charge of it. The greatest opposition to the particular measure came from those in charge of the state charitable, reformatory and penal institutions. Wisconsin has for many years ranked high among the states of the union in her treatment and care of her unfortunates and her criminals. Well directed and largely successful efforts have been made for many years to keep politics out of these institutions, and to establish the merit principle within them. Those in charge of these institutions felt that such a law would be unnecessary as applied to them, that in many respects the strictures provided in the bill upon the employment, discipline and discharge of officials would be seriously detrimental to the welfare of these institutions. Holding fast to the contention that all positions in the state service should be brought by law upon the merit basis, certain modifications were made in the bill as applied to the state institutions. They did not vitally affect the application of the merit principle, and the law is a better law and a more workable one in the state institutions as modified.

The Civil Service Bill gained friends as the principles embodied in it became better understood. Every test vote showed increased support. There was no disposition to force the measure. All possible latitude for consideration and discussion was given, and it was well toward the end of an unusually long session of the legislature that the bill finally passed both houses by substantially a two-thirds majority, was signed by the governor and became law.

The Wisconsin act was modeled



after the most approved provisions of civil service acts in force in other states, notably New York and Massachusetts, and in the federal service. It goes much further than these laws in that there are incorporated in the body of the act itself many provisions that are found in the rules and regulations. Thus, the Civil Service Act itself is largely self-operative, and the Wisconsin Commission has found it unnecessary to frame many rules and regulations. The Wisconsin act is unique in that it requires of all persons employed in the state service (except those in the reformatory, charitable and penal institutions) a non-competitive or pass examination as a condition of continuing in the state service for a longer period than six months after the act went into operation.

This act took most advanced grounds on the subject of removals. The appointing officer has the absolute power of removal, subject only to the limitation that removals shall "be for just cause, which shall not be religious or political. In all cases of removal appointing officer shall, at the time of such action, furnish to the subordinate his reasons for the same, and allow him a reasonable time within which to make an explanation. The reasons for removal and the answer thereto shall be filed in writing with the commission." The appeal by the person removed, if after his hearing by the appointing officer he still feels that he has a grievance, must be to the courts, and not to the commission, which has no power to interfere with removals. The function of the Civil Service Commission is to prepare eligible lists and to see that the service is regular and not padded, and that the spirit of the merit system is fully respected.

The Wisconsin Act exempts certain positions in the classified service from the operations of the act. It then provides that the commission may only after a public hearing, exempt other positions, and in certain instances

exempt certain persons in case of recognized professional or technical attainments. In each case the reasons for any such exemption shall be stated in the public reports. These provisions safeguard the merit system, and are believed to close successfully the loop-hole that has operated in many instances in defeating the merit principle.

In addition to penalties provided in the act for violation of its provisions, a self-enforcing provision was incorporated which requires that pay rolls of all employees under the act shall be certified by the Civil Service Commission, and that any sums paid without such certification may be recovered from the officer making such appointment or causing such payment to be made.

The purpose of Civil Service legislation being to eliminate the political and personal equation in making appointments, the Wisconsin act defines as bribery the promise by a candidate for office or of a person holding office, of political appointment, or the promise of official authority or influence to obtain such appointment in return for aid in securing political preferment.

The law provides that employees shall not be compelled to engage involuntarily in political work or to submit to political assessments. Suitable penalties are provided for the violation of either of the above provisions.

A feature of the Wisconsin law which tended to win for it many friends is the provision that examinations shall be held simultaneously at a convenient point in each of the assembly districts of the state, and in case of assembly districts embracing more than one county, at each county seat therein. This requires examinations to be held at the same time in one hundred and eleven different places in the state. No provision is made in the law for carrying out this direction. The commission conceived the plan of selecting local boards to hold these examinations. They invited each member of the lower house to recommend



five leading citizens without regard to politics, one of whom should be a person familiar with examination methods. The members of the legislature cheerfully complied with this request. From these names suggested the commission selected three persons at each examining center who hold the examinations in their locality pursuant to directions, and upon tests sent out from the office of the commission. These examining boards are made up of leading citizens of the state who serve without compensation. This plan not only provides the machinery for carrying out the provision of the law that at first was thought to be somewhat burdensome, but it has the added advantage of enlisting throughout the state, the co-operation and support of a large number of influential people in the support of the merit principle. It is doubtful if any provision of the act served so largely to popularize it with the members as this provision that the examinations shall be brought close home to their constituents, where at small expense any person desiring to serve the state can submit to the test with the assurance that the best man will win no matter from what part of the state he hails. The state likewise by this means will doubtless secure the applications of many persons of high merit who would not be willing to make application if required to be at large expense of time and money in traveling to some distant point to take the examination.

In drafting the Wisconsin act, a provision was inserted placing legislative employees in the classified service, but inasmuch as their tenure is only for a short term, once in two years, the main provisions of the act were scarcely applicable to this par-

ticular class, and a separate act was passed applying the merit system to legislative positions, this being the first time in the history of civil service legislation that the merit test had been applied by law to the legislative employees. The law covering this subject was passed subsequent to the passage of the main act, and it only serves to show what a deep hold the merit principle had taken on the Wisconsin legislature when once the subject was before them. This bill reduces the number of employees, requires full hours of service, permits employment of men only, and places the preparation of eligible lists for the positions in the hands of the Civil Service Commission. This law will prove a great relief to the members of the legislature whose time in the early part of the session has heretofore been largely engrossed with solicitations for positions by applicants for office.

It will be seen that Wisconsin stands well in the forefront in applying the merit principle to appointments in the public service. Persons high in authority declare the Wisconsin State Civil Service Act to be the most comprehensive and complete statute on the subject that has yet been enacted. Its passage was made possible at this time in Wisconsin, because of a contest that has been going on for many years in this state, for better government. It was a natural step in that movement. It was enacted by the dominant party without pressure from the outside, because of the conviction that spoils of office are a weakness rather than a strength to party organization, and because of the conviction that the merit principle is essentially democratic, and in a democracy is right.

## Miscellaneous

The University of Washington now has three Wisconsin alumni among its professors.

Carl E. Magnusson, '00 Engineering is professor of electrical engineering.

Dr. Frederick W. Meisnest, '93, Ph. D., '04, became head of the German department at the beginning of the year.

Dr. Irvin W. Brandel, (pharmacy '99), is professor of Pharmacy. Two former members of the Wisconsin faculty are also at the University of Washington. A. R. Priest, dean of the college of liberal arts, was a member of the Wisconsin faculty in 1898. Professor Maynard Lee Daggy, assistant professor of oratory and rhetoric, was an instructor in oratory and rhetoric at Wisconsin in 1902.

St. James Church, of Milwaukee, is printing in its weekly calendar, announcements of the correspondence courses offered by the University.

Wisconsin alumni are taking an active part in the preparation for a homecoming at Madison, Wis. The city of Madison is 50 years old this year, and it is proposed to celebrate it by a grand home coming festival, to last three days. Burr W. Jones, '70 and Magnus Swenson, '80 have been placed on the reception committee. The homecoming is planned for July 3, 4, and 5, 1907. Every effort will be made to bring back as many of Madison's former residents as possible. As this includes all the University graduates a special effort will be made to induce them to re-visit the scene of their student days.

Thomas Crafter, of Nova Scotia, A. B., University of North Dakota, LL. B., Boston Law School, now a

student at Princeton University, has been granted a fellowship in sociology at the University.

The faculty has decided to give credits in the University for work done in the correspondence courses. This will enable students taking correspondence courses to enter the University with credits toward graduation.

Burr W. Jones, Professor of Law, read a paper on the Homicide Problem in the United States at a meeting of the Madison Literary Club on November 12.

Hobart S. Bird, '94 engineering, '96 law, son of George W. Bird, '60 of Madison, at present practicing law in New York city and formerly editor and owner of the San Juan News of San Juan, Porto Rico, is pressing suit for \$100,000 against eight of the highest American officials of the island, including the present governor and his predecessor, in the supreme court in Brooklyn. Bird charges them with having wrecked his paper, ruined his reputation, and forced him out of the island.

The defendants named in the complaint are William H. Hunt, former governor, now federal judge of Montana; Willis Sweet, attorney general; James Harlan, son of Justice Harlan of the supreme court, former attorney general; Regis H. Post of New York, secretary of the colonial office; John D. H. Luce of Boston, head of the Spanish bank of San Juan; James H. McLeary, associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico; Jesus M. Rossy, prosecuting attorney of the district of San Juan; and Beekman Winthrop of New York, present governor of the island.