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# The Alumni Association of University of Wisconsin

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# The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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## Directory of Local Alumni Associations

(We have decided to run this directory of local Alumni Associations permanently. We realize that it is woefully incomplete. By the time the next issue is ready for the press, however, we expect to get information about the officers of the other associations. We are counting upon readers of the magazine to send such information. If you know of other local Wisconsin Alumni Associations, not on the list, please send the names of the officers to the magazine.—Ed.)

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# The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

VOL. X

NOVEMBER, 1908

NO. 2

## EDITORIAL

### THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

THE magnificent Vilas bequest is not the only evidence that men whose extraordinary genius has partially manifested itself in the acquisition of large fortunes regard themselves, in increasing numbers, as trustees for the noblest public ends. Nor is it the only such trusteeship from which the University of Wisconsin seems likely to benefit in the immediate future. Indeed it now seems likely that the University will enjoy all the advantages of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching for many years before the Vilas bequest becomes available. This Foundation can not be better described than in the noble words of its founder.

New York, April 16, 1905.

Gentlemen:

I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. New York generously, and very wisely, provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools and also for her policemen. Very few, indeed, of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career, and many old professors, whose places should be occupied by younger men, cannot be retired.

I have therefore transferred to you and your successors, as Trustees, \$10,000,000, 5% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of Universities, Colleges, and Technical Schools in our country, Canada, and

Newfoundland under such conditions as you may adopt from time to time. Expert calculation shows that the revenue will be ample for the purpose.

The fund applies to the three classes of institutions named, without regard to race, sex, creed, or color. We have, however, to recognize that State and Colonial Governments, which have established or mainly supported Universities, Colleges, or Schools, may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the State. I cannot, therefore, presume to include them.

There is another class which States do not aid, their constitution in some cases forbidding it, viz., Sectarian Institutions. Many of these, established long ago, were truly sectarian, but today are free to all men of all creeds or of none—such are not to be considered sectarian now. Only such as are under the control of a sect or require Trustees (or a majority thereof), Officers, Faculty, or Students, to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test, are to be excluded. . . .

I hope this Fund may do much for the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions.

Gratefully yours,  
(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

This letter was sent by Mr. Carnegie to twenty-five men whom he wished to have act as trustees of the foundation. They comprised the presidents of the most important institutions to be benefited by the Foundation, from Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and Cornell in the east, to Leland Stanford in the west, with others eminent in the business and professional world.

The trustees were created into a

corporation by an Act of Congress approved March 10, 1906, and entered at once upon the administration of the fund, the first retiring allowances granted going into effect July 1, of that year. The trustees adopted two schemes, based, one upon age coupled with service, the other upon service independent of age, and differing somewhat from each other. They are thus described in the rules adopted by the trustees.

*"Basis of Service.*—Any person who has had a service of twenty-five years as a professor, and who is at the time a professor in an accepted institution, shall be entitled to a retiring allowance computed as follows:

(a) For an active pay of twelve hundred dollars or less, a retiring allowance of eight hundred dollars, provided that no retiring allowance shall exceed eighty per cent of the active pay.

(b) For an active pay greater than \$1200 the retiring allowance shall equal \$800, increased by \$40 for each \$100 in excess of \$1200.

(c) For each additional year of service above twenty-five, the retiring allowance shall be increased by 1% of the active pay.

(d) No retiring allowance shall exceed \$4000."

*"Basis of Age.*—Any person sixty-five years of age, who has had not less than fifteen years of service as a professor and who is at the time a professor in an accepted institution, shall be entitled to an annual retiring allowance, computed as follows:

(a) For active pay of \$1200 or less, an allowance of \$1000, provided no retiring allowance shall exceed 90% of the active pay.

(b) For an active pay greater than \$1200 the retiring allowance shall

equal \$1000, increased by \$50 for each \$100 of active pay in excess of \$1200.

(c) No retiring allowance shall exceed \$4000."

Thus, the professor retiring at sixty-five will receive a retiring allowance, if his salary was two thousand dollars, of fourteen hundred dollars; if twenty-five hundred then sixteen hundred and fifty dollars; if three thousand, then nineteen hundred dollars; if thirty-five hundred, then twenty-one hundred and fifty dollars; if four thousand, then twenty-four hundred, and so on.

The corresponding allowances of professors retiring before sixty-five but after twenty-five years of service would be, eleven hundred and twenty, thirteen hundred and twenty, fifteen hundred and twenty, seventeen hundred and twenty, and nineteen hundred and twenty dollars.

Widows of professors receiving or entitled to receive the retiring allowance are to receive one-half such allowance during widowhood.

These provisions are not dissimilar to those of the Vilas bequest under which retired professors receive an allowance of twenty-five hundred dollars per year.

Such are the main features of Mr. Carnegie's beneficent scheme. It will be noticed that two large classes of institutions are excluded from its scope by the terms of his letter—sectarian and state institutions. The reason for the exclusion of the sectarian colleges is sufficiently obvious. With reference to the state institutions, while, of course, the donor had a perfect right to exclude them for any reason that was satisfactory to himself without having his motives questioned, yet the reason for the ex-

ception was not so obvious. The administrators of the state universities were not long in discovering that, if these institutions were excluded, only two alternatives were open to them—either to induce the states to establish a similar allowance themselves, or be seriously discriminated against in obtaining the most desirable professors. That the states could, at least for the present, to any general or adequate extent, be induced to make such provisions on their own account no one familiar with political and social conditions in the west supposes. So far, then, as the state universities were concerned, the Foundation was not only unavailable, but seemed likely to actually prejudice them in their competition, already handicapped, with the eastern universities for distinguished teachers and investigators.

This was a result unforeseen, no doubt, by the generous founder, but which manifested itself very speedily. Its importance may be readily understood by remembering that in the greater part of the country, embracing the entire west and south, the state universities are now the greatest class of higher educational institutions, with a potential importance in the near future that bids fair to dwarf private foundations into comparative insignificance. These universities are united in a National Association of State Universities, having no less than thirty-nine members and meeting at least once in each year for the consideration of common interests.

At their first meeting after the incorporation of the Foundation, in November 1906, this Association appointed a committee of which President Van Hise of Wisconsin was, and

has ever since been, chairman to urge upon Mr. Carnegie and the trustees of the Foundation the inclusion of state universities within its scope.

They were met with powerful objections. First, that it was the business of the states to grant such allowances themselves. This might be conceded, but it was very easy to show that whatever they ought to do, they were not likely to do at present, or, if they did do so, that it would be at the expense of other, and equally desirable activities of the universities. Then it was argued that a private benefaction would tend to weaken state support. But it was not difficult to show that, so far as experience went, private benefactions had always had a contrary effect, not only stimulating other benefactions of a like nature, but promoting public interest and public expenditure as well. But the third argument was not so easy to overcome. It was, that while the fund was more than sufficient for present requirements, it would in the future be too heavily taxed if the state universities were included. This was indeed a difficult argument to meet; but as it was conceded that the fund was sufficient for the present and for a series of years to come, at least, the state universities finally reduced their demands to participation for a term of years, trusting that by its expiration some other means would have been found to continue it, if experience should have then demonstrated that the fund was likely to prove inadequate. This term was finally fixed at ten years and was tentatively agreed to by the trustees and the State Universities for submission to Mr. Carnegie; for

after all, it was his money that they proposed to spend.

And Mr. Carnegie would not agree to it! His dissent was contained in the following letter to the president of the Foundation:

New York, March 31, 1908.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of today informs me of the desire of the professors of State Universities to be embraced in the Pension Fund, as shown by a resolution unanimously adopted by their National Association.

In my letter of April 16, 1905, handing over the Fund to my Trustees, the following occurs:

"We have, however, to recognize that State and Colonial Governments which have established or mainly supported Universities, Colleges, or Schools, may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the State. I cannot, therefore, presume to include them."

I beg now to say that should the Governing Boards of any State Universities apply for participation in the Fund and the Legislature and Governor of the State approve such application, it will give me great pleasure to increase the Fund to the extent necessary to admit them. I understand from you that if all the State Universities should apply and be admitted Five Millions more of five per cent bonds would be required, making the Fund Fifteen Million Dollars in all.

From the numerous letters I have received from pensioners and their wives, and the warm approval of the press and the public, I am satisfied that this Fund is, and must be for all time, productive of lasting good, not only to the recipients, but to the cause of higher education.

Most grateful am I to be privileged as trustee of this wealth to devote it to such a cause.

Truly yours,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Pursuant to this letter the trustees have so amended their rules as to admit the State Universities to the benefits of the Foundation on the same terms as privately endowed institutions, so soon as they shall have made the prescribed application. No legislature having met since Mr. Car-

negie's last letter it has as yet been impossible for any of them to do more than to prepare the necessary application for the approval of the legislatures that are to meet during the coming winter. The regents of Michigan University made such application within a very few days of the publication of Mr. Carnegie's letter and our own regents at their next meeting thereafter. It awaits only the formal sanction of the legislature and governor. That there will be any question about such sanction is incredible. It seems more likely that there will be a friendly rivalry between the State Universities to see which shall be first to accept this great benefaction, to endure through all the ages. It is gratifying to think that, next to Mr. Carnegie himself, they will owe their good fortune to the untiring zeal and energy with which their cause has been championed by the President of Wisconsin.

Surely, if the sovereign nations of the world find nothing derogatory to their dignity in accepting from this same philanthropist the magnificent Palace of Peace that he has erected for the Hague Tribunal in the Capital of the Netherlands; if the punctilious peoples of the western hemisphere can permit him to construct at Washington a temple for their deliberations when they meet in pan-American conclave, then no state need blush to permit him to execute the trust which he conceives to be laid upon him "for the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions."

### ALUMNI ORGANIZATION

"In our own state, organization of county clubs is going on rapidly. In the March issue of the *Iowa Alumnus* we published a list of fifty-five counties where clubs have been formed and the officers elected. More of these clubs were organized during the spring vacation. In some counties where it was inconvenient to hold a meeting during vacation the organization is being formed and officers elected by mail. Each alumnus and former student, in those counties, is being sent a copy of the constitution recommended by the Greater University Committee, together with a mailing card on which to accept membership and indicate his or her choice for President and Secretary-Treasurer. When convenient a meeting will be held. This will probably not take place until the students are at home. In the meantime the club will have officers to represent it and conduct correspondence. Who says the Alumni and former students of the State University of Iowa are indifferent."

—*The Iowa Alumnus.*

It would indeed take a good deal of nerve to make a charge of indifference after reading the foregoing account of alumni activity. The Iowa graduates seem to have solved their problem, as it is being solved for Wisconsin. The solution is

plainly the organization of local associations. And here is a suggestion. What is the matter with inviting all the alumni in a county to become members of the local association in the largest city in that county?

### SEGREGATION

CONSIDERABLE discussion concerning segregation at Wisconsin was carried on last year by alumni, through the pages of this magazine. In this number will be found an interesting article on the same subject.

For the information of alumni, we would call attention to the following resolution adopted by the board of regents at their June meeting:

"Resolved, To amend Section 14, Chapter 2, of the By-Laws of the Regents by adding men and women shall be equally entitled to membership in all classes of the University, and there shall be no discrimination on account of sex in granting scholarships or fellowships in any of the colleges or departments of the University."

This action definitely expresses the present policy of the University of Wisconsin with regard to coeducation.



## NEWS OF THE ALUMNI

**ALUMNI TEACHERS MEET IN  
MILWAUKEE**

The third annual reunion and dinner of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Teachers' Club, which consists of former students of the University engaged in teaching in Wisconsin, was held at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, on November 13, in connection with the Wisconsin Teachers' Association meeting. Some seventy-five alumni teachers and members of the university faculty attended. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. C. Parlin, '93, Wausau; vice-president, Elizabeth Waters, '85, Fond du Lac; secretary-treasurer, R. B. Dudgeon, '76, Madison; new members of the executive committee, Ella Esch, '02, Sparta; G. H. Landgraf, '92, Marinette. Brief after-dinner speeches were a new feature of the reunion this year. President W. G. Bleyer, '96, acted as toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by President Charles R. Van Hise, '79; Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84, Chicago; Thomas R. Loyd-Jones, '96, Wauwatosa, and Lynn S. Pease, '86, Milwaukee.

President Van Hise explained fully what the university has done and what it is preparing to do for the training of high school principals and teachers.

"By the development of a strong four-year course in the university for the training of teachers; by cooperation with the normal schools in a new four-year course, one-half of which is to be in the normal school and one-

half in the university; and by provision for graduate work, we have potentially solved the problem of the efficient training of an adequate number of teachers for the secondary schools. It only remains for the normal schools to accept this proposal for the completion of the plans of the university," said President Van Hise.

"As yet the demand on the university for teachers has exceeded the supply, but the new course for the training of teachers organized this year will undoubtedly increase the number available for teaching in the secondary schools," continued the speaker. "To further increase the number, the regents of the university have formally proposed to the normal school regents that a combined four-year course for the training of teachers of secondary schools be introduced, two years of which shall be given in the normal school, and two years in the university, upon the completion of which the students will receive the degree of bachelor of arts. It is proposed that a joint committee of the educational officers of the normal schools and the university meet and work out such a four-year course, to be submitted for approval to the regents of the university and those of the normal schools. As yet this proposal is under advisement by the normal school authorities. It is believed that if this proposal be accepted, any shortage of adequately trained teachers for secondary schools will be met within a few years, and that this will

be accomplished with the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of expense.

"It is practically the unanimous opinion among educators that four years of work beyond the high school is the minimum training that should be accepted for teaching in the secondary schools, and it is believed by many that in addition to these four years graduate work of a year or half a year at least should be required," said President Van Hise. "It is our own opinion that while this additional work can not now be required, it is extremely desirable; therefore, in the university course for the preparation of teachers we have introduced half a year of graduate work. In California already the equivalent of a full year of graduate work is required. We can not believe that for any length of time the state of Wisconsin will be content to accept for teaching in the secondary schools less training than is demanded by the most progressive states in the country. If this be so, it is certain that the minimum requirement for this work will be the four-years' course.

"The most important development of organization in the university during the past year is the course for the training of teachers for secondary schools," continued the president. "The study of the problem by the university authorities has been going on for a number of years. A committee upon the training of teachers has been established by the faculty; new departmental teachers' courses have been introduced; and those already established have been developed and strengthened. Co-operation has been entered into with the Madison high and elementary schools for observation and practice work. The

work of the department of education has been extended. We now feel that the solution of the problem of the training of teachers for the secondary schools has been made."

Dr. Ochsner, president of the general alumni association, spoke on the duties and privileges of the alumni. He urged those present to organize alumni clubs in the cities and towns in which they are teaching. In order to furnish a basis for such organizations, he distributed mimeograph copies of a model constitution. He also urged that all alumni teachers not only subscribe for the Alumni Magazine, but contribute regularly to its columns news concerning their fellow alumni and reports of meetings of alumni clubs. The speaker pointed out the great work that can be accomplished by these clubs in interesting the community in university extension and correspondence work, as well as in the courses given at the university. The desirability of having each club take up one or more lines of work was strongly emphasized. In this way, Dr. Ochsner said, graduates and former students could repay to the state some part of what they owed it for the training which they had received.

Thomas R. Lloyd Jones, '96, of Wauwatosa, spoke on the alumni teacher and the community. He showed how the alumnus engaged in teaching could interest the community in the varied activities of the university.

Lynn S. Pease, '86, Milwaukee, chairman of the committee on reorganization of the Alumni Association, spoke briefly on the work of that committee, and of the various ways in which the alumni could be of assistance to the faculty and regents in

giving these university authorities their support.

The new plan of having several brief after-dinner talks met with general approval, and it was decided to continue this feature of the annual meeting.

Secretary-treasurer R. B. Dudgeon, in his report, showed that the annual dues of twenty-five cents were just sufficient to defray the cost of maintaining the organization.

The following persons were present at the meeting: Mary Armstrong, '95; O. A. Beath, '08; Bertha Bledorn, '94; Rose A. Bowen, '07; H. K. Bassett; W. G. Bleyer, '96; E. M. Beeman, '93; C. C. Bishop, '06; Jennie Bonfoey; Mirah Congdon, '04; Edna B. Cook, '03; W. B. Cairns, '90; R. S. Crawford, '03; Sarah R. Devlin, '03; W. F. Dearborn; R. B. Dudgeon, '76; Miriam Eastman, '08; Gertrude Evans, '08; William Fowlie; W. A. Frost, '04; Prof. J. C. Freeman; H. C. Hacker, '05; Harriett Harvey, '04; J. T. Hooper, '92; J. H. Hutchison, '79; E. B. Hutchins, '03; L. M. Johns, '01; Thomas L. Jones, '96; Susan Klinkhammer, '00; D. O. Kinsman, '96; Anna A. Krause, '05; Anita Koenig; H. A. Losse, '08; W. H. Lighty; May Lucas, '00; Abby S. Mayhew; F. W. MacKenzie, '06; Jennie B. Merrick, '04; W. J. Mutch, '82; Dr. A. J. Ochsner, '84; C. C. Parlin, '03; Ada Parsons, '98; Caroline Rentsdorf, '08; Ilma M. Rohr, '05; L. E. Reber; M. P. Revenel; Louis C. Sears, '07; Jessie Seaver, '06; Martha E. Sell, '05; John Schnorenberg, '07; Jennie Sherrill, '02; E. B. Skinner; C. S. Slichter; Lester Spense, '08; Laurence Stark; J. W. Steenis, '04; H. E. Swenson; D. W. Tressler; D. Tar-

nutzer, '97; Florence Titus; C. R. Van Hise, '79; E. B. Van Vleck; Elizabeth Waters, '85; Elizabeth Wing, '04; H. S. Youker, '94.

### LOCAL SECRETARYS' LETTERS

#### Northern California

On October 22, President J. O. Hayes of the Wisconsin Alumni Association for Northern California wrote as follows:

"While there are many alumni of the University at Eden Vale, Cal., we have not organized a branch association at that place, but are affiliated with Alumni Association for Northern California. The officers of this latter association for the present year are: President, J. O. Hayes; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank V. Cornish.

"You may be interested to know that it is the present plan of the Wisconsin Alumni Association for Northern California to hold its annual reunion and banquet on the 13th of November next, either at San Francisco or Berkeley, the exact location not having been yet fully determined."

#### St. Louis, Mo.

The third meeting of the University of Wisconsin Association of St. Louis, sixteen members attending, was held at the Planter's Hotel, Oct. 20th, President Bergenthal presiding.

At this meeting ways and means of strengthening the association were discussed, and it was decided as a first step in this direction to make the next meeting an informal social dance, with a view to securing the attendance of the women alumni in the city, and a committee of three was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

A letter from Mr. F. W. MacKenzie, and a circular from the University committee on organization and development of alumni associations, was read, and a resolution passed instructing the secretary to convey the desire of this association to heartily cooperate in any movement to render the alumni body coherent and effective, and requesting that this association be called on at all times to render any assistance in its power to aid in this movement.

Discussion arose as to the advertising possibilities of a foot-ball game played in St. Louis during the season of 1909. It being the decided opinion of the members present that such a game would furnish the basis for advertising in the rich and undeveloped field of the southwest that would bring the University from three hundred to four hundred students, a motion was passed instructing the secretary to write a letter to this effect to the Athletic Council and request that a game be played in St. Louis sometime during the season of 1909.

Subscriptions to the Alumni Magazine were called for and several subscriptions and renewals obtained.

This was the regular meeting for the election of officers, and Mr. V. W. Bergenthal, '97, was reelected president, Mrs. E. M. Kurtz, '96 was elected vice-president, and E. L. Barber, '04, secretary.

Convocation song books had been secured for this meeting, and a few of the old songs were sung just before adjournment.

E. L. BARBER, '04, Secy-Treas.

The following is the reply to a letter written by the editor to Mr. Holty of St. Louis, regarding the formation of a local alumni association:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., addressed to Mr. Holty, regarding the possibility of forming a local alumni association in St. Louis, I beg to advise that such an association has been in active operation for the past six months. Several informal gatherings were held last fall and winter by alumni in this city to feel and develop sentiment for a local organization, which finally crystallized in a meeting at the Planter's Hotel on April 30, 1908. At this meeting, presided over by Prof. J. L. Van Ornum, '88, president of the state association, it was decided to organize a formal body. Officers were elected, and a constitutional committee appointed. At a further meeting on June 3rd, the report of this committee was read, revised and adopted, and it was at the third meeting of the formal body held on October 20th that your letter to Mr. Holty was read.

A resolution was then passed directing the secretary to extend to you and the university committee on development, the hearty cooperation of this association in perfecting a thorough organization of the alumni body, as it is our earnest belief that such a body would be of great value to the university in backing up its new enterprises and boosting its interests at all times, and to further request that you unhesitatingly call on us for any assistance it is in our power to render.

Subscriptions for the Alumni Magazine were then called for and a few subscriptions and renewals obtained.

I am inclosing a list of alumni in St. Louis and vicinity which is as nearly up to date as it can be made at this time, trusting that it will be of some use to you or the committee.

In thanking you for your offer of cooperation with any local body formed here, I desire to say that if you could arrange to inform us of the intended visit to St. Louis of any important member of the faculty or Board of Regents, or induce someone to go out of his way a little to spend a night here, we believe that a little recognition on the part of the university showing that they know of and appreciate our efforts, would give the finishing touch to our organization.

Trusting that our association will be of value to the Alma Mater and the alumni body at large, I am

Yours very truly,  
E. L. BARBER, Sec.-Treas.

#### MARRIAGES

POSS, '00—SHAKMAN.

On November 9, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon, at the home of the bride's parents, at Milwaukee, Wis., were married Miss Aimee Shakman and Mr. Benjamin Poss. Miss Shakman is a graduate of Milwaukee Downer College. Mr. Poss was graduated with the class of '00, and is now special counsel for the City of Milwaukee, and lecturer on the subject of municipal corporations at the College of Law, Marquette University.

LEA, '01—COERPER, '04.

Harry R. Lea and Miss Elsie Coerper were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Coerper, at Hartford, Wis., on July 15. They will reside in Tacoma, Wash.

LE CLAIR—HUMPHREY, '03.

Mr. John Le Clair, Jr., and Miss May Martin Humphrey, '03, were

married on Wednesday, October 28, at Duluth, Minn. They will be at home after November 19, at 2222 West Fourth Street, Duluth.

HARRISON, '98—NEWTON.

Frederick A. Harrison was married during the summer to Miss Cordelia Newton of Bangor, Wis. Prof. C. H. Hemingway of Janesville, law '06, acted as best man at the wedding. Prof. Harrison is superintendent of the Rhinelander, Wis., high school.

KALAHER, '96—DASSLER.

Michael W. Kalaher, formerly principal of the Manitowoc high school, now a practicing lawyer in Milwaukee, was married recently to Miss Ella Dassler, of the South Side high school faculty, Milwaukee.

BRINDLEY, '02—IVERSON.

John E. Brindley was married to Miss Mabel Iverson of Eastman, Wis., on June 25th. Prof. Brindley holds a chair in the Iowa state college at Ames.

KNIGHT, '07—KEMLER.

Charles S. Knight of Mineral Point was married in September to Miss Virginia Kemler of Platteville. Mr. Knight is instructor in the University of Kansas at Manhattan, where they are residing. Their address is 611 Humboldt street.

GRINDELL, '05—RUNDELL.

John L. Grindell was married on August 29 to Miss Marcia Rundell at Platteville, the home of both. They are residing at Cumberland, Wis., where Prof. Grindell is principal of the high school.

ROOD, '05—EKERN.

Charles Mackey Rood was married at Seattle, Wash., on August 19, to

Miss Alice Ekern. Mr. Rood is state secretary of university Y. M. C. A. work at Seattle. He has been general secretary of the association at the University of Washington. He was deeply interested in Y. M. C. A. work at Madison. He is a son of Dr. C. A. Rood of Reedsburg, Wis. The bride was a former resident of Madison and is a graduate of a state normal school. She taught school in Madison and later was a teacher in the high school at Tacoma, Wash.

CANTERBURY—TOMPKINS, '04.

Lillian R. Tompkins, who has been a teacher in the high school at Aberdeen, Wash., since graduation, was married on August 19 to Dr. Guy Canterbury, of Aberdeen, which city is now their home. The bride was formerly a resident of Fond du Lac, Wis.

SUTER, '04—JONES.

Jesse Dwight Suter was married last summer to Miss Maude Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Jones, of Portage, Wis. The wedding took place at the home of Mrs. G. S. Alden (known in literature as "Pansy") at Palo Alto, Cal. Mr. Suter was formerly on the mathematics staff of the university and now is instructor in Leland Stanford University.

**BIRTHS**

A son to Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Ruhoff, De Pere, Ill. Mr. Ruhoff was graduated in the class of '02.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Allen, Seattle, Wash., on August 12, 1908. Mr. Allen is a member of the class of '01.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. G. Kemp on September 5. Mr.

Kemp was Law '02, and is now State Agent of the Scottish Union and National Fire Insurance Company, of Edinburgh. They live at Oshkosh.

Roy C. Smelker, '97, Law '99, and Mrs. Smelker are the proud parents of a baby boy. Mr. Smelker is practicing law at Antigo, Wis., as a member of the Morse & Tradwell Company.

Harry L. Reeves, Law '02, and Mrs. Reeves are the happy parents of a boy born September 22, 1908. Mr. Reeves is practicing law at Rhineland, Wis.

**SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?**

'75.

Duane Mowry, at present a member of the Milwaukee board of education, has contributed an interesting and luminous discussion to the subject of the larger use of school buildings in the October issue of *Education*, published in Boston, under the title of "The Use of School Buildings for Other than School Purposes." The position is taken by Mr. Mowry that present-day needs imperatively demand the use of school buildings not only during school days and the hours set apart for school work for children of school age, but also for other days of the year and for evening meeting places for adults for both social and educational purposes. It is Mr. Mowry's contention that these buildings can be advantageously used for debating clubs, literary societies, reading rooms, gymnastic exercises, games for physical and intellectual development, musical societies, and for other worthy purposes, and that the

community will be the gainer thereby; that the buildings belong to the people anyway, and that they ought to have the right to use and enjoy what is clearly their under, of course, certain well defined rules and limitations. The argument is equally strong in both large cities and in the rural districts. Mr. Mowry's aggressive attitude, supported by the Milwaukee club women, has resulted in starting this movement in the Milwaukee public schools. Its success seems well assured.

'77.

James Whelan has had charge of the government harbor construction at Racine, Wis., the past summer.

'80.

S. G. Gilman is mayor and president of the First National Bank at Mondovi, Wis.

'85.

C. W. Gilman is a successful attorney at Mondovi, Wis.

'95.

William A. Schaper, who is now in the economics department of the University of Minnesota, is one of the most active of the now rapidly enlarging group of state university professors who are giving part of their services to the government of the state. At the last session of the Minnesota legislature, when a bill was under consideration that provided for the creation of a state tax commission, the House adopted a resolution requesting the loan of the collection of books and reports which his seminar class had collected on taxation. Afterwards nearly all these

students were employed as experts by the tax commission.

E. R. Buckley, Ph. D. '98, resigned as director of the Missouri bureau of geology and mines, May 1st, and is now mining geologist for the Federal Lead Co., with headquarters at Flat River, Mo.

P. H. Urness is in the mercantile business at Mondovi, Wis.

F. W. Thomas is cashier for the Drummond Packing Co. at Eau Claire, Wis.

Vroman Mason, Madison, was re-elected district attorney for Dane County over William Ryan, '02, Law '04, the democratic candidate. Both were rival candidates at the election of 1906 also.

'96.

Edw. A. Iverson is building a handsome new home at No. 6134 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, which he expects to have completed about January 1st. The location is about two blocks from the University of Chicago.

'97.

State Senator Henry Lockney of Waukesha made a record for himself at the Republican national convention in Chicago highly creditable to one of his years. Despite the fact that he never before had been a member of a national convention, he secured a place on the committee on rules. Through a vigorous speech he secured the passage of an amendment to a rule providing that delegates-at-large be chosen by state conventions, thus preserving the spirit of the Wisconsin primary law, under which delegates in this state are chosen.

Henry F. Cochems placed the nomination of Senator R. M. La Follette, '79, before the Republican national convention as Wisconsin's candidate for president. Mr. Cochems was the opponent of Congressman W. H. Stafford in the Milwaukee primaries last summer, being defeated by a small majority.

'98.

Otto Patzer is assistant professor of French in the University of Washington.

'99.

George Thompson, of Ellsworth, Wis., who has held the office of district attorney of Pierce county for six years, has been re-elected. His brother James Thompson, of La Crosse, has been elected district attorney of La Crosse county.

Cora F. Desmond is teaching English in the La Crosse high school.

'00.

R. J. Holden was recently promoted from associate professor to professor of geology and mineralogy at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.

W. H. Shepard, teacher in the North Side high school of Minneapolis, Minn., was recently elected president of the Twin City Teacher's History association.

'01.

E. B. Mumford is practicing medicine in Indianapolis, Ind., making a specialty of children's diseases. He is chief director of the bureau of contagious diseases of the city board of health, and also instructor in pediatrics and surgical pathology in the Indiana University medical school.

Ingeborg M. Hektoen is teaching German in the La Crosse high school.

Lina M. Johns is teaching in the La Crosse high school.

H. A. Buehler is now director of the Missouri bureau of geology and mines, succeeding Dr. E. R. Buckley, resigned. Mr. Buehler's address is Rolla, Mo.

Miss Winifred Salisbury is superintendent of the bureau of charities in Calumet, Mich. Miss Salisbury has had several years experience with the Chicago bureau of charities and will organize the work at Calumet.

Z. A. Chandler is headmaster of Howe-School at Lima, Ind.

'02.

Mary B. Swain's address is now 5707 Monroe Ave., Chicago.

Blanche H. Ramm is spending the year at home studying music.

Herman H. Taylor was a candidate before his state convention for the position of attorney-general of Idaho, but was defeated. He is practicing at Sand Point.

R. A. Nestos is practicing law at Minot, N. D. He is in partnership with C. A. Johnson, the republican nominee for governor of North Dakota.

Paul C. Foster, who has been student secretary and assistant business manager of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., has been promoted to the secretaryship of the Central department. His experience includes service at the University of Wisconsin, at the Ohio State University, and at Monterey, Mexico, where he established an association. Mr. Foster is one of the youngest men in the association world holding such a position of impor-



tance, as he is now but thirty years of age. He is married and lives at La Grange, Ill.

'03.

Imelia J. Slinde is supervising principal of the Colby schools.

Mignon Wright is teaching English in the La Crosse high school.

J. Everett Brobst is with the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y.

John W. Belling is with the General Electric Co. and stationed at Odentown, Md.

Ray L. Southworth, ex-1903, has charge of the mechanical drawing department in the new West Side high school of Minneapolis, Minn.

Albert H. Schubert is teaching civics in the La Crosse high school.

May Humphrey Le Clair's address is now 2222 W. Fourth St., Duluth, Minn.

B. O. Skrivseth is at present county superintendent of schools for Nelson county, North Dakota.

Stephen J. McMahon is a member of the law firm of Morson & McMahon, at Antigo, Wis., the senior member being John F. Morson, formerly of the law school. During the recent political campaign Mr. McMahon achieved a wide reputation as a speaker on the stump for the Republican party.

Charles D. Rosa, who is judge of the municipal court at Beloit, Wis., took a prominent part in the proceedings of the annual convention of the Wisconsin Congregational association in Madison in October. He was moderator of the convention, and was succeeded by President Edward D. Eaton of Beloit college.

C. I. Zimmerman has left his position as metallurgical engineer for the Carborundum company of Niagara Falls, to take up a year of post graduate work at the U. W.

'04.

Mirah Congdon is teaching Greek and Latin in the La Crosse high school.

Mary L. Nelson is teaching Latin and German in the Peshtigo high school.

David G. Milbrath has become instructor in biology at the Blaine high school, Superior.

Georgia M. Shattuck is teaching English in the East Division high school, Milwaukee.

J. G. Starek is at Leavenworth, Kan. He is now engaged in making a large scaled topographic map for the U. S. Army Service at Ft. Leavenworth. The map is to be used in connection with the course in tactics, given to the student officers of the regular army, and to national guard officers who follow the course of correspondence.

Laura Du Four is teaching history in the Stoughton high school.

'05.

G. M. Simmons is still with the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co. of Pittsburg, Pa. He is now an engineer with the erecting department.

'06.

Erna Maurer is teaching German and history in the Arcadia high school.

Ida P. Johnson is teaching German in the Ashland high school.

Pierre D. Southworth, ex-1908, is engaged by a mining company at Cerillos, N. M.

Edwin A. Trowbridge is an instructor in animal husbandry in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Mo.

Victor Kadish recently accepted a position as chemist with Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale manufacturing grocers, at Chicago. Mr. Kadish, who was one of the most active members of his class while an undergraduate, has become affiliated with the Chicago alumni association, and is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the new movement for better alumni organization throughout the country. His present address is 180 W. Harrison St., care of the chemical laboratory, Chicago.

Miss Lucie C. Spooner, who taught English and Greek history at the Blaine high school, Superior, last year, is this year in charge of all the Latin classes.

Walter M. Atwood has re-entered the university for the work of the pharmacy course, having abandoned the teaching profession.

Meda Stevens is principal of the high school at Annandale, Mich., this year.

Frederick W. MacKenzie resigned on November 1st from his position as University Editor, to become managing editor of the weekly magazine published and edited by Senator Robert M. La Follette. The first issue of this journal will appear the first week in January.

'07.

Charles M. Gillett is now head of the division of publication of the University. Since graduating Mr. Gillett has been city editor of the Superior Telegram.

'08.

Miss Velma Vinal is a member of the Antigo, Wis., high school faculty.

C. L. Byron is with the Allis-Chalmers Co. at Milwaukee.

Frederick A. Hamann is teaching German in the East Division high school, Milwaukee.

Frank M. Kennedy is among ninety-one young men appointed second lieutenants from civil life as a result of the competitive examination held at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., last July. Mr. Kennedy was connected with the military department of the university for four years and was breveted second lieutenant of the Wisconsin National Guard by Governor Davidson. His home is at Hinckley, Ill.

W. L. Stevenson is located with the Stevenson Underwear Mills, at South Bend, Ind.

M. R. Parmelee is traveling in Europe. At present he is in Paris.

Ruby Hildebrand is teacher of English and dramatics in the Rhineland, Wis., high school.

Edna Wehausen is teaching in the Kilbourne City high school.

George W. Weyhausen was recently appointed to the position of electrical inspector at La Crosse, Wis., to take effect September 1, 1908.

Adeline Breitreutz is teaching mathematics in the Arcadia high school.

Roy Edward Schiess has announced that his name was legally changed on Sept. 1, 1908, to Roy Schiess Edwards.

Among those who passed the summer examination before the Iowa State Board of Pharmacy was Albert Anderson.

## PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

### THE REGENTS

The board of regents, at their October meeting, made a number of additions to the faculty, appointing lecturers, instructors, and assistants in various departments.

**Additions to Faculty** Ernest O. Meyer, '01, was appointed lecturer in political science in place of Prof. S. E. Sparling. Mr. Meyer is a brother of Prof. B. H. Meyer, chairman of the state railroad commission, and is at present consul for the United States at Clomnitz, Sonneberg, Germany. He took his degree of Ph. D. at Heidelberg in 1905.

Three other lecturers appointed by the regents were Prof. M. Abraham of the University of Gottingen, in the physics department; Dr. A. Penck of the University of Vienna for the geology department; and Prof. W. A. Nielson of Harvard for the English department.

F. W. MacKenzie, '06, formerly of Milwaukee, tendered his resignation as head of the division of publications of the university to take the position of managing editor of the new weekly magazine to be edited and published by Senator Robert M. La Follette, and C. M. Gillett, '07, Superior, was appointed to fill the vacancy, the appointment to take effect November 1.

A number of appointments were made in the college of letters and science. G. R. Elliott, Toronto University, was appointed instructor in English, and Adala C. Rankin, Wau-

kesha, was made temporary assistant in public speaking, during the absence of Albert Johnstone, W. L. Bailey was made assistant in education, Nelson Inglis in romance languages for the first semester, and H. H. Holt in European history. W. O. Gloyer, Milwaukee, was made student assistant in botany. Miss Emma B. Bradee was appointed as nurse in the Chadbourne Hall infirmary.

Ten new appointments were made to the faculty of the college of agriculture. J. W. Moore, Madison, was made instructor in cheesemaking; C. A. Ebbins, Arpin, and J. P. O'Brien, Rockbridge, assistants in the same department; Merle I. Tuttle, Omro, instructor in the dairy laboratory; and C. A. Zilisch, Milwaukee, instructor in farm dairy laboratory, with H. L. Post, Sextonville, as assistant; Frank Heisner, Embarass, instructor in dairy boiler firing; A. F. Guelzow, assistant at separators; Walter W. Sylvester, Seymour, assistant in agricultural engineering; and Joseph A. Curtis, New Lisbon, and Carl A. LeClair, Green Bay, student assistants in the agricultural library.

Professors E. B. Norris and C. M. Jansky were added to the faculty of the University Extension Division. Their work will be devoted exclusively to University Extension.

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### FACULTY AND CURRICULUM

Statistics just compiled show that 417 graduates and former students

of the university have this year received appointments to the faculties of universities, colleges, normal schools, academies, and high schools or as superintendents of schools in 29 states and 7 foreign countries. Of the total number 116 received appointments to the faculties of colleges and universities; 250 were appointed high school principals or teachers and superintendents of schools; 14 were appointed as instructors in normal schools; and 7 were appointed to college and normal schools in Alaska, Porto Rico, Philippines, Japan, Argentine Republic, and Canada.

Among the colleges and universities to the faculties of which university graduates were appointed this year are: Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, University of Chicago, Amherst, Dartmouth, Stanford University, the University of California, Northwestern University, the state University of Michigan, Georgia, Nebraska, Utah, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, South Carolina, Oregon, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Kansas, Washington, Tennessee, and Missouri and the state agricultural colleges of Massachusetts, Georgia, Kansas, Oregon, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri and Iowa.

The states, in the order of the number of appointments, are as follows: Wisconsin, 280; Illinois, 13; Iowa, 10; Kansas, Missouri, and Michigan, 8 each; Washington and California, 7 each; Minnesota, 5; Pennsylvania and Indiana, 4 each; New York, Ohio, Oregon, and South Dakota, 3 each; Georgia, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and North Da-

kota, 2 each; and Kentucky, Idaho, Utah, Louisiana, Nebraska, West Virginia, Montana, New Hampshire, and the District of Columbia, 1 each.

“The vitality of the movement for tax-supported public schools was derived not from the humanitarian

leaders, but from the growing class of wage earners,”

says Frank Tracy Carleton, Ph. D. Wisconsin '06, in a bulletin just published by the University, entitled “*Economic Influences Upon Educational Progress in the United States, 1820-1850.*” In it Mr. Carleton, who is now professor of economics and history at Albion College, advances, with substantial argument, a refutation of the old fallacy that institutions and forms of government mold a people, maintaining that political institutions and laws are but the outward manifestation of the spirit and ideals of the people; that the public school system arose at the demand of the growing industrial class.

“In modern times,” says Prof. Carleton, “the trend of educational advance is determined by economic evolution. Manual training and laboratory work were not placed in the curriculum until sub-division of labor and the factory system made such additions imperative. The student of educational problems who is striving to improve the work of the public schools, must study the trend of industrial and social evolution; and the political economist and social scientist must consider the economic and social significance of uniform advance in educational and industrial evolution. The modern system of

education is a product of democracy, not of liberalism. The doctrine of natural rights does not harmonize with the demand for free tax-supported schools. The tax-supported, state-maintained public school is essentially an outgrowth of industrial evolution."

Six judges of the supreme, circuit and federal courts of the state and members of the bar from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Superior have been secured for special lectures to be given before the students of the college of law of the University of Wisconsin. The lectures will be on various phases of practice not ordinarily dealt with in text books, but a part of the unwritten experiences of the successful lawyer.

Among the speakers chosen for this year are Judge J. V. Quarles of the Federal court, Milwaukee, who will discuss "The Examination of Witnesses;" Chief Justice J. B. Winslow of the supreme court, subject "Relation of a Lawyer to His Client and the Court;" Justice John Barnes, '85, the supreme court, subject "Arguments Before the Supreme Court;" Judge W. D. Tarrant, '90, Milwaukee, circuit court, subject "Instruction to Juries;" G. B. Clementson, Lancaster, circuit court, subject "Special and General Verdicts;" S. S. Gregory, '70, Chicago, subject "Acquisition and Retention of Clientage;" E. S. Mack, Milwaukee, "Preparation for the Practice of Law;" George B. Hudnall, '91, Superior, subject to be announced later.

Judge E. Ray, Stevens, '93, circuit court, Madison, will conduct the trial

of a jury action from the inception of the proceedings to the final judgment for the benefit of the law students.

The ter-centenary of Milton's birth will be celebrated by the department of English at the University of Wisconsin with appropriate exercises on Dec. 9. The programme will include an illustrated lecture on Milton to be given by Prof. John C. Freeman, professor of English literature, in the afternoon of that day, and an address in the evening by Prof. W. A. Nielson of Harvard University on "Milton: Puritan and Artist."

Karl Hauptman, brother of Gerhard Hauptman the celebrated dramatist, himself a dramatist and novelist of note, delivered an address at the university under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of America, New York.

Charles Johnston, Dublin University, late of the Indian Civil Service, who is delivering a series of lectures on international politics at the university this semester during the absence of Prof. Reinsch, lectured under the auspices of the English department, on "Is Kipling's India the Real India?"

A series of special lectures on general hygiene provided for by the regents at their last meeting, is now being arranged by Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the department of bacteriology. Among the speakers will be Prof. William T. Sedgwick, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who will speak on ventilation and water supply. Several other well known authorities on hygiene

and health will be secured for this series.

Henry Watterson, the well known editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal; Jacob A. Riis, the New York social reformer; Ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri; and Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, have been secured for the university lecture course given under the auspices of the department of public speaking and the oratorical association. The first lecture will be given by Henry Watterson on Nov. 20, his subject being "A Southerner's View of the Civil War."

The W. W. Daniels Chemistry Club, named in honor of Emeritus-Professor Daniels of the University of Wisconsin, has just been formed, with George Heise, '09, Milwaukee, president; Frederick Baumbach, '09, Milwaukee, vice-president; Walter T. Brunow, '11, Milwaukee, treasurer; and W. B. Schulte, '10, Madison, secretary.

With the organization of the department of mining engineering in charge of Professor E. C. Holden, a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines and a practical mining engineer, the college of engineering of the University of Wisconsin is giving this fall for the first time a complete course in the practical details of mining.

During the first semester the students are given work in excavation, explosives, blasting, and tunneling, which will be followed by other courses in boring and shaft sinking.

In the second semester the subjects of prospecting, the development, and the exploitation of mines will be studied, and the students from the senior class will be given additional courses in the design of haulage, hoisting, pumping, and ventilating systems for mining plants.

The annual election of the athletic council of the University of Wisconsin by the university faculty at its first meeting this year resulted in the choice of the following members for the present year: Dr. C. P. Hutchins, director of physical training; Prof. C. E. Allen, college of letters and science; Dr. C. R. Bardeen, dean of the college of medicine; Prof. D. W. Mead, college of engineering; Prof. H. L. Smith, college of law.

The Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey has just issued a bulletin on the Water Powers of Wisconsin, by Prof. Leonard S. Smith, '90. The book contains valuable data concerning rainfall, arranged by river systems, both in graphic and tabular form. The water powers, both developed and undeveloped, are described in considerable detail. The text is fully illustrated by maps of each river and its watershed and of the most noteworthy individual power developments. Seventy half tone views of important dams and rapids greatly assist in an understanding of the real importance of the state's water power resources.

This report is largely the result of

a cooperative river survey, the expense of which was shared equally by the State and Federal authorities. Of the 600 miles of Wisconsin rivers surveyed, maps and profiles have been prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Black Flambeau, and Peshtigo Rivers, which may be obtained of E. A. Birge, Director, at 25 cents for each river. Maps of the Wisconsin and Eau Claire Rivers are now nearly ready for distribution.

The water power bulletin will be sent on receipt of 25 cents, in payment of postage. Application should be made to E. A. Birge, Director, Madison, Wisconsin.

More requests for graduates of the course in journalism at the university are received than can be filled from the list of graduates.

#### Young Journalists in Good Positions

Among the former students of newspaper writing who are now engaged in journalistic work are the following: Harry T. Parker, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*; DeWitt C. Poole, joint owner of the *East Moline Weekly News*; W. L. W. Distelhorst, *Milwaukee Journal*; M. F. Bruce, *American School Board Journal*; W. J. Bollenbeck, *Madison Democrat*; L. W. Bridgman, *Madison State Journal*; Miss Myrtle Jones, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*; William F. Hannan, *Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin*.

#### ATHLETICS

BY W. D. RICHARDSON.

Wisconsin 35; Lawrence 0.

Wisconsin 15; Indiana 0.

Wisconsin 9; Marquette 6.

Wisconsin 5; Minnesota 0.

Wisconsin 64; Opponents 6.

A glance at the football record of the varsity team up to date must be gratifying indeed to every student and alumnus of the University.

Four victories—three of them against schools whose teams have high standing in the western football world, is a record any institution might well be proud of.

The thing that pleases most at the present time is the result of the game with Minnesota. Outweighed by a score of pounds, the Badgers, fighting in the country of the enemy, vanquished them and earned the undisputed right to fight with Chicago here on the 21st of this month for the supremacy of the west.

There were several things in that game which deserve special mention. First, the fighting spirit of the Badgers when the Gophers got possession of the ball in striking distance of their goal and then worked it to the three yard line. Three yards from a score and victory! How they must have worked to gain that distance! But they failed—thanks to the stalwart Badger line which presented a stone-wall front under fire and the secondary defense men who so valiantly assisted them.

It was another display of the old Badger spirit. The gopher backs set themselves for a final try. "They can't make it," asserted "Mess." "We'll hurl 'em back," said "Butch." "Can't get through here," prophesied "Steamer." "Try me," begged "Dreutz." "Let 'em try this side," dared "Ostie." The ball was snapped. All the power and strength of the Minnesota team was centered in that play. The badger line quivered just a wee bit, snapped

back into position. "Wisconsin's ball," shouted the referee.

From that time on Minnesota had no more chance than a moth in a flame. Their spirit was broken. They worked half-heartedly. Wisconsin was just the reverse. Playing the game planned out for them by our "championship" coach, Tom Barry, the men held Minnesota without taking any chances of injuring their men and without being called upon to show their hand to the wily Stagg who expected to glean great things from the Badgers. Moll worked that sturdy right leg of his in a way that excited praise from the critics. Every man played a star game.

Upon their return, the rooters met them at the train and, piling the players into a bus, pulled them to the lower campus where the coaches were called upon for a few remarks. It was a fitting demonstration for the heroes' home-coming but there should have been 2,000 students at the station to greet them instead of 500. Few really realized the significance of the victory. It meant a chance for the championship of the west, a chance which Wisconsin has not had since 1901. It meant a return to the old position that Badger teams used

to hold in the football world. It meant more—the awakening of the enthusiastic support of the alumni.

The team will meet Chicago in a short time. We can promise Stagg a mighty struggle. Chicago will realize that it has been in a game. Chicago will meet a foe worthy to combat with it for the title. Chicago will have to face a kicker who is said by football critics who have watched his progress during the season to be the most consistent in the west—"Keekie" Moll. Chicago may win—if it does, surely it will be entitled to victory.

The basketball team will be placed in the lime-light before long and here again will there be an opportunity of pulling for the Badgers. Last season Wisconsin fought with Chicago for the western championship and were defeated by a narrow margin. Chicago later defeated the best team that the east could produce. Figure out Wisconsin's standing. Of that five, three men are eligible this year, Captain Swenholt, Stiehm, and Witt. With these three men, all of them near the top of the list as individual stars, around which to form a team, the chances for the winning of the championship is bright indeed.



## SEGREGATION

DR. BYRON ROBINSON, '78.

**T**HE broadest element in progress is education. Education by contact with men and women, with principles within and without schools. Education consists in how to know and how to do. The hope of the republic consists in the distribution of education among men and women through the public schools and colleges. Education is the torch of progress. The Wisconsin University is the greatest university in America because of the value and utility of the education it imparts. Its students possess the spirit of progress, of enthusiasm, of research and have distributed it over the universe. Education develops the special function of the brain which is thought. Education by contact is the natural method of how to know and how to do.

If education—the broadest base of progress—is by contact with principles and things, by association of men and women, why should the stigma of inferiority be placed on women by segregation when 40 years of coeducation in Wisconsin University has been crowned with marked success. The keen and sure sense of progress in Wisconsin University during the past four decades under the conditions of coeducation should be satisfactory to the sons and daughters of the commonwealth of the Badger State. Why change this natural order of matters. Segregation is the badge of the woman tribe.

Segregation is in direct opposition to education. It is a flank movement

which in the end would entirely destroy coeducation. It is a backward step, resulting in a waste of instructive energy, and a building of unnecessary and harmful barriers. Segregation is directly opposed to coeducation. There is no sex in science, history, literature and art, and any attempt to introduce it in educational methods will surely fail in the end, as almost all artificial and unscientific methods. A fear has recently seized upon certain college professors that men would be driven from certain courses, and segregation is proposed in order that men may not be obliged to compete with women—a prayer of men for protection. It appears then that segregation is for the benefit of timid men, not for women.

The Chicago University has tried segregation for five years. What has been accomplished? It has practically accomplished nothing along the lines expected from it. In 1906-7 there were one-half as many men in the junior college pursuing the classical course as in 1894-5. In 1906-7 there were about the same number of men pursuing the modern language course as in 1894-5. The above two courses are typical segregation or separation instruction courses. In the science course in 1906-7 the men were four times as numerous as in 1894-5. From this it would appear that segregation tends to absent men instead of attracting them.

Marion Talbot, dean of women, writes that in 1891 46,220 men were

enrolled in the colleges of the United States, and in 1906, 97,738, a gain of 111 per cent. The corresponding figures for women in 1891 are 12,185 and in 1906, 38,096, a gain of 212 per cent. However, there were 51,518 more men and 25,011 more women attending college in 1906 than in 1891. The proportion of men and women attending college has increased, the women numbering 21 per cent of the whole college attendance in 1891 and 28 per cent in 1906, fifteen years later. Since at present there are four women to ten men in college it does not justify the limitation of women attending college as a required safety valve for the future college education of men and women. One argument after another has been advanced in order to limit the number of women in a college to protect men from the feminizing influence. Though it be true that the number of college women has rapidly increased, present data justifies no alarm that the college men will soon become extinct. Since the hope of the republic is in the distribution of education to women as well as men, the peril is limited opportunities for either sex and we have no fear of over-education for women either in quantity or quality.

Strange to say the segregation professor has selected typical segregation studies, ethics and political economy, the subjects high above all others that should be studied from an asexual standpoint. It is impossible to approach these problems from too broad a viewpoint, and if there is any difference in the mental attitude in which the sexes approach the study of ethics each sex is sadly in need of a point of view of the other.

We object to separate male and

female education, because many of the Wisconsin women graduates will be the teachers in our public schools, seminaries and colleges. Education, the chief basic element in progress consists of production, transportation, and distribution, and we are opposed to sexualizing it. In Wisconsin University we object to masculine architecture and feminine ethics, to male political economy and female history, to gentlemen's mathematics and lady's Greek.

Too long we have had male and female ethics. The standard of ethics should be identical for men and women. The time is now come for a system of human ethics and it must be studied together. No, gentlemen of the segregation camp, it is too late, coeducation has come to stay. It improves the education and ethics in both sexes. In medicine where all the basic elements of sex are freely discussed, coeducation has become so firmly established that women's medical colleges have become practically a matter of history. I have taught in coeducational medical schools for twenty years and my experience has made me a firm believer in coeducation. My own medical education was received in a men's college and I have had ample opportunity to observe the difference.

The profession of nursing has passed almost entirely into the possession of women. The nurse never conditions or questions whether she is to nurse a male or female patient. Does anyone question the dignity of the nurse or the profession of nursing as from the standpoint of sex.

Coeducation induces the highest form of conduct in classes.

It lessens the unscientific mystery surrounding sex and increased re-

spect for each other and inculcates a healthy normal consideration of one for the other.

Coeducation stimulates the mental activities of both men and women from the different qualities that each possess. Do you ask what coeducation has already accomplished? It has prepared men and women for better companionship, for more intelligent and useful citizenship. It has proven that there is no sex in knowledge; that education should not be embarrassed by artificial and conventional sentiment.

Coeducation has demonstrated that a woman has superior perception and intuition which enables her to secure a higher standing in college. It has driven men to advocate segregation as a vain weapon to prevent woman's victory in college standing, winning prizes, and other college honors. One great argument of the segregationist is that women have informed him that they "get rattled" when reciting in the presence of men. We always understood it was the reverse. If either proposition, however, it is the greatest argument in favor of coeducation to prevent "rattling" during recitation, by practice, the great school of experience. We object to segregation because the women graduates will be teachers of the boys.

The limitation of the number of women entering a college is as unjust as it is cowardly. If men are afraid that women will displace them in college it would be safer for that class of men to enter a cloister and pray for help.

Coeducation teaches men and women life's natural relations during the impressionable period of youth.

Coeducation tends towards equality. It makes better husbands and wives, better fathers and mothers. Segregation distorts views of sex and life. It marks inequality between sexes and stigmatizes women with the elements of inferiority.

The argument of the segregationist that coeducation is not possible, because women cannot compete in athletics, is offset by the argument that man cannot compete with women in domestic science—the fact is that man can and should learn domestic science and women should enter athletics to develop her physique.

It is a curious feature that some colleges oppose coeducation or the granting to women the bachelor degree, yet solicit them to study for the higher degree. Agitation, agitation, agitation is the remedy against segregation, because a relatively small minority is advocating it.

## WISCONSIN SPIRIT

FRANCES MARSHALL, '03.

**M**ANY, many times have I had occasion to be proud of Wisconsin pluck and spirit, but never before on a like occasion as occurred this summer en route from St. Paul to Portland, Oregon. And this was the way of it.

Our party, including several old Wisconsin grads, left St. Paul via the N. P., June first, hoping to reach Portland in time to spend the latter part of the week at the Rose Carnival. And so we would have done had the Fates been kind, which they were

not. They had another style of exhibition in store for us (one that had many thrilling aspects but which none of us would care to repeat) in the way of cloudbursts and raging floods.

At Billings, Mont., our troubles began; here we were delayed for nearly twenty-four hours, then transferred to the Great Northern line. The heavy and continuous rains had softened the track and we went forward slowly and cautiously.

At one point we came upon some section men who were removing the debris of a small landslide. They stood aside to let us pass, holding back the still descending mud and gravel from the engine wheels with their shovels. At another place, where the track clung to the sheer mountain side, the saturated soil shook and trembled as we passed over and not twenty minutes later the whole bank fell away, carrying track, roadbed, and all down to the raging stream below. The trainmen had not realized how dangerous the track was until upon it and then it was equally dangerous to back up or proceed, so they risked going on. Needless to say ours was the last train over that part of the road.

We rumbled on slowly through the Rockies with the raging torrent of the swollen Flathead creek marking out our right of way. Never before had I seen such an angry river, boiling, seething, tumbling, roaring on, carrying great uprooted trees at a tremendous rate of speed and tossing them about as if they were but so many toy boats set adrift by baby hands. We had not gone much farther before we were completely stalled by a gigantic washout in front of us. The rushing flood of Flathead Creek now claimed the entire right of way for itself.

There were two trains just ahead of us and ours pulled up with them. Misery loves company. This was at Nyack, a little section house in the midst of the Rockies in western Montana. The outlook was not exactly conducive to high spirits but here was where the cheerful, brave, optimistic spirit of old Wisconsin came into play. That spirit that knows no permanent defeat, that always strives to make the best of things and tells the story of why her students "make good" wherever they go.

The rain was still falling Friday night and the water more than a foot deep over the track where our rear coaches stood. The coaches were all thrown together that in case the water rose dangerously higher the passengers might run through them to a hastily constructed passageway of escape up the mountain side from one of the forward coaches. Most of the women and children were badly frightened and the majority of the men as gloomy as the heavy storm clouds that shut us in on all sides. Then we Wisconsin representatives got together and decided that something must be done to liven up the situation. There were enough of us to give a brave college yell and to follow it up with a ringing cheer that told there were no quitters in Wisconsin. We started some of the old songs that every body knew and before long that "blue bunch" (as they styled themselves in contrast to our cheerful one) was as jolly as we and singing as if they had not a care in the world. Morbid prognostications and melancholy forebodings were tabooed, and although some of the women would not have their berths made up that night, they all slept more or less, while the Wisconsin fellows took turns in keeping guard.

Fortunately the rain ceased during the night and the water went down instead of rising.

In the morning the clouds broke away and curled themselves about the nearby mountain tops, giving us a chance to get out and try a bit of mountain climbing or of trout fishing. Some of the more anxious business men and a mother and father who were hastening to their son's death-bed started out to walk the five miles of washed out track. The water was still so high that most of the passengers waited until it should be safer.

We Wisconsin people managed to keep things lively all day Saturday—a ball game, posting elaborate bulletins of the latest happenings on the outside of one of the coaches, taking care of the babies that their tired mothers might rest, and running a handcar for those who cared to ride back and forth over the track as far as it was safe. On one of these excursions we came upon some deer, which kept near the track regarding us with startled curious eyes.

An incident connected with getting the hand car showed how even the rough Japanese section men have an innate love for the beautiful in Nature. Two of us had gone to where they were working to see if we might obtain a car. They told us to jump on theirs and when they had gone back to the section house we might take it. We took hold of the hand bars and did our share of propelling the car along, which mightily pleased the Japs and they laughed and jabbered away at a great rate. I had a handful of mountain violets and one of the little fellows pointed to them asking "Violets?" I said "Yes," and a moment later he took a Jap newspaper out of his pocket and be-

gan unfolding it. Carefully pressed inside were some dainty harebells he had found on the mountain side. He politely offered me half his store, laughingly saying that the rest were "for my sister." I gave him some of my violets in exchange and he put them carefully away with his harebells.

That evening we built a great bonfire and all sat about it singing in a grand chorus, interspersed now and then by a solo or a duet from some of the darky waiters. Thus for the active the time did not pass too drearily, yet there were many anxious mothers with children and babies who could scarcely be blamed for worrying lest illness might come upon them there in this mountain prison, hundreds of miles from any medical aid. A preacher we had with us, but no doctor.

On our car was a poor woman dying of cancer, praying only that she might live to get home to see her children once more. Of course every moment of delay was torture to her.

The ice soon gave out but we did not suffer discomfort from that source for we found a cool mountain spring which furnished us with delicious ice-cold drinking water; a food famine did threaten us and we were given only two meals a day. The coal supply for the engines soon gave out but there was plenty of wood to take its place.

By Sunday noon the water had fallen so much that all those who chose and could determined to take the long five mile walk to the safe track beyond the washout. Some 300 people started gaily forth and not one gave up and went back. The women were all brave—old gray-headed grandmothers trudging that rough, stony

way without a murmur, young mothers carrying their babies with aching backs and arms, yet jubilant at the thought of escaping from their mountain prison. The men gallantly did all they could to assist the women, doubling their own loads to lighten those of the women.

The trail lead through stretches of scenery of remarkable beauty; the mountains forest clad to their very summits, except for here and there a mightier peak rearing its snowy crest in the background; the tumbling mountain torrents pouring their clear streams into the yellow roaring flood of Flathead Creek. But little time had we for pausing to enjoy the wonderful scenery. We could scarce lift our eyes from the treacherous pathway.

For the greater part of those five miles the roadbed, or the rails, or both were washed away. In several places the rails were out in the stream, at others buried under great logs and boulders. At every step we trembled to think of what must have been our fate had the trains tried to go but a few yards further. At one point the only means of getting across a swift

mountain stream was over a fallen log.

The woman dying of cancer was placed on a stretcher made by willing hands and carried all that rough weary way. Her gratitude was beautiful to see, and I know the men who helped carry her counted their blistered hands, tired arms and aching backs as nothing in the light of it.

The string of eleven race horses expressed to Seattle were left behind with their keepers as the stony path was too rough for their tender feet. The trainmen who had to stay with their engines were loath to see us go, but gave us a hearty cheer as we set forth.

I wish you could have seen the weary, footsore, straggling band headed by the Wisconsin delegation cheering the others on to the goal. And what a tired but happy crowd we were, when we reached Belton and saw the long train of cars from the west waiting to carry us on our journey. Nor were our fellow sufferers too tired to give a heartfelt cheer for the brave Wisconsin spirit, in which we silently joined, thinking of our Alma Mater and all she stands for.

# DEAR OLD HILL

Tune: "Men of Harlech"

By RAYMOND B. PEASE, '00

## I

DEAR old "Hill," our Alma Mater's,  
Shrined beside the smiling waters,  
Here thy loving sons and daughters  
Bring their praise to thee.  
E'er to us the fairest,  
The beacon light thou bearest;  
Sing we then the song of men,  
Whom thou with Truth preparest.  
With thine honored name before us,  
"Forward," "Forward," is our chorus,  
---"Fair Wisconsin, Alma Mater,  
Hail, we sing to thee."

## II

QUEENLY lake and lordly river,  
At the portals watch forever  
O'er thy land of high endeavor  
And thy people free.  
From the pines to prairies  
Sweep the joyful praises,  
Swells along the triumph-song  
And every voice upraises.  
Myriad hearths, in thee rejoicing,  
Thy beloved name are voicing,  
---"Fair Wisconsin, Bounteous Mother,  
Hail, we sing to thee."

## III

KNOWN thou art of all the nations,  
Heritage of generations,  
Love and Hope and Venerations,  
Keep and garland thee.  
Domes of State and Learning  
From Height to Height are yearning;  
Here a people's crown is set,  
A people's altar burning;  
Here a Union, blest and glorious,  
Liberty and Truth victorious,  
---"Fair Wisconsin, Best Beloved,  
Hail, all Hail to thee."

## VILAS MEMORIAL EXERCISES

MEMORIAL exercises in honor of William F. Vilas were held in the Armory at the University of Wisconsin October 20. The audience which numbered nearly 5,000, consisted of regents, faculty, students and alumni of the university, and citizens of

Madison. Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard spoke on behalf of the regents; Chief Justice J. B. Winslow for the state; Prof. B. W. Jones for the college of law; and President C. R. Van Hise on behalf of the university.

### COLONEL W. F. VILAS AS A REGENT

BY W. D. HOARD.

THE pages of human history disclose the upward struggle of man towards a more perfect ideal of individual and community life. Slowly but surely is society crystalizing in the direction of the Golden Rule; more and more is this principle accepted among men as the gauge of measurement for all latter day civilization. That utterance of the great Teacher, "He who would lose his life shall save it," epitomizes this great University and all it has inspired in the hearts of men. Inconsistent as the statement may appear to some, the great heart of humanity has but little respect for the power of wealth that men may heap up for themselves; but for the spirit of sacrifice it has an abiding memory. Sacrifice is the essence of patriotism, of religion, of citizenship, of parenthood, of education, of all that distinguishes man from the brute creation. It is the inspiring voice of all great enterprises. Public sentiment revolts today, as it never did before, at selfishness, and honors as it never did before, the giving of life, fortune and great effort to

the nourishment of the souls of men. The man whose memory we honor today has done great things for his state. Although distinguished as a lawyer, soldier, publicist and legislator, in none did he lay deeper and broader foundations for public esteem than in his relations with this University. Through it all from the day of his studentship to the crowning act of his life, every effort was marked by the spirit of glad sacrifice in its behalf and for its honor.

He was first recording secretary of the University Alumni Association, organized June 26, 1861. As member of the Assembly in 1885-86, it was through his influence that the appropriation was made for the construction of Science Hall. He was regent from 1881 to 1885, and from 1898 to 1905. His was the inspiring mind that led to the erection of the State Historical Library. It was a noble conception, one that has not yet ceased to grow in the comprehension and appreciation of the people of the state and nation.



As a Regent he was strong and masterful in his grasp of the full meaning of the University in all its many-sided aspects. He was a tower of strength to the conscientious teacher and investigator; an adviser of rare insight to the student; a vigilant guardian of its financial resources; a profound believer in its future and a staunch supporter of its logical development in the halls of legislation. As I contemplate the relation that Col. Vilas bore to the University, I am deeply impressed with

the retroactive effect which grew out of that relation. Both came together in their youth; both fostered and nourished each other; both became great in human estimation and usefulness, a great school and a great man welded in affectionate regard for each other, to the final glory and advancement of a great commonwealth. There is much in this contemplation to inspire ambition, patriotism and honorable effort on the part of the noble youth of our state.

## ADDRESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE J. B. WINSLOW

IT is eminently fitting that for a few brief hours, the work of the classroom and study, of laboratory and shop in this great university should be suspended; that the busy pen should be dropped and the text book remain unopened, in order that teacher and student may join in paying loving tribute to the memory of William Freeman Vilas.

The University of Wisconsin has sent forth many great sons, but it has sent forth none who more completely filled the measure of true greatness than he whom we commemorate today. Great in learning, great in the power of his intellect, great in his grasp of affairs, great in his life work, but greatest of all in that last act by which he dedicated the bountiful fruits of a busy and successful life to the cause of learning and human advancement for all time to come.

Nearly thirty-five years ago, upon a memorable occasion, Colonel Vilas paid an eloquent and affectionate tribute to a great chief justice of

Wisconsin who had just passed to his eternal rest. One brief sentence from that tribute in which he most happily expressed his estimate of the ability of the distinguished dead, so truly describes the speaker himself in language which I can not hope to equal, that I can not forbear quoting it now and applying it without reserve to him we mourn. He said: "That profound and abundant wealth of learning, that eloquent tongue, that massive brain, which like an exhaustless mine yielded richer stores, the deeper it was tried, while its every product sparkled with the gleam of priceless value, are gone from men, lost to us and the state forever."

Ah! that is the worst of it. Not merely that we who remain have lost a valued friend, but that the university, the community, the state and the nation have lost forever the powers of that masterful personality and commanding intellect which were ever ready to respond to the call of public duty. In comparison with this the private loss, great though it may be,

sinks into insignificance. We may all make new and perhaps dearer friends, but we shall not readily find men endowed with talents like his who are ready and willing to devote them to the public service.

Colonel Vilas served his country in many capacities; as a soldier on midnight march and bloodstained field, as a counsellor in the national cabinet and in legislative halls, and as an executive officer on administrative boards of various kinds, both state and national, he freely gave his splendid abilities to the service of the people with single hearted and patriotic devotion. It is of these public services that I would briefly speak.

He came to manhood at a momentous time in the nation's history. The very air was charged with political excitement. The great conflict between freedom and slavery was swiftly approaching, though none knew when the clash of arms would come; the hosts were being marshalled, and the tramp of the opposing legions, which were to fight out the question of human bondage, could almost be heard upon the distant hills. Young Vilas had taken his degree of A. B. from this university in 1858 at the age of eighteen, and had finished his study at law at the Albany law school in 1860. He immediately commenced the practice in Madison. Forceful, able and industrious, he chained success to his wheel from the very start. He had chosen the law, not for the mere purpose of gaining a livelihood, but because he loved it; and to such the law gives her richest rewards. The storm of war broke within a year, but still he stayed at his desk, for the law was mistress of his heart. But he

was young and strong; in his veins flowed no pale and anemic stream, but a full tide of generous and virile blood. A year of war passed, and as the contest became more bloody and doubtful, and loyal spirits drooped, he yielded to the patriotic promptings of his heart, and in August, 1862, closed his office door, raised a company, and went forth as captain of Company A of the Twenty-third regiment. That he made a good soldier goes without saying, he could not do otherwise; halfway work was foreign to his nature. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the West, whose objective point soon became the reduction of Vicksburg. In February, 1863, he was promoted to the office of major, and in March he became lieutenant colonel. Grant's Vicksburg campaign was then on, and during it all, and for some months after the fall of the city, he was in command of his regiment. In this marvellous campaign, whose result practically determined the final result of the war, he took an active and by no means unimportant part. More than forty years later I had the good fortune to hear him relate in graphic detail the story of this great campaign, which probably eclipsed in boldness and strategy any campaign of the Civil War. It was a story of daring generalship on the part of the great leader, and heroic devotion on the part of the rank and file, which held its hearers spellbound.

In the fall of 1863, duty called him homeward, and he resigned his commission and returned to Madison. Here he resumed the practice, and for more than twenty years he bent his energies unremittingly to his profession, conquering a place at the

very forefront among the greatest lawyers of the state. During this time he took part as a citizen in political affairs, but did not allow himself to be diverted from his great purpose. The great national contest in 1884, however, appealed strongly to him, and he took an active part in the campaign. Shortly before this he had attracted national attention to himself by his eloquent speech of welcome to his old and beloved leader, General Grant, upon the latter's return from his trip around the world. He was chosen chairman of the great convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency, and performed his duties with marked ability. Later he acted as chairman of the committee of notification, and on this occasion first met Mr. Cleveland. So impressed was Mr. Cleveland by the apparent strength of the man on this occasion, that he said to an intimate friend at the close of the exercises, "If I am elected I am going to have that man in my cabinet." That campaign went on, Mr. Cleveland was elected, and when he announced his cabinet March 5, 1885, he named Colonel Vilas as postmaster general. Colonel Vilas was then a member of the assembly of the state from the city of Madison, and was doing yeoman service for the state and the university in that body. The appointment came to him unsought; he had made no effort for preferment; he had pulled no wires and made no combinations; the devious ways of the mere politician were distasteful to him; he wanted no office which his merits did not command; and thus, solely by reason of his ability and fitness, at the age of forty-five, he was called to a place at the council

board of one of our greatest presidents. He immediately resigned his position in the assembly, went to Washington, and entered upon four years of arduous and exacting toil, a toil which demanded the use of all his strength, both physical and mental, and which left its heavy mark upon him ever afterward.

It is but the simple truth to say that Colonel Vilas became one of President Cleveland's closest friends and advisers, if not indeed the very closest. While markedly different in many ways, they absolutely agreed in viewing public office as a sacred trust from the people, whose duties were to be performed with a single eye to the public good. There were great questions before that council board, and there were great men there to meet them, but among all the president's advisers, there were none endowed with higher abilities or greater grasp of mind than Colonel Vilas. Perhaps no man in that cabinet can be said to have had a dominating influence, for the president himself was ever dominant, but certain it is that no question was there debated which was not illuminated by his clear, logical, and eloquent discussion of it, and upon very many questions his opinion was accepted as decisive.

But he had other and more onerous duties than those of adviser, important as those might be. He was placed at the head of the post-office department, which is in fact an enormous business enterprise carried on by the government. The choice was happily made. Besides being a great lawyer in the truest sense, Colonel Vilas was a great business man. He was naturally endowed with a remarkable business ability, a capacity

to grasp and understand great transactions, to correlate complicated details, to decide quickly and wisely questions involving many and conflicting details, to systematize the work and utilize to the utmost the services of subordinates.

In the post office department, he found abundant opportunity for the use of all his business ability. As a matter of fact the business of the department had grown to amazing proportions, with no corresponding growth or improvement in business management. The methods were many of them antiquated and extravagant, the organization inefficient, and the results entirely disproportionate to the energy and labor expended. The task of systematizing, and placing on a scientific business basis, the work of the department was well calculated to dismay any man under ordinary conditions, but especially so when there had just been a change in the political control of the country for the first time in twenty-four years, and victorious partisans were clamoring on every hand for distribution of the spoils of victory. Colonel Vilas undertook this great task with that resolute determination and tireless industry which marked his whole life. Day after day, and week after week, he was at his desk consuming not only the ordinary business hours, but stealing from slumber the long and weary hours of the night. Two years of this exacting labor found the department re-organized on a scientific basis, system in place of confusion, and business methods in place of disjointed effort.

Nor was this all. When Secretary Lamar was appointed to the supreme bench, Colonel Vilas was placed at the head of the interior department,

and here a task of the same nature but of greater intricacy and volume awaited him. The interior department covers greater and more diverse interests than any other of the departments of the government. The pension office, with its immense payroll, the patent office, the public land office, the Indian bureau, and many lesser governmental agencies which have found lodgement nowhere else, are included under the supervision of the secretary of the interior. Secretary Lamar was a great and lovable man, but not endowed with the highest administrative ability. Here, too, Colonel Vilas found methods antiquated, labor illy organized and misdirected, results unsatisfactory and business far behind. -It is not possible to go into details, but it is sufficient to say that with infinite labor he brought up the arrears, greatly expedited business, established system, and brought order out of confusion. He had also prepared a scheme for the complete legislative re-organization of the department, but on account of the unexpected defeat of President Cleveland in 1888 he necessarily went out of office and the subject was dropped.

Not only had his cabinet labors made inroads on his health and strength, but it is also a fact, not indeed generally known, that the necessary expenses of his position, and his enforced neglect of his own business affairs for four years, had seriously reduced his private resources. Returning to Madison, he again resumed the practice and turned his energies to the rebuilding of his impaired fortune.

He enjoyed but a brief respite, however, from the cares and duties of public office. The political revolution

which occurred in Wisconsin in 1890, resulted in his election as senator in January, 1891, and sent him back to Washington to represent his state in the high house of the federal congress. His labors in the senate are comparatively recent, and hardly need to be recounted. In the unfortunate contest which arose between President Cleveland and the democratic leaders over the silver question, he stood loyally by the president and thus in measure alienated many of his former party friends. This was pain and grief to him but it moved him not. He went steadily on in the path he had marked out; he was no time server, he knew no course but to follow his convictions, whatever the result might be. His senatorial career was marked by the same industry, the same fidelity to principle, the same earnest desire to do his whole duty and utilize all his ability for the promotion of the public welfare, which were the keynotes of his work as a cabinet officer. Though at serious variance with the majority of his party when his term closed, he lived, as President Cleveland did, to receive the generous plaudits of all parties whether composed of political friends or foes. Perhaps he had high ambitions, indeed I am quite sure he had them, but the practical shipwreck of his party on the silver question rendered their fulfillment impossible; and in 1897 he retired to his beautiful home hoping to enjoy a period of dignified and well earned release from public service.

Upon this second retirement from high office, he did not again resume the general practice, but devoted his talents to the upbuilding of his ex-

tensive and varied business interests. For this effort the times were ripe; values of all kinds were advancing with rapidity, and during the ensuing year prior to his death, by his untiring industry and business sagacity, he accumulated the greater part of that fortune which he finally devoted to the advancement of education and the good of his fellowman.

Again, however, his state called upon him to serve her, first as regent of the university, and later as a member of the commission for building the new capitol.

It is not within my province to speak of his labors as regent, and all are familiar with his great work upon the capitol commission. In this work he rejoiced, and he brought to it all his executive and business ability, supplemented by his valuable experience in Washington in the formulation of the plans for the congressional library building. It was his fond hope to see the new capitol completed, and this hope he expressed to me but a few days before his last illness began. At that time it seemed not unlikely that his hope would be fulfilled. His eye was bright, his step firm, his voice clear, and much of his old-time enthusiasm showed in his countenance. But this wish was denied him. A lifetime of arduous labor had seriously undermined a naturally strong constitution. Though he was not old in years, yet in point of labor and achievement he had lived a longer life than many who reach the age of four score. Suddenly, and without warning, the active brain was stilled, the ever loyal son of the university laid aside all his tasks at his Maker's bidding, and passed to that unknown country, "where beyond these voices there is peace."

## COLONEL VILAS AND THE LAW SCHOOL

BY BURR W. JONES.

AT the opening of the college year in 1868, there were nine members of the regular senior class and less than seventy in the college classes of the state university.

Most of the manifold courses and departments of study which now open their doors to thousands of young men and women, had then existed only in the imagination of the wise and farseeing men who had conceived and helped to develop the ambitious plans on which this university was founded.

Whatever may have been the dreams of these men up to that time, the university had been for the most part one of the old time colleges of that day, a training school for lawyers, doctors, and ministers.

There was, indeed, a so-called scientific course, looked on by many as a dangerous innovation upon the orthodox traditions of college life.

When President Paul A. Chadbourne came to this university, he was resolute in the view that there must be a department of law. When the first announcement was made, there seemed almost insuperable difficulties, there was no building, not even a vacant room in which to house the hoped-for law school; there was no money with which to pay the professors. But President Chadbourne looked about to find men who could form his faculty. To call law professors from Harvard or Yale was not to be thought of; that would require money. At that time William F. Vilas was a young lawyer in this city; he had attended for two years the Albany Law School, and I be-

lieve was the only man in this city who had had the training of a law school. In those days law schools were regarded by many of the profession as the nursing place of mere theorists and visionaries, and I doubt if there were then a dozen graduates of law schools in the state of Wisconsin. Mr. Vilas was then only twenty-eight years of age, but he was already one of the best known and attractive figures of the Wisconsin bar, and, in the popular estimation, he was able to cope with any antagonist. He had graduated from college at the age of eighteen; had commenced practice at twenty; served under Grant and Sherman in the great campaign in which Vicksburg surrendered, and in which the backbone of the rebellion was broken. Young, virile, handsome, he was the people's lawyer in the community in which he lived. He was trying their cases against the corporation, and had for the masses of men that peculiar charm which they always find in the brilliant advocate who can ably espouse their cause, and who fears no antagonist.

President Chadbourne chose as the dean of the new law school Judge J. H. Carpenter, then in the prime of life, a trained and thorough lawyer of the true judicial temperament, who still lives among us, honored in his retirement.

He and Colonel Vilas were selected as the real faculty of the projected law school. It is true that the names of the three judges of the supreme court were placed upon the catalogue, but so far as I am informed, the in-

fluence of their names was all that was ever expected.

In the year 1868 this announcement was made by the board of regents:

### III. PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER COLLEGES.

#### THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

This important department has been organized since the last annual report of the regents and will probably soon present one of the most attractive and successful branches of the University. J. H. Carpenter, Esq., has been appointed Dean of the Faculty, and Wm. F. Vilas, LL. B., another of its professors, while the Judges of the Supreme Court have kindly consented to accept professorships in this department and to lecture therein gratuitously when their other duties will permit.

The law schools of those days were hospitable and they welcomed their students with open arms. In our university the requisitions for entry were very simple, and in these words:

"Students will be admitted at any time; but those who are not Collegiate graduates must be 20 years of age to enter this department.

"No examination for admission is required.

"Credentials for good moral character must be furnished."

A little later, Judge Harlow S.orton became dean of the law faculty. His report to the board of regents for the year 1870 shows the situation, and his sanguine hopes. He said the law department entered upon its present and third year under circumstances of great prosperity and promise with a class of fourteen students. "The class is composed of young men of most excellent abilities, qualifications and character for the bar, and they are most attentive and diligent students." He added, "the department is already deemed a great success."

In the report for 1871, he again commended the excellent abilities and attainments of the class, and reported that they were all of good habits and high moral character; that Gov. Fairchild had kindly furnished a class room in the capitol, but it was recommended that during the legislative session a room somewhere in some block around the park should be furnished for the purpose. He reported that the students were poor, and said, "to those who for the time are unable to pay for their tuition, the full benefits of the course have been liberally extended, trusting them to pay when able to do so," and that none who could pay for their board and support had been turned away.

These incidents illustrate the humble beginning of the law school in which for many years Mr. Vilas worked with inspiring enthusiasm. Crowded as he was with his professional engagements, there was, of course, no inducement to such service in the hope of mere financial reward, but the appeal came to him as one of loyalty to his Alma Mater; there were memories of his old comrades and his instructors of university days. In that little group of half a dozen professors there had been Lathrop, Butler, Sterling, and Read, men who would have honored any university, young or old, and of every one of them to the last hours of his life, he always spoke with love and gratitude.

Of course, such a man appealed to the young law students who came under his magnetic spell. He was their embodiment of what a lawyer should be.

In those days the law course was completed in a single year.

It was his custom to give two hours each week to the duties of the law school. Often those two hours would be extended to three or four as he became interested in his subject. One of his subjects was that of common law pleading. The old common law lawyers had build up a system of procedure full of mystery and technicalities, but Colonel Vilas was able to show us the outlines of the incongruous structure and the foundation on which it rested.

In dealing with the code of procedure and the rules of evidence, his instruction was filled with illustrations from his own varied and extensive practice, and his students had thus deeply fixed in their minds the principles of law he expounded. He gave us not only the principles, but their mode of application as they arose in the comedies and tragedies of human life.

In his work in the class room he adhered to no rigid mode of instruction. He required the reading of text books and decisions, he tested our work with questions, he confused us by a deluge of decisions, but insisted that we should know the fundamental rules. He excited our admiration for the great judges and lawyers who had reared the structure of the common law. We could not but feel his scorn and contempt for the tricksters and shysters who sometimes wore the livery of a great profession in which to serve their avarice. He found time for anecdote, classic and historic allusions, and now and then, as we sat around the table, his own eloquence would stir our blood. He had the true conception of the office of the great teacher.

As we all know, the facts and for-

mulae of the class room are easily forgotten. But the impress which a strong and learned man, filled with enthusiasm for his work, can make upon eager and ambitious young men is as lasting as life itself. Here was the great service of Colonel Vilas to our law school, and indeed to the whole student body, because such an influence far overflows the class room.

The hopes, the ambitions, the ideals, which are being formed in the minds of the thousands of young men in this university to-day, will endure long after the problems of examination papers over which they now toil are forgotten. Much of this they can afford to forget. But the habits and the ideals here inspired are vital. Whether right or wrong, they will last through life and will light the way to success or failure, happiness or woe. Colonel Vilas had the way of letting us know that he expected our success, and would be personally hurt and disappointed by our failure.

Years afterwards as this or that promotion came to a graduate he would say with a delight not to be mistaken, "he is one of our boys."

Of course, this feeling was reciprocated. When he won his triumphs in the forum or on the platform, he found in his former students a band of admirers. When he won national fame as an orator in that memorable address of welcome to his old commander, General Grant, his boys were pleased, but not surprised.

When he stood among the first of his party in national conventions, when he was called to the cabinet of President Cleveland, and when later he was a leader in the Senate of the United States those who loved and admired him in the law school still



delighted in his success. Of course when he took up the responsibilities of public life, the law school could no longer claim his service.

Nearly seventeen years before he and Judge Carpenter had undertaken the responsibility of establishing a law school; they had commenced without a building or a room, without the certainty of a student, or the promise of a dollar of reward. When he left in 1885 to become cabinet minister, the law school was no longer the stepchild of the state. The college of law had sent forth hundreds of alumni, who in many a time of stress had fought the battles of the university, and many of whom had become leaders in the courts, on the bench and in the councils of the state. If any department of this institution of learning can have a founder, he was one of the founders of the college of law. His fidelity to the law school was only one instance of his love for the university with which, except for a few short interruptions, he was identified from boyhood until death.

In this university he formed with his fellows the friendships of college days. Here four of his brothers had their college years. Here he commenced his intimacy with the great and good writers of the past, an intimacy which he cherished with increasing delight with the passing years.

Over this institution as a regent, he watched with tender care for many years. It is not strange that he learned to love this university which for so many years, in so many ways, he had helped to up-build. To those who had long known his thoughts, it was no surprise that his last will made this love immortal. The college of law and its alumni, and all

the army of alumni of this university, recognize their debt of gratitude to the best friend and the greatest benefactor this university has ever known.

It is by the work and sacrifices of such men as he that great universities are made. Massive buildings and great laboratories have their place and do their work, but after all the chief glory of a university is that she has produced great men. No university has reached its goal until its alumni are willing to attest their love by toil and sacrifice. We are honoring a man today because, during all his remarkable career and during all his busy life, he found time to befriend and work for his university. It will be enriched by a fortune which represents untold energy and toil.

It is enriched still more by the object lesson of such a life. It is a part of that lesson that men who acquire great wealth, hold it, in a moral sense, incumbered with a trust.

It was his view, often expressed, that the holders of great fortunes owe a corresponding duty to the state.

He felt it almost a crime that such men, acquiring their fortunes under favorable laws and opportunities, should recognize no debt of gratitude to the state. It would be well if more of the rich men of America recognized their trust. And if they more keenly appreciate the thought, that

"All you can hold in your cold dead hand  
Is what you have given away."

He certainly gave his toil and his fortune with generous hand; and generations hence, when the names of many a politician and statesman, now on every tongue, will be well-nigh forgotten, his name will be revered and his memory will be sacred.

## WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS AND THE UNIVERSITY

BY PRES. CHARLES R. VAN HISE.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS entered the preparatory department of the university in the autumn of 1852, the collegiate department in 1854, and received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1858. After obtaining his first degree he did further work in the university and was made master of arts in 1861. As already indicated, by a previous speaker, after returning from the Albany Law School, he and Professor Carpenter, in 1868, were instrumental in founding the school of law of the university, now the college of law. Colonel Vilas was a professor of law in this law school from 1868 to 1885, seventeen years. When he retired from this professorship to accept the position of postmaster general of the United States, his great service to the law school was recognized by the degree of doctor of laws.

Colonel Vilas's services to the United States as postmaster general, secretary of the interior, and United States Senator, continued until 1897. At the end of his term in the senate he immediately reentered the law school where he remained as lecturer until 1899.

Colonel Vilas was a regent of the university as well as professor of law from 1881 to 1885, four years, and again was regent from 1898 to 1905, seven years. His retirement from the regency in 1905 was due to ill health, but it did not lessen his interest in the university. It still remained my privilege to consult him upon important matters of university policy, and he continued to give public support to the advancement of its interests.

While a professor of law and a regent in 1885, he was also a member of the assembly, and it was through his persuasive and powerful advocacy that the legislature first recognized in a large way the influence of the university in the upbuilding of the state. Appropriations were made which authorized the construction of the present science building, the machine shops, and the old chemical laboratory. Colonel Vilas's speech upon the university bill in the assembly has been properly regarded as one of the great pleas for the support of higher education in this state.

During the last period of Colonel Vilas's services to the university as a regent I had an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with his characteristics. One of the traits that early impressed me was his comprehensive grasp of the financial affairs of the university. His memory was almost infallible, not only with reference to the existing financial condition, but concerning actions which had been taken by the board. Indeed his grip upon financial details was such that the regents came to rely upon him to an extraordinary degree. Probably we may expect that only rarely shall we have a regent who in this particular will be the equal of Colonel Vilas.

But perhaps Colonel Vilas's most important characteristic as a regent was his quick grasp of any large plan for the development of the university. If an idea appealed to his judgment it at once had his powerful support. It is not too much to say that during the time Colonel Vilas was re-

gent he was a potent influence in each of the important advances made by the university. When he saw a thing should be done his quickness of action was remarkable. Thus, when it was pointed out that the most advantageous site for the new central heating plant was south of the University avenue off the campus proper and adjacent to a railroad, he instantly accepted the suggestion and at once began to secure options on the necessary land.

Another prominent characteristic of Colonel Vilas as a regent was his independence. He believed the regents were placed in the position they occupied to administer the trust imposed upon them to the best of their judgment and ability. Therefore whenever a subject was up for consideration, were it great or small, the sole consideration with him was, is this for the best interest of the university, and for higher education in the state? If his conclusion was in the affirmative, it had his support. What members of the legislature might say, what individuals of the state might think, it did not even occur to him to ask or care. These outside opinions based upon imperfect knowledge of the facts were to him as if non-existent. He believed if he decided correctly, the results would justify him in his conclusion and the legislature and the people would support his action, and such was the invariable outcome. Colonel Vilas's course clearly proved that courage when combined with judgment is wisdom.

We have seen that when Colonel Vilas was not engaged in the nation's service, he was almost continuously connected with the university in one capacity or another, from the

time he entered as a preparatory student in 1852 until his death fifty-six years later. Thus for more than fifty years, the University of Wisconsin was in his thoughts. It is certain that next to his family he loved this institution. Upon this matter those who were closest to him have never had any doubts, but what was known to them became known to the world when his will was published. The income of his estate, in part, or in whole if need be, goes to his wife and daughter during their lives. Legacies provide for remoter claims. This recognition given to kindred, the estate then passes to the university, but under certain conditions, and for specified purposes. In providing for these purposes the will becomes not merely a gift but a document containing the wisest conclusions of one of the most able men of the state as to the proper lines of development of the university, and this by one who dearly loved the institution, and who had its welfare in his mind for more than half a century.

When the Vilas estate passes to the trustees for the university, there is provision, first, for a theater, a memorial to the beloved son, Henry Vilas, who was graduated at the university in 1894, but who died at an early age.

After providing for this memorial a half of the first income of the estate goes first, for scholarships and fellowships, some of which may be traveling fellowships; second, for the support of art and music; and third, for the maintenance of ten research professorships with adequate salaries and assistants.

In reference to the professorships Colonel Vilas said: "*These professorships are designed to promote ad-*

*vancement of knowledge rather than to give instruction, and it shall forever be a limitation on the power to require service of any incumbent thereof, that not more than three hours in one week, nor more than one hour in one day, shall be exacted of him for teaching, lecturing, or other instruction to students, or otherwise."* The professor is left free to render teaching service beyond this amount if he so desires.

*"Any branch of human learning may be selected as the subject of special study"* by the Vilas professors. Note the limitless vision of this fundamental clause. The purpose of the study may be material, intellectual, or spiritual. Its purpose may be to increase the productivity of the soil, or to create a poem, or a symphony, or a painting. It may be to eliminate human disease, or to see deeper into the order of nature, with no thought of any human advantage other than the widening of our understanding of the amazing mysteries of the universe. The study may be upon the most wonderful of all the things of which we have direct knowledge, the human mind,—that thing which has asked the meaning of the nebulae,—which has dared to interfere with and direct to well defined ends matter and force and life, which before mind interfered were the subject of blind and groping evolution, the most extravagant of all processes, yielding a thousand failures to each success. I do not hesitate to predict that in the not distant future the Vilas bequest will have been devoted to all the above ends and to many others, some of which cannot now be named because unknown. There can be no broader statement of endow-

ment for research than that of the Vilas will.

Colonel Vilas recognized that a professor whose work is the advancement of knowledge must be adequately supplied with books, apparatus, specimens, and assistance, including clerical services, and the will provides that all of these accessories for research shall be furnished. According to the will to the professors these auxiliaries "ought to be so liberally supplied, within reasonable bounds, that no hindrance or interruption of his work will become necessary, and the increase of knowledge may have the best favoring hope possible in the circumstances." This provision will be deeply appreciated by the capable man who feels himself curtailed in his productive power because of inadequate apparatus, books, and assistants, in consequence of which he is obliged to work under grave disadvantages, not only with reference to materials, but is compelled to do a large amount of routine work which could be more easily and economically performed by an assistant in an earlier stage of development.

While a limited amount of instruction only is required of a professor, and according to the will he is "free to pursue his fixed lines of research in his own way, still it may be expected that, in fact, each professor will gather about him as fellow workers and assistants, so far as may be, students who will both gain learning, and inspiration to promote it, from their participation in his pursuits and the opportunities of such association, which he will both desire and best know to inculcate in them."

Here again we have the wonderful

insight into educational theory which appreciated that the best results can only be obtained by a proper combination of investigation and instruction. The man who is an investigator only is likely to become one-sided, because lacking the stimulus which comes from contact with eager and broadly inquiring youth. It is equally certain that the instructor who only passes on to the students what others have collected sooner or later becomes dulled. The purpose of these professorships is to advance knowledge, and this can only continue indefinitely by the creation of new scholars. From the time of the ancient philosophers it has been plain that the most efficient method of producing scholars is for the man having high inspirational power to gather about him a group of disciples who shall share in his work and some of whom may go farther than his master even as Plato went beyond Socrates. The ideal university is one in which each of its professors is both a teacher and a creator of things to be taught.

These research professorships while not placed first in order are placed "first in importance among the purposes of the trust." The above provisions for their support including liberal salaries, assistants, materials, a limited amount of instructional work, and relations with students, are an epitome of the situation in the best German universities, which are admitted to stand first among the institutions of the world in the advancement of knowledge. The accumulated university wisdom of the past century Colonel Vilas has concentrated in his great state document for the advancement of knowledge.

When the ten research professorships shall have been established fifty additional undergraduate scholarships and fifty more fellowships are to be founded, not less than one-fifth of which shall go to "qualified candidates of negro blood if such present themselves."

Then, if the funds permit, additional professorships, assistant professorships, and instructorships are to be established, if these seem the greatest necessities to the university authorities. But this clause is modified by the statement: "Though provision for chairs of instruction is left discretionary, it ought ever to be remembered that, aside from scholarships and fellowships to aid deserving students, the university may be best raised to the highest excellence as a seat of learning and education, through extraneous aid, by abundant support in pushing the confines of knowledge: *the especial object of this trust.* The state may be confidently expected to furnish sufficient instruction to its youth, and other sources of contribution and revenue will supply any lack."

Finally, additional buildings may be constructed from a portion of the income, provided the trustees or regents find this advisable. But a part of the income is to increase the principal of the estate until it reaches twenty and finally thirty millions of dollars.

As many of this audience well know, I have steadily maintained that a state university under a democracy may be of as high a grade as a state university under a monarchy, that the advancement of knowledge is a function of the state university as well as instruction. Instruction and inves-

tigation must both be strong within the university, for without this each will fail of the highest effectiveness. Further the gospel of knowledge must be carried to the people through every possible medium. The scope of the university should be commensurate with humanity. Hence I have continuously maintained that the work of the university should extend from applied science to the fine arts.

These positions are sustained by the deliberate judgment of one who has studied the university and the education of the state for a half century. Colonel Vilas so firmly believed the principle that research and creative scholarship are profoundly important functions of a state university that he dedicated the accumulation of a lifetime to their furtherance.

The provision of the will by which a part of the income of the estate is set aside to increase the principal until it finally becomes thirty millions of dollars is additional evidence of the far-sightedness of Colonel Vilas. He wished not only to provide funds for the advancement of knowledge, but he was determined that finally there should be adequate funds for these purposes, even if at the outset the amount available was deficient.

However, it is my profound belief that the conviction of Colonel Vilas that at the university the field of creative scholarship is the one most likely to be neglected will go far to counteract any current lack of funds for this purpose.

The benefits of Colonel Vilas's will are likely to influence the development of the university long before financial advantages are received. Those who have been striving for the construction of the university along

the highest as well as the broadest lines now have the powerful moral support of one of the ablest and most distinguished citizens that have lived in this state, and the man who by long study of educational problems in the university has the best right to speak as to its future.

The will of Colonel Vilas is not merely a deed of gift of his property to the university, it is a gift of his highest thought, matured through years of consideration of the educational problems of the state. It is indeed possible that this gift of his mind may be even greater in its influence upon the development of the university than the gift of his property. Thus Colonel Vilas's will is not merely a financial bequest, it is a profound state paper which is certain to perpetually influence the development of higher education in this commonwealth.

It is impossible for me to express adequately my personal feeling in this matter. Throughout my administrative work for the university, I relied upon Colonel Vilas as my most influential supporter. No plan for the advancement of the university, and through the university, the state, was too large to be understood by him. Nor did he ever lack faith that the highest ideals for the university would be ultimately realized. In the death of Colonel Vilas I should indeed have lost my most influential coworker had it not been that by his will he has left a support for the same ideals perhaps even more potent than his personal presence. In the future as in the past I shall feel myself working side by side with the spirit of Colonel Vilas for the advancement of this beloved institution.

## STATE UNIVERSITIES

It must be conceded that Col. Vilas builded wisely as well as generously in making the state university his beneficiary. More and more efficiently are state universities coming to occupy the field, and it has truly been said that what they offer is neither a charity on the part of the state nor the giving of something for nothing to the affluent.

"It is the state's investment in progress; it is the state's system of building a surer and greater future. The student leaves his college in debt to the state, and pays his obligations in good citizenship." It is the democratic idea in education, the commonwealth training its children in knowledge and efficiency.

The latest educational evolution, appearing after the pioneer work in education had long been accomplished, it is not to be wondered at that state endowed institutions should emanate an influence new in pedagogics, a departure in favor of the practical, a reaching out after some system which shall benefit the commonwealth as well as the student. Hence all these experiment stations, extension classes, farmers' institutes, the paraphernalia of the modern agricultural college, putting a new face on farming and supplying fresh incentives to the tillage of the soil—such is the contribution of the state university to the life of the commonwealth whence it sprang.

A solid page of vignettes in the current Collier's displays the buildings, massive or stately or graceful, each after its kind, in which the states

have housed their universities. They are the new outgrowth, the commonwealth college, the state's acknowledgment that the guardian genius of democracy is always the cultivated mind. When the Moseley commission of England visited this country to study educational systems, it named as the foremost colleges Harvard, Cornell, Michigan, Wisconsin, California—three of them state universities. The future of these is assured; their independence secure. However privately endowed institutions may be subsidized, they will be dependent on no man for funds; they may be relied on to maintain academic freedom and to become the bulwark of democracy.

Yet, secure as is the future of a state institution, such a gift as that of Col. Vilas enhances its usefulness tenfold. All that other state universities can do it can do, and more. The more costly equipment, the experiment conducted on an adequate scale, the means to attract and hold scholars of standing in professorships at the university—all this is placed within its grasp. It is a great dream that Col. Vilas has dreamed, almost as great as that of Cecil Rhodes, the empire builder, who made his fortune work for British supremacy long after he himself was gone.

In the care, the planning, the provision of the conditions attached to the bequest speak the broad administrator, the farseeing statesman, the generous lover of his country, who has not only given a munificent en-

dowment, but planned every condition by which the university, which was first his alma mater and later the object of his fostering care, may benefit to the utmost. We can but rejoice that no iron master nor oil magnate has chosen our university for the bestowal of his conscience money, but that the fund which ultimately will do much for Wisconsin came from an honorable gentleman whose integrity is unquestioned, whose eminent career was an honor to his state, who, in his retirement, still worked and planned and gave a noble and princely gift to the state that had honored him and the people he loved. —*Milwaukee Free Press.*

#### BOOKS RECEIVED

LINCOLN: THE MAN OF SORROW, by Eugene W. Chafin. Lincoln Temperance press, Chicago.

DIARY AND TIME-SAVER. Laird & Lee, Chicago. 1909 Edition.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURT AND SOME OF ITS DIFFICULTIES, by Charles Noble Gregory. Reprinted from the *American Journal of International Law*, July, 1908.

THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN, by Wil-

liam Freeman Vilas. Published by the Wisconsin History Commission, of which Reuben Gold Thwaites of the State Historical Library is the secretary.

This interesting and attractive volume is the first of a series of original papers that are being prepared under the direction of the newly created History Commission. The purpose of these papers is to present in systematic order the history of the part which Wisconsin and its citizens took in the Civil War.

The author was lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry during this campaign. He was therefore in a position to treat of it in an authoritative and comprehensive manner.

Of the Vicksburg campaign he says: "That this campaign outstrips in all the characteristics of brilliant and daring strategy any other of the war, requires no amplification of argument."

The volume contains a selected bibliography of the Vicksburg Campaign, prepared by Minnie M. Oakley, head cataloguer of the Wisconsin Historical Library.



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