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Madison, WI: The Alumni Association of the University of  
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## The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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"A Magazine Aiming to Preserve and Strengthen the Bond of Interest  
and Reverence of the Wisconsin Graduate for His Alma Mater."

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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE is published monthly during the School Year (October to July, inclusive) at the University of Wisconsin.

ALUMNI DUES—Including subscription to The Alumni Magazine—\$2.00 a year, "payable on or before July 1 of each year for the fiscal year beginning May 1 next preceding."

SUBSCRIPTION to The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine alone, without the privileges of membership: \$1.00 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS must be reported before the 21st of the month to insure prompt delivery at the new address.

DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers should notify the manager if they wish the Magazine continued at the expiration of the time paid for. If no notice is received, it will be understood that a continuance is desired.

REMITTANCES should be made payable to The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine and may be by check, draft, express or postal money order; personal checks should be drawn "Payable in exchange." All mail should be addressed to

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE, 821 STATE STREET, MADISON  
Entered at the Post Office, Madison, Wis., as second class mail matter.



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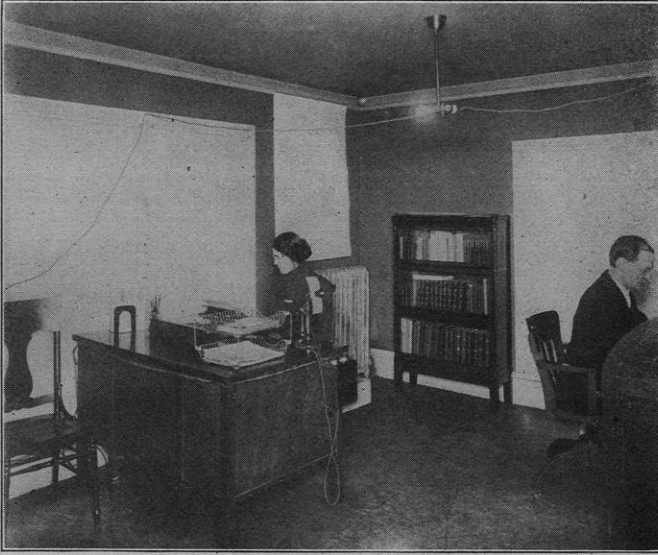
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# The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

I, a wandering student, seeking knowledge, came knocking at the gates of the great University of Wisconsin, and it took me in, filled me with inspiration, and when I left its doors the kindly people of the state stretched out welcoming hands and gave me a man's work to do.—An Alumnus.

Volume XIV

Madison, Wis., March, 1913

Number 6

## A PLEA FOR PERSONALITY IN PROFESSORS

CHARLES FORSTER SMITH, PROFESSOR OF GREEK



THE above is the title of an article in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for September, 1912. It expresses the student's rather than the graduate's point of view. I say the graduate's point of view, because it is generally true perhaps that not till after graduation do most students "take stock" seriously to see what they have got and what they failed to get from their instructors. The writer in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* (Charles Warren, of '89, writing twenty-five years after) evidently feels that the thing of most importance is close personal contact between earnest students and the men they study under. "It is no curious coincidence," says the writer, "that five great Harvard professors—great not merely because of their learning, but because of the lasting impress they made on their students—should have this one great characteristic—human sympathy." The five were Shaler, Child, Agassiz, Norton, and J. M. Peirce. "Let the Harvard Corporation," says Mr. Warren, "ask any men of the '80's or

'90's what are the lasting memories, the real instruction, which he carried away from Harvard, and the chances are that the answer will be as follows:

"I remember the great human qualities of Shaler, and his broad views of the world. I remember the charm and sympathy of Norton and his views of human culture (much of which I then disagreed with). I remember the helpful, practical humanity of Palmer. On the other hand, I don't remember anything about the details of the geology that Shaler taught, or of the Grecian Renaissance art or architecture that Norton taught, or of the philosophic concepts upon which Palmer lectured with such care.' . . . Furthermore, that man of the '80's or '90's will go on to tell the Harvard Corporation that he regards all the myriads of things forgotten as well forgotten; and that the real vital things in his whole college course were the large impressions, the glimpses of vistas of human inspiration—the inspiration, as Senator Hoar said, 'which transfigured the very soul of the pupil.'"

This Harvard article is, I imagine, only one symptom of widespread dis-

satisfaction of college alumni throughout the country. Some of us remember that only a few years back there was complaint from the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin that perhaps undue emphasis was laid upon research, with comparative neglect of simple good teaching. At bottom I think the regents' contention—whether justified in this particular case or not—was right, namely, that what the undergraduate needs above all is a teacher who can be to him at once guide, philosopher and friend. Everybody would agree that this is what is most needed everywhere; in our case the only question would be whether this combination of qualities was enough insisted upon.

The feeling here was most acute perhaps about 1909-10, and I had occasion in the summer of 1910 to note the same dissatisfaction a thousand miles from Madison. I was at the University of North Carolina, and a member of the board of trustees of that institution talked to me one whole morning. What I now remember best was his urgent query, "Where can we find more professors like your Doctor Carlisle?" Now, this trustee, who was voicing his disappointment—more in his tone and what you read between the lines than in his words—was the strongest of all the many strong men I met in North Carolina, a man of affairs, at least sixty years of age, who had been already sixteen years, and is still, a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee, and whose campaign work for Woodrow Wilson was so efficient that he is almost certain to have some important place in the next administration. As I have not space to explain at length his demand for "more professors

like your Doctor Carlisle," I will only say that Doctor Carlisle was the strongest and most winning personality I have ever known in school or college work—a teacher of mathematics, but not a great mathematician; a good teacher, but a great moral force. I can best show my estimate of him by saying that I dedicated a book to him as "The best man I have ever known and the most potent human influence in my life." He taught for fifty-five years in the same institution, and drew to him what was best and noblest in nearly every student that ever went to that college. Shortly before his death it was remarked that the governor of the state of South Carolina—some time before Blease—also the lieutenant-governor, one United States senator, one or two congressmen, two of the four members of the supreme court, three-fourths of the circuit judges, and many of the leaders of the legislature, a majority of the Methodist clergy, including two bishops (now four), and college professors and presidents galore, had sat at his feet in college. Naturally people felt that Doctor Carlisle—recognized not only at Wofford College, but from the mountains to the sea as the strongest personality in the state—had something to do with the fact that Wofford men were filling so large a part of the chief places of influence in the state. And that was why the trustee of the University of North Carolina wanted "more professors like Doctor Carlisle."

My remarks at the Lyman Abbott luncheon at Lathrop Hall, which I was told pleased Doctor Abbott, and were the occasion for the call for this article, were in substance as follows: In a big institution like the Univer-

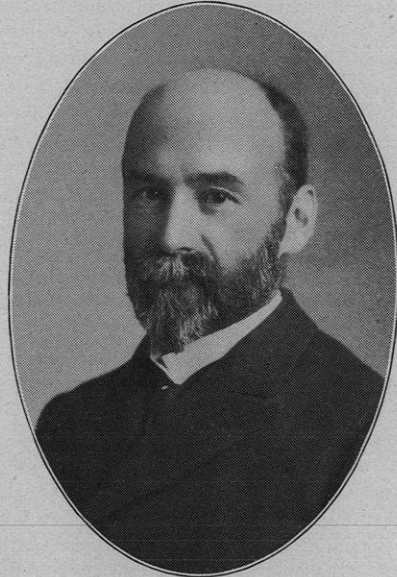


sity of Wisconsin, where are thousands of students and hundreds of instructors, and a perplexing maze of courses is offered, find as soon as possible some man of sympathy and power; tack on to him and be pulled through. I was sorry, I said, for the student who could be four years in high school, and four years in the university, and not become enthusiastic over some teacher, sitting reverently at his feet to learn, not to criticize; a student who had missed that had missed the best thing in college life. And yet I knew it was possible for an otherwise well-meaning student to do that very thing. "How did you manage to go clear through the university and miss nearly everybody that was especially worth while?" I once asked a young lady who had told me the names of all her instructors from freshman to senior.

But some time ago in a published address I expressed myself on this matter of personality in the teacher and may be permitted, perhaps, to quote therefrom.

"If the teacher inspires admiration by his scholarship, if he makes his subject interesting and attractive, if he wins confidence by his character and personal devotion by his loveliness, he is a treasure beyond price. 'That is all commonplace,' some one may object; 'everybody admits that. But how are we going to get such teachers?' 'Buy them at a great price,' some say; 'pay big salaries; the best talent is going, not into scholarship and teaching, but into business, because the money rewards are greater there. Universities must go into the markets and bid against the railroads and manufacturing corporations; the university professor must get his ten thousand or twenty thousand a year, as the great banker or stockbroker.' I don't think that will solve the problem. You can buy talent in the market; but those other and more necessary additional things—scientific zeal, wholesome

and winsome personality, character—never are for sale in the market, and cannot be bought with money. Besides, the universities cannot compete with steel trusts, mammoth railway syndicates, great insurance companies; these can always outbid them. But the universities can console themselves; not so much is lost after all. The men that are bought off into business only follow their bent; they are not called to teach or pursue research in science or philosophy or



CHARLES FORSTER SMITH  
Professor of Greek

literature. They might have done part of the work of a President Eliot—run the business side of the university—but that is all. Who ever thought of Faraday or Darwin or Huxley, Agassiz or Whitney or Gildersleeve, being invited to become the head of a bank or a railway? It is absurd to think of, and at any time in their careers they would have made answer to such temptation in Agassiz's words: 'I have no time to make money.' And most of them would not succeed if they tried. The late President Harper might, I believe, have become a great captain of industry as easily as he was a great university president; but he could never have been enticed away into

business. His heart was really in his study and teaching, not in his presidency; he used to say that if he had to give up the presidency of the university or the professorship of Semitic languages, it would be the former he would resign, not the latter.

"I think the really great teachers have a call to teach, as the preachers feel a call to preach. Their services will never be adequately rewarded in money; and that is not the prime object with them. Fair salaries they should have, because they have a right to live comfortably, to go into good society, to buy books, to have the means to pursue research, to travel some, and to bring up a family. But beyond that I doubt if it is well to go. There is a danger of commercializing education in putting salaries on a strictly money basis, as well as in teaching bookkeeping in college instead of Latin and Greek. We teachers must get our reward in something better than money—in the dignity and prestige belonging to the position; in research; in the pursuit of high ideals; in the discovery of God-given talent, and stimulating, developing, molding this; in the homage that comes after a while from one's disciples. 'Did not our hearts burn within us as he talked with us?' said the two disciples when the now recognized Jesus suddenly vanished from their sight after that wonderful talk by the way and at Emmaus. We have all had something like that experience at some epoch in our lives. 'There come moments when some intimate experience is confided to us, and then in the pause of talk we become aware that we are in the presence of a human soul behind the familiar face of our friend, and that we are on holy ground.' It is at such moments that the best teaching is done. Neither master nor disciple is aware that it is a lesson; it is not instruction, but communion. Both sides are off guard, all barriers are down, and nothing hinders the influence of spirit upon spirit.

"It is the personality, then, of the teacher that is all-important. 'When a man recalls his educational experiences,' says Mr. Mabie, 'he finds that many of his richest opportunities were not identified with subjects or systems or apparatus, but with

teachers.' As we look back after twenty years, we find that most of the men who lectured to us have faded away with the lessons we learned from them; but here and there a personality is still distinct, as in the mountains at sunrise a high peak stands out here and there, like an Aegean island, in the sea of fog that has settled down upon all the rest. Those were the teachers who had the happy faculty to 'impart the breath of life by giving us inspiration and impulse.' They were the ones who revealed to us the rich personalities of the past, mediated between us and the great books in which is stored up the wisdom of the ages. Real teaching must be, as Edward Thring used to say, transmission 'from the living, through the living, into the living.' These middle men, through whom the living stream is to come to young men and women in the critical period of their college days, ought to be rich and strong and winning personalities. Most men who do much in the world point back to some teacher who opened their eyes to a new world about them, and the chief element in the transformation is always sympathy."

What can be done to secure for the instructional force teachers of strong personality? It would take a long time to answer that question satisfactorily; but one important test is student sentiment, and by this I don't mean just popularity with one's classes. I used to say twenty-five or thirty years ago that if I wanted to know what a professor was really worth as a teacher, I would not ask the president, nor his colleagues, but his ten best students. They always know better than any one else. If presidents and deans could in some way get at this best student sentiment and act upon it in promoting or increasing the salary of an instructor now and then, it would commend itself to public sentiment and it would be a stimulus and encouragement to those young teachers

who are willing to sacrifice everything, even scholarly ambitions, to the interest of their pupils.

Faculty sentiment, too, should have very great weight, I think, in making appointments or promotions. But this implies very cordial relations between the authorities (presidents and deans) and the faculty. Presidents and deans would have to be very accessible and mix much with a great many people to find out faculty sentiment. As it is now, in most colleges and universities, presidents and deans probably depend mainly on the recommendations of heads of departments, whereas sometimes a man in another department knows more about the real efficiency of some instructor than the head of that department. It is presupposed, of course, that members of the faculty take an interest in each other and in the general welfare of the institution, talk of the efficiency of this and that young man, and wish to see the best promoted. I am satisfied that there is much of this general interest in faculties, and valuable evidence of the worth of many a man is passed along from mouth to mouth, if only officials could hear it. And this is really, as all will readily agree, the all-important function in university administration—finding the fit men, the born teachers, the men that make an academic atmosphere. This would require wonderful qualities in president or dean—to be an able man, a broad man, a many-sided, genial, magnetic, lovable, sympathetic personality, who might have done considerable things in the domain of letters or science, but has sacrificed himself on the altar of the common good and is now wholly absorbed in finding and making men.

I think I may be allowed to speak of President Adams' good qualities in this direction, without making comparisons or implying anything of the kind, taking his example simply because he is gone and because many here knew him. His attitude toward getting at faculty sentiment with regard to new appointments, and still more promotions of younger men in the faculty because of effective work already done and promise of still better things in the future, seemed to me altogether commendable. Once when I apologized for telling what I thought of a young colleague to him, who probably knew all this and better than I, since it was his chief business as president to know just such things, he replied, "I want you to keep on doing just this sort of thing as long as you live. How am I to know who are the young men of real promise among us, unless older men like you, who are thrown with them more, tell me what you know." When I spoke to him of two young men in particular, Showerman and Anderson—without suggesting or hinting that they be drafted into service—he said, "That is just what the university is for, to put a premium on young men of such talent, promote their development, and then get them into the faculty." I knew of one or two instances where an instructor got an advance in salary or rank purely on the basis of what President Adams heard as to the instructor's sympathy with and the interest in the students he taught. I know that he was ready enough to get and use all the light he could about the men and women working under him; only, it may be, he worked on too narrow a basis, that is, depended on what he heard from too



few men, and those his intimates. It was not all, perhaps not mainly, his fault; he could not get fully enough the sentiment of faculty members, because many of them did not talk freely with him, thinking him unapproachable. He was not really unapproachable, but chafing at the isolation, and sighing, poor man, "The presidency is the loneliest place in the world!"

One other point made in the Harvard article may be briefly referred to, the second great quality the Harvard Corporation should look for in its professors—leadership. It was admitted that many, perhaps most of the faculty, must of necessity continue to be "limited specialists," as it is difficult to induce men of eminence in active careers to take up the burden of the life of a college professor. "It might be possible, however, for the Harvard Corporation to secure this service for limited periods. . . . There would seem to be no rea-

son why each year some successful historian, chemist, engineer, author, political economist, geologist, architect, artist, electrical expert, jurist, and classical scholar, should not be drafted by the Corporation from Harvard's 'great reserve' (as it has been termed) each for a full course of lectures, or at least for a half-year course, requiring his presence in Cambridge and among the students." May that not be a good point for Wisconsin? She drafted Col. Vilas after he left the Senate into service as a regent, and I presume it was the greatest service ever rendered in the board by a single man. Why did she not draft him back as lecturer in the College of Law, as Yale has done with Mr. Taft, or better still as general lecturer, like Grover Cleveland at Princeton? And why should not Wisconsin claim some such service, for a brief period at least, from that other great alumnus, prince of debaters, Ex-Senator Spooner?

## BILLS AFFECTING THE UNIVERSITY\*

Fraternities, Class Dances, Regents' Meetings

ON January 29, Mr. Douglas E. Anderson introduced Bill No. 136, A, in the Wisconsin assembly, providing for the abolition of fraternities and sororities in the university and all educational institutions supported in whole or in part by the state.

### The Bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Section 560t. 1. All Greek letter fraternities, or secret orders, chapters, societies or organizations of students of whatever name, or without name, are hereby abolished and prohibited to exist in the University of Wisconsin, in the state normal schools, and in all other educational institutions supported in whole or in part by the state.

2. Any student of such educational institution, who after immediate investigation upon written complaint or otherwise is found to be a member of any such organization defined or enumerated in subsection 1 of this section, shall be forthwith suspended by the president, superintendent or principal or by the committee, board or other authority in whom the power of suspension is vested, for a period of not less than one month; and for a second or subsequent violation of the provisions of this section, such student shall be permanently expelled from such institution. Said written complaint shall be filed with the president, superintendent or principal or with the committee, board or other

authority in whom power of suspension is vested and the person or persons having such power of suspension shall have power to make the investigation required by this subsection.

3. Upon the reinstatement of such suspended student, such student shall not be eligible to receive any class honor, or to compete or contend for any honor, prize or medal offered to students only by the institution of which he is a member or by any association or individual, or to represent such institution in any contest whatsoever.

4. Any student, entering such educational institution from another institution, who is a member of any such organization defined or enumerated in subsection 1 of this section, may, upon entrance, file with the president, superintendent or principal of such institution, as the case may be, an agreement in writing that he will not, during his attendance at such school, affiliate with any such organization nor attend its meetings, nor in any way or manner contribute and dues or donations to it; and thereafter, so long as such agreement is complied with in good faith, such student shall not be subject to the restrictions or penalties created by this section in so far as his membership in such organization of such other institution is concerned.

\*Copies of these bills may be obtained from the Document Clerk, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.



5. Any member of the faculty or other officer of instruction or administration of such educational institution, who shall knowingly permit any violation of the provisions of this section, or who shall fail or refuse to take all proper steps to enforce such provisions shall, after public hearing, be removed upon the order of the state superintendent of public instruction from the office or position which he holds as such member of the

faculty or other office of instruction or administration of such organization.

6. No honorary organization whose membership is selected by the faculty of such institution as a reward for scholastic merit shall be included in or subject to the provisions of this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after September 1, 1914.

ON February 13, Mr. Roethe introduced Bill No. 387, A, in the assembly, providing for open meetings of the board of regents of the university and the board of regents of normal schools.

#### The Bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There are added to the statutes two new sections to read: Section 380a. All meetings of the board of regents of the university shall be open to the public and the press and all records of such meetings and of all the proceedings of such board shall be open to inspection

by the public and the press at any reasonable hours thereafter.

Section 396a. All meetings of the board of regents of the normal schools shall be open to the public and the press and all records of such meetings and of all proceedings of such board shall be open to inspection by the public and the press at any reasonable hours thereafter.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

ON February 10, Senator Ackley introduced Bill No. 105, S, in the senate, relating to dances given by classes or other similar organizations in educational institutions.

#### The Bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Section 560u. 1. All dances held under the jurisdiction of any class, or countenanced or ordered thereby, and all dances composed of members of a cer-

tain class which are ordered, directed or countenanced directly or indirectly by any portion of any class, in the University of Wisconsin or any other educational institution of like character supported in whole or in part by the state, are hereby abolished and prohibited if held in any building owned directly or indirectly by the state.

2. The complaint shall be filed with

some member of the faculty or other officer of instruction or administration of such institution, and shall be acted upon immediately upon receipt. In the event that the aforementioned member of the faculty or other officer of instruction or administration shall fail to act immediately, he shall be forthwith discharged or removed from the office which he holds by evidence of this fact being placed in the hands of the state superintendent of public instruction.

3. Any student of such educational institution who, after immediate investigation, the same to be immediately entered upon by the faculty of the aforesaid institution, is found to be a member of any organization which is engaged in giving a dance under any class supervision or which is countenanced, ordered, or permitted by any class in such institution, shall be forthwith expelled by the president, superintendent, or principal, or by the committee, board, or other authority, in whom the power of expulsion or suspension is vested.

4. Any member of the faculty or other officer of instruction or administration of such educational institution who shall knowingly permit any

violations of the provisions of this section, or who shall fail or refuse to take all proper steps to enforce such provisions, shall be removed upon the order of the state superintendent of public instruction from the office or position which he holds as such member of the faculty or other officer of instruction or administration of such institution; and the aforesaid state superintendent of public instruction shall without delay upon being advised of such act of the aforesaid member of the faculty or other officer of instruction or administration, proceed forthwith to enforce the provisions of this section.

5. Any student of any aforementioned institution who shall knowingly permit any such dance to be given without informing some member of the faculty or other officer of instruction or administration of such educational institution of the fact that the dance is being given, or who shall knowingly withhold one of the aforesaid information, shall be expelled forthwith from the aforesaid institution.

Section 2. This act takes effect when passed and published.

# SELF-GOVERNMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY\*

PRESIDENT CHARLES R. VAN HISE, '79



THAT student self-government is a university is desirable at least so far as more satisfactory results are obtainable than by faculty government will be doubtless agreed to by all. Starting with this premise, I shall outline what has been done at Wisconsin during the past eight years in the development of self-government.

When I assumed the office of president of the university, ten years ago, I felt myself very greatly at a disadvantage in dealing with the students in that there was no regular channel of communication between the students and the faculty. Upon the one side the faculty were devoting themselves mainly to instructional and investigative work, of course having personal relations with the students in their own classes. On the other side there was the student body, with their general interests. The two bodies were apart; often they misunderstood each other. Many members of the faculty had a certain amount of doubt regarding the right-mindedness of the student body as a whole; and the student body unquestionably had very grave doubts regarding the fairness of the faculty.

It seemed to me that this was not a satisfactory situation. Therefore, as a first step, I asked that each student organization among the men within the university designate one member with whom the president of the university could confer. These men thus

designated were called together as a committee. This committee was made up purely upon the senatorial principle. Each fraternity, each literary society, each class, each important organization of every kind in the institution, had one representative. At the time there were about fifty. We called this body the "Student Conference Committee." We had no idea of claiming for it any authority whatsoever with reference to any matter.

From time to time I called the Conference together and asked the men to submit such matters as they desired us to consider. I presented and explained to them the faculty point of view with respect to various matters in which the students were interested, the reasons which led the faculty to take certain actions in regard to athletics, etc., so that there should be at least one man in each organization who understood why the faculty took various actions, some of them very irrational from the student point of view. Each man was supposed to convey that information to the other members of the organization he represented. The Conference also served as a channel through which the students could send to the faculty their points of view and present their requests. The Committee was thus merely a channel of mutual information.

But the autumn following the year the Conference was formed, there came up the question of controlling the class rush. There was no one re-

\*Written for the benefit of the Alumni-at-Large and especially those engaged in university, college and secondary school teaching. By special request from an Alumnus of '08.



sponsible for its control. I asked the Conference men if they would not assume charge of the class rush in order that there should be no serious injuries. I asked that the rush be definitely organized and properly policed by the upper classmen. The Conference complied with that request and from that time to the present we have had no more trouble with the class rushes, and no unpleasant notoriety in regard to them.

I may say that early in its history the Conference had a very healthy suspicion of the president. The men would come together; and, for the most part, "sit mum," listening to what I had to say, but adopting such suggestions as met their approval. The suspicion which they had concerning the faculty they certainly held in regard to the president. Some of the men thought the Conference was a scheme devised to impose the will of the president and faculty upon the students. It was a long time before that viewpoint fully disappeared. But from the Conference various requests went to the faculty, and to the surprise of the students that body gave them serious consideration, and usually granted the changes desired. Thus the students began to see that there was some advantage in conference for them.

It is too long a story to tell; but since there was no other organization than the Conference within the university which could represent the entire men of the university, that body gradually, like a legislative assembly which had been drawn together, we will say, in a country ruled over by a czar, began to take on this and that and the other power, until about three years ago the Conference declared themselves to be the legislative assem-

bly of the men, having full authority to legislate upon matters which concerned the men of the university.

This was a pure case of growth of representative government. With that growth there went on a change in the composition of the Conference. As soon as the Conference began to have powers there was criticism of its composition—each of the fraternities, for instance, having a representative. The senatorial representatives were first reduced in numbers and later eliminated altogether. At the present time, the entire conference is elected by the colleges and classes in proper proportion. I may say that the Conference has thus become a house of commons for the men of the university.

As the Conference began to have power and an increasing sense of responsibility, I withdrew more and more from any guidance of its work. While I am still nominally chairman of the Conference, a president *pro tempore* is elected each year, who is the usual presiding officer. Last year I did not attend more than two or three meetings of the Conference. My gradual withdrawal was due to my desire to place full responsibility for self-government upon the students.

The Conference has taken charge of all of the affairs concerning the men of the university which are not under the control of special organizations, illustrated by the athletic association, the student union, etc. The class of matters handled by the Conference are illustrated by the following. In class elections, a strict Australian balloting system has been introduced under which an official ballot is prescribed containing the names of all candidates. A student may become a candidate for an office only in a certain way, and he cannot spend money

directly in his own behalf; he merely pays his proportion of the cost of printing the ballot. The Conference says it is unfair to have one man who happens to have a little surplus money spend fifteen or twenty-five dollars getting elected president of a class, when some other man can afford to spend only a dollar and a half.

Similarly the Conference has taken charge of regulations to control hazing. The rules first adopted restricted hazing, but allowed some latitude. This step was a distinctive improvement over faculty rules absolutely prohibiting hazing, with failure in the enforcement of such regulations. Later the Conference prohibited hazing altogether, and that under a very strict definition. Hazing is defined to cover everything which involves either physical interference or indignity upon a freshman.

Through the initiative of the Conference there has been created the judicial arm, the Student Court. This Court is composed of six seniors and three juniors, the juniors being elected for two years and the seniors for one year. The Court has regular rules of procedure: They have an advocate who takes charge of each side of the case; records are taken by a stenographer. Complaints must come from different sources. The Court has jurisdiction over all cases of discipline within the university which do not concern dishonesty in university work. I may say that the students fear the Student Court a great deal more than they ever feared the faculty. The students can find the facts in a case, whereas often the faculty could not do so. The faculty have nothing whatever to do with ordinary discipline, except this: The state statutes make the faculty responsible

for the discipline within the university, and consequently an action of the Student Court goes to the faculty discipline committee as a recommendation. But the faculty discipline committee is bound to send the recommendations of the Court to the faculty without change; or if not satisfied so to do, may remand the case for a rehearing; but in the latter event the discipline committee is bound to transmit to the faculty the recommendations made after the second hearing. In no case has the faculty failed to accept the recommendation of the Student Court.

For the women, a similar growth in self-government has taken place as for the men. There were self-government associations in women's colleges in many instances before there were self-government associations in the state universities. Our self-government association was patterned after the self-government association of one of the women's colleges of the east. But starting out as a feeble organization, having substantially no authority, it has come to take the same place with reference to women that the Student Conference has with regard to the men. There is a women's judiciary committee which has substantially the same powers and duties for the women that the Student Court has for the men. Thus the government of the women and the government of the men is each by its own class.

The only line of discipline for which the students are not responsible is that which concerns dishonesty in university work. This the faculty are willing to turn over to the students at any time they ask it. The Student Conference proposed a plan for taking charge of this line of discipline, but the plan was submitted to a refer-



endum of the students, and they declined to assume the responsibility. Therefore discipline for dishonesty in university work still remains with the faculty.

In regard to the general results of student self-government, it appears to me that the various things which we have achieved in the way of the development of power and character in the student body at the university during the past ten years there is one thing that has been more important. The men and women when they come up to the university from the high school are, to use the vernacular, "between hay and grass." The high school ideals are very largely those of boys and girls. The ideals of a university should be those of men and women. Nearly all of the students before they graduate have reached legal majority—twenty-one years of age or more. Certainly at graduation they should be able to assume the duties of citizen of the nation and of the world. If the students can control their own affairs within the university with moderation and wisdom, if they can show power of self-restraint and secure the rule of reason, if they can develop a representative assem-

bly and courts which shall gain the respect and win the support of the student body, these are evidences of efficient training and discipline.

We all know that when there is trouble at an institution it is almost always caused by the irresponsible few, just as it is in society; and that the great majority of the students are right-minded. The essential thing, therefore, is to create some machinery so that the right-minded majority may impose its will upon the student body, and hold subordinate the will of the irresponsible minority. That, I believe, has been accomplished at the University of Wisconsin by student self-government.

One of the incidental effects of self-government has been the improvement of the relations of the students and the faculty; these have been immeasurably bettered as a result of the change. The faculty appreciate that the great majority of students are in favor of the right thing; and the students in their turn, having a regularly constituted legislature so that they can express their views and have them considered by the faculty, do not feel that they are treated in an arbitrary manner.

## REGARDING THE LOAN FUND OF 1900



IN a letter to the business manager of the university, Mr. Ernst von Briesen, '00, calls attention to an apparent omission of the loan fund of the class of 1900 in the business manager's report, published in the December number of THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE. The following correspondence will give the members of 1900 and 1901 the desired information regarding the status of their loan funds:

"Jan. 6, 1913.

"ALUMNI MAGAZINE, Madison, Wis.

"Dear Sirs: When I received the December number of your issue and examined the report of the business manager, and especially p. 34 of said report, I was very much surprised to find that the 1900 class loan fund was not mentioned in any way. Our class was the first one to give any money for this worthy cause—it led in this respect as it has in every other respect. I immediately wrote Mr. Bumpus and have received the following letter. (I would appreciate to have you print the entire letter as it clears up the situation so far as every member of the classes of 1900 and 1901 are concerned.)

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ERNST VON BRIESEN."

"Jan. 3, 1913.

"Mr. Ernst von Briesen, Esq.,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of December thirty-first, I would say that the secretary informs me that there is an entry on the old papers in his custody to the effect that

'on July 3, 1900, Ernst von Briesen turned over to the secretary a draft for \$360.00, to be used by the faculty in whatever way they thought best, for the aid of worthy students.'

"On October 20, 1901, Professor Olson, chairman of the loan committee, turned over to the secretary a check for \$173.00, received from the class of 1901. The letter was as follows:

"Enclosed please find my check for \$173.00 to be added to the loan fund established by the class of 1900. This amount was placed in my hands by the committee of the class of 1901 to be used by the committee of the faculty on student loan funds. I have made the necessary report to this committee, and in their opinion this money should be added to the fund established by the class of 1900, which should hereafter be known as the *Graduating Class Loan Fund*."

"The records of the secretary show various loans made during 1901 and 1902, at which time there was a balance on hand of \$14.25, which appears on page 34 of my report under 'Graduate Class Loan Fund, 1902.'

"In view of your communication, however, and of the facts that your letter have brought out, it seems to me that it would be well to have the entry appear 'Graduate Class Loan Fund, 1900,' and the original amount to read \$360.00 rather than \$14.25.

"Thanking you for calling my attention to this matter, and trusting that if my suggestion does not meet with your approval, you will correct me, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. C. BUMPUS,

Business Manager."

# EARLY DAYS IN WISCONSIN ATHLETICS

W. G. ANDERSON, '82



CAREFUL perusal of the very complete "Hand Book of Information," issued in THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE, bearing the date December, 1912, impels me to glance

backward thirty-five years to a period when the department of physical education did not cost the university thousands and thousands of dollars per annum.

In 1878, there was an aged wooden armory on the bank of the lake, diagonally back of the main building. In the rear of the old scientific building, long since burned, was an open air gymnasium. The terms "gymnasium" and "physical education" are most dignified for the conditions and physical plant which then existed, but these were all we had. There was no athletic field, no baseball diamond, no gridiron, and no navy.

The only required form of exercise was military drill during fall and spring for the two lower classes.

Having spent some portion of my preparatory school life in the athletic atmosphere of the East, I naturally looked for similar conditions at Madison, and, failing to find them, cast about for some way to get rid of a superabundance of animal spirits.

The outdoor apparatus was in an awful condition; the appliances in the gymnasium, save the mark, were equally poor; the dressing rooms, minus seats, lockers and baths, were used by students who, with uncomplimentary comments, dragged themselves slowly to the armory to drill. In rainy weather, the columns of em-

bryo soldiers were very snake-like in appearance as they tried to keep away from the leaks in the roof; but then, it was the beginning of what is now such an elaborate and complete department.

Professor Allan D. Conover, the fine looking commander of the military section, should receive much credit for the early sowing of seed that fell on good ground.

I met him at the beginning of my career as a student; he was in sympathy with athletics and gymnastics and urged me to do what I could to arouse the "interest of the fellows."

A consultation with President Bascom spurred me yet further on, and as a result I started a class for "co-eds" from the "Ladies' Hall," then recently opened. In 1878, the young men were permitted to board at this Hall, and well do I remember the first meal taken by three lone students who had the temerity to walk the length of the dining-room in the face of a galling gun attack of comments, giggles and pitying glances—but that is another story.

The classes in gymnastics met twice a week, were drilled in marching, in free movements, and with bells, wands and swords. The fencing sticks were made for us by the college carpenter, each pupil paying for her own weapon.

An exhibition was given later in the year at which time President Bascom presided and made a short speech.

The "nerve" shown by an eighteen-year-old boy, and a freshman at that, in thus trying to teach gymnastics



was born of good-will, enthusiasm, a warped perspective and ignorance combined. One reward he reaped was a wee bit of mild hazing which consisted of emptying the contents of slop pails on his verdant head, some frank expressions of contempt, and a few fervent allusions to the "brass" exhibited by a young "slob" from Boston. As the adjectives they used are not sanctioned by polite society I will omit them.

Professor Conover, after some strenuous arguments with the college authorities, succeeded in securing an appropriation for "repairs, supplies and improvements at the gymnasium." The sum thus generously allotted was exactly thirty-three dollars.

The efforts to organize an athletic association resulted in a gathering on the lawn back of the main building for a discussion.

One man agreed to try pole vaulting, another said he could "lay over" any man present as a standing long jumper, and several offered to run foot-races.

That night when I went to my room I was further informed, by additional evidence, of the delight manifested by the sophomores in my efforts, for there I found a very unhappy black cat tied to my door knob. To its tail was fastened a card that bore to me some complimentary comments and politely requested me to go to the deuce. (Come to think of it, that was not the name of the place to which they assigned me, but never mind, the communication was irreverent, irrelevant, and as it was also anonymous, I must with kindness and dignity decline to publish it.)

I released the cat, carried it down to the "Ladies' Hall" and kept the "expression of high regard" that was

attached to its caudal appendage. I distinctly recall the witty, even if somewhat antique, remark of a certain Miss "Riri" Dean, who thought such action "harrassin' to the felins."

Little was done in athletics, but it was a small start. Jesting aside, there should be a good photograph of Professor Conover placed in the new trophy room at the gymnasium. He did stand back of the "fellows" was actively interested in physical training, was commander of the military department, was the man who would have been president of the athletic association. I feel quite sure he *was* elected president that afternoon when a few students gathered back of the main building, and he secured the first money appropriation for the further development of the department of physical training. Professor Conover will no doubt deny these honors, but I believe I have some of the newspaper reports that date back three and a half decades, to show that I am at least denting the wood near the head of the nail if I don't strike it squarely every time.

It also fell to my lot to organize a crew which met and did some rowing, but of this later.

While at Madison, I made some reputation as a "disturber" in a number of ways not intellectual, but my efficiency as a student is reflected by a sentence of our gentle, beloved and late "Billy" Allen, the professor of Latin, who one day said to me, "Anderson, if there was a lower class in Latin in this university I would put you in it, but there is not." No doubt I then felt as Dr. Timothy Dwight later said, "That, given a certain amount of intellectual training, a college was a good place for a young man to go."

I left the university at the end of my sophomore year to join that large number of men whose money had given out, and to begin my long career as a teacher, my first school being in the small town of Clayton, Ill.

Today, as I sit in my office in the big gymnasium at Yale and look back-

wards over the lengthening stretch of years to the time when I was a student at the University of Wisconsin, there come to me the very few words left of the fragment of my acquisition of the Latin language, those of Virgil, "*Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.*"

## A WISCONSIN BUILDING FOR THE EXPOSITION



WISCONSIN alumni and former residents of the state now residing in California are actively engaged in promoting plans for a Wisconsin building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. On December 19, 1912, the Wisconsin Alumni Association for northern California passed resolutions requesting the state of Wisconsin and the university to make complete exhibits of their achievements in the arts and sciences and their educational development. These resolutions were endorsed a week later by the Northern California Wisconsin Society, an organization whose membership is made up of former Wisconsin people.

The following are the resolutions adopted by these two Wisconsin organizations:

"Whereas, the whole world will celebrate at San Francisco in 1915 that which is conceded to be man's greatest engineering achievement, the completion of the Panama Canal, and

"Whereas, the Exposition Company is donating free of cost to the states and countries applying therefor the title to the various states on which to erect their respective buildings, and

"Whereas, the University of Wisconsin has attracted world-wide at-

tention because of her leadership in sound educational progress, and

"Whereas, Wisconsin is bearing with the rest of the Union her part of the cost of the canal; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we, the Wisconsin Alumni Association for Northern California, urgently request that the legislature and governor of the state of Wisconsin make suitable appropriation so that the state may be represented in a manner befitting her dignity and resources;

"Resolved, that we urge prompt action on the part of the officers of the state in order to secure a suitable and proper site where Wisconsin can demonstrate to the world her advancement and possibilities, her achievements in the arts and sciences, and her educational and industrial development;

"Resolved, that we particularly request the University of Wisconsin to make as complete an exhibit as possible of its educational facilities and its work in all its colleges and divisions;

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the legislature and the governor of Wisconsin, and the president of the university."

These resolutions were sent to Governor McGovern, who replied that "a bill is now being prepared for introduction in the legislature of this state to provide an appropriation for an



exhibit at the exposition. As soon as it passes I shall be in a position to take some definite action concerning the selection of a site."

California alumni of Wisconsin look for not less than \$200,000 from Wisconsin, and they cite the following statistics giving the measures already presented in various states: Iowa, \$175,000; Montana, \$100,000; Ohio, \$200,000; Indiana, \$100,000; Tennessee, \$60,000; Colorado, \$250,000; Washington, \$500,000; Oklahoma, \$125,000; Minnesota, \$150,000; South Carolina, \$20,000.

Of the Governor's Commission on Site for the Wisconsin Building at the exposition, four are graduates of the university. They are former Justice W. P. Lyon, LL.D., '72; Frederick H. Whitton, '89; D. R. Jones, '96; W. S. Gannon, '97, L. '99. The commission is headed by President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, formerly of Appleton, Wis. The sixth member is ex-Governor J. N. Gillett, formerly of Sparta, Wis.

Frank V. Cornish, secretary of the two Wisconsin organizations in California, writes us regarding the Ninth Annual Banquet of Wisconsin alumni, where the initial steps were taken in this movement for a Wisconsin building:

"Besides the excellent address given by Professor O'Shea, speeches were made by Professor H. E. Bolton, '95, of the department of history in the University of California; Professor Charles E. Lipman, M. S., '09, of the College of Agriculture, U. C.; Rev. E. C. Arnold, '72; Leo Haben, LL.B., '94. The retiring president, D. R. Jones, '96, was toastmaster, and the lack of numbers present due to the near approach of the holidays was made up by the enthusiasm car-

ried by us from the first hand account we had from Professor O'Shea's story of the wonderful progress of the university about which we have heard much at long range, in fact so much that some of us needed to be reassured that President Jordan's tribute that 'The campus of the University of Wisconsin extends across the state' was not a figure of speech.

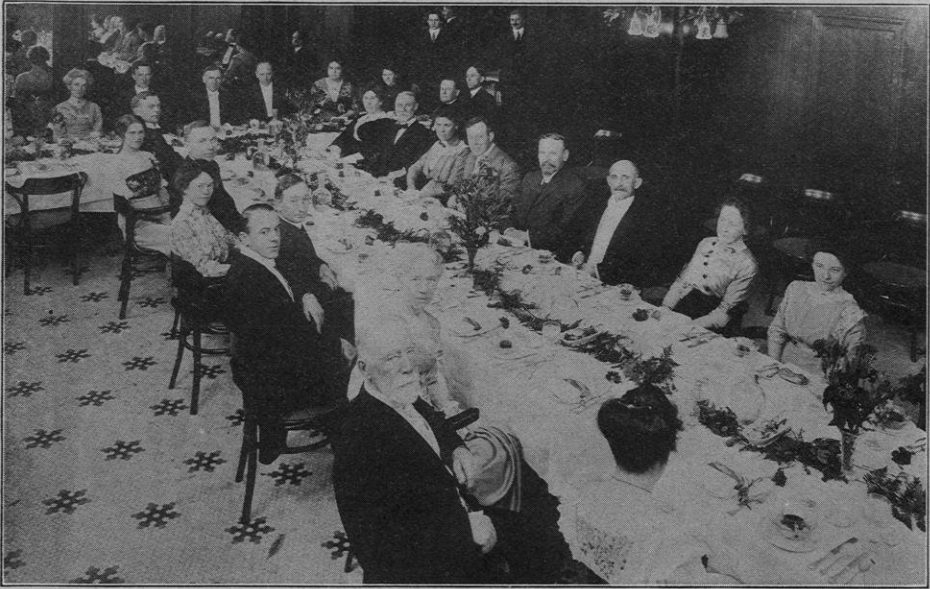
"We are all building great hopes upon being able to show visitors to the exposition an exhibit from the university in 1915 which will in a measure crystallize and define the methods by which Wisconsin has come to be recognized as the greatest of the state universities in its accomplishment of the work of carrying out knowledge to the whole people of the state. We want to see this same thing done in our adopted state and we know of no better way of helping this and every other state along educational lines."

On January 24, the Northern California Wisconsin Society held a banquet at which the building proposition was again discussed. E. H. Archer, ex-'70, U. S. Surveyor General, toastmaster of the evening, presented each guest with a Wisconsin badge. The address of ex-Congressman Duncan E. McKinley presented a clear, effective picture of the canal as well as a logical showing of its probable effect upon California. The following resolution was passed and a copy sent to each of the Wisconsin congressmen at Washington:

"Whereas, Congressman McKinley is about to visit Washington in behalf of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company and is personally well known to Wisconsin congressmen, now, therefore, be it

“Resolved, that we send by him our greetings to them and that they be urged by him in our behalf to do what they can to promote an inter-

ture, California alumni and former residents are getting together to give a rousing old-fashioned Wisconsin greeting to the Commission. In the

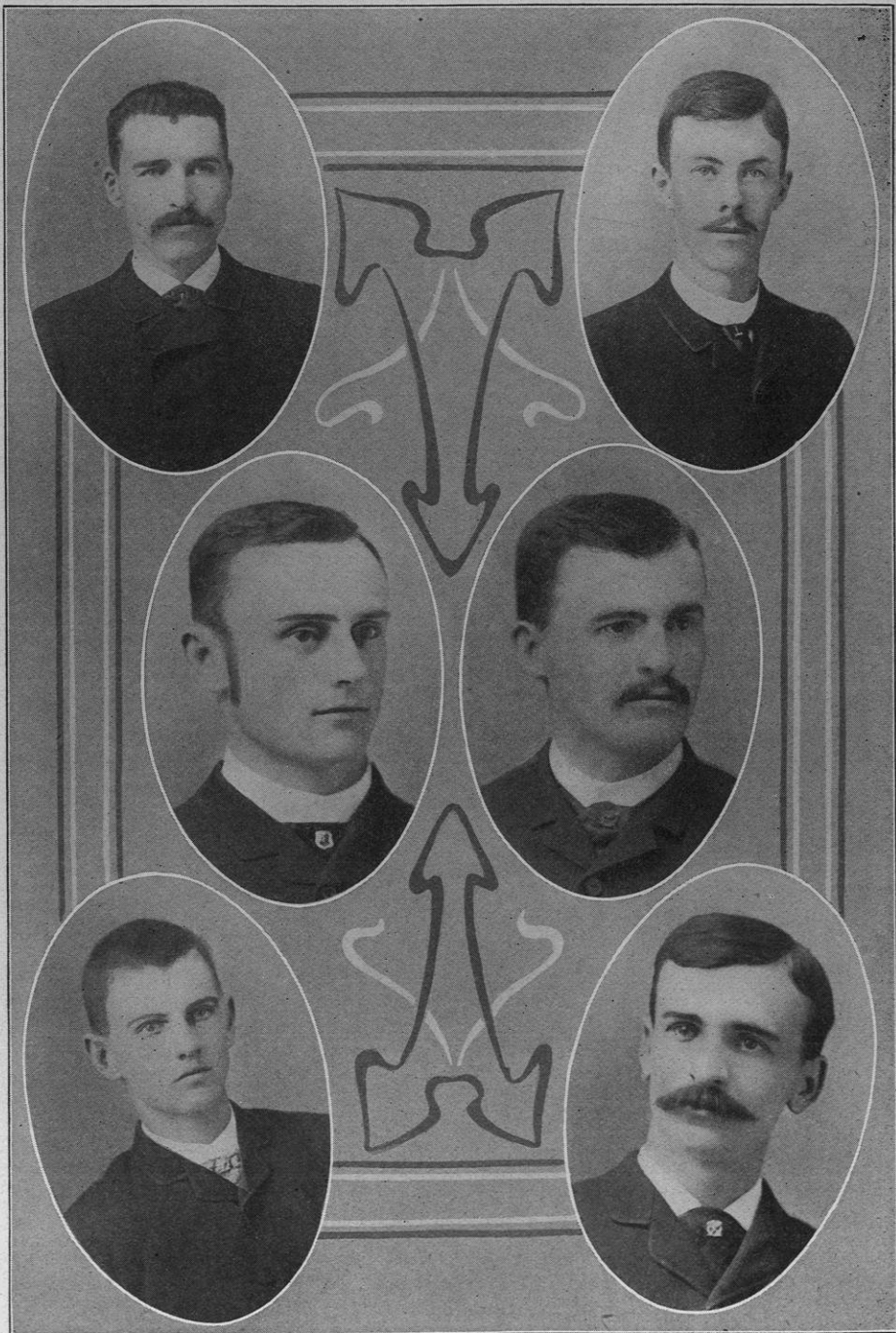


Banquet of the Northern California Alumni Association, Hotel Sutter, Dec. 19, '12

est in the exposition of 1915 in our mother state.”

In preparation for the reception of Governor McGovern and the Commission likely to come with him to select the site for the Wisconsin building, upon the adjournment of the legisla-

meantime, alumni of California are writing to friends in the state of Wisconsin, likely to have influence, that the Wisconsin people in California will appreciate a liberal provision on the part of Wisconsin for 1915.



JAMES R. F. TROTTMAN, '84  
C. R. BOARDMAN, '84  
JAS. H. DOUSMAN, '84

MARK A. WALDO, '84  
W. B. MONROE, '84  
DR. L. R. HEAD, '84



## AN INTERESTING FIND

BEULAH C. POST, '03



IN June, 1908, I entered a deserted house among the summer cottages at White Bear Lake, in Minnesota. From all appearances, the house had not been used for many years, and summer fun-makers had stripped it of its furniture. In the corner of one room on the floor lay scattered a heap of letters and photographs that evidently had been taken from an open drawer near by. On the back of some of the pictures I saw U. W., '84. Being in a hurry, I carried six away with me, not reading the names until I had reached our own cottage.

When I did look at the names, I was certainly surprised. By a singu-

lar coincidence they were names of alumni who have made no little name for themselves. Dr. L. R. Head, '82, of Madison; James F. Trottmann, '84, president of the regents; James Dousman, '84, I think now of Prairie du Chien; W. B. Munro, '84, physician and surgeon, Monroe, Wis. Is C. R. Boardman, '84, the C. R. Boardman who is adjutant general, living in Oshkosh, Wis? I had thought that Mark A. Waldo, '84, was the Waldo of baseball fame, but he was George E.

These pictures must have been in that house for a long period of years, and I was surprised that any were in as good condition as these could be, judging from the appearance of the rest of the house.

## ONE SEMESTER OF ALUMNI HEADQUARTERS

LOUIS P. LOCHNER, '09



ONE semester has elapsed since the opening of the Headquarters at 821 State Street, Madison. Thanks to the faith of the executive committee in the utility of a permanent office, we have not been "conned" yet. We are pretty near it, however. For, in the words of President Buckstaff, "It is well that our Alma Mater has no personal mind or heart; otherwise I am afraid that brooding over the neglect and forgetfulness of her many children, she would perish of a broken heart."

But this article is not to be a tragedy. Let me turn to the more cheerful side of alumni affairs first. That

the Alumni Headquarters is filling a definite need has been demonstrated beyond question in five short months. I need not emphasize the fact that the very appointment of a permanent staff leads to greater business efficiency, to promptness in answering correspondence, and to the possibility of giving attention to many details that had heretofore to be left untouched. I wish rather to present concretely some of the uses to which the office has been put.

### Preparation of Handbook.

The largest task that confronted the Headquarters in the fall was that of compiling the material for the *Handbook of Information concerning*

the *University of Wisconsin*, which first appeared in the December issue of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE. Immediately after its publication the regents of the university, believing that the information therein contained should reach not only the alumni, but the citizens of the state-at-large as well, reprinted this document in an edition of 10,000 copies and sent it broadcast, together with the university business manager's exhaustive financial report, to the newspapers of the state, to bankers, merchants, members of the legislature, clergymen, manufacturers, and many other citizens in all walks of life. Any alumnus desiring a copy of these two reports, it may be noted in passing, may obtain them by addressing the Alumni Headquarters.

#### Other Publicity Work.

The publicity work has by no means been confined to issuing the *Handbook*. From time to time items of interest were sent out to the press of the state, which were used by the great majority of the daily papers. More than that, the policy of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE this year as never before is that of giving accurate information about the university. The present number will serve to illustrate: not only have we published an article on one of the greatest needs of the university—that of dormitories—in continuance of the plan announced last month, but we have compiled all the bills now pending in the legislature that affect the university. The only exception is the university appropriation bill, of which, however, a detailed analysis appeared last month.

To the casual reader it may not be evident that many of the contributions in the official organ are the re-

sults of special requests by interested alumni. Again taking the present issue as an illustration, the article on "Student Self-Government at Wisconsin" was solicited by the Headquarters from President Van Hise at the request of a Pacific Coast alumnus. We should be glad to receive more expressions of this kind of a desire to have THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE act as a medium for spreading information about specific phases of university administration.

#### Circularizing.

Much of the time of the clerical force has been consumed in circularizing letters, notices, sample copies, etc., in an effort to secure new members for the Association. The classes of 1897, 1909, and 1912, the alumni of northeastern New York and of Cleveland, some 500 graduates in the legal profession, and several hundred graduates who displayed sufficient interest in their Alma Mater last spring to ask for a copy of the *Alumni Directory*, were specifically appealed to. In addition, many individual opportunities were embraced to broach the subject of Association support through personal, individual letters. As a result of these efforts along various lines about 300 new members were enrolled. The active membership is now 2130. In other words, *only one-fourth of the graduates, or one-eighth of those who ever attended the university as students, are supporting the work of the Association.*

#### Bureau of Information.

The Bureau of Information has been specially active ever since its installation was announced. The following classes of inquiries are among the most frequent: from newspapers

regarding specific pieces of investigation, the finances of the institution, the extra-mural engagements of faculty members, and the like; from President Van Hise for names of prominent alumni to represent the university at the inauguration of some college president at a distant city, or at the jubilee of some higher institution of learning, or at some foreign congress; from graduates and former students about the whereabouts of missing classmates; about historical facts concerning the early days of the glee clubs, the athletic associations, or the varsity journalistic enterprises; from other universities about Wisconsin graduates in particular states, requests of this nature usually coming from some state institution that wishes to enlist the interests of college men generally in some worthy phase of its work. In this connection a few specific inquiries may be illuminating: who are the Jewish students in the college of agriculture? where is Miss X, whom I met in my native city of Dublin, Ireland, last summer (who knows but that the Alumni Headquarters in this case served as a matrimonial bureau?) what happened to the alumni fellowship established in 1903? where can I get material for an after dinner speech on the public services of the University of Wisconsin? what is the department of Forestry doing in the way of conserving the forests of Wisconsin? how can I obtain my forensic "W" at this late date?

#### Correspondence.

It is not difficult to see from the above that the daily correspondence passing through the alumni offices has assumed tremendous proportions. Now a graduate desires us to subscribe for

him for the *Wisconsin Engineer* or the *Daily Cardinal*; now he requests that police protection be afforded the automobiles during the football games. Today we are asked to reserve a room at some hotel or lodging house for a graduate who expects to remain over night; tomorrow the collegiate alumnae wish to know what U. W. graduates are in the nursing profession. One day a prospective student requests detailed information regarding the courses in mining engineering; the next day members of the class of '71 enlist the cooperation of the Headquarters in securing a bronze tablet to mark their class memorial. Now we are asked to find out how the time card system at Harvard is working out; then we are requested to mail a certain copy of *THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE* to someone interested in a special article. Add to this the constant correspondence with alumni secretaries at other institutions, especially with those at Minnesota, Ohio State, Harvard and Iowa; add to it the numerous requests for a copy of the *Alumni Directory*, the distribution of which has been taken over by our office—and it is not hard to see that our efficient office assistant has but little occasion to let her typewriter rest.

#### Visits of Faculty Men.

The plan announced in the October issue, of informing the alumni in a given city of a professor's coming, has worked out well. Whenever possible the local alumni clubs have arranged for meetings, formal or informal, in honor of the visiting faculty member. Thus the New York alumni, as a result of correspondence initiated by the Alumni Headquarters, were addressed by President Van



Hise and the general secretary; the Milwaukee alumni, by various members of the faculty, of the regents, and of the alumni executive committee; the Chicago U. W. Club, by Professor Chester Lloyd-Jones, '02; the Minneapolis alumni, by the general secretary at a joint luncheon of Minnesota and Wisconsin alumni; the Pacific coast alumni, by Prof. M. V. O'Shea. This brief rehearsal does not include the letters that were exchanged incident to the coming of a university representative at a time when it proved impossible for the local groups to arrange for a luncheon, smoker or dinner.

#### **Homecoming Preparations.**

Previous to the football homecoming last fall the Headquarters cooperated in many ways with the athletic authorities. The secretary and the assistant secretary served on the committee on arrangements; a state-wide alumni homecoming committee worked under the direction of our office and stirred up enthusiasm in a number of localities; the dozen or more telegrams from local alumni clubs read at the mass meeting before the Chicago game, were sent at the suggestion of the Headquarters; homecoming stickers were sent to the secretaries of all local associations with the request that they be used on their mail.

#### **Employment Bureau.**

The Employment Bureau is still in its infancy. Nevertheless, we have been able to attend to about ten requests for positions, ranging from an agency in the New York Life Insurance Company to a professorship in English, and from locating a physician in a western mining town to se-

curing a position in a local bank for an undergraduate who is working his way through college.

The Employment Bureau has great possibilities. It should combine the securing of positions not only for graduates and former students, but for undergraduates as well. But as I hope later in the year to make a detailed presentation of the possibilities of our office along this line, I shall confine myself now to a mere reference to this phase of our work.

#### **Lack of Funds.**

So far, so good. The alumni are willing enough to avail themselves of the facilities of our office. But oh, the difference between the verbal enthusiasm with which the permanent-office scheme was endorsed at the annual meeting last June and the financial response to the appeals of the executive committee! If we consider the thousands, yes even millions of dollars raised by some of the Eastern institutions for class funds, alumni funds, university endowments, how disloyal do the alumni of Wisconsin appear when from 9,000 living graduates it is not possible to extract more than \$385 for the support of their Headquarters!

When the establishment of the Headquarters was decided upon, it was stated that THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE was to pay for itself, and any surplus was to be put into a permanent fund for the support of the office. The expense of running the offices and of supplying the general secretary's salary was to be met by contributions from alumni. But note the appalling discrepancy between theory and fact: the alumni have paid \$385 toward the support of the venture, while THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE

had to advance exactly \$1,040.65, in addition to meeting the printer's bills and other expenses connected with the administration of the magazine. It is not difficult to foresee the re-

sult: the magazine treasury, unless relief is afforded at once, will end with a shortage of at least \$1,000.

*Where are our loyal alumni?*

## HOLDING THE PACE IN ATHLETICS

JOHN W. WILCE, '10



HE big, red, basketball team of 1913 bids fair to rival the envious record of last year's 1000% combination. Every game on the schedule has been won nicely. As the season nears its end, Illinois looms up as the real championship contender with Chicago coming strong.

February will see home games in rapid succession with Illinois, Minnesota and Indiana. Purdue will be met on the home floor March 1 and the team will journey to Chicago March 7 for the season's final game at the Bartlett Gymnasium. There is a possibility of a sectional championship game in case the team finishes with a perfect record.

The season thus far has produced nothing but victories cleanly and decisively won. After the three preliminary games and Christmas vacation the Conference schedule was inaugurated by the trip to Illinois and Purdue.

### WISCONSIN 16—ILLINOIS 15.

The first game of the trip produced the closest score in two years. Illinois, with their new coach, Mr. Jones, who last year coached Purdue's excellent team, showed much early season merit and led Wisconsin until the last few minutes of play. The staying power of Wisconsin finally brought the vic-

tory and the crisis of the season was successfully met.

### WISCONSIN 25—PURDUE 15.

The rival 1000% team of 1912 was met at La Fayette on the Monday night following the Illinois contest. Officials say that the game was one of the fastest seen in Western basketball in many years. In this game the team really found its stride. The result was never in doubt. It is only fair to mention that Malarky, Purdue's All-Western forward, was unable to play in the game because of an operation which left him confined to the hospital. With his added skill a much closer game is anticipated when the "Boilermakers" come to Madison for the return game.

### WISCONSIN 19—MINNESOTA 11.

It was only three days after the return from the Southern trip that the team made its annual invasion of the North. The boys did not reach their usual standard in the Minnesota game at Minneapolis. The slump, however, came early enough so that no serious results accrued.

### WISCONSIN 22—OHIO STATE 11.

The first home game of the season came January 21 with the team from Ohio State University, the latest addition to the Conference list.

We of the Athletic Column take this opportunity to briefly extend our

welcome to the new school and especially her athletic interests.

People at Wisconsin have not appreciated the importance of the new school in any just degree. Ohio State is the largest and the leading state university of the state of Ohio and is located in the city of Columbus, the state capital. It has an attendance of approximately 4,500 students and is co-educational. The campus is larger than that of Wisconsin and its buildings are more numerous although on an average somewhat smaller than our own.

Its gymnasium and athletic fields are always taxed to the limit, and its student Union is a model which Wisconsin may well follow.

These few words that Wisconsin men and women may realize that we have a new rival well worthy of our steel. Ohio State, Wisconsin welcomes you to the keen, clean rivalry which the position and standing of the respective universities should bring forth.

The game at Wisconsin was not the first ever played between the two basketball teams. It was on the Eastern tour of the Wisconsin team in the spring of 1905 that they first met and were defeated by Ohio State at Columbus.

The contest this year evened the score. The Ohio State team showed flashes of form but the experience and weight of the Wisconsin men was too much for them.

#### WISCONSIN 31—CHICAGO 18.

The first semester crisis was passed when Chicago came to Madison for the pre-exam. struggle.

A crowd of 2,200, the largest in the history of Wisconsin basketball, taxed

the old Gym. to its utmost capacity. The atmosphere was tense. The crowd arose before the game with "Varsity" and the volume of the song must have permeated the men with an unspeakable spirit. At no time was Chicago in the lead. After the first few minutes Wisconsin led by a fair margin to the end of the game. It was a battle royal to be followed by another battle royal—that with exams.

Wisconsin.	Lineup.	Chicago.
Berger - - -	L. F. - - -	Norgren
Johnson - - -	R. F. - - -	Vruwink
Van Gent - - -	Center - - -	Des Jardien
Harper - - -	L. G. - - -	Molander
Van Riper - - -	R. G. - - -	Bell
	R. F. (Sub.)	Stevenson

Score: Wisconsin—Johnson, 6 field baskets and 3 foul; Berger, 2 field baskets; Van Gent, 4 field baskets; Van Riper, 1 field basket; Harper, 1 field basket.

Score: Chicago—Vruwink, 5 field baskets; Molander, 1 field basket and 4 foul; Stevenson, 1 field basket.

The team won the second battle as well as that with Chicago and not a single man was lost to that ever present bugaboo called the "con."

#### WISCONSIN 30—INDIANA 19.

After exams with the team intact the second lap of the season was started.

The longest trip of recent years in basketball took the team to Bloomington, Indiana, and Columbus, Ohio.

In the small, poorly lighted Gym. at Indiana the men were handicapped in their work. The game proved a close fight during the first half and the score ended a 10 to 10 tie. The second half with "Lewie" Berger at forward saw the team speed up with the result that Indiana was not quite able to keep the pace.



## WISCONSIN 27—OHIO STATE 22.

After a long trip by way of Indianapolis the team arrived at Columbus for the game with Ohio State on their home floor. The fact that Ohio State had defeated Chicago by a good margin on Chicago's floor made the men realize the importance of the contest.

The game developed the fact that the Ohio State team had improved immensely since the Madison game. Inspired by the largest crowd ever present at an Ohio State basketball game, the sturdy Ohio men fought like demons. The score at the end of

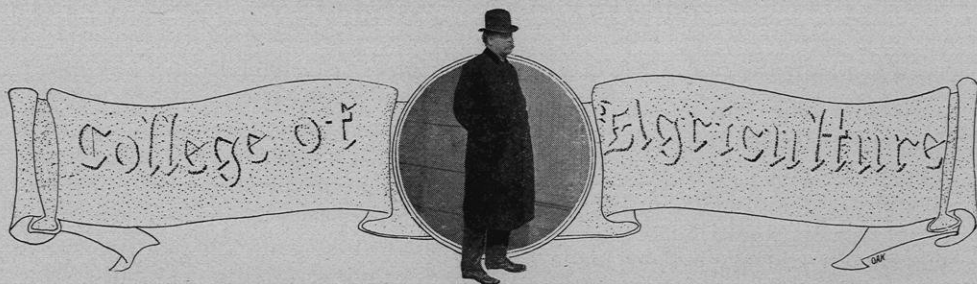
the first half stood 15 to 13 in favor of Ohio State.

The second half produced the best and hardest basketball Wisconsin has played in the two years of unbroken victory. Every man realized what was at stake and the fighting spirit and staying quality exhibited was splendid. By a dashing spurt in the last five minutes of play a five point lead margin was obtained, which was held until the finish.

Ohio State clearly demonstrated that they are ready and able to assume a position among the larger Conference schools.



This old Athletic Field may be abandoned in a few years. New plans provide for an Athletic Field on the Lake Shore, West of the Agricultural Buildings.



## FIGHTING THE FARMERS' ENEMIES

F. B. MORRISON



IN the development of the agricultural resources of any district, fully as important as increasing the production of the farms through the use of improved, pure bred live stock and seed, is the prevention of the losses caused by the destructive foes of the farmer,—the many diseases and pests of plants and animals. Realizing this fact, the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, ever since its organization, has carried on widespread campaigns to eliminate such waste in our state.

In recent years many of the cabbage growers in Racine and Kenosha counties have been driven out of business through the ravages of certain fungous diseases which have destroyed their crops. By using methods that are being worked out by the plant pathology department of the College, they may now hope to again raise profitable crops. It was found that these diseases could not be prevented by the use of fungicides or soil disinfectants. However, efforts to breed resistant strains of cabbage which will not be affected by the diseases have been markedly successful. In fields planted with commercial varieties in 1910, where the disease caused an almost entire loss, the few

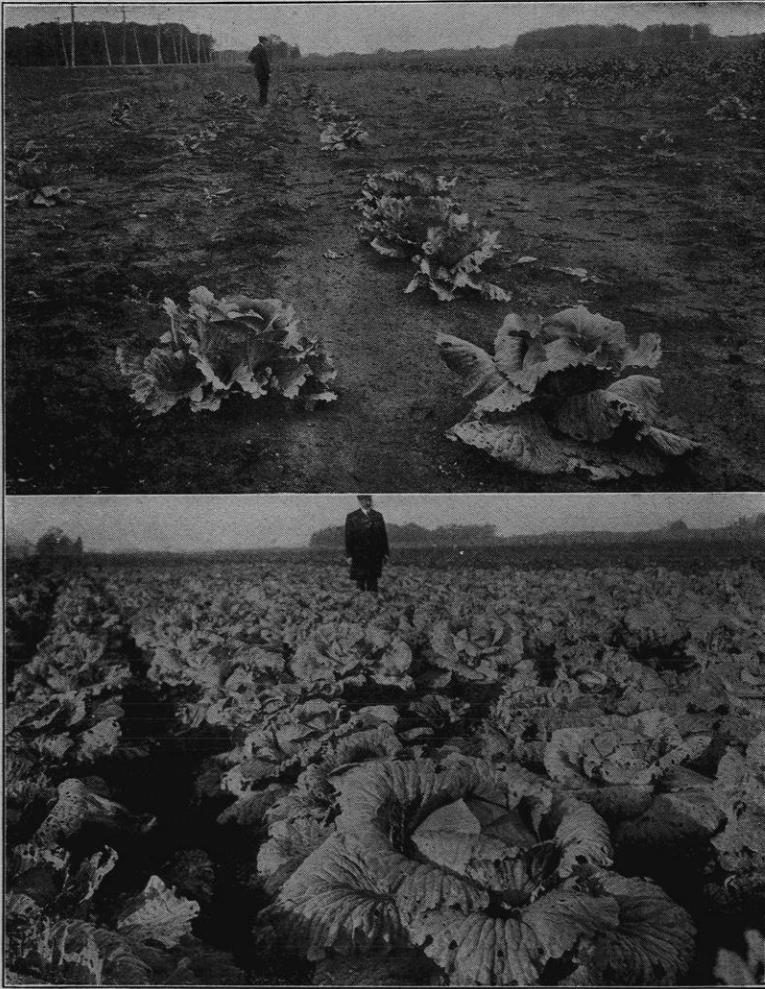
naturally resistant heads were selected and seed raised therefrom in 1911. While commercial seed planted on infected fields gave this year only 21 per cent of living plants, the seed produced from the best of the resistant heads gave 93 per cent of properly matured cabbage. The results of using such "resistant" seed are strikingly shown in the accompanying photographs of the same fields near Racine, the first showing the complete failure of the crop in 1911, and the second the profitable crop secured in 1912 by the use of resistant seed adapted to local conditions.

An industry of increasing importance in the state is the pea canning business. The soil and climatic conditions in the shore regions of the Great Lakes, as well as in some of the interior counties of the state, seem to be pre-eminently well suited to pea culture. This is shown by the fact that over 50,000 acres of peas were grown the past season in this state for canning purposes or for seed production.

Within recent years, however, the profitableness of the business in certain sections has been seriously impaired through the ravages of the disease known as "pea blight." The losses have been so severe that twelve companies that were in operation in

1909 have been forced out of the business. Realizing the menace to their business, the Pea Cannery's Association in 1911 importuned the Agricultural

instituted rational methods of control. Though the work is far from complete, the accompanying illustration shows how in one trial the yield



Use of Resistant Cabbage Seed Saves Crop

tural College for aid, offering to furnish a part of the funds for the experimental work. In the single year since work was undertaken the Plant Pathology department of the College has unraveled the mysteries of the disease, shown how it is spread, and

was more than doubled by scientific methods.

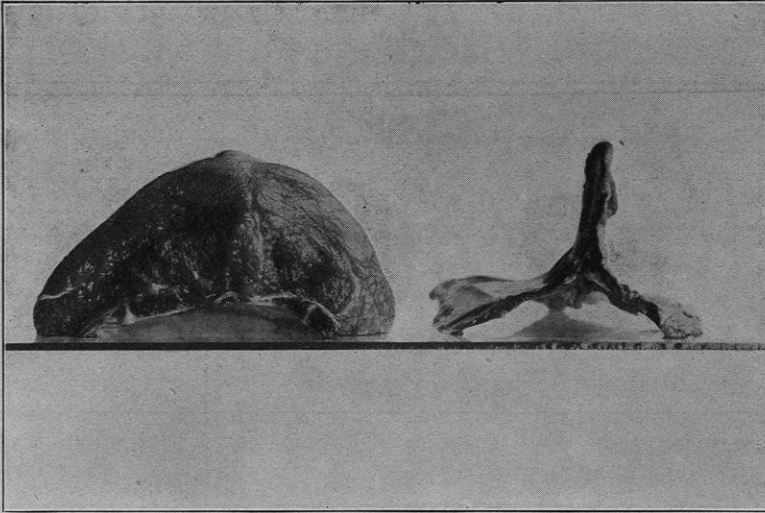
One of the first of the campaigns undertaken by the College was the well-known fight carried on by Prof. R. A. Moore to eradicate oat and barley rust from Wisconsin fields. By a



farm to farm crusade on bicycle he convinced the farmers that about 22 per cent of their oat crop was being lost each year on account of smut, and then showed them how they could easily prevent the loss by the new formalin treatment for the seed. After a four years' campaign, the percentage of loss was reduced to less than one-fortieth of that previously

An educational campaign is now being carried on to induce potato growing communities to unite in improving the yield and quality of their product.

Realizing that bovine tuberculosis, which was spreading throughout the herds of the state, was a most serious menace to our live stock industry, the College in 1906 undertook a state-



Emaciation Caused by Tuberculosis of Fowls

found, saving the farmers of the state over \$4,500,000 yearly. Similar measures to prevent smut in barley have likewise been of great financial benefit.

Only eight years ago ten million bushels of potatoes were often lost in a year in Wisconsin through the ravages of the potato diseases. Today the loss is almost eliminated through the application of sprays, the use of which was demonstrated by representatives from the Agricultural College, and we now raise more potatoes than any other state in the Union, the crop being especially adapted to large areas of sandy soil in the state.

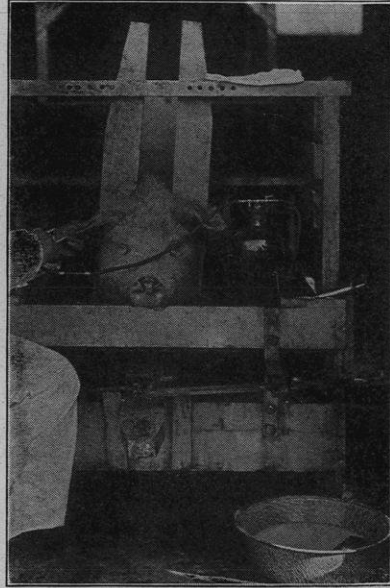
wide campaign against the disease. By means of various post-mortem demonstrations held in cooperation with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, farmers were led to realize that their only safety lay in applying the tuberculin test to determine whether any of their cattle were affected with the disease, and then getting rid of all such animals. Tuberculin was sent out free of charge, and the farmers were taught in a large measure how to apply the test themselves. As a result, after three years only one-third as many cattle were found affected with the disease as at the beginning of the fight.

During the past six years nearly twice as many cattle have been tested in Wisconsin as in both Pennsylvania and Minnesota, two of the other states most actively engaged in fighting the disease. Two years ago the demand for tuberculin finally reached such proportions that it was no longer possible to secure sufficient material from the U. S. Department of Agriculture to carry on the work. The College therefore began the manufacture and dissemination of tuberculin, and 65,000 doses have already been made and distributed to farmers of the state.

Data recently gathered by the College has shown that avian tuberculosis is quite widely spread throughout the poultry flocks of the state. The departments of Agricultural Bacteriology and Poultry Husbandry have therefore undertaken a thorough study of this disease in order to determine how it is spread from flock to flock. The emaciation caused by this disease in advanced stages is well indicated in the accompanying illustration, which shows on the left the cross section of the breast from a healthy fowl, and on the right, the withered breast of a tubercular fowl, with scarcely a shred of muscle remaining. Unfortunately, the presence of tuberculosis in chickens can not be detected by means of the tuberculin test, and the owner therefore can not safeguard the condition of his flock as can be done in the case of cattle.

The malady of contagious abortion is perhaps of even greater significance to dairymen than bovine tuberculosis, as it is fully as insidious and hitherto could not readily be distinguished from non-infectious troubles. The new complement fixation test now fur-

nishes a means, however, by which the presence of the germs causing the disease can be detected even before abortion occurs. As the test can be applied only by a person thoroughly skilled in the various delicate manip-



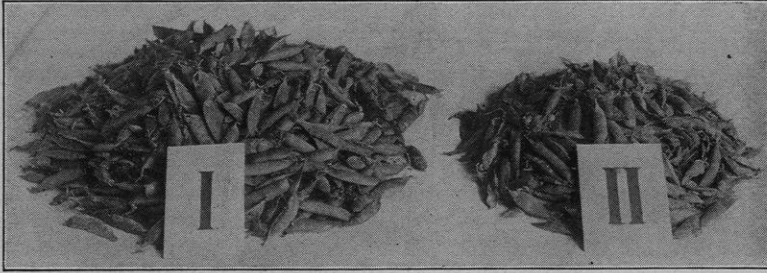
How Hog Cholera Antiserum is Produced

ulations, the College has cooperated with farmers wishing to eradicate the disease from their herds, by applying the test to their cattle.

Another instance of the service of the College in protecting the live stock interests of the state is furnished by the fight against hog cholera. In 1911 this scourge, which is a leading factor in the high price of pork, swept up from the corn belt and wiped out whole herds in a few days. Owing to the prevalence of the disease, last spring the College undertook the manufacture and distribution at cost of the antiserum by the use of which the disease may be prevented.

To convince even the skeptics that the serum does make hogs immune to the disease, many public vaccination demonstrations were held throughout the state. Although over 135,000 cubic centimeters of the antiserum

have been made and distributed, the continuance of the outbreak kept up such a demand that it was wholly impossible to produce the serum fast enough.



Pea Blight Can Be Controlled By Scientific Methods. On Left, Yield From Sprayed Plot

## Chicago Alumnae, Notice

The Chicago Association of Wisconsin Alumnae will meet the second Saturday of each month at Marshall Field's tea room, northeast corner, Wabash entrance, at twelve o'clock. Any Wisconsin Alumna is welcome. The desire of the Association is that Alumnae will make it a point to drop in, if only for a few minutes.

JESSIE M. SHEPHERD, '95,  
Secretary of Chicago Association of Wisconsin Alumnae.



# THE NEED OF DORMITORIES

GEORGE A. BUCKSTAFF, '86



THE appropriation bill for the university this year calls for large sums of money for things that are desirable and things that are necessary for the welfare of the institution.

It is not my desire in this short paper to discuss more than one of the needs of the university—dormitories. While I believe that all of the new buildings asked for can be made good use of and some of them are very necessary, yet over and above them all it seems to me looms the urgent necessity for men's dormitories.

In considering this question let us put health first, for without health few people ever enjoy life or accomplish much. At the present time the student district at Madison is overcrowded to such an extent that many students live in cheerless, uncomfortable, and poorly lighted and ill-ventilated rooms.

It would be better policy for the state to furnish healthful quarters for the students and avoid sickness than to spend as much on physical training and doctors as it now does to restore them to normal health after they become sick. Close association in dormitories creates a college spirit and a democratic ideal that cannot fail to appeal to every good citizen as the valuable product of a college education. The dormitory is the melting

pot of college life and out of it comes more pure metal, worth par in any community in the country, than can be obtained in any other way.

To turn out of the university sound-hearted, public spirited men and women is of more importance than scholastic attainments. With a dormitory system I believe we can have both democracy and scholarship in a greater measure than we have now.

I believe that the cost of living for the students could be greatly reduced without any additional burden to the state. With the congestion reduced in the student district by the building of a few dormitories the undesirable rooms would no longer be occupied unless very much improved,—and then at a reduced rental charge. As a member of an alumni investigating committee a few years ago I had information from over thirty colleges and universities in the United States on the subject of dormitories. Those that had dormitories were very much pleased with them, and those that did not have them were anxious to build them, except in one instance where the head of the college objected to the additional burden the care of them would put on him.

I hope the alumni will express to the regents their views on this important question.

## FROM THE CAMPUS

Wisconsin is still on top in basketball.

Seventy-four boys and two girls, or an increase of 28 over last year, were enrolled in the Young People's Course of Agriculture, held January 27 to 31 at the university.

Professor Eugene Kuehnemann of the University of Breslau, who has been the Carl Schurz Memorial exchange professor at the university since last fall, has returned to Europe.

A child welfare traveling exhibit will be shown in six of the large cities of Wisconsin during the next three months under the auspices of the Extension Division of the university.

The university ranks first in the number of journalist students, with 95 thus far this year; the new Pulitzer School at Columbia is second with 72 students; the University of Indiana is third in size with 70 students, and the University of Missouri fourth with 55.

Professor Ludwig Sinzheimer of the University of Munich, a distinguished German economist, has been secured by the university for the second semester to deliver a course of lectures on "Industrial Labor Problems" and on "Methods of Social Reform."

A total of 288 persons threatened with rabies have been given the Pasteur treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia at the university hygienic laboratory during the last two and a half years. Five of these cases were caused from human beings, one from a pet coyote, and the rest from dogs.

Three men who have taken an active part in advancing agriculture in the state and

country were awarded certificates of recognition by the university in February at the annual ten-days' farmers' course. The men honored are: H. W. Collingwood, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*; Oliver H. Kelley, founder of the National Grange, the first general cooperative association among farmers; and Henry D. Griswold, West Salem, Wis., one of the most prominent agriculturists of the state.

The only public standardizing and testing laboratory for public utilities and industries generally, outside of the one maintained by the Bureau of Standards at Washington, has just been established by the regents of the university in cooperation with the Wisconsin Railroad Rate Commission.

The purpose of the new standards laboratory is to render more direct service to public utilities and to the industries of the state by supplying them at reasonable cost with the opportunity to have meters and similar instruments scientifically tested. The staff of the laboratory standardizes the instruments used by the Wisconsin Railroad Commission.

Electrical instruments and incandescent electric lamps may now be submitted for testing and standardization. It is expected that the work of the laboratory in the near future will also include the certification of gas standards and meters, fuel standards, and any work of this character for which there is demand from public utilities and industrial plants.

Hitherto smaller public utilities that could not afford to maintain testing laboratories of their own have been compelled to have their testing done as favors by a few large companies who have maintained laboratories.

## COURSE IN COMMERCE



R. Commerce Man: Does news of your former course and classmates interest you? Do you care what the other fellow is doing? Don't say you do unless your desire is a genuine one—genuine enough, in fact, so you can conscientiously promise to tell him, "the other fellow," what you are doing.

Your servants, officers of the association, have spent sleepless nights trying to think up ways and means of eliciting the backward interest of commerce men and of awakening enthusiasm for our association (which is nothing more or less than an earnest interest in the other fellow) and which we refuse to think does not exist. Why? Because we believe in the need and purpose of an organization of commerce men,—because we believe commerce men as a rule are wide-awake and ready to foster any organization which has real merit and which meets a real need. Your officers are therefore inclined to blame no one but themselves for the apparent state of coma in which our infant organization finds itself at present. Perhaps we have failed in making our brothers, so widely scattered, realize what an organization of commerce men could and should mean. Perhaps the enthusiasm engendered in us is due to constant association with the many commerce men located in Madison, and perhaps even we, placed in a different atmosphere and

under different conditions, would be slow in "enthusing." Be that as it may, the purpose of this appeal is to find out if you are interested in the other fellow and if he is interested in you. If such is the case, we want you and the other fellow to talk about yourselves through the medium of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

The articles published in this section heretofore seem to have awakened only a passive interest. We are now going to try real live letters from real live men. If you think this is a good idea and would like to read the other fellow's letters, write one about yourself to the secretary, embodying in it all about your business that you would like to have the other fellow tell you about his. In other words, write the secretary telling him "What I have done since leaving college; possibilities of the work in which I am engaged; my advice to commerce men who would be interested in entering my chosen field of endeavor, etc." Remember, if you are interested in the other fellow and a live one, write today.

Your committee have the following items of interest to report concerning our alumni:

L. J. Stevens, class of 1911, who has been with the Western Union Company at Chicago in the auditing department, has recently accepted a position with the Lybrand-Ross Bros. & Montgomery, an auditing firm of note. Mr. Stevens writes that he knows of some openings in the audit-



ing line. Commerce men interested in knowing about such positions can receive complete information by writing Mr. Stevens at 2150 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"Jake" Kaufman, class of 1912, writes that he is teaching commerce subjects at Iron Mountain, Mich. "Jake" also has charge of the athletic work of the school, and confidential information from Iron Mountain leads us to believe that Jake is doing things and making good with a vengeance.

Arthur Kleinpell, '11, is another one of the commerce graduates to enter the field of commercial instruction. He is now engaged as a teacher at the Rockford high school, Rockford, Ill.

C. E. Davey, 1910, is teaching commerce subjects in the high school at Sioux City, Iowa.

Hugh Jamieson, class of 1910, who since leaving school has been engaged in the banking business in Chicago, has recently accepted the assistant cashiership in the Bank of Wisconsin located at Madison, Wis.

J. R. Coleman, class of 1910, has been made purchasing agent for the Rutenber Motor Company, Marion, Ind.

C. E. Rightor, class of 1909, is with the bureau of municipal research of the City of New York.

A. H. Paulson, class of 1912, formerly with the university regents, is now engaged in constructive accounting with the railroad commission of the state of Wisconsin.

D. R. Maple, class of 1912, has accepted a position in the statistical department of the railroad commission, and will take up his work here in Madison this month.

January 6, 1913, there took place at Hinsdale, Ill., the wedding of E. C. Wilson, class of 1911, and Miss Henrietta Slade. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have already left for Wardner, B. C., where "High Ball" is engaged in the lumber industry.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen E. Pelton, Baraboo, Wis., report the birth of a son, Glen E. Pelton, Jr., on December 20, 1912. Mr. Pelton was a member of the class of 1909.

## STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine, published monthly except in August and September, at Madison, Wisconsin, required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Post Office Address, 821 State St., Madison, Wis.

Name of Editor, Theodore R. Hoyer, 821 State St., Madison, Wis.

Managing Editor, Louis P. Lochner, 821 State St., Madison, Wis.

Business Manager, same.

Publisher, The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, 821 State Street, Madison, Wis.

Owners, The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin.

Bondholders, none.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of January, 1913.

Joseph M. Berg, Notary Public (Seal).

My commission expires May, 1913.

(Signed)

Louis P. Lochner.

# EDITORIAL

## PERSONALITY IN TEACHERS

PROFESSOR CHARLES FORSTER Smith in the leading article this month strikes at one of the most vital problems in academic life today when he laments the lack of really great teachers. That this lack is keenly felt in as celebrated an institution as Harvard appears from the introductory sentences of the professor's splendid contribution. The *Michigan Alumnus* deprecates a similar situation at Ann Arbor when it comments editorially under the caption, "What is the faculty for?" as follows:

"If there is one duty more than another which the professor owes outside his special field, it is that of personal contact with his students. Too often this is impossible; the teacher usually has no time for more than a perfunctory relationship, and many—one is tempted to say most—students leave the university without the bigger half of the education they came for."

In like manner a number of other alumni organs which we have recently had occasion to examine discuss regrettingly the apparent tendency to minimize the value of personality in teaching, and to bow to the man with the learned degree, the fluent tongue, the versatile pen, the scientific mind, without so much as asking whether he possesses the qualities that make for a competent leader of young men and women.

The undergraduate may respect the learning, marvel at the literary pro-

ductivity, be profoundly impressed by the keenness of his instructor's intellect, yet, bring him into a gathering of university graduates several years after he has left the college halls, and let him grow reminiscent—and he will linger lovingly and almost reverently over the names of those few men who have moulded his character, while those who were all head and no heart will be passed by quickly. Get a group of Wisconsin graduates of the '80's together and let them recount the olden days. It is inevitably John Bascom and David Bower Frankenburger around whom the conversation will center. The personality of these great teachers left an indelible impress upon the lives of all the young men and women who came in daily contact with them.

It would be an interesting experiment to ask the seniors of today to designate each of the professors who during his four years at the University of Wisconsin has done most to mould his character. How large a per cent of the faculty would be placed upon the honor roll as the result of such an inquiry?

Frankly, have we not placed altogether too much emphasis upon the training of the mind and have neglected the heart? Has not degree worship become a fetish with us? And is not the greatest problem in university life today that of supplying the lack, universally felt in our great institutions of learning, of great teachers?

## A UNIVERSITY "GUIDE"

THE University of Wisconsin has become a great institution not only in the educational sense but physically as well. The undergraduate of today will testify to that. Not infrequently is he hailed by visitors who inquire for the "Library," even though they may be gazing at it from the lower campus. When the inquiry relates to departmental libraries or museums, the question is somewhat more difficult to answer, and, as a result, our student may find himself conducting a "Cook's Tour" or seem very ignorant or ungentlemanlike if he fails or refuses to give the desired information.

Visitors might be better accommodated if they could be supplied with a "Guide." This "Guide" would not only locate buildings, offices, museums, etc., but it would also be a condensed depository for important historical information concerning the university. For instance, it would be

interesting to know the history of Science Hall; something about the oldest building on the campus; the first laboratory; the location of the various class memorials; the extent of acreage owned by the university; the number of buildings; data concerning the growth of the university year by year; university presidents, etc. This "Guide" should contain the best available pictures of university buildings and grounds. In short, the booklet should be sufficiently complete to give a stranger either in or out of Madison a correct impression of the magnitude of the University of Wisconsin. To alumni this booklet would be invaluable as a ready reference book.

May we not suggest that funds be appropriated to publish a "Guide" which has become a real necessity? There are many willing hands to do this work for a small compensation.

## REUNIONS AGAIN

AT the risk of becoming dictatorial we again call attention to the general apathy prevailing this year regarding class reunions. Last month we asked for a hearing on these reunions, but throughout the wide land no replies or responses were forthcoming. As we sit here in our small office, glorying in our editorial prerogatives, we sometimes feel very lonely. The cables and wires we laid to the various alumni centers seem to

forward messages but they fail to return any to us. There is silence on the other end of the line. We should mourn the loss of a great alumni body but for the fact that we read about Wisconsin alumni in the newspapers. They cannot be dead. So we'll take hope once more. What rejoicing in this office when the first letter concerning a class reunion reaches us! Let us pray.



## Faculty Members on Tours

The following schedule of university faculty members, travelling or lecturing outside of Madison, will be kept up to date for the benefit of all Wisconsin alumni who wish to avail themselves of the presence of Wisconsin men in their localities. Alumni can thus easily make arrangements beforehand for special social gatherings and banquets at which these Wisconsin representatives will be only too glad to speak on the university or other topics of interest.

**March 7**  
**Ft. Atkinson, Wis.** Professor M. P. Ravenel, director of the state hygienic laboratory, will give an address under the auspices of the Women's Club. Subject, "Prevention of Disease the Best Form of Life Insurance."

**March 11**  
**Minneapolis, Minn.** Professor M. P. Ravenel will give a public address at the University of Minnesota. Subject, "Public Health a Public Duty."

### EXTENSION DIVISION ENGAGEMENTS

March	1	-----	Louis P. Lochner, '09	-----	Owen.
	1	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Morrisonville.
	1	-----	E. J. Ward	-----	Baraboo.
	2	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Baraboo.
	3	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Montfort.
	4	-----	von Gelteh-Bassett Company	-----	Horicon.
	4	-----	Louis P. Lochner, '09	-----	Arena.
	4	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Rewey.
	5	-----	Louis P. Lochner, '09	-----	Prairie du Sac.
	5	-----	M. V. O'Shea	-----	Milwaukee College En- dowment Association.
	5	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Patch Grove.
	6	-----	von Gelteh-Bassett Company	-----	Fennimore.
	6	-----	J. L. Gillin	-----	Monroe.
	6	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Bagley.
	7	-----	von Gelteh-Bassett Company	-----	Blue River.
	7	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Trempealeau.
	8	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Grantsburg.
	10	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Hawkins.
	11	-----	Bassett-Jones	-----	Green Bay.
	11	-----	Thomas H. Dickinson	-----	Nashotah.
	11	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Mellen.
	12	-----	H. M. Kallen	-----	Milwaukee, C. E. A.
	13	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Colby.
	14	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Eleva.
	15	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Cureitss.
	15	-----	E. J. Ward	-----	Spring Valley.
	17	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Port Edwards.
	18	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Amherst.
	19	-----	H. M. Kallen	-----	Milwaukee, C. E. A.
	20	-----	Cora E. Binzel	-----	Clintonville.
	20	-----	Paul S. Reinsch	-----	Duluth, Minn.
	20	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Rosendale.
	20	-----	E. J. Ward	-----	Westfield.
	21	-----	Paul S. Reinsch, '92	-----	Superior.
	22	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Abrams.
	24	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Schofield.
	25	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Clintonville.
	26	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Rosholt.
	28	-----	M. V. O'Shea	-----	Washburn.
	28	-----	E. J. Ward	-----	Indianapolis, Ind.
	29	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Emerald Grove.
	30	-----	E. J. Ward	-----	Lodi.
	31	-----	Paul E. Volker	-----	Durand.
April	1	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Pepin.
	2	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Prescott.
	3	-----	Louis P. Lochner, '09	-----	Fifield.
	3	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Hudson.
	4	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Elroy.
	5	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Alma Center.
	7	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	St. Croix Falls.
	8	-----	Paul F. Voelker	-----	Cumberland.

# ALUMNI NEWS

The success of this personal news department is dependent upon the interest every alumnus takes in his Magazine. News items should come direct from graduates if this department is to be valuable and reliable. Contributors to these columns will greatly aid the editor if they designate the class and college of the subject of their sketch in the news items.

Following is the list of class secretaries who send in news of their respective classes:—  
 1884, Milton Orelup Nelson; 1887, Mrs. Ida E. Johnson Fisk; 1888, Florence Porter Robinson; 1889, Byron Delos Shear; 1890, Willard Nathan Parker; 1892, Mrs. Linnie M. Flesh Lietze; 1893, Mary H. Oakley; 1896, George Farnsworth Thompson; 1897, Mrs. Laura A. Osborne Austin; 1898, Jeremiah P. Riordan; 1899, Mrs. Lucretia Hinkley McMillan; 1900, Joseph Koffend, Jr.; 1902, Mrs. Merle S. Pickford Stevens; 1903, Willard Hein; 1904, Mrs. Florence S. Moffat Pennett; 1905, Louis H. Turner; 1906, Marguerite Eleanor Burnham; 1907, Ralph G. Gugler; 1908, Winifred Merrill and Thomas Hefty; 1909, Eugene Arthur Clifford; 1910, Kemper Shidell; 1911, Erwin A. Meyers; 1912, Harry John Wiedenbeck.

## BIRTHS

1896. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lloyd-Jones, Madison, Wis., February 14, a daughter.
1899. Born—To Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Torrey, Madison, Wis., January 17, a daughter.
1904. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Meyer, January 9, a boy, Donald.
1906. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus H. Brindley, La Crosse, Wis., January 18, a daughter. Mrs. Brindley was Agnes McCord, Smith College, 1906. Mr. Brindley is general manager and treasurer of the W. A. Roosevelt Co., La Crosse, Wis., wholesale dealers in plumbers', steam and gas fitters' supplies.
1908. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brownlee, Fond du Lac, Wis., November 13, a son, Robert. Mrs. Brownlee was Emma J. Rosholt. '07.
1908. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Burnette O. Bishop, Racine, Wis., Dec. 27, 1912, a son, Robert.
1909. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. George S. Pickrell, Los Angeles, Cal., January 19, a daughter. Mrs. Pickrell was Edna June Terry, '09.
1910. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Petrie, Fond du Lac, Wis., November, 1912, a son.
1910. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Olson, Spring Valley, Wis., January 22, a daughter, Marion.

## ENGAGEMENT

1912. The engagement of Henry Gustav Arnsdorf, '12, and Mildred Charlotte Arnesen, both of Valley City, North Dakota, has been announced. Mr. Arnsdorf holds an editorial and publicity position with the North Dakota Normal School.

## MARRIAGES

1903. On October 5, 1912, in Berkeley, Cal., occurred the wedding of Frances B. Marshall, '03, and Leslie Warren Wigmore, a graduate of the University of California. Mr. and Mrs. Wigmore now reside in San Francisco, Cal., where Mr. Wigmore is employed on the editorial staff of the San Francisco Chronicle.
1905. In Kansas City, last fall, took place the marriage of Professor Albert H. Johnstone, '05, head of the public speaking department at Hamline University, and Miss Edith May Mackey of Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Johnstone is a graduate of the Leland Powers School in Boston. Mr. Johnstone was instructor in the University of Wisconsin during the school year of 1909 and 1910. Professor and Mrs. Johnstone reside at 1382 Minnehaha street, St. Paul, Minn.
1905. Mr. and Mrs. Even Ekern, Madison, Wis., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Helga Marie, '05, to

George D. Swan, '05. Mr. Swan is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Seattle, Wash.

1907. On January 29, in Milwaukee, Wis., occurred the wedding of Miss Erminie Rost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rost, and Louis Sherman, Jr., '07. Mr. Sherman is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and the honorary engineering fraternity Tau Beta Pi. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman plan to leave for a trip around the world.
1907. Announcement has been received of the marriage of Grace Davison, '07, a member of the Alpha Phi sorority, and Charles Dewitt Mulverhill. The wedding took place in Spokane, Wash., January 15.
1908. Mrs. Ella M. Bresee of Madison announces the marriage of her daughter, Emily, to Jose Zapata of Mexico City, Mexico, in Chicago, on February 3. Mrs. Zapata is assistant chemist at the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Zapata is a freshman in the chemistry course in the university.
1909. Eva G. Lewis, '09 of Racine, Wis., was married on December 27, 1912, to Frank Kranich. The couple is at home at 525 Washington street, Newton, Iowa.
1911. On January 15, in Joliet, Ill., took place the marriage of Ada Macadam, '11, daughter of the Reverend George and Mrs. Macadam, and Charles Moritz, '11, of West Allis, Wis. Mrs. Moritz is a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority, and Mr. Moritz is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Moritz are at home in West Allis, Wis.

## DEATHS

WILLIAM C. DAMON, '69.

William C. Damon of Los Angeles, Cal., died November last after a period of a year's illness. He is survived by Mrs. Damon, now residing in Salt Lake City, Utah.

JOHN S. BROWN.

John Sidney Brown, millionaire merchant and Denver pioneer, husband of Adele Over-

ton Brown, '71, died suddenly on January 13, in Denver, Colorado. He would have celebrated his 80th birthday on June 10.

Mr. Brown married in Denver, in 1868, Miss Irene Sopris, daughter of Captain Richard Sopris and Elizabeth (Allen) Sopris. Mrs. Brown died in 1881, leaving five children, all of whom are still living. They are Fred S. Brown of Denver; Mrs. A. B. Inglis of Patterson, N. J.; Edward N. Brown of Denver; Mrs. N. A. Johnson of Seattle, and William K. Brown of Denver.

Mr. Brown later married Miss Adele Overton, '71, of Denver, who survives him. J. S. Brown Jr., C. O. Brown and Miss Irene Brown, all of Denver, and Mrs. Alice B. Martin of Seattle, were the children by the second marriage.

John Sidney Brown—or J. Sidney, as he was better known—died possessed of a fortune which he acquired during his long residence in Denver.

His investments in the J. S. Brown & Bro. Mercantile company, one of the largest wholesale houses in the West, which he founded, with additional investment in stocks, bonds and real estate, gives his estate a rating of several millions.

His name, however, is associated with other things in Denver and Colorado history than simply the routine of business affairs. He was one of the stalwarts among Denver citizens, including the late David H. Mofatt, the late Charles B. Kountze and others, who were fundamentally state builders.

Mr. Brown was one of the original stockholders and builders of the Denver & Pacific railroad between Denver and Cheyenne—the first rail line into Denver; the Denver, South Park & Pacific, now the South Park branch of the Colorado & Southern, and the Denver & New Orleans railroad, now the Denver City & Fort Worth, also now a part of the Colorado & Southern system.

MRS. ADELLA NELSON TODD, '86.

Mrs. Adella Nelson Todd died on January 17 in Leadville, Colorado, where she had been living for the past twenty years on account of her health. Her husband, Andrew C. Todd, and her daughter died ten years



ago. Mrs. Todd was superintendent of the primary grade schools of Leadville, Colorado.

ALBERT E. SCHWITTAY, '01.

Albert E. Schwittay, assemblyman from Marinette county died of pneumonia on January 19, in Madison, Wis. Death followed a brief illness which did not appear serious until shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday night, January 18.

Mr. Schwittay, lawyer and publisher was born in Germany, Jan. 17, 1874. He then entered the German schools until he reached the age of 14 years. He then entered the academy of Ortelburg, Germany, which he attended until his parents came to the United States. The family located at Pound, Marinette county, in 1890, and for several years the late assemblyman devoted his time to farming and lumbering.

He entered the law school of the university after a year's course at the Wisconsin academy and graduated in 1901. He located in Marinette for the practice of law. He was elected district attorney in 1908, and was elected sheriff in 1910. In November, 1912, he was elected to the legislature on the republican ticket. In 1909 Mr. Schwittay founded "The Searchlight," a weekly newspaper, which he devoted to the propagation of progressive republican principles. He was a married man.

Mr. Schwittay was expected to prove one of the most active members of the assembly. He was considering the introduction of several bills, a number of which related to the courts and court procedure.

## THE CLASSES

1859.

Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago left January 23 for a trip to the Philippines to study the conditions and government of the islands. He will be accompanied by his son. "We will face some big problems in connection with the Philippines in the next few years," said he, "among them whether or not the Filipinos should have self-government. I want to study the people and their institutions at first hand, so as to know what to do as a citizen and how to advise others."

1872.

From *The Crozier* we quote the following item regarding Carroll S. Montgomery, the new chancellor of the Diocese of Nebraska.

"Carroll S. Montgomery, fourth chancellor of the Diocese of Nebraska, was born in Juneau, Wis., July 25th, 1851. He is an alumnus of the University of Wisconsin, having taken his degree in Arts with the class of 1872 and graduating from the Law School in 1873. He was admitted to the bar at Madison, Wis., in June of that year. In October he left his native state for Nebraska, locating at Lincoln, where he opened his law office Nov. 1st, 1873. He removed from Lincoln to Omaha April 10th, 1879, where he has continuously resided since, practicing his profession, contributing to the upbuilding of the city, and zealously, though modestly and unostentatiously, active in the work of the Church.

"For a number of years Mr. Montgomery was a member of the vestry of Trinity Cathedral, serving as treasurer of that parish for three years. In 1885 he, with the Hon. James M. Woolworth, Judge Redick, Alfred P. Hopkins and others, organized All Saints' Parish in what was then considered the far western part of the city. The present fine site had originally been purchased by Mr. Montgomery with the intention of using it as a residence site. Later, when the idea of having a parish in the western part of the city materialized, Mr. Woolworth, having been interested by Mr. Montgomery in the plan to the extent that he cheerfully paid half of the amount expended by Mr. Montgomery on the property, these two zealous Churchmen turned the property over to the Vestry of All Saints' as their gift to the new parish, the Vestry assuming more cheerfully the unpaid balance due upon the lots. Mr. Montgomery has been on the Vestry of All Saints' continuously since the organization of the parish, serving as Senior Warden for the past sixteen years. For many years Mr. Montgomery has been a member of the Cathedral Chapter of the Diocese and a member of the Standing Committee. At the last Council he was elected Church Advo-

cate. He is richly furnished in every way for the position of Chancellor, which he has accepted."

1873.

A very interesting ceremony occurred at the art gallery in the city library in Des Moines, Iowa, Monday afternoon January 27th, 1913. Mr. Charles Atherton Cumming had completed a life size bust portrait of William H. Baily who had been so prominently identified with the history of Des Moines until the very day of his sudden death on May 10, 1910. A company of two hundred leading men and women of the city gathered to attend the unveiling and to listen to the program were received by Mrs. Baily (Alice A. Crawford, '75,) her son Robert William Baily, '07, Mrs. F. H. Blake of Omaha, (Emma Baily ex-'77 sister of W. H. Baily) and Mr. and Mrs. Cumming. Among those present was Miss Ethel Clough, '07, daughter of W. G. Clough, '75. Mr. Cumming spoke of his intimate acquaintance, esteem and regard for Mr. Baily and the pleasure it had given him to place the fine and noble face on canvas and there to depict the grand character of the man. Ex-Governor Frank D. Jackson, who was Mr. Baily's first partner, when they both had just graduated from the Iowa Law School, in 1875, paid a high tribute to the splendid ability, honor and integrity of Mr. Baily.

William E. Odell, '72, talked very eloquently of his forty years' friendship with Will Baily, of the friendship of their fathers before them—of his intimate acquaintance during their university life at Madison and all the years since. He told of Mr. Baily's brilliance as a student, of his high ideals, his modesty and unswerving allegiance to principle. Mr. W. L. Read, a prominent lawyer of Iowa and a classmate of Mr. Baily's, spoke eloquently of his splendid career as a lawyer in Iowa and Des Moines and among other things said that Mr. Baily had conducted more important cases than any other lawyer during his twenty-two years practice in Polk County.

The portrait is a masterpiece and will remain for some time in this gallery.

The unveiling was an occasion of deep and tender interest. The ability of Mr. Cumming as a portrait painter was once more splendidly demonstrated.

1878.

W. W. Brown is now residing in Merton, Wis.

1881.

Marshall K. Snell, while still retaining an interest in his law office business, at Tacoma, Wash., in an advisory capacity, is spending much of his time in outside investment, being engaged in building the new town of Ewan on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., in Whitman County, Wash. Mr. Snell owns the townsite and the orchard lands adjoining. He was elected director and vice-president of the Western Washington Fair, president of the State Humane Society, and has been actively interested in road building.

1886.

Millie Forsythe should be addressed, 1447 Burlington Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., where she is teaching in the Los Angeles high school.—Else L. Bristol is now in Caesarea, Turkey, Asia, assisting in the education of her cousin's children in the home of Dr. Henry Wingate, principal of the Boys' School in Caesarea. She expects to be two years in that country. The war in Turkey is keenly felt in her district.

1887.

W. W. Armstrong, president of the Copper National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah, and recently a witness before the Congressional committee at Washington as to clearing house actions, has retired from the presidency of the Commercial Club.

1890.

At the New York meeting of the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, Dr. Rodney Howard True was appointed by the pharmaceutical chemistry section to represent the United States on an International Commission to continue the inquiry

on "Variations in the Activity of Certain Toxic Drugs," and to report at the meeting of the Ninth Congress at St. Petersburg in 1915. The other seven members of the International Commission are: Austria, Professor Wilhelm Mitlaeher; France, Professor E. Bourquelot; Germany, Professor H. Thones; Great Britain, Francis Ransom, F. C. S.; Netherlands, Professor L. Van Itallie; Switzerland, Professor A. Tschirch. The following secretaries for the Commission were also appointed; European Continent, George P. Forrester, F. C. S., Great Britain, Peter Mac Ewan, F. C. S., and the United States, Otto Raubenheimer.

1892.

Mrs. Katharine Hardy Dickson and her daughter Ruth are now making their home in San Diego, Cal.

1893.

Professor Frederick E. Bolton, head of the department of education at the University of Washington, has been named dean of the new college of education.—Dr. Frederick Meisnest, head of the department of German at the University of Washington, has been granted a leave of absence for one semester to permit an extended trip through the United States and Europe.

1894.

Prof. Henry Sherwood Youkers has resigned his position as principal of the training department of the Oshkosh Normal school and will leave Oshkosh to take a position in the department of commercial research maintained at Boston by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Professor Youkers' resignation took effect on February 15. His friends doubtless will learn of his resignation with surprise and with regret over his impending departure from Oshkosh, but they will rejoice to know that the change will be greatly to his financial advantage, the position he has accepted with the Curtis publishing company carrying with it a considerably larger salary than he received as a member of the Oshkosh Normal school faculty.

One of the principal lines of work conducted by the Curtis Publishing company's department of commercial research, and in which Professor Youkers will be engaged is the gathering of information that will be of mutual benefit to the company and its advertisers, the aim being to place advertising upon a scientific basis and make it of the greatest possible advantage to all concerned. The Curtis Publishing company publishes a number of widely circulated periodicals, including The Saturday Evening Post, The Ladies' Home Journal and The Country Gentlemen, and its advertising business is one of great magnitude. At the head of its department of commercial research is a former Wisconsin man, C. C. Parlin, who is quite well known in Oshkosh. He was formerly superintendent of the public schools at Wausau until a few years ago, when he took a position similar to that to which Professor Youkers has been called.

Professor Youkers has been connected with the Oshkosh Normal school for about three and one-half years, going there from Grand Rapids, where he was superintendent of the public schools for several years.

W. J. Dougan is the owner of the Dougan Guernsey Farm, Beloit, Wis.

1896.

Dr. Harry Alexis Harding, a graduate of the College of Agriculture, has been appointed head of the department of animal husbandry at the University of Illinois. Mr. Harding will have charge of the bacteriology department at the dairy building and will be chief dairy bacteriologist at the experiment station. Professor Harding's home is in Oconomowoc, Wis. He received his doctor's degree at Cornell. His new duties begin in April.

1897.

Professor C. K. Leith has been for the past six weeks at the University of Chicago, where he has been giving a course in pre-Cambrian and structural geology. This is the fifth of the courses that Professor Leith has given there.—Professor A. P. Hollis, supervisor of the Model school at the Valley



City Normal School, North Dakota, has organized an alumni association of that school.

1900.

W. B. Minch is with the Western Electric Company, Chicago. Address, No. 4201 Washington Blvd., Chicago.—Walter J. Parsons is in charge of the erection of the Hell Gate Bridge for the American Bridge Co., Flushing L. I., New York.

1901.

Elmer E. Leatherwood was reelected district attorney for the third judicial district at the last election in Utah.—R. Williamson is secretary of the Railroad and City Y. M. C. A., Mexico City.

1902.

Professor B. H. Hibbard of Ames, Iowa, is now a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture of the University.—Dr. Herman A. Brauer is chief of the Bureau of Municipal and Legislative Research of the University Extension Division, University of Washington, Seattle.

1903.

Jean F. Bishop of Dillon, Montana, has been attending the Mardi Gras in New Orleans, and sailed on February 13 for a tour through Central America and Panama.

1904.

Frank B. Sargent should be addressed at 80 Willis St., New Bedford, Mass.—Morris F. Fox's new address is 611 Hackett Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

1905.

Harry B. Kirkland, ex '05, is the author of an article in the January number of the *World's Work*, entitled "The Great Mississippi Dam." The article describes the 200,000 horsepower hydro-electric developmet at Keokuk, Iowa, and tells of the difficulties in fighting the floods during the construction of the dam.—Harold K. Weld was recently elected president of the Nateo Sales Association, an organization of salesmen of the

National Fire Proofing Co., manufacturing the Nateo Hollow Tile for fire proof residence construction. Mr. Weld is manager of this department for Chicago and the Middlewest.—Lancaster D. Burling is now located at Ottawa, Canada, with the Canadian Geological Survey. Since his graduation Mr. Burling has been assistant in the natural geological department of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Burling was Marion Van Velzer, '06.—Frederick A. Collmann has charge of the San Francisco office of the Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Co., one of the oldest and largest houses dealing in commercial paper. Mr. Collmann who has been with this firm for the past six years is located at 517 First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.—G. A. Rodenbaeck has resigned his position as manager of the Boston office of D. C. & Wm. B. Jackson, consulting engineers, to become manager and treasurer of the Clinton Metallic Paint Co., of Clinton, New York.—Selma M. Vognild has resigned her position with the Valley City Normal School, Valley City, North Dakota.

1906.

Marion E. Ryan should be addressed at Box 523, Clarimore, Oklahoma.—Mrs. Jeanette St. Sure Andrews, Jr., and son Roger of Noxon, Mont., spent the past three months visiting in Wisconsin. Her present address is St. Nicholas Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

1907.

James R. Garver is now residing at 210 Waldron St., W. La Fayette, Ind.—R. W. Baily of Des Moines, Iowa, for the last six years connected with the Des Moines Bridge and Iron Works, of Des Moines and Pittsburgh, has purchased a large interest in the Interstate Furnace Company and has gone to Oskaloosa, Iowa, to become general manager of this concern.

1908.

Dr. L. D. Upson together with Dr. A. N. Farmer, will make a survey of the schools of Ohio to ascertain what action is necessary to put the school system of Ohio on a

proper basis. Dr. Upson was one of the men of the national bureau which made a survey of school conditions in Wisconsin and outlined a plan by which a progressive system of school supervision and management was obtained.—John Shapiro should be addressed at 254 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis.—G. W. Hewitt, for a year assistant to Manager Underwood of the furnace department of the National Tube company's plant, has been named as Mr. Underwood's successor, and has entered upon his new duties.

## 1909.

Genkwan Shibata is accountant for the Kieckhefer Box Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—C. T. Anderson, ex '09, is sales manager for the Kieckhefer Box Co.—Louis P. Lochner was reelected editor of *The Cosmopolitan Student* for the fourth time at the annual convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan clubs recently held at Philadelphia.—C. E. Gapen is with *The Country Gentleman* of The Curtis Publishing Co.—Isabel Meekin Lewis is a teacher in the public schools at Fond du Lac, Wis.—Herman W. Sachtjen has been appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff-elect Gunder Erdahl of Stoughton, Wis. Mr. Sachtjen will have charge of the legal work of the office and will prepare the summons, executions and other papers and keep the books. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the assembly from the eastern district of Dane county last fall and later was elected secretary of the Republican county committee. He is also prominent in the work of the American Society of Equity.

## 1910.

Lawrence Gillett, ex '10, is now superintendent of construction work for the local traction company at Rome, Georgia.—Alice Pearl Dingin is a member of the faculty of the Fargo Agricultural School, Fargo, North Dakota.—Oliver W. Storey is instructor in chemical engineering at the university.—Pearl C. Padley should be addressed at Anoka, Minn., care of John Scharber.—Stephen Gilman, Jr., has been promoted to Credit Manager of the Tennessee Coal &

Iron Co., with offices at 1401 Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—F. L. Olson is principal of the Spring Valley, Wis., high school.—Marion Whidden of Oak Park, Ill., has established a record for herself as a welfare worker in Chicago and in Alabama, where she is at present employed as a community supervisor, by the Tennessee Coal Iron and R. R. Co. She is conducting an experiment in improving the environment, sanitary conditions and efficiency of labor at one of the mining camps at Muscoda near Birmingham. If this work proves successful in every way it will spread into the other camps. Since January, Miss Whidden has established a school with a domestic science course, kindergarten, gymnasium classes for girls and boys, English classes, and even a Sunday school. A mother's Club has been organized, a dancing pavilion has been built, also a building which serves as a library. A moving picture show now comes to Muscoda once a week. Last June at the Annual Outing of the Alabama Coal Operators, which was held at Docence, Ala. Miss Whidden was the only woman speaker at the meeting. *The Age-Herald* says, "Miss Whidden is a welfare worker employed by the Tennessee company, and her paper on recreation and its importance to the employee was held to be one of the best of the meeting. Miss Whidden pointed out the importance of local amusements and recreation and the good results that come from directing children how to play." By Stella Kayser, '09.—Harlan M. Whisman is second assistant secretary of the South Dakota State Senate. After the session he will return to his father's real estate and loan office, Huron, South Dakota.

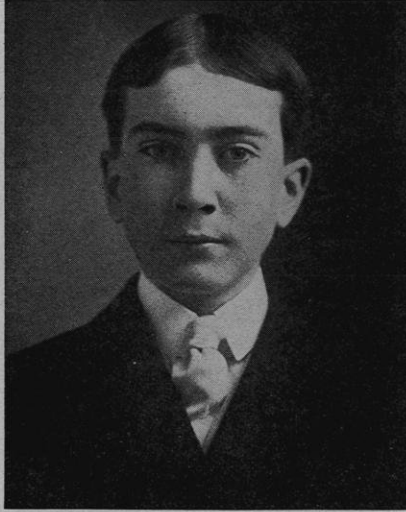
## 1911.

C. O. Bickelhaupt is with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City.—Grace A. Hessing should be addressed at Mondovi, Wis.—Mariele Schirmer's address is 270 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis.—H. W. Ullsperger of Sturgeon Bay was appointed instructor in soils at the university. He has charge of the soils extension work in northeastern Wisconsin.

1912.

Vilas H. Whaley announces the opening of a law office in the Robinson Building, Racine, Wis.—Willard C. Thompson is acting head of the department of animal husbandry, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville,

of public accounting and university comptroller at the University of Illinois.—Glenn Ward Dresbach, ex-'12, is doing excellent work in poetry in the national magazines. His latest production, "To My Valentine," in the January number of *The Smart Set*



GLENN WARD DRESBACH, '12

Ark.—R. A. Skinner is in the Cleveland, O., office of The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pa.—George E. Frazer has resigned his position as accountant with the Wisconsin State Board of Public Affairs to accept a position as professor

received favorable mention from many readers.—A. Charles Dvorak is with the American Asphaltum and Rubber Co.; address 7827 Peoria St., Chicago.—George D. Bailey is with Ernst and Ernst, public accountants, Cleveland, Ohio.



## BOOK REVIEWS

*Some Materials for the Social History of the Mississippi Valley in the Nineteenth Century*, by Solon J. Buck, '04, University of Illinois. Reprint from the proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, for the year 1910-1911. Pamphlet, 12 pages.

This pamphlet is a plea for the preservation of source materials for Middlewestern history. Mr. Buck outlines the various sources for historical data and lays special emphasis on the productions of the people, such as newspapers, letters, etc. He points to the fact that so little care is taken in the preservation of newspaper files and private correspondence and concludes "that the modern science of history has opened up for itself a vastly greater field of endeavor and conflict and that it will require thousands of diligent workers and creative minds to open up its rich and in many respects unknown regions, and to cultivate them successfully."

*Pioneer Letters of Gershom Flagg*, edited with introduction and notes by Solon J. Buck, '04. Reprint from the transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1910. Pamphlet, 47 pages, with map appended showing Flagg's route to the West.

It is Mr. Buck's desire to preserve and make accessible contemporary letters and journals of men who were in the vanguard of the western movement. In editing the letters of Gershom Flagg he has made accessible an interesting field of early pioneer conditions in this country. While this may be only an isolated story of individuals, still, as Mr. Buck says, a knowledge, nevertheless, of the motives, purposes, and experience of individual pioneers is essential to an understanding of the movement as a whole.

*State Map of Wisconsin*, issued by the state geological survey, prepared by W. O. Hotchkiss, '03, and F. T. Thwaites. Mounted

on cloth, and provided with sticks at top and bottom, it is sold for \$1.00. The unmounted paper map in two sheets, 30 cents. Can be obtained from the Superintendent of Public Property, Madison, Wis.

The finest map of Wisconsin ever issued has just been received from the engravers. It shows all the roads in the state, and in addition, the main traveled roads between cities are indicated by heavy red lines. This map will be of great use to everyone who has occasion to drive in any part of the state with which he is not acquainted.

The different kinds of rock which are to be found under the soil in the various parts of the state are shown by colors. In one corner of the map is a description of each of these geological formations, giving its general character, thickness, and the various useful things derived from it, such as valuable ores, building stone, mineral water, artesian water, brick clays, road material and other products. In another corner is given a list of the elevations above sea level of many important features of the state.

The map shows the streams and lakes in very careful detail. The names of all counties, cities, villages, towns, and Indian reservations are given, and all are carefully brought up to date. All the railroad and interurban lines are also shown.

Under special authorization of the last legislature copies of this map are to be sent free to every school in the state by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It will be of great value to teachers and pupils as a reference map of the state.

The map will also be appreciated by owners of automobiles and all persons interested in the building of good roads. It is a large map, 54 inches wide and 62 inches long from north to south. The scale is six miles to one inch, so a township is just one inch square on the map.

*Statute Law Making in the United States*, by Chester Lloyd Jones, associate professor of political science, University of Wisconsin. xii+327 pages. Cloth. Published by the Boston Book Company, Boston.

Sir Courtney Ilbert and Lord Henry Thring have given us the English side of the science of "bill drafting." In the last ten years this country has witnessed the rise of scientific bill drafting with its creation of state and municipal drafting bureaus. Yet no manual to assist in this work has appeared in spite of our relative inexperience in this field; no manual which has in view the constitutional limitations which beset a draftsman in the United States. This book is an essential prerequisite to the study of bill drafting. It cannot but be of service to the legislator, especially the chapter on the "Language of Statutes," and the section on "Legislative Expedients." The teaching of the work of bill drafting and legislation in the universities of this country has been handicapped by the lack of a suitable text. This void the book well fills, as it should, for Dr. Lloyd Jones' experience with his classes in bill drafting and legislation at the University of Wisconsin has naturally evolved this book. Neither can this work be criticised as neglecting the practical side, as probably no one has had better opportunities than has Dr. Lloyd Jones in witnessing at the State Capitol the living side of legislation. The author is to be congratulated in producing this much needed book in a new and growing field.

The book consists of three parts, the first on "Limitations on Legislative Action," the second on "The Drafting of Bills," and the third on "Legislative Expedients."

RAYMOND ZILLMER, '10.

*The Manufacture of Cheddar Cheese from Pasteurized Milk*, by J. L. Sammis, '06, and A. T. Bruhn, the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Research Bulletin 27; 111 page pamphlet.

This pamphlet gives a very complete account of the research work done in the manufacture of cheddar cheese from pasteurized milk. The first part of the pamphlet is taken up with "The Need for a New Method of Cheesemaking," "The Pas-

teurization Process," "The Acidulation Process," and "The Use of Bacterial Starter in the Process." The latter part of the pamphlet takes up "Two Years' Trial of the new Method," and the results are reported favorable. The fact that most merchants, not knowing anything about this new process cheese, were satisfied with the sale and reported satisfaction on the part of customers, would assure the success of the new process.

*The Administrative Peril in Education*, by Professor Joseph Jastrow of the department of psychology, has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the November issue of the "Popular Science Monthly." The peril of which the professor speaks is summed up in these sentences: "The one paramount danger, the most comprehensively unfavorable fact in affecting ominously the prospects of higher education—and the lower not less so, though differently—is the undue dominance of administration: in policy, in measures, in personal relations, in all the distinctive interests of education, and the welfare of ideas and the academic career: its worth, its service, its security, its satisfaction, its attractive-ideals. What is imperiled most directly is nesses to the higher types of men."

Following are some of the articles by alumni and members of the faculty which have recently appeared in magazines:

*The Geologic History of China and Its Influence on the Chinese People*, by Professor Eliot Blackwelder, in *The Popular Science Monthly*, February, 1913.

*The Abilities of an "Educated" Horse*, by Professor M. V. O'Shea, in *The Popular Science Monthly*, February, 1913.

*Newswriting for High Schools*, by E. W. Allen, '01, of the new department of journalism in the University of Oregon, in the *Oregon Teachers' Monthly*, January, 1913.

*The American Review of Reviews* for February contains an article on *The Wisconsin Industrial Commission*. It is a review of an article on this commission by Professor John R. Commons, one of its members, contributed by him to the *Survey*, New York, of January 4.

# INFORMATION WANTED

Where are these alumni and alumnae, and what are they doing?

- Adams, Clara Dane, Ph.B., '99.  
Adams, Francis Salisbury, M.S., '09.  
Adamson, William Henry, B.C.E., '86.  
Aleuyar, Isaac, B.A., '08.  
Alexander, Lake Cohen, LL.B., '02.  
Anderson, Gustav Alexander, B.S., '02.  
Anderson, Margaret, M.G.  
Anderson, Martin, B.S.A.  
Ayer, Charles, B.S., '93.  
Baird, Perry E., LL.B., '79.  
Bartman, John Henry, LL.B., '00.  
Beers, Horsea S., LL.B., '87.  
Benrick, Mary Louise, M.G., '08.  
Benson, Frederick H., B.C.E., '91.  
Bischel, Lawrence Joseph, LL.B., '97.  
Blake, Harry D., B.S.(C.E.).  
Blakely, Thomas T., B.L., '96.  
Blessner, Arthur Joseph, B.S., '04.  
Bliss, William Sylvester, B.M.E., '80.  
Booge, Harris Decateur, Jr., LL.B., '81.  
Borhough, Gustav O., M.A., '06.  
Bradford, Hill Carter, Ph.B., '59.  
Brady, Daniel Leo, B.A., '08.  
Brophy, Allen O., Agr.G.  
Brown, Byron Elijah, LL.B., '72.  
Brown, Joseph Andrews, LL.B., '91.  
Browne, Edward B. M., LL.B., '71.  
Buck, Louise L., B.A.  
Burton, Charles F., Agri.G.  
Callecod, Ole, B.L., '95.  
Campbell, Mary, B.L., '95; M.A., '09.  
Cline, Louis Edgar, M.S., '07.  
Cooley, Homer De Los, B.L., '83.  
Cook, Henry Allen, B.A., '05.  
Cooper, Frank, LL.B., '81.  
De Lap, Darwin, B.A., '06.  
Dexon, Fred, B.S.(C.E.), '97.  
Dohm, John Walter, B.S.(C.E.).  
Dukert, Richard F., LL.B.  
Egan, Arthur J., LL.B., '89.  
Emmons, William Marion, LL.B., '95.  
Ernst, Claude B., B.S.A.  
Eyerly, Frank David, LL.B., '96.  
Fishedick, Frank Henry, Ph.G., '86.  
Fjoslien, Sigrid, B.A., '06.  
Fleek, Belle L., B.A., '11.  
Fox, Henry, B.M.E., '92.  
Fox, Peter Oscar, Ph.G., '03.  
Frank, Leo Ernest, B.S.(C.E.), '00.  
Friedman, Rufus Judah, B.L., '03.  
Fuerste, William, LL.B., '89.  
Galbraith, Ernest John, LL.B., '09.  
Gates, James R., B.S., '11.  
Gigot, Gustave J., Ph.G.  
Giss, August J., B.L., '96; M.L., '97.  
Graul, Edward J., B.S.A., '11.  
Hagopiann, Hoochan, B.A., '04.  
Hall, Mary Frances, M.G., '08.  
Harnden, Emery D., LL. B.  
Hass, Edward Richard, Ph.G., '03.  
Hayden, Edwin Andrew, B.S., '94.  
Heidner, Albion Henry, B.S.(Med.), '11.  
Hodge, John Sherman, B.S.(M.E.), '04.  
Holmes, Harold H., Ph.G., '11.  
Holty, Nels Elias, LL.B., '01.  
Hopkins, George Allan, B.A., '99.  
Hopkins, Roy E., ex. '01.  
Hughes, John Price, LL.B., '93.  
Hvam, Thorwald, LL.B., '88.  
Ivey, Joseph William, LL.B., '79.  
Jackson, Evan O., LL.B., '88.  
Jones, John Reese, LL.B., '11.  
Jones, Solomon, LL.B., '86.  
Keefe, John C., Ph.B., '72.  
Kelly, Paul Frederick, B.A., '11.  
Kerns, Harriet White, B.L., '02.  
Kitagawa, Tometaro, B.S.(C.E.), '11.  
Knappen, Theodore F., LL.B., '69.  
Knutson, Knudt, B.S., '98.  
Konno, Rokuro, B.A., '11.  
Kraemer, Wilhelmina E., M.G., '03.  
La Motte, Frank Alexander, M.A., '08.  
Leahy, Thomas Edward, LL.B., '05.  
Lehman, Gottfried, M.A., '06.  
Leonard, Harry William, Ph.G., '11.  
Levitt, Sadie Rosalyn, B.L., '00.  
Lewald, Theodor, LL.D., '04.  
Locke, Morris W., LL.B., '06.  
Loew, Edward, LL.B., '96.  
Longfield, Raymond P., Ph.G., '05.  
Lukes, Charles Lincoln, LL.B., '96.  
Lyle, Frank William, B.L., '99.  
McAnaw, John James, B.L., '82.  
McArthur, Anna, B.S., '67.  
McBride, Robert J., LL.B., '94.  
McBride, Rosa Lillian, Ph.B., '99.  
McDaniel, Clarence, Ph.G., '07.  
McGlashin, Guy M., LL.B., '87.  
MacKenzie, Emma, B.L., '82.  
McKercher, David Edwin, B.S., '76.



- McLean, Harry Clayton, B.S.(M.E.), '08.  
 MacMahon, M. J., M.A., '80.  
 Magne, Charles W., LL.B., '98.  
 Manz, Matilda H., B.A., '05.  
 Mathias, Mary Constance, B.L., '01; M.G., '01.  
 Matson, Elvera, G.Sup.M.  
 Merrell, Frank Heath, LL.B., '73.  
 Merwin, Horace Stevens, LL.B., '80.  
 Meyrose, Henry V., LL.B., '98.  
 Miller, Frank Hayden, B.A., '91; M.A., '94.  
 Minich, Lewis C., LL.B., '96.  
 Minty, Louis William, LL.B., '99.  
 Mitchell, Ralph Kenneth, B.S.(Med.), '11.  
 Moeller, Roland, B.S.(M.E.), '09.  
 Moon, Orrin Blakely, LL.B., '83.  
 Moore, James Milton, B.S., '92.  
 Morrill, Frank Lewis, LL.B., '76.  
 Morrison, Edwin T., LL.B., '93.  
 Mullen, Leon T., LL.B., '06.  
 Murray, William, LL.B., '69.  
 Musser, John Albert, B.A., '92.  
 Nelson, Thomas P., B.L., '94; LL.B., '96.  
 North, William A., C.E., '11.  
 Nugent, Charles H., LL.B., '95.  
 Oaks, John Albert, LL.B., '96.  
 Paul, Clarence Arthur, LL.B., '94.  
 Paine, Francis W., M.A., '11.  
 Pepper, Michael William, Ph.B., '71; LL.B., '72.  
 Peterson, William, LL.D., '04.  
 Phillips, John Stone, LL.B., '72.  
 Powers, Theron Eugene, B.S., '92.  
 Rawson, John Lupton, Ph.B., '05.  
 Refsell, Oscar Norton, B.A., '11.  
 Rehm, Valentine, B.L., '97.  
 Reid, Henry D., Ph.B., '71.  
 Reid, William Albert, Agr.G., '11.  
 Rennebohm, Oscar, Ph.G., '11.  
 Richardson, Helen B., M.L., '02.  
 Robbins, Samuel Brownlee, LL.B., '00.  
 Roberts, Chapin, B.S.(M.E.), '11.  
 Roberts, Elizabeth, B.S., '94.  
 Roberts, John A., LL.B., '11.  
 Robinson, Bertha L., Ph.B., '02.  
 Rodgers, Thomas G., M.A., '11.  
 Roeder, Albert B., LL.B., '84.  
 Rowan, Patrick, B. L., '94.  
 Rupp, John, Ph.G., '92.  
 St. Peters, Reginald L., LL.B., '98.  
 Schmidt, Alfred C., B.A., '11.  
 Schmidt, Gertrude C., B.L., '00.  
 Schmidt, Herbert E., B.S.(Min.E.), '11.  
 Seyton, Harry Joseph, B.S.(C.E.), '05.  
 Shafer, George, LL.B., '80.  
 Shaw, Harold Ironside, Ph.G., '04.  
 Shedd, Charlotte Emma, B.L., '02.  
 Shephard, Alfred Clayton, Ph.G.  
 Skenvik, Olaf Martin, LL.B., '90.  
 Slaughter, Philip C., Ph.B., '59.  
 Smith, Mrs. Gertrude A., M.G., '05.  
 Smith, Harry A., B.C.E., '91.  
 Smith, Ira Booth, LL.B., '72.  
 Smith, John Lyman, C.E., '07.  
 Smith, William H., B.S.(C.E.), '06.  
 Steele, Elizabeth S., M.A., '08.  
 Stephens, Maud L., M.G., '05.  
 Stone, Jesse Raymond, B.L., '99.  
 Swift, John Joseph, Ph.B., '74.  
 Tarbox, George E. LL.B., '88.  
 Teubern, Ernest, M.A., '08.  
 Thence, Henry Charles, Ph.G., '05.  
 Thomas, Carolyn C., Ph.G., '00.  
 Thompson, Carl N., LL.B., '03.  
 Tillinghast, Charles W., LL.B., '82.  
 Tomkins, Charles F., Ph.G., '92.  
 Traverse, Frank Stanley, B.S., '84.  
 Troan, Edward I., LL.B., '90.  
 Truman, Elbert Loope, B.S., '91.  
 Turner, Edmon F., B.L., '03.  
 Van Wagenen, Mills, Ph.B., '74.  
 Watchman, Edmund L. C., B.S.(M.E.), '06.  
 Wagner, Adolph, LL.D., '04.  
 Waite, Henry C., LL.B., '95.  
 Wallin, Allgot, B.S.A., '05.  
 Walther, Paul William, LL.B., '94.  
 Warren, Charles Robinson, B.L., '81.  
 Webber, Jessie M., M.G., '07.  
 Wellington, Archibald, M.A., '10.  
 Werner, Henry James, Ph.G., '03.  
 Wesley, Merritt K., B.S., '08.  
 Wilbur, Rinaldo F., LL.B., '78.  
 Wile, Raymond Samuel, B.A., '06.  
 Williams, Samuel, LL.B., '93.  
 Windsor, William, Jr., LL.B., '78.  
 Winegar, George Lee, LL.B., '03.  
 Wright, Charles Edwin, Ph.G., '88.  
 Zeiher, Emeline Elizabeth, B.A., '05.  
 Zenter, Francis Henry, B.S.A., '09.  
 Schoenmann, Leroy, B.A., '11.  
 Schreir, John A., B.S., '11.  
 Scott, Verne E., B.S.A., '11.  
 Shangley, Clanton P., M.A., '11.  
 Skinner, John S., B.A., '11.

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Smith, Alice B., B.A., '11.          | Watson, Robert D., B.S.(M.E.), '11. |
| Steudal, George E., B.S.(M.E.), '11. | Wied, Walter, B.S.A., '11.          |
| Stimson, Mary, M.A., '11.            | Wild, Harry G., B.A., '11.          |
| Stone, Gilbert W., Agr.G., '11.      | Wood, Lucien A., B.S.(M.E.), '11.   |
| Swenson, Henry E., M.A., '11.        | Yahn, Harold G., B.A., '11.         |
| Watson, George Locke, B.A., '11.     | Yates, Willard W., Agr.G., '11.     |

## 1912 ADDRESSES WANTED

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| Aldrich, Mildred Isabelle, B.Ph.        | Cavanaugh, Leo David, B.A.           |
| Allyn, Josephine, B.A.                  | Cerminara, Angelo, LL.B.             |
| Anderson, Ross W., B.A.                 | Clark, Robert Peter, LL.B.           |
| Armbruster, Theresa Marie, B.A.         | Chaney, George Arthur, M.A.          |
| Arnold, Schuyler, B.A.                  | Courtelyou, Townsend, B.S. (E.E.)    |
| Axford, Richard H. Norman, B.A.         | Crawford, Willard Goldsworthy, B.A.  |
| Badger, Arthur Hewit, B.S. (C.E.)       | Cuff, Owens Patterson, B.S.A.        |
| Babler, William Emil, B.A.              | Cunningham, Frederick William, Ph.D. |
| Banker, Paul Philip, B.S.A.             | Cunningham, Roger George, B.A.       |
| Barclay, Arthur Jackson, B.S. (E.E.)    | Davis, Florence Hume, B.A.           |
| Barneby, Oscar Leonard, Ph.D.           | Davis, Irwin Grant, B.S. (Med.S.)    |
| Batz, Margaret Carmen, B.A.             | Deming, Marion Hazel, B.A.           |
| Bennett, Charles Edwin, B.S. (M.E.)     | Deniston, Luther William, B.A.       |
| Berg, John B., Ph.G.                    | Desai, Amritlal C., M.A.             |
| Bettinger, Beulah Elizabeth, B.A.       | Dieter, William Albert, B.S.A.       |
| Blackburn, Ralph, B.A.                  | Dietrich, Louis Frederick, Agr.G.    |
| Blanchard, Ralph, B.A.                  | Doerflinger, Lillie, B.A.            |
| Bleyer, Lloyd Garrison, B.S. (M.E.)     | Dorr, George Nickoli, B.S. (M.E.)    |
| Blood, Laura Lillian, B.A.              | Douglass, Howard Higby, M.S.         |
| Blust, Harry John, B.A.                 | Edwards, Henry Patrick, B.A.         |
| Bloott, Ella Haden.                     | Ely, Alexander White, B.S. (C.E.)    |
| Borsack, Karl Kasper, B.A.              | Enders, William Jacob, B.S. (E.E.)   |
| Boyer, Mary Elma, B.A.                  | Estey, James Arthur, Ph.D.           |
| Braasch, Frederick William, B.S. (M.E.) | Everett, Benjamin Bryan, M.S.        |
| Bradish, Charles Bresee, B.S. (E.E.)    | Falge, Ottmar John, LL.B.            |
| Bradley, Leah Margaret, M.A.            | Fehlandt, William Louis, B.S. (C.E.) |
| Brennen, Ann Ursula, B.A.               | Feit, Victor Emanuel, Ph.G.          |
| Bruner, Lena Celestus, M.A.             | Fellows, Kenneth Elbert, B.S. (C.E.) |
| Buhlig, Alma Emma, B.A.                 | Field, Albert Martin, Agr.G.         |
| Bunin, Nohum Bernard, B.A.              | Finner, Paul Frederick, Ph.B.        |
| Bunker, Eugene Francis, LL.B.           | Fisher, Martin Luther, M.S.          |
| Burke, Nelle Ellen, B.A.                | Fletcher, Clark Robinson, LL.B.      |
| Burns, Walter Clement, B.S. (Parm.C.)   | Ford, Stella Eudora B.A.             |
| Bush, Charles William, B.S.A.           | Foster, Fayette Laverne, B.A.        |
| Bush, Lydian Ursula, M.A.               | Foster, George Henry, B.S.A.         |
| Campbell, George, B.L.                  | Frazer, George Enfield, LL.B.        |
| Cannon, Calhoun Lillius, M.S.           | Frost, Harold Guernsey, B.S.A.       |
| Cardenas, Francisco Marcos, B.S.A.      | Funchess, Marion Jacob, M.S.         |
| Carson, Harriet Mildred.                | George, Emily Cornelia, B.A.         |
| Carus, Edward Hegler, B.S. (Chem.E.)    | Gersbach, Herman Martin, B.A.        |
| Case, Gaylord James, B.A.               | Glaeser, Martin Gustave, B.A.        |

- Goggins, Hugh William, LL.B.  
 Gonia, Thomas Roy, Agr.G.  
 Gratiot, Mary Anne, B.A.  
 Grell, Walter Henry, B.A.  
 Gruhl, Oscar, Ph.G.  
 Haddow, Winfred Guffin, LL.B.  
 Halbert, Blanche Lodema, B.A.  
 Hall, Leland Boylston, M.A.  
 Hall, William Oscar, B.Ph.  
 Hanan, Florence Louise, B.A.  
 Hansen, Andrew Elmor, B.A.  
 Hanson, Otto Ludwig, B.S. (Med.S.)  
 Harris, Katherine Genevieve, B.A.  
 Hart, Harry, B.S.A.  
 Harvey, Vinnie, B.Ph.  
 Harvie, Robert, Ph.D.  
 Harwick, Guy Duval, B.S. (E.E.)  
 Hashimoto, Yoyiyaemon, M.S.  
 Hathaway, Warner, B. S. (M.E.)  
 Hebbard, Nell, B.A.  
 Heezen, Helen Mary, M.A.  
 Henningsen, Earle Stanley, B.S. (E.E.)  
 Higgins, Abby May, M.A.  
 Himmelstein, Arthur Lewis, B.S. (E.E.)  
 Hobbs, Jane Elizabeth, B.A.  
 Hodge, Willard Wellington, M.A.  
 Hodgson, Roberta, M.A.  
 Hoffmann, Carl Richard, B.A.  
 Hoffmann, Eugene Robert, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Holmes, Donald Safford, LL.B.  
 Holmes, Marion Helen, B.A.  
 Hornbeck, Stanley, Kuhl, Ph. D.  
 Hoverscheid, Erwin, B.S. (M.E.)  
 Hughes, Elmer Howard, B.S.A.  
 Hunt, Maude Iva, S.M.G.  
 Hutson, Thomas Ralph, B.A.  
 Igleheart, Austin Smith, B.A.  
 Ikeda, Menoru, M.A.  
 Jackman, Margaret Jane, B.A.  
 Jackson, Elizabeth Brigham, B.Ph.  
 Jacobson, Carl Joseph, B.S. (M.E.)  
 Jamieson, John Rodney, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Jenks, Frank, LL.B.  
 Jessup, Walter Edgar, C.E.  
 Jevne, Kadelia Gilbertson, S.M.G.  
 Johnson, Agnes Beatrice, B.A.  
 Johnson, Axel, Ph.D.  
 Johnson, Alvin Oscar, B.A.  
 Johnson, J. L., B.A.  
 Johnson, Russell Martin, B.S. (Med.S.)  
 Jones, Margery Vining, B.A.  
 Jones, Montfort, B.A.  
 Josten, Harriette Margaret, B.A.  
 Kammlade, Stephen Girard, B.S.A.  
 Kavanaugh, James Nicholas, Agr.G.  
 Kawabe, Kesabura, LL.B.  
 Kellogg, Rufus Henry, B.S. (M.E.)  
 Keirn, Nellie Sutton, M.A.  
 Heitt, George Wannamaker, M.S.  
 Kietzman, William Arthur, B.S. (E.E.)  
 Kirch, Henrietta Ann, B.A.  
 Kirch, Iya Barbara, B.A.  
 Kleinpell, Louise Carolyn, B.A.  
 Kline, Aaron, M.A.  
 Klug, Clara Maria Elizabeth, B.A.  
 Kneeland, Martin Dwelle, B.A.  
 Knudson, Jeanette Louise, B.A.  
 Kolinsky, Pete Charles, B.A.  
 Kozarek, Steven Aloizy, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Kiagh, Stella Marguerite, B.A.  
 Krause, Lennie, B.Ph.  
 Kroening, Ralph Henry, B.S. (C. E.)  
 Lawson, Henry Lambert, Agr.G.  
 Leach, Olive Marion, B.A.  
 Lenroot, Katherine Frederica, B.A.  
 Leonard, William Ezekiel, M.A.  
 Ling, Pyan, B.A.  
 Little, William Douglas, B.A.  
 Liverance, Wallace Burt, M.S.  
 Lloyd, Orson Gunnell, M.S.  
 Lora, Mariano Romero, C.E.  
 Luther, Ernest Leonard, B.S.A.  
 McAdow, Ida Belle, B.A.  
 McCordic, Almer Sheridan, B.A.  
 McGee, Brutus Albert, B.A.  
 McGowan, Ray Elmer, B. S. (Phar. C.)  
 McGrath, Charles Blair, B.A.  
 McHenry, John Augustus, Ph.G.  
 McMahan, Francis Bartholomew, B.S. (Med. S.)  
 McShane, John James, D.P.H.  
 Markwardt, Lorraine Joseph, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Marsh, Lawrence Kellogg, Agr.G.  
 Martin, Harriet Genevieve, B.S.A.  
 Maule, Howard Wesley, M.A.  
 Meighen, Loretta Catherine, B.A.  
 Mengel, Forest Foster, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Meckell, Robert Bell, Ph.D.  
 Miller, Grace Eugenia, B.A.  
 Minch, Frances Eva, B.A.  
 Moots, Elmer Earl, C.E.



- Morgan, Ezra Leunidas, M.A.  
 Morgan, Thomas Henry, B.A.  
 Morrell, Gladys Leone, B.A.  
 Mott, Anna Signa, B.A.  
 Murphy, Clarence Francis, B.A.  
 Murphy, Margaret Frances, B.A.  
 Nelson, Martin Vincent, B.S.A.  
 Newbury, Robert Charles, B.S. (E.E.)  
 Newcomb, Henry Page, B.S.A.  
 Notz, Helen Eda, B.A.  
 Nuzum, John Weston, B.S. (Med.S.)  
 O'Brien, John Edwards, Ph.G.  
 O'Keefe, John Joseph, LL.B.  
 Palmatier, Horace Potter, B.S. (E.E.)  
 Parks, Rollin Robert, B.S. (E.E.)  
 Paulsen, August Herman, B.A.  
 Peacock, Leila Irene, B.A.  
 Pfeil, Paul Francis, Ph.G.  
 Phelps, Ella, Ph.B.  
 Phelps, Harold Frederick, B.A.  
 Pickard, Arthur Edward, B.S. (M.E.)  
 Pope, Arthur Charles, B. S. (Chem.C.)  
 Pope, Minnie Henrietta, B.A.  
 Potts, Marian Edith, B.A.  
 Pratt, Alice Mary, Ph.B.  
 Predmore, James Cleveland, M.S.  
 Price, Lawrence Marsden, Ph.D.  
 Ramsdell, Bailey Edwin, B.A.  
 Raymond, Mary Mecer, B.A.  
 Rehfuss, Isidor Louis, B.A.  
 Reilly, Thomas William, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Reinking, Otto August, B.S.A.  
 Reynolds, Thomas Myrick, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Rieth, Pauline Kalher, M.A.  
 Richards, Forrest Orlow, Agr.G.  
 Ringling, Mattie Salome, S.M.G.  
 Rogers, Howard Herbert, B.S. (ChemC.)  
 Roehling, Otto Carl, B.S. (Chem. C.)  
 Roth, William Arthur, B.S. (M.E.)  
 Roy, Basanta Koomar, B.A.  
 Rumely, Vincent Philip, B.S. (M.E.)  
 Runals, Irene Margaret, B.A.  
 Russell, Harriet Sophia, B.S.A.  
 Rust, Thomas H., B.S. (C.E.)  
 Sanders, Mamie Amelia, B.A.  
 Sayle, Florence Mildred, B.A.  
 Schacht, Erwin Arthur, B.A.  
 Schatz, Walter Phil, Ph.B.  
 Schadweiler, Katherine, B.A.  
 Schneider, Martin Peter, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Shonatz, Archie, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Schwartz, Nellie Elizabeth, B.A.  
 Scofield, Helen Cole, B.A.  
 Sell, Marguerite, B.A.  
 Semmelmeier, Madeline, Ph.B.  
 Sexton, Marie Jeanette, B.A.  
 Sillander, Arthur Alexis, Ph.B.  
 Shortridge, Wilson Porter, M.A.  
 Simpson, Olive Mary, B.A.  
 Sinclair, Alice May, M.A.  
 Skinner, Roger Allen, B.A.  
 Slade, John Lathrop, B.S. (M.E.)  
 Smith, Chauncey Lester, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Smith, Elizabeth A., M.A.  
 Smith, Kenneth Loveland, B.A.  
 Smith, Leon Albert, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Soergel, Robert John, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Staehle, Paul Max, B.S. (E.E.)  
 Stafford, William Reuben, B.A.  
 Starks, Irene Valanche, B.A.  
 Starr, William, B.A.  
 Steele, Martha Maria, B.A.  
 Stephens, James Colclazier, B.A.  
 Stephens, Leo Joshua, B.A.  
 Stevenson, John Alford, B.A.  
 Stoppenbach, Frank Emil, B.A.  
 Strathmann, Oliver Ernst, B.S. (M.E.)  
 Sutton, Luther Francis, B.S.A.  
 Talbot, Lyman Robert, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Taylor, Herbert Cecil, B.S. (C.E.)  
 TeSelle, Clarence John, B.A.  
 Tendall, Floyd George, B.S. (Med.S.)  
 Titsworth, Paul Emerson, Ph.D.  
 Todd, Louise Frances, B.A.  
 Totman, Claire Carlton, B.S.A.  
 Trautman, Bertha, B.A.  
 Trayer, George William, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Tsu, Wen-Sheon, B.A.  
 Tufts, Helen Angeline, B.A.  
 Velte, Charles Henry, B.L.  
 Viles, Edith Josephine, B.A.  
 Waehler, Edward Francis, Ph.G.  
 Wahl, Natalie Rice, B.A.  
 Wallace, Benjamin Bruce, Ph. D.  
 Wallin, Zenas Beach, Ph.B.  
 Wambold, Grace Isabelle, B.A.  
 Ward, Oscar Gardien, Jr., B.S. (M.E.)  
 Warren, David Mack, B.S.A.  
 Warth, Edward Christian, B.S. (E.E.)  
 Wasson, Joseph Houston, B.S. (C.E.)  
 Watkins, Robert March, B.S. (M.E.)