



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

The Wisconsin alumni magazine. Volume 8, Number 5 Feb. 1907

Madison, WI: The Alumni Association of the University of
Wisconsin, Feb. 1907

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/QGZB5COYM65WR83>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin

MAX LOEB, '05, Gen'l Sec., Madison, Wis.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

BURR W. JONES, '70, President
MARTHA G. WEEK, '84, Vice-President
MATTHEW S. DUDGEON, Law '95, Treasurer
WALTER M. SMITH, '90, Recording Secretary
ROBERT G. SIEBECKER, '78.

MRS. MAGNUS SWENSON, '80
CHARLES N. BROWN, Law '81
MRS. BERTHA PITMAN SHARP, '85
J. GLENN WRAY, Engineering '93

PUBLISHER OF THE Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

MAX LOEB, Managing Editor.

STAFF.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

John Bascom, ex-president of the University	Wardon A. Curtis, '89	Frank L. Gilbert, '99
Samuel Fallows, '59	Mrs. T. E. Brittingham, '89	Raymond B. Pease, '00
John B. Winslow, law '75	Ernest N. Warner, '89	E. J. B. Schubring, '01
I. S. Bradley, '75	Zona Gale, '95	Mabel J. Bradley, '04
Charles R. Evans, '81	A. O. Barton, '96	Louis Bridgman, '06
John A. Aylward, '84	Willard G. Bleyer, '96	

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.

ALUMNI WHO ARE DOING THINGS..... 189

EDITORIAL:

The Y. M. C. A. in the University 197

At Last—The Catalogue 199

The Junior Prom 201

NEWS OF THE ALUMNI 202

FACULTY NOTES 211

"MAGGIE" WILLIAMS DISCOVERED 212

By Henry Casson, Jr. Law, 1903.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S BIENNIAL

REPORT 213

REMEDIES FOR GRAFT 215

By Duane Mowry, Law, '75

REFORMED SPELLING 218

By J. M. Jones, '65

RECENT BOOKS BY UNIVERSITY ALUMNI 220

By Don E. Mowry, '06

MORNING SONG 222

By Katharine Hall, '04

THE STUDY OF HUMAN RELATIONS AS A

PART OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION 223

By D. E. Beebe, '02

WHAT SHOULD THE UNIVERSITY OF WIS-

CONSIN DO FOR THE PROFESSION OF

TEACHING? 225

By President C. R. Van Hise

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY 226

UNIVERSITY NEWS 227

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

Subscriptions, including annual alumni dues, \$1.00 a year, foreign postage 50 cents extra; life membership, including life subscription to the Magazine, \$30, of which nine-tenths goes into a permanent endowment fund.

Changes of Address must be sent to the managing editor before the 21st of the month to insure prompt delivery at the new address.

Discontinuances. Subscribers should notify the Association if they wish the Magazine discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. If no notice is received, it will be understood that a continuation is desired.

Remittances should be made payable to the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin, 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 Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wis.

Entered at the Post Office, Madison, Wis., as second class mail matter.

BAKER'S



Registered,
U. S. Pat. Off.

Chocolate Makes the Fudge.

Send for our new recipe book, mailed free, containing recipes for making Cocoa Fudge, Smith College Fudge, Wellesley Marshmallow Fudge, Chocolate Fudge with fruit, Double Fudge, Fudgettes, and a great number of other tempting recipes.

DO IT NOW!

47 Highest Awards in Europe and America.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd.

Established 1780.

Dorchester, Mass.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN TRUST CO.

Madison, - Wisconsin

\$300,000 Capital

Supervision by Bank Examiner

Interest Paid as Follows:

2½ per cent per annum if left four months
3 per cent per annum if left six months
4 per cent per annum if left twelve months

Loans on Real Estate with Privilege of PART PAYMENTS

If this Company is named as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee or Receiver, you have the benefit of the experience of the following—

Officers:

Wm. F. Vilas, Pres. Magnus Swenson, 1st V. P.
John Barnes, 2d V. P. L. M. Hanks, Sec.
Joseph M. Boyd, Treas.

IF YOU LIKE TO WEAR YOUR
GLOVES LONG, WEAR

FOWNES GLOVES

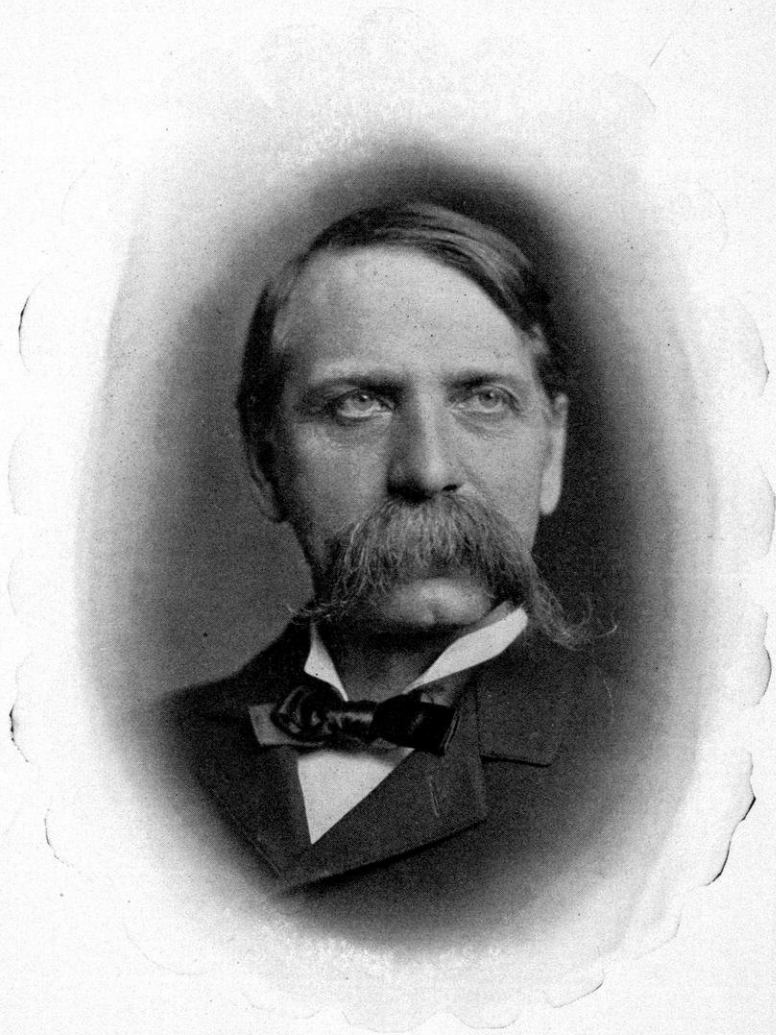
THEY WEAR LONGER.

Alumni Who Are Doing Things.



NEAL BROWN, LAW '80, OF WAUSAU, WIS.

Mr. Brown is a practicing attorney who has achieved distinction in his profession and as a speaker. His address at the State Teachers' Convention in Milwaukee, was one of the features of that meeting. Mr. Brown is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Wisconsin.



JOHN BRINDLEY, '74.

County Judge of La Crosse county, Wis., since 1898. Judge Brindley is a type of the active, aggressive citizen who is always ready to aid in any movement making for the betterment of the community. He is president of The Progressive League of La Crosse.



JAMES M. PERELES, LAW '74, OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A force in education in Wisconsin. He has been president of the Milwaukee School Board and president of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee Public Library. He is now a member of the board of regents of the University and a member of the state Free Library Commission.



ALVIRUS N. HITCHCOCK, '80, OF OAK PARK, ILL.

Who is now making a trip around the world in the interests of the American Board of Missions, of which he is secretary. The selection of Mr. Hitchcock for the important part of inspector of missions came after many years of faithful service in the ministry of his church.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII

February, 1907

No. 5

Editorial

The Y. M. C. A. in the University.

A member of the University faculty well known for scholastic ability, tact and firmness refused to contribute to the funds which were being raised to build the Y. M. C. A. building on the grounds that such a building when erected would stand in the way of a real University clubhouse.

Whether or not the imposing looking building next to the gymnasium on the north side of the lower campus is fulfilling its function it is our purpose in this editorial to discuss, in conjunction with the interesting question whether or not the Y. M. C. A. as an institution with or without a building is performing a useful service in the University.

The writer not long ago wandered through the halls and rooms of Randall Hall, the Students club house at the University of Chicago. Indeed, here was a Students' club house, splendidly equipped, crowded with students who find within its walls healthy, wholesome enjoyment. No air of sanctity pervades its restaurant, billiard halls, bowling alleys, reading or committee rooms.

No religious services are conducted in Randall Hall; it does efficient active work of service as a distinctly lay institution.

There would be none more loath than ourselves to decry religion or religious work or religious feeling in the University or out of it. A Y. M. C. A. has a work to do, a definite practical task of ministering to the religious and material needs of the student body; much of this it performs efficiently, but pity 'tis, 'tis true, with the average student at the University of Wisconsin who is not a member of the organization, the name Y. M. C. A. has a connotation distinctly different from its true meaning and purpose. To the outsider it too often means what is known in popular parlance as a "goody goody" sort of an individual who goes through life in a glass case, never yielding to temptation because he never subjects himself to it, who lacks the virile red-blooded manly qualities which we have come to consider characteristic of the Roosevelt American. There seems to this outsider around the home of such an insti-

tion an air of sanctity, of holier-than-thouism distinctly repellent. The Y. M. C. A. men themselves will, with a shake of the head confirm this statement. Very often these Y. M. C. A. men are strong manly fellows made stronger and more manly by their association with the Y. M. C. A. But there is this point to be considered. One hates to have his inmost feelings proclaimed aloud unless it be done most tactfully. In "Stalky and Company" Rudyard Kipling drew a picture of three young Englishmen, patriots all of them, whose feelings were outraged by a talk on patriotism from a comparative stranger. There is an analogy in the University and the Y. M. C. A. The average student who is religious does not want that religious feeling to be fussed over, does not like the idea of being tagged as a Y. M. C. A. man. This idea of being definitely tagged and the fact that Y. M. C. A. men are reputed to be of the holier-than-thou stamp repels him from the institution.

The best way to overcome this prejudice, unquestionably, is for the Y. M. C. A. members to get away from the holier-than-thou attitude completely. This has been done successfully at Wisconsin, where Secretary Harold C. Gaffin, '03, enjoys the respect and admiration of the student body as a man, and not as a prude, a goody goody, or an animated bible.

We believe in the Y. M. C. A. as an institution, in the work it has done, in the work it is doing, with special emphasis on its work in the University of Wisconsin. But we

would warn its members with most friendly intention that to work most efficiently they must lose entirely the air of special sanctity and of obvious goodness; as usual many suffer for the fault of a few and one self-sanctified fool can do more harm in creating a false impression of the Y. M. C. A. than a dozen manly men can make right again. We congratulate Mr. Gaffin upon the progress which the institution has made at Wisconsin since he assumed charge. It has grown in tolerance and in service.

As for the clubhouse, that presents special difficulties. It is hard to get young men of the independent turn of mind so characteristic of our free speaking college students to congregate in a place where religious services are being held, even if in a different part of the building. Only by the utmost tact, the most skillful diplomacy can the religious element be made to count and still made not to obtrude. Thus far at Wisconsin the Y. M. C. A. Building has not made altogether good as a club house. Students see in it and around it that air of sanctity which we have spoken of. Of course, it is long, slow hard work overcoming a prejudice and we are not at all sure that the reason why the students do not congregate more than they do in the Y. M. C. A. Building lies in a prejudice which will disappear. From such information as we have at hand the policy of the Y. M. C. A. seems broad and liberal. It is planned to install bowling alleys and billiard rooms, a restaurant, possibly a smoking room, all of which will

make the building more attractive to the students.

We hope to see the day come when the Y. M. C. A. Building will be like Randall Hall a real students'

club house, where the fever of youth, the intoxication of reason which the poet tells us of may find natural, healthy and wholesome expression.

At Last—The Catalogue.

By the time this number of the magazine reaches its readers, the alumni catalogue will have been sent broadcast over the land to the hundreds of alumni who have penetrated into the farthest corners of every state in the union, bearing its statistical message of "well, what became of him" to interested readers. There is not a line of padding in the Alumni Catalogue. Easier is it, yea, and verily, to write a book of fiction, an historical romance, a volume of essays or a great man's biography than to compile a catalogue. Dry and tedious, oh, so monotonously long and unsatisfactory seemed the work at times. Yet it was interesting; and ever and anon a gleam of humour or a spark of sarcasm (when, as happened once or twice, the same person would receive two or three requests for information), or a little philosophy about the value of education, lightened the labors and brought new strength to the tired wayfarer along the statistical path.

It will be noticed in the preface that it is said: "There are (the material view-point is the one used) few notable successes among the alumni; but the great majority have been moderately successful."

Recent political results almost com-

pel one to modify that view; and while the pages of "Who's Who," and the Congressional Directory are not indeed as thickly sprinkled with the names of Wisconsin alumni as with Graduates of Michigan and some of the older Eastern institutions, still there are a lot of alumni who are "coming along" carving out name and reputation for themselves who will be among those present when "Who's Who" five years hence shall be compiled.

It is impossible to keep statistical pace, even approximately with the changes that take place in the names (of the alumnae), the addresses, and the occupation of our alumni. No better illustration of the law of change do we know of than the Alumni Catalogue; compare it with the last one issued, and the changes which have taken place in the course of five years are astounding. We recognized the fact, at an early point in the work of compilation, that the marrying tendency was certainly not on the decrease. Be it said for the University of Wisconsin that higher education and matrimonial inclination are not proven to be things apart.

We are cognizant of some errors and a large number of changes in the Catalogue. So we will print, in the April number of the maga-

zine a looseleaf supplement which will bring the catalogue down to date so far as possible.

We would like to see this Alumni Catalogue the last of its kind issued by the University. In its place, we have the following plan of keeping up with the alumni to suggest, a plan not much more costly than the catalogue plan, involving no delay, and being strictly up to date.

Let the University appoint an alumni recorder who shall have on his staff one competent stenographer. Let a card about the size of a letterhead be made out for each alumnus, and let all the information known concerning that alumnus be entered on the card. Then, when new information comes in let it also be entered on the card. Periodically, every three months, let a letter be sent out to three persons in every city in which alumni are located, enclosing a list of the alumni who are living in that city, according to the latest information, asking them to correct the list and make additions to it. After a little experimenting satisfactory correspondents can be secured. As each class graduates, let a letter be written to the postmaster at the home address of the newly made alumnus within six months of graduation, asking him for the correct address of the party, or in cases where the alumnus lives in a large city, mark the envelope Important Forward.

Cost? Recorder, say, a salary of \$1,000.00 a year. Stenographer \$600.00. Postage, \$400.00. Total cost per year, \$2000.00, about equal to

the salary of an associate professor. And think of the value of the information. Hm, you say, that won't keep a recorder and a stenographer busy. Just a moment. Let them start and keep up from the information on the cards, the following sets of statistics:

Alumni living in each city. (Residential Directory).

Alumni engaged in like occupations. (Occupational Directory.)

Necrology.

Marriage list.

A large amount of useful statistical matter could also be obtained. For example: a. How many students in the University have there been of the second generation (sons and daughters of alumni); how many are there in the University? b. How many families are represented among the alumni? c. What proportion of graduates of the law school stick to the law? Engineers to engineering, and so on? d. What period, on the average, intervenes after graduation before a permanent address is taken up? A permanent occupation? e. What proportion of the alumni marry? The alumnae? f. What proportion of the graduates of the different colleges stay in Wisconsin? Go to the large cities? Go East? West? g. What proportion of alumni have a financial rating? These, and a thousand other interesting statistical questions suggest themselves, all of which could, to advantage be worked out, giving us, somewhat more accurately at least, in tangible results, just what is the effect of education at a great University. Compare the results obtained by the alumni with

results obtained by non-college men. This department should, we believe, be instituted at the University.

To obviate any wrong apprehension which might arise, it might be well to add that the Alumni Editor is not a candidate for the position. Some alumnus past middle life, of a naturally scholarly and statistical bent, who would find a pleasure in the work, would be

the proper person for Alumni Recorder. The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine could and would co-operate with such an official, whose work would be of great value to the Alumni and to the University. The results of the investigations could be published in the Magazine, also queries and answers concerning alumni and alumni statistics.

The Junior Prom.

The 1908 Junior Prom with its beautiful girls, its fun and gaiety is a thing of the past. In spite of the reduction in price from six to three dollars it was very like other proms, enjoyable, expensive and extraordinarily "swell."

After an event of that kind is over the wayfarer down the primrose path of social dalliance always wonders whether the affair was really worth while. Our personal conclusion come to after considerable meditation upon such subjects as democracy, the social scale, the object of the University, and other more or less closely related philosophical problems is that the Prom is worth while, that it should remain a feature of student life at the University of Wisconsin at the present price. After all, life has so many

sombre aspects, care so often wrinkles the troubled brow that a recreation as much enjoyed as is the Junior Prom, democratized at three dollars per, should not be allowed to fade into oblivion. A friend of the editor asked him whether he would call the prom in these columns "A Sickening Exhibition of Human Frailty," "A social extravagance which shows clearly the demarcation between fraternity and non-fraternity students," or "The most enjoyable and best prom ever held."

We replied as follows: The Prom is not such a serious social problem after all. Probably the most appropriate thing to say is what the country editor said after the husking bee, "A good time was reported had by all."

News of the Alumni

Deaths.

Miss Katherine Pray of Stevens Point died at New Orleans, La., February 15th, at 2 o'clock. She had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry T. Sheldon, formerly of Madison, since Christmas at Macon, Miss., where Mr. Sheldon is with the Brittingham-Hixon Lumber Company. Later she was joined there by Miss Martha Weeks, '84, of Stevens Point, a life long friend; and the two proceeded to New Orleans, where they visited the mardi gras. While there Miss Pray fell ill with stomach trouble of which she was often a victim and as she grew worse her mother was summoned from Ashland, where she was visiting at the home of her son, Allan T. Pray, law '03. She was able to reach her daughter before she died.

Miss Pray was a daughter of T. B. Pray, formerly president of the Stevens Point normal school and a sister of Attorney Allan T. Pray, law, '03, who was recently married to Miss Helen Palmer of Madison. The deceased was a graduate of the university, having attended for two years in company with her sister, now Mrs. Sheldon. She was then obliged to leave on account of ill health having always been physically frail. Subsequently she returned and took two years of summer school work and also spent a year in the summer school at Cornell, returning to Madison last year. She received her degree last summer. She was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority and while in Madison made her home at the lodge. She was also a teacher of Latin at the Stevens Point normal school for some years.

C. W. Allen, three and one-half years with the class of '61, died in

Denver, Colorado, January 19, 1907. Mr. Allen had for a number of years been engaged in the wholesale tea, coffee and spice business at 1513 19th street, Denver, Colo. Mr. Allen enlisted before completing his course and served through the war.

Marriages.

On February 12th occurred the marriage of Miss Mary Carr to Joseph P. Burns, engineering, '04, of Watertown, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Burns will reside in Watertown, New York.

The marriage of Miss Clara Stillman, '01, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Rudolph B. Hartman, engineering, '02, occurred during the early part of the month at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis. Their wedding trip included the West Indies, Panama and California. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Hartman will reside in Milwaukee.

At Mobile, Alabama, January 22, occurred the marriage of Miss Nanette Ruth Bray of that city to William Frederick Dickinson of Chicago, Ill. They will live in Chicago. Mr. Dickinson is a graduate of the university with the class of '81.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Helen Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clayton Holmes of Neillsville, Wis., to Mr. William Arthur Campman, law '02, a practicing attorney of that city. The event occurred in Neillsville January 16.

On January 16th, at the home of the bride's parents, occurred the

marriage of Miss Millie Askew, '05, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Askew, of Madison, Wis., to Mr. Theodore W. Werder of Ashland, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Werder have made their home in Ashland, where Mr. Werder is engaged in business.

On February 9th occurred the marriage of John C. Miller, '05, of Marinette, to Miss Bernice Dwinell of Stevens Point. Mr. Miller is engrossing clerk in the state senate.

Miss Cornelia McCue, ex-'07, was married on February 3d to Manley Earle Chester of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Chester will reside in New York City, where Mr. Chester is head of the inspection department of the Western Electric Company.

The marriage of Miss Jessie E. Morse, '05, and Forbes B. Cronk, engineering, '05, of Coleraine, Minn., occurred on January 25th, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. E. Morse in Madison, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Cronk have made their home in Coleraine, Minnesota.

The marriage of S. Irving Gilpatrick, ex-'06, of Milwaukee to Miss Hertha K. Emeis, ex-'06, of Davenport, Ia., occurred on February 14th, at the home of the bride's parents. Benjamin A. Paust, '05, of Minneapolis, a college chum of the groom was best man.

Miss Matilda Lay and Lehman P. Rosenheimer, '02, were married January 24, at Kewaskum, Wis. Miss Lay graduated from Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., in 1903, having completed a course of study in music. Mr. Rosenheimer is with the L. Rosenheimer Malt & Grain Company of Kewaskum.

On February 16th occurred the marriage of Miss Leta E. Chamber-

lain of Madison, Wis., to Vernon A. Suydam, '96. Mr. and Mrs. Suydam will reside in Madison, Wis., where Mr. Suydam is an instructor in the physics department of the University of Wisconsin.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Van Northwick of Appleton to Louis L. Alsted, '96, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Lucy M. Lewis of Manitowoc, Wis., to Willis Whitby, engineering, '04, of Chilton, Wis.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Hotchkiss, 1621 Madison street, Wingra Park, Madison, Wis., have welcomed twin baby boys into their family circle. Mr. Hotchkiss (engineering '03) is professor of geology in the university.

Alumni and Students Get Capitol Jobs.

In spite of all that has been said, pro and con, concerning university students, and their employment in the legislature, the list of appointments show that the university has been well represented, and there does not seem to be any cause for complaint. University men who have received appointments are as follows: Robert E. Knoff, '03, proof reader; W. J. Goldschmidt, '08, assistant general clerk; G. W. Stevens, '07, stenographer; C. M. Gillett, '07, D. E. Mowry, '06, typewriters; D. A. Crawford, Rex Welton, '05, L '08, Jake Sapiro, L '07, F. W. Gallaway, L '07, stenogra-

phers; John Bessey, '08, F. M. Wylie, '10, Lynn Smith, L '07, Max Schoetz, L '08, E. Barker, '08, typewriters.

Alumnus Makes Important Decision.

Judge Oscar Hallam, '87, of the Ramsey county, Minnesota district court has signed an order enjoining the Great Northern Railway from increasing its stock by \$60,000,000 without making an application to and securing the approval of the Minnesota state railway and warehouse commission. This is a victory for the state of Minnesota over the road which claimed the right under its charter to increase its stock at will.

Alumni on Committees.

The following alumni are members of committees appointed by John J. Maher, president-elect of the Milwaukee bar association:

Membership—Adolph G. Schwefel, law '96, William A. Walker, '01.

Grievance—John Toohey, law '84, Nathan Glicksman, law '93.

Professional ethics—Robert N. McMynn, law '94, Robert Wild, '97, Adolph Huebschmann, law '89.

Law Amendment—Edgar L. Wood, law '92, Maurice A. McCabe, law '96.

Legal education—John C. Karel, law '95, Adolph Kanneberg, '94.

The following alumni are officers of the association: J. O. Carbys, law '92, vice president, Carl F. Geilfuss, law '01, secretary; executive committee, Lucian R. Worden, law '96, Charles A. Orth, law '93.

Alumni Write Pamphlets.

Three new pamphlets on economic subjects written by university students have just been issued by Dr. Charles McCarthy of the Legislative Reference department of the Wisconsin Free Library

commission. The three pamphlets form part of the series of publications of the bulletins on comparative legislation.

Grover G. Huebner, '06, a scholar in the economics department at the University of Pennsylvania is the author of two of the pamphlets, one on "Boycotting," and the other on "Blacklisting." "Municipal Gas Lighting" is the subject of the other pamphlet which is written by Ernest Smith Economics department in the same same University.

News of the Classes.

'58.

Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago, is an avowed advocate of Woman's Suffrage.

'76.

After a serious illness lasting three years, Mrs. Sadie A. Smith, of Ames, Ia., has completely recovered her health.

'80.

H. S. Merwin, (law) is practising at Fox Lake, Wis.

H. D. Goodwin is resident at 179 Pleasant street, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. Tickenor, (law) is resident at 1115 John avenue., Superior, Wis.

'81.

E. M. Deming (law) is an attorney in Marshfield, Wis. His office is in the Deming Building.

'82.

H. W. Hillyer has removed from Farmington, Connecticut, to Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Siegel (Mary C. Lamb) entertained Sen-

ator R. M. La Follette in their home at New Ulm, Minn., on the occasion of a recent lecture at that place.

'83.

J. N. Wilcox (agriculture) is farming at Waterloo, Wis.

T. H. Synon's residence address is 119 Plant avenue, Tampa, Fla.

'84.

C. G. Wade (engineering) is a consulting engineer at Wauwatosa, Wis.

E. L. Farnsworth (law) is practising at Wilbur, Wash.

Clyde H. Ward is resident at 1920—6th street, Greeley, Colo.

'85.

Henry C. Hullinger, formerly of Chicago, is now resident at Freeport, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Flett seem to be enjoying life in the far west. Mr. Flett is meeting with success in the legal profession and is one of the moving spirits in the Wisconsin club, recently organized in Seattle, Wash.

'86.

Henry H. Roser is practicing law in Los Angeles with offices at 115 Wilson Building.

F. S. Hobart (engineering) is a mechanical engineer at Beloit, Wis. His address is 1259 Chapin street.

Julius Hortvet is chemist in the state dairy and food department in the old capitol at St. Paul, Minn.

'87.

Frank O. Osborne (law) is practising in the Manhattan Building, St. Paul, Minn.

A. P. Winston is assistant professor of economics in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

'88.

Kirke L. Cowdery is resident at 184 Woodland avenue, Oberlin, Ohio.

Frank W. Gage is teaching in Shady Side Academy, Pittsburg, Pa.

Joseph C. Bloodgood is Associate in Surgery, Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, Md. His address is 904 N. Charles street.

James L. Carey (engineering) is resident at 5305 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill. He is a mechanical engineer with the American Straw Board Company.

J. L. Van Ornum (engineering) is professor of civil engineering in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

D. S. Clark has for years been one of the leading lawyers of Eau Claire, Wis. His wife was Mary Sarles, '88.

'90.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harrison (Gertrude A. Barron, ex-'90) and family have returned to La Crosse to make that their permanent home. They have resided in Douglas, Michigan, for the past three years.

Arthur J. Hoskin is an instructor in the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo.

Helen Merk is resident at 601 6th street, Wausau, Wis.

Sidney D. Townley is in charge of the International Latitude Observatory at Ukiah, Cal.

D. L. Fairchild (engineering) is at Duluth, Minn., where he is in the real estate business.

E. H. Fourt (law) is practising at Lander, Wyoming.

Dr. T. L. Harrington is practis-

ing his profession in Milwaukee, Wis. His address is 124—30th street.

Dr. W. C. Bennett is practising medicine in partnership with his brother, L. J. Bennett at Oregon, Wis.

Dr. E. J. Angle is practising medicine in Lincoln, Nebraska, with offices at 1215 O street.

'91.

E. H. Powell, (engineering) is one of the numerous Alumni employed in the Electrical Company of Scranton, Pa. His address is 1538 Madison avenue.

Olaf Noer (pharmacy) is resident at 508 Main street, Menomonie, Wis.

Edward H. Ochsner is practising medicine in Chicago. His address is 29 Lane Place. Mrs. Ochsner graduated in 1900.

August F. Fehlandt is the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Responsibility of the Church in the Temperance Reform."

'93.

James B. Kerr, (law) assistant general counsel for the Northern Pacific railway, won a case involving over six million dollars during the early part of the month. The decision was handed down by the supreme court of the state of Washington, and brings to a close one of the biggest railway litigations this country has ever seen. The suit was for the right of way along the Columbia river between Seattle and Portland, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles.

John H. Griffith (engineering) is superintendent of construction of the Metallurgical Company of America, with offices at 52 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Griffith resides in Bellevue, Pa., corner of

Forest and Thomas avenues. Before taking his present position Mr. Griffith was assistant engineer of bridges for the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg.

Dr. Frederick W. Fowler is connected in an official capacity with the Milwaukee Hospital for the Insane at Wauwatosa, Wis. Robert N. McMynn is president of the board of trustees of the hospital.

County Judge Charles B. Rogers, (law) of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wis., is also a member of the firm of Rogers & Rogers, attorneys at Fort Atkinson.

'94.

Aloys Wartner (law) is county judge of Wells County, Ill. Mr. Wartner prior to his election as county judge, was practising law at Harvey, Ill., where he was serving in the capacity of mayor. He was formerly a resident at Lodi, Wis.

Mr. R. H. Beebe is sales manager of the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company of Battle Creek, Mich., with offices at 131 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

George M. MacGregor has changed his address to 1709 Fairmount avenue, Baltimore, Md.

'95.

C. H. Nugent (law) has been practising law in Idaho for nine years. In 1905 he was elected to the state senate from Idaho county. He is chairman of the judiciary committee and president pro tem of the senate. He is also chairman of the Republican central committee of Idaho county. Mr. Nugent is a resident of Grangeville, Idaho.

T. J. Feeney (law) is practising at Shoshone, Idaho.

A. H. Blatchley and John W. Wegner (law '83) occupy offices at 1109-1117 Railway Exchange build-

ing, Milwaukee, Wis. Former Judge Andrew Gilbertson of Sheboygan has recently associated himself with them in the practise of law.

John C. Karel, (law) register of probate of Milwaukee county, gave an illustrated lecture on Alaska Monday evening, January 28, at All Saints' cathedral guild hall, Milwaukee, Wis., the proceeds to be devoted to the junior auxiliary of the cathedral.

'96.

Edward R. Ladwig has charge of the Sole Leather Tannery of the Pfister and Vogel Leather Co., at Cheboygan, Mich.

Mr. L. Albert Karel (law), president of the State Bank of Kewaunee, was elected president of the Bank of Luxemburg, Wisconsin, the first of this year. Both banks are in Kewaunee county.

Herman E. Oleson, (law) has been elected county judge at Orr, Neb., Fremont county.

'98.

E. H. Hancock (engineering) is assistant professor of applied mechanics in Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

Miss Edessa Kunz, deputy state factory inspector, has presented a bill to the Wisconsin state legislature relating to proper fire protection, light and ventilation, sanitary and general provisions in tenement, lodging and boarding houses in cities.

Eugene C. Noyes is practising law in Minneapolis, Minnesota. His office is in the Guaranty Building, Room 603.

C. A. Donnelly, who has been representing Gunn and Company in Wisconsin, is now manager of the professional department in Hapgoods. He was formerly assistant state superintendent of schools in Wisconsin.

'99.

Otto Kielsmeier (agriculture) of Manitowoc has been appointed instructor in cheese making at the University of Ohio. He will have charge of the classes in cheese making in the three months winter course of the Ohio Dairy School which opens shortly.

Mrs. J. L. Fox (Jessamine Lee) is living at Vermillion, South Dakota.

Warren M. Persons is assistant professor of finance in Dartmouth College.

Myra W. Kimball (pharmacy) is resident at 420 S. Jefferson street, Green Bay, Wis.

Harry N. Carter is with the Daniel Shaw Lumber company at Eau Claire, Wis. His address is 321 Lake street.

N. S. Curtis is with the Alexander Lumber Company at Carrollton, Ala.

Miss Adeline Jenney is teaching in Yankton College, Yankton, S. Dakota.

John L. Fisher, (law) of Janesville, Wis., district attorney of Rock county, has met with a large measure of success in the practice of his profession. Mr. Fisher has made a reputation as one of the ablest lawyers in the southeastern part of the state.

'00.

F. L. McNamara (law) of Janesville is district attorney of Sawyer county, Wis.

Gertrude Sherman is at home at 176 Mason street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ernst Von Briesen is practising law in Milwaukee, Wis. His office is in the Germania building.

Carl E. Fisher is in the lumber business at Marcola, Ore.

Wayne T. Moseley is auditor for the F. H. Stolze Co., of St. Paul, Minn.

Albert H. Woltersdorf (phar-

macy) is a prescription druggist at 12th street and Garfield avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

A. B. Marvin, Jr., (engineering) is with the General Electric Co., at 1205 Union street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Bernard M. Palmer is practising law at Janesville, Wisconsin, under the firm name of Dougherty & Palmer.

Joseph Koffend, Jr., is practising law under the firm name of Harriman & Koffend at Appleton, Wis. The firm office is in the Odd Fellows building.

Viola M. Zimmerman, formerly with the Kieckhefer Box Company, of Milwaukee, is now with the Bucyrus Company of South Milwaukee.

John E. Nicholson is botanist and entomologist in the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Belle Stanton is teaching in the high school in Watertown, South Dakota.

Chas. L. Burnham, (law '03) is associated with Alderman Rollin B. Mallory of Milwaukee, in the practice of law, with offices at 1103 Pabst building.

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

Alvin Meyers (engineering) is taking graduate work at the University of Chicago. He can be addressed in care of Snell Hall.

W. B. Anderson is instructor in physics in the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. His address is 115 Boone street.

Winifred Salisbury is now on the staff of the Chicago Bureau of Charities. She is living at 877 East 50th street.

Stephen W. Stellwagen (law) is resident at 909 Logan avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn.

A. H. Pfund is assistant in the physical laboratory at Johns Hopkins University.

Walter H. Bender (law) a member of the firm of Kleist & Bender, Milwaukee, Wis., has entered upon his new duties as second assistant to City Attorney John T. Kelly of Milwaukee, Wis., to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Benjamin Poss, '00, to the newly-created place of second special assistant in the same office. Mr. Bender's office is in the city hall.

On February 9th Governor Davidson appointed Paul H. Tratt, (law) mayor of Whitewater, a member of the board of regents of normal schools to succeed C. E. Gray, resigned. Tratt was a famous quarterback on the football team while in the University.

'01.

Fred W. Buerstatte (engineering) is living at 1420 W. 2nd avenue, Chicago Heights, Ill. He was formerly draftsman for the Whiting Foundry Experiment Company at Harvey, Ill.

Edward S. Meany (A. M.) is a professor of history in the University of Washington at Seattle, Wash.

John W. McMillan (engineering) is at Grace, Idaho, engaged in engineering work for the Telluride Power Co.

'02.

Louis A. Brunckhorst, (law) recently moved to Platteville, Wis., where he is engaged in the practice of law with Arthur W. Kopp, law '01.

H. O. Winkler is president of the W. N. Durant Company, business address 317 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Harry Cole is connected with the Pumping Engine Department of the Allis-Chalmers Company as Engineer and Correspondent.

Arthur B. Uihlein holds a responsible position with the Bank of America, New York City.

Harvey P. Clawson, who has been connected with the Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Company since graduation, is now superintending the construction of a large industrial plant at Newark, N. J.

A. P. H. Inbusch is general manager of the J. P. Kissinger Company, Milwaukee.

'03.

C. C. Lehman (pharmacy) is engaged in mining work in Los Acton, Cal., where he is in charge of a squad of men working in the Red River mine.

Roland B. Zinns is at Sumpter, Oregon.

J. Clark Gapen (engineering) is resident at 114 Oak Park avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Stephen J. McMahon (law '06) is at present engaged as principal of the Black River Falls, Wis., high school. After the present school term he expects to locate at Antigo, Wis., where he will open a law office. He is a graduate of both the hill and law courses.

Eugene Hugh Byrne is connected with the Western Electric Company, Chicago, as head of the Pay Roll Department.

Henry Carpenter holds a position with the Philippine Commission of Insular affairs at Washington.

'04.

Miss Lillian Tompkins, who has been teaching in the high school at Juneau, Wis., for the past two years is now teaching at Aberdeen, Wash.

Miss Harriet Mason is teaching science and gymnastics at Waterman Hall, an Episcopal school for girls, at Sycamore, Ill.

Clifford C. Pease, who has been

studying law in the university law school, has gone to San Francisco, where he has taken charge of the western house of Underwood & Underwood, a stereoscopic photograph firm. Mr. Pease expects to continue his study of the law in the west.

Miss Fola La Follette has abandoned the field of legitimate drama and entered upon the vaudeville stage. She is playing the part of Rosamont Webb in "Behind Closed Doors" with the Edwin Arden Company in Pittsburg.

C. I. Kemmerer, who is now at the University of Pennsylvania, was awarded first mention in the exhibition of camera work by amateur photographers of America at Philadelphia last month. Mr. Kemmerer did graduate work in the university last year and is now doing graduate work in the chemistry department at the University of Pennsylvania for his doctor's degree.

Earl S. Driver of Madison, Wis., stenographer in the Wisconsin state adjutant general's department, was appointed adjutant of the First infantry of the Wisconsin National guard to succeed Adjt. H. C. Baker of Madison, resigned.

Willis E. Brindley was a recent visitor in Madison, Wis. He is now in San Francisco working for the Bell Telephone Company.

'05.

W. H. Breuning (engineering) is in the engineering department of the People's Gas Light & Coke Co., of Chicago, Ill. His address is 2949 Michigan avenue.

C. D. Willison (engineering) resigned the first of the year from a position with the Chicago Telephone Company to accept a position offering a wider field with the Electric Service Supplies Company of Chicago.

Fred W. MacKenzie has been appointed assistant secretary of the

Merchants' and Manufacturers' association of Milwaukee, Wis. He was formerly a reporter on the Milwaukee Journal.

Miss Marion C. Bell has accepted a position as teacher of Latin and Greek in the West Division High school, Milwaukee, Wis. For the past year and a half she has been teaching in the high school at Beaver Dam.

F. H. Mann (engineering) is assistant engineer of construction with the Great Northern railway at Princeton, B. C. He is superintending work of construction on the new branch line of the Northern Pacific to the coast, The Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway & Navigation Co.

Edward Wray (engineering) holds a responsible position with the J. G. White Construction company, New York, the largest company of its kind in the world. He sailed last month for Porto Rico, where he will be engaged in putting

in a large dam and electric power plant and in building thirty miles of electric railroad. His home is in Janesville, Wis.

'06.

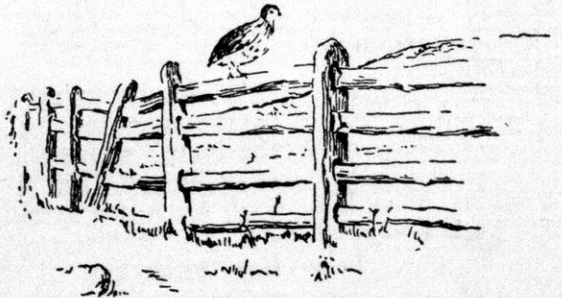
Samuel Elmore has accepted a position with the Westinghouse Machine Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Don E. Mowry, has an article on the "Abuse of the Corporation Charter" in the last number of the Central Law Journal, published at St. Louis.

Miss Gertrude S. Young of Plankinton, S. D., was a visitor in Madison during the early part of the month. She was en route to California where she will spend the remainder of the winter.

'07.

Belden B. Rau has accepted a position in the administrative department of the United States Steel corporation.



Faculty Notes

Professor Storm Bull has resumed his work in the University after an illness of several weeks.

President Van Hise has delivered a number of addresses on Earth Movements and Earthquakes.

Professor E. C. Roedder of the German department of the University has received an offer to take charge of the work in German in New York university during this year's summer session.

Mr. B. S. Anderson has resigned his position as instructor of shop practice at the University and secured a more lucrative one with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Co. at Austin, Minn. Mr. Anderson has already assumed the duties of his new position.

On January 26th in the university chemical engineering building a banquet was given as a farewell to Professor D. C. Jackson, who left at the end of the semester to become head of the electrical engineering department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The state geological survey has issued a small bulletin on the "Rural Highways of Wisconsin," written by W. O. Hotchkiss. Proper location, construction, road machinery, best methods of maintaining the common country roads and bridges and culverts are considered.

Prof. Howard W. Smith of the University of Wisconsin has been invited to act as toastmaster at the annual meeting of the Milwaukee Bar association, to be held during the second week in March. Burr W. Jones of Madison, president of the Alumni Association will also speak.

Dr. Victor Lenher of the department of chemistry of the university

has just secured through the courtesy of the Welsbach company a gift of about 100 pounds of highly purified salts of the rare earth. This material is procurable only in small quantities in the open market at a valuation, approximately, of \$100 an ounce. This material, which therefore is difficult to secure without the cooperation of such large manufacturing firms, will be used for the purposes of investigation in the chemical laboratory. The gift is designed to encourage research in pure science rather than for the sake of discoveries of commercial value.

At a dinner given by President Charles R. Van Hise to the university alumni who are members of the assembly, Mr. Van Hise outlined what he wanted from the present legislature, stating that he wanted the university eventually to embrace every sort of instruction from agriculture to the fine arts. The president stated that the regents would ask for a 2-7 mill tax with the privilege of borrowing \$250,000 from the trust funds. He urged an appropriation of \$50,000 for the establishment of a medical school which would give a two years' course at the outset. He advocated that farmers' institutes be changed to university extension work. He asked also for \$100,000 a year for three years for a women's dormitory. In regard to the proposition to give state aid to the trade schools in Milwaukee, President Van Hise said the schools should be put under the supervision of the regents so that some ambitious man would not try to make an engineering school out of it. Those present were. Speaker Ekern and Messrs. Cleary, Ingram, Sprague, Baker, Carpenter, Ledvina, Norcross, Detling, Jackson and Cain.

"Maggie" Williams Discovered

Upon the 20th of June, 1894, Charles McGee Williams, of White-water, the famous varsity pitcher and all-around baseball player, and member of the famous badger varsity battery of Williams and Waldo, left the capital city for Chicago. He had just completed his course in the university law school. In his pocket he had his diploma. He had been admitted to practice before the state supreme court and before the United States Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, and of a large class of young men Dean Bryant had selected him as the most capable of filling an important position with the law firm in Chicago of which D. K. Tenney, was at the head.

Williams went to Chicago. He registered at the Briggs House where the Varsity base ball team had always stopped. In the morning he paid his bill and walked out, supposedly to go to work. Ten days passed by. His relatives and friends in the capital city heard nothing from him and they began to be alarmed. Thereupon his brother, Leo A. Williams, also a graduate of the same law class, C. E. Brown, formerly a Madison resident, and Sidney P. Rundell of this city went to Chicago to search for the missing man and though they sought him high and low and engaged the best detectives in the city, nothing could be learned of him, and up to last fall, nothing was ever heard of the man. His brother, Leo A. Williams, of Fond du Lac, never gave up the search. He has followed hundreds of clues all over the United States and spent much money and time in the search for his missing brother.

Last fall the writer of this article happened in the little community of Merrillville, Ind., a hamlet of about fifty souls. While there, a

man who knew that I was from Wisconsin, introduced Mr. Williams to me. I talked with him, learned in what law class he had graduated, but did not liken him to the man who had disappeared until about a week later, when I again met him. I asked if he was known in his college days as McGee Williams "Yes," he said, "my middle name was McGee, and when I was in school they called me 'Maggie' Williams." From the questions he asked concerning Madison people and from the names of persons he knew and of those who went to school with him, I knew he was giving me a straight story. When I came back to Madison I gave out the information that he was alive, but people would not believe me. News reached his brother, Leo A. Williams, law of 1894, now practicing in Fond du Lac, that I was sure of his identity, and after coming to Madison and questioning he went to Merrillville, Ind., and found his brother after a search of 13 years.

The disappearance of Charles McGee Williams will probably never be satisfactorily explained. Something must have happened to the man and something serious; probably an assault from a Chicago thug affected his mental faculties for several days. He is living in Merrillville. He is married and happy. He works hard and lives an honest, decent life. He is respected in his community and has a good wife and a comfortable home. His appearance has not changed, with the exception of the beard which he wears during the winter months. He was glad to hear of Wisconsin and of his old friends, and, of the hundreds of students of his time, all will be glad to learn that Charles McGee Williams is still in the flesh.

Henry Casson, Jr. Law, 1903.

Extracts from the President's Biennial Report

Showing the Growth and Development of the University
During Last Two Years.

Increase in Attendance.

A comparison of the student enrollment for two years shows an increase of 422, the growth for the first year being from 3,151 to 3,342, and for the second year an increase to 3,571. The most marked growth was in the college of agriculture, which more than doubled its attendance in the two years, and in the college of letters and science, which gained 267 students. The graduate school, which for a number of years had made no gain in enrollment, has, in the past two years, grown from 115 to 161 students for the regular college year. If the graduates taking summer session work are added, the enrollment is increased to 228 for the year 1904-5, and 298 for 1905-6. Statistics of the summer session enrollment also show a creditable growth, there being 403 students in 1904, and 528 the next year, an increase of 125 students.

Faculty is Enlarged.

The number of professors, associate professors and assistant professors has been increased during the last two years until it exceeds by one the number of instructors and assistants. It is shown that in all those departments in which freshmen and sophomores are prepared to take the work the professors, associate professors, and assistant professors are doing their full share of elementary teaching. In this connection the fact, often not appreciated, is emphasized by President Van Hise, namely, that the work of many of the departments is so advanced that freshmen and sophomores are not prepared to take it.

Under the reorganized system of student advisers each student is assigned to some member of the instructional force as his adviser with whom he may talk over his work. This advisory work has been so divided that each instructor has only a small number of students, and may thus know in detail the character of the work of those in charge.

New Buildings and Equipment.

The report enumerates the additions to the university equipment made during the biennial period. The completion of the chemical laboratory, the hydraulic laboratory, and the north wing of university hall has relieved the overcrowded condition of the university to some extent. The remodeling of North hall and the old chemical building are the only important improvements to the buildings.

Purchase of Land.

Over \$70,000 of the income for the last year was spent in the purchase of land the report points out. The largest of this land was a thirty-two-acre addition to the west end of the agricultural farm, in order to increase the area available for plat work, an enlargement sorely needed because of the encroachment upon the land available for that purpose by the new buildings of the college of agriculture. Another part of the land is the site of the future administration building of the university, the house on which is now being used for the offices of administration. The recently purchased land south of the university is to be used for the location of the future

consolidated central heating plant and for the dormitories, commons, and union for men. "In reference to the wisdom of these purchases," writes President Van Hise, "I think there can be no difference of opinion. If, in view of the phenomenal expansion in the past twenty-five years, reasonable foresight were not exercised in providing for future increase, the university authorities would be justly subject to criticism. For the last half dozen years there has been a rapid increase in the price of land about the university, and we regret that from current funds we are not able to complete the necessary purchases to provide adequate space for dormitories, commons and union."

Social Affairs Improved.

In the control of social affairs, continues the report, it is believed, that improvements have been made in various directions during the biennial period. Rules were adopted last year by the faculty, for example, forbidding the holding of parties on other days than Fridays, Saturdays and legal holidays, except as authorized by the faculty social committee; and requiring that all parties close on or before midnight, except by special permission. The report also calls attention to the recent appointment of Mrs. Cora Stranahan Woodward of Brooklyn to the position of adviser of women, upon whom will rest the responsibility of leadership in improving the social conditions of young women at the university.

Policy of Athletic Reform.

"The faculty cares comparatively little for success or non-success in intercollegiate contests," says President Van Hise in reviewing the recent faculty action eliminating participation in intercollegiate games. "It is believed that the steps taken

are sufficient to reduce intercollegiate athletics to the subordinate place that they should occupy in university life. If the steps taken are not sufficient, the temper of the faculty is such that additional steps will be taken to accomplish this end."

"The faculty is in thorough sympathy with general participation of the students in outdoor games," the report continues. "To promote general outdoor sports, the regents have adopted the plan of consolidating all of the indoor and outdoor work, thus making physical training for men a single department."

Gifts to the University.

During the last two years the university has received gifts from private sources to the amount of \$23,236. Of this sum \$10,000 was bequeathed by Mrs. Fannie P. Lewis of Watertown for the endowment of the Fannie P. Lewis scholarship fund, the income of which is to be paid each year to two woman students selected by the regents; \$5,000 was given by Henry Gund of La Crosse for the endowment of the Henry Gund fellowship in German. James J. Hill, St. Paul, gave \$5,000 for a special collection of books pertaining to railroads. The sum of \$3,236 has been given for current expenses, mainly for fellowships, scholarships, and prizes.

Preparation for Medicine.

To add departments of hygiene, pathology and pharmacology to the existing courses in preparation for medicine at the university and to incorporate all these departments as a medical school prepared to give the first two years of medical training is suggested by President Van Hise. For the last twenty-five years, he points out, the University of Wisconsin has maintained a pre-

medical course of the highest standard and students who have taken this course have been accredited with one or two years in the important medical schools of the country. The proposed step is to incorporate the departments giving this premedical work as a medical college with the expectation of giving all of the scientific work of a medical course that can best be done at the university. It is not intended to develop a four years' medical course or to grant the degree of doctor of medicines.

Pathological Department.

"A pathological department would co-operate with the state board of health to immense advantage in increasing the effectiveness of their work," says President Van Hise. "The department laboratory would co-operate with the live stock sanitary board in the elimination of animal diseases within the state."

For Public Health.

"The university should be more deeply interested in the general health and efficiency of the com-

munity even than in the curing of the sick. It is true that the sick should be cared for and all necessary steps be taken to restore them to health, but it is immeasurably wiser to produce the highest possible state of health in the community. There is little doubt that, if the university could have a free hand in the establishment upon an adequate scale of departments to handle the first two years' study of medicine, including faculty and laboratories, and the work of the department were supported by suitable laws, marvelous progress could be made in the next ten years in the reduction of communicable diseases in the state. At the present time knowledge is available which within a decade, or at most a score of years, would practically eliminate from the state such infectious diseases as whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever, and even tuberculosis could be practically eliminated in one generation. Already the state board of health has begun a campaign for the latter purpose, and in this campaign the university should co-operate."

Remedies for Graft

By Duane Mowry, Law '75.

One need not be an alarmist to be convinced that the existing order, in both official life and in private affairs, is unfortunate. To say, however, that all public officials are unworthy and corrupt would be both pessimistic and untrue. To say, too, that the busy man of affairs will hesitate at nothing to secure his ends, would be unfair and misleading in a vast majority of cases.

Nevertheless, the commercial spirit has obtained such a firm hold upon the life of our people, and the

desire to get fabulously rich at an early period of one's existence is so strong, that there seems to be no immediate escape from the strenuousness of the natural consequences which flow therefrom.

One need only to recall the *expose* of monumental frauds in the conduct of life insurance companies now going on, and the presence of official corruption in such cities as Philadelphia, St. Louis and Milwaukee, to be thrice convinced of the truth of our main contention,

and of the need of the application of some radical remedies to the present-day conditions.

Undoubtedly, the prevalence of graft, which has been defined by President Jordan of Leland Stanford University, as "the use of authority to extort money," is due to a number of causes. Is not the primary cause, however, to be found in the desire for influence and power, and the belief that vast wealth will secure it? And are we not, as a nation, largely to blame for granting or conceding to wealth such coveted power?

This very desire for money makes it easy to "touch" the average public servant, and this same desire for money will induce the agents and servants of corporations to attempt to secure dishonest advantages from our public servants. It is **within** the experience of the writer that when any proposition was made to the voting masses, collectively or as individuals, the very first question propounded was, "What is there in it for me?" If the reply was, "Nothing," or the assurance of the honest administration of affairs, the questioner and his fellows would turn away in disgust, often with a skeptical air, and always with a dissatisfied feeling uppermost in their general demeanor. The question itself is, in most cases, the expression of greedy, selfish and dishonest motives. It accentuates the commercial spirit. It rarely comes from an honest heart or a loyal motive.

Of course, the answer to this question is too often a reply that is as dishonest as the question itself. When this is so, corruption in public and private life is almost certain to follow. The fact that intelligent and thoughtful citizens have been too lax in the bestowal of confidence on those whom they would have serve them, either in public or private business ventures, has made possible the successful ad-

ministration of graft. And this very indifference has reduced all virtue to a very low plane. However unwilling the great majority may be to accept leadership from the immaculate few, the fact cannot be gain said that the same "few" absolutely worthy citizens exert a silent influence on the whole mass, an influence for good, which is simply all-powerful.

How to improve the present situation in the existing social order should be the concern of all good citizens. Must we not, as the very first step to improved social conditions, discount all mere wealth as a means of power? And must not this sentiment come to the consciousness, not of the individual, merely, but to the entire people, as such? Money is not power in the fair and honest interpretation of the term. And this fact must be brought home to the consciousness of all. Is it not essential, therefore, to the accomplishment of any substantial improvement in the affairs of our individual and national life, to arouse to definite action all the dormant activities which make for an healthy public opinion? How can any real progress be made in a representative form of government without the active and interested contact of all the forces which make individuals and nations better and wiser? And is not this pre-eminently true where public opinion comes from so many sources and in so many different ways—from the pulpit and the rostrum, from the pen and the press, from the camp-meeting and the mass-meeting, and from the multitude of other quarters which are easily recognizable by all intelligent persons?

No mere aristocracy of wealth should be tolerated as a condition precedent to real power, nor should such an aristocracy be encouraged in a true democracy as necessary to such power. Let us hope that knowledge, and virtue, and integrity

are the elements which go to make for power. Combined, ought they not to stand as the true test for pre-eminent power? Such, it seems must be the ultimate outcome in a government such as is our own.

Sooner or later,—God speed the day,—the rubbish which has gathered around the schemes of dishonest and unscrupulous politicians, will be a thing of the past, and with them the cruel and relentless methods employed by business men will have to undergo the searchlight of honest and unprejudiced investigation. Then will follow the concurrent judgment of the people themselves. Nor is this all.

Those who undertake to obtain dishonest advantages through the opportunities which legislative halls offer to the unscrupulous, must be brought promptly to book, not as a warning to others, merely, but as a just punishment for evil-doing, attempted or performed. No mere social or financial position should be the slightest guaranty for immunity from adequate punishment. No respecter of persons can be tolerated. So far, however, in this country, there has been almost too much deference shown to some persons accused of crime by the powers that are in official life. It is unfortunate for the best that honest government can give that this is so. The awakened interest of the too indifferent public can do much to correct this. Certainty of punishment, in all cases of crime clearly proved, is necessary to the preservation of the social order in its best form.

A political or economical condition in any country which permits the massing of great wealth in the hands of the comparatively few is inimical to the greatest peace and prosperity of its people, and particularly, to a truly representative government. And a country which encourages the accumulation of vast fortunes by a few individuals is

building for its own ultimate subjugation. This is always true. And this fact leads, or misleads, many individuals, in the quest of great power, into the highways and byways of certain defeat.

It is impossible to escape the conviction that the person who receives for his alleged services fifty thousand or one hundred thousand dollars annually, is receiving more than he is worth, more than he earns, and is receiving, in part, what justly belongs to others. Fabulous salaries and incomes are foreign to the true conditions of a democracy. And those who have them are always domineering, often arbitrary, and frequently despotic. If this condition did not exist the use of money for unholy power would be far more rare than at present. It is not to be understood that there is any opprobrium attaches to the desire to be a thrifty person. This is both laudable and proper. The purpose should always be to be financially independent and self-supporting. No fault can be found with such a worthy purpose. But the desire to be fabulously wealthy is a sort of insanity which tends to an aristocracy of wealth, begets untoward notions of power, makes the would-be possessor of such wealth domineering and cruel, and is un-American and not democratic. Moreover, it tends to discourage ambitious effort and strangles the hope of youth and early manhood.

Of course, no really effective cure of the graft evil can come so long as respectable society, so-called, treats the offense in a light and flip-pant manner. Certain it is that the commercial spirit has regarded graft as right, or practically right, so long as the guilty parties are not caught. Relief from this condition cannot be effective so long as public opinion is back of such a view.

It is possible to be rid of graft if the public so wills. It is of the first

importance to create and maintain a healthy opinion among all of our citizens. To treat graft as anything less than a serious crime will not flow from a healthy public opinion. Prompt and adequate punishment of those guilty of graft, no matter from what walk or station in life, is also essential to the obliteration of the evil. This was recognized by Governor Folk, of Missouri, when prosecuting attorney of St. Louis. His work among the booblers there was worthy of the highest commendation. The selection of public servants, outside of purely clerical positions, from such citizens who have no desire to advance their material interests, and who would consent to accept office for the public

good, solely, will also conduce to the impossibility of graft in official life. This last suggestion must not be construed with irony. It is the assumption by many of our citizens that "no good can come out of Nazareth," that has made possible the thrusting of power into the hands of unworthy citizens.

No doubt the present almost universal awakening among all classes will bring to us better conditions and render graft less common. The signs on the wall indicate that. And it is confidently believed that the beginning of improved conditions in both business life and public office is already in sight. It does not take an optimist to discover this.

Reformed Spelling

By J. M. Jones, '65.

A list of three hundred words published in papers said to be phonetically spelled, and also said to have received the approval of Mr. Roosevelt and by him ordered to be used in some of the departments at Washington, are before me.

On examination it is found that the phonetic spelling of some of the words is incorrect. In division, A, acknowledgment corrected acnolejment; antitoxin corrected antitoksin; apprise corrected appriz; archæology corrected arceology; ardor corrected arder; armor corrected armer; assize corrected assiz; ax corrected aks; behavior corrected behavjur.

Five of the twelve words placed before the public said to be phonetically spelled by the National Educational Association that convened at Louisville, Ky., February 28, 1906, were faulty. A request was made that they be adopted and used hereafter by the superintendents

and teachers in all the schools of the United States. The five not properly corrected were: business, measure, pleasure, trough and young and were corrected as follows: Bizness, mesure, plesure, trouf and yong. The proper correction is biznes, pleshur, meshur, trof and yung. The following rules if used will aid one materially in making phonetic corrections:

1st. Reject one of all double letters whether vowels or consonants.

2d. Discard all silent letters.

3rd. Use only such letters as properly represent the phonetic sounds in spelling words.

K should be dropped where words end with ck.

C should be retained where it sounds like c in cat or cot, but where it sounds like c in cider or cistern^s should take its place.

J should be used in place of g when g sounds like j as in gist or gin, and z should be used in words

where s sounds like z, f for ph as in phonetic, v for f, kw for qu, sh for ch, and so on, using the letter or letters that represent the proper sound. Q and X can be expunged from the alphabet as they are only used as substitutes for other letters, as quilt for kwilt, xebec for zebec; but the rest of the letters are needed and no more required for its betterment.

Having studied and taught phonology and seeing the great need of simplifying and improving the spelling of the English language, I will correct the words in a common spelling book with some assistance, (except the proper names) if someone will publish it and give it a general circulation throughout the country. A few words, even if properly corrected and published occasionally will avail but little in making much change in the language. Considering its extensive use and the probability that ultimately it will become the prevailing language used in the world, it seems that this opportune time ought to be used so that the best results may be accomplished for the improvement of the language. If corrections are accurately made so as to stand the test of time with the proper effort, finally, they will be accepted. To treat this branch of science correctly one must have a good knowledge of phonology, a trained ear as a musician, then with untiring application success may attend his efforts. Perhaps by spelling more words phonetically in common use, a better knowledge can be obtained of my views in reference to this branch of science and my competency to discuss it.

All, al; add, ad; ache, ac; acquire, ackwir; acre, acer; alphabet, alfabet; ale, al; ankle, ankel; aloes, aloz; aught, at; becn, bin; bee, be; bought, bot; beaux, boz; bill, bil; blight, blit; box, boks; black, blac; back bac; bouquet, boka; caught, cot; cough, cof, chicane, shecan; call, cal; cheat, chet,

couple, cupel; cider, sider; cross, cros; chiva ry, shivalry; daughter, dater; design, dezin; doubt, dout; deceive, deseve; does, duz; either, ether; eucher, ucer; eulogy, ulogy; early, erly; etching, eching; evergreen, evergren; ensign, cns:n; expect, ekspect; fault, falt; fought, fot; feather, fether; faint, fant; figure, figur; flight, flit; feign, fan; girl, ger.; ghost, gost; hitch, hich; humor, humer; hiccough, hiccup; instill, instil; icicle, isicel; idle, idel; cy, isy; ides, idz; idol, idel; itch, ich; iron, turn; irongray, iurngra; irrational, irashunal; jail, jal; joke, jok; judge, juj; jocky, jocy; juice, ju's; knob, nob; knife, nif; knock, noc; know, no; meager, meger; mullen, mu'en; neighbor, naber; ocher, occr; ought, ot; opaque, opak; ph'egm, flem; pique, pek; phenix, fen'ks; quilt, kwilt; quarter, kwarter, rase, raz; ridge, rij; rhyme, rim; science, siens; should, shud; slough, slu; tree, tre; trough, trof; through, thru; thigh, thi; unison, yunisun; vision, vishun; wick wic; yeast, yest; yacht, yot; your, yur.

If more words phonetically spelled are desired, send a printed column with room enough at the right of each word to make the corrections and it will be made and returned. If words are mailed more benefit can be derived by selecting those in general use. Questions will be answered pertaining to the subject if desired.

In bringing this limited article to a close, attention is called to the fact that several general rules have been observed in making these changes which is quite uncommon in studying the English language.

Would it be an exaggeration to say that there is no unexplored field beyond in this branch of science, and that the more it is scrutinized the clearer its utility will be seen. The core is reached, probe well, hold fast to the key and profit thereby.

This branch of science has been

discussed by congress and as it is a matter of such great importance, it should be thoroughly examined and disposed of in a manner that its importance demands.

Perhaps it would not be considered improper to suggest that a

question of such vast magnitude and so far-reaching should be held open to get the opinions of those who may have something to offer that may more fully illustrate its usefulness.

Recent Books by University Alumni

By Don E. Mowry, '06.

Romance Island, Zona Gale, '95; America's Awakening, Philip L. Allen, '96; The Story of the Rocks and Minerals of Wisconsin, Publius V. Lawson, '78. The Northmen, Columbus and Cabot, 985-1503, Julius E. Olson, '96; and Swinburne's Poems, Arthur Beatty, instructor in the university.

The lover of pure romance, and romance that is highly imaginative, will undoubtedly be pleased with Zona Gale's "Romance Island," a novel of the aesthetic school. It breathes of the spirit that is so characteristically apparent in "Graustark," the unexpected and improbable. It savors of life, and gives a picture of the average lover of the day, but there is more that is unlooked for and at the same time entertaining.

"Romance Island" deals in particular with the fourth dimension, and shows a deal of study in the preparation of a novel which aims to correlate the things that are with those which may be at some future time. The adventures of the young newspaper man, and the society girl, in the far off island of the sea, furnish a background for a story that has the usual ending. But the most interesting phase of the book is the developing of the unexpected things which relate to the experiments in the fourth dimension. On the whole, then, and from the standpoint of entertainment, "Romance

Island" must take its place as one of the most fascinating novels of the year just past.

We must not expect to find anything in the book, however, which relates to life as it really is. We must not look for the depiction of character, or for the discussion of the more serious problems of life, such as the war of the classes, the social outcry or the movement for religious freedom. We cannot, then, frankly say that the work has any value outside of the story itself. The style is readable, but there appears to be a lack of polish every now and then, and, there are times when one is conscious that he is living in the present and simply reading of events.

But for all this, "Romance Island" is a welcome addition to the world of novel literature. It shows a keen insight into the things discussed, and this is of more importance than details of style and diction. Zona Gale has presented a new and altogether original tale with a background that breathes of the present. For this reason, if for no other, her story of Phoenician setting must take rank with the successful books of the season.

America's Awakening, by Philip Loring Allen. Fleming H. Revell Company. Pp. 288. (1906.)

Phillip Loring Allen, is one of our young Wisconsin men who has gone

out of the narrower rut, and one of those who has taken up the political field as his basis of literary endeavor. While he is still well known about the college campus here at Wisconsin, he has been an active participant in many a political agitation during the past few years.

In his "America's Awakening," Mr. Allen has sounded a key note in political circles which is destined to be an important factor in the near future, namely, that a striking moral wave for political righteousness is beginning to take hold of the American people. He uses as his basis of operation the work of reform which has been undertaken, and undertaken with success, by Roosevelt, La Follette, Jerome, Folk, Weaver, Tom Johnson and Colby.

Mr. Allen has attempted to show that the so-called moral upheaval, or civil renaissance, is, in reality, a unit. The light which "America's Awakening" throws upon the improved political standards everywhere, and the bold and unreserved way in which the baser political activities are exposed, cannot but impress the average American with the idea that constructive legislation is now following in the wake of those individualists in political life.

The work is deserving of more than a passing thought because it brings home to the everyday American citizen the question of a new declaration of independence in political matters. It presents the issue of the day: politics is a matter for the individual; the individual is not a part of politics and political trickery. It catches much of the spirit of the political revival, and it presents the movement, still in progress, in a way that cannot be misunderstood. The citizen cannot doubt the extent of the present "forces" in politics if he but read "America's Awakening."

Story of the Rocks and Minerals of Wisconsin, by Publius V. Lawson, L. L. B. The Post Publishing Company, Appleton, Wis. Pp. 202. (1906.)

"The Story of the Rocks and Minerals of Wisconsin" is a welcome contribution to the general subject of geology, and especially to the field here in Wisconsin. Previous to the publication of this volume by our alumnus, Publius V. Lawson, of Menasha, Wis., the interesting story of rock formations of Wisconsin was confined to many reports of several excellent geological surveys. For this reason, then, the present volume will find a ready market not only among the students of the geological field, but also among the general and more cursory students of science. The story of Wisconsin, from a geological point of view, is all the more interesting to the average reader from the very fact that Wisconsin was the first land which rose above the vast ancient ocean, which once covered all of the United States.

Mr. Lawson has taken pains to present his subject in a forceful and yet clear manner. He has avoided the use of foot notes which materially adds to the worth of the book. A considerable number of subjects are explained which have never been worked out before. Some of these relate to the buried forest, the gas wells, the making of Lake Winnebago, diamond finds, and possible earthquakes. The work is well illustrated and is worthy of a place on the most exclusive book shelf.

The Northmen, Columbus and Cabot, 985-1503, by Julius E. Olson, Charles Scribner's Sons, pp. 443. (1906.)

We cannot help but emphasize the importance of a work dealing with Norse explorers of the close of the tenth century, for here is a field which is open for much good work.

We are all the more interested in a work of this nature when we know that Professor Julius E. Olson, of the department of Scandinavian languages and literatures, in our state university, has had an important part in the preparation of a work which deals with this phase of early history.

"The Northmen and Columbus" is the first of a series of "Original Narratives of Early American History," approved and adopted by the American Historical Association. The book contains the Saga of Eric the Red, the Vinland History of the Flat Island Book and other important records of the time relating to the explorations of the Northmen. All of these records are edited by Professor Olson, who, as we who know him, believes that Leif Erickson and those of his race and time did not see the New England coast at all.

This belief is in direct contradiction with the views of other noted scholars, but, coming as it does from Professor Olson, we cannot pass over his theory hastily. While this is an opinion held alike by Dr. Storm, there is little doubt but that Professor Olson has worked out his theory independently. In his portion of the work, Professor Olson speaks in a scholarly and forceful manner, and with authority.

In addition to the Norse narratives in the book there are original narratives of the voyage of Columbus and John Cabot, edited by Edward Gaylord, Ph. D., professor of

history in Yale university, with maps and facsimile reproduction. The English texts of both editions are taken from the earliest editions, or those with the highest historical value, and are produced with literal exactness. One cannot doubt, then, that the whole series will have the highest value of students of history, thus enabling a larger number to be within easy access of these original sources of historical material and data. The entire series is under the direction of Professor J. Franklin Jameson, now of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C.

Swinburne's Poems, by Arthur Beatty, Ph. D., of the University of Wisconsin. Thomas Y. Crowell & Company. Pp. 271. (1906.)

Dr. Arthur Beatty, of the university, has very carefully edited one of the recent handy volume classics published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Company in New York City. The volume is entitled, "Swinburne's Poems," and is fully on a par with the other works of the series. The classification into the more lyrical poems, the odes, the sonnets, and the experiments in metres and the parodies, tend to give the hurried student a clear idea of the breadth and depth of vision of the poet, a point of view which is seldom possible in a purely chronological arrangement. The little work shows a thoughtful and studied effort, on the part of the editor, and the reader cannot help but find valued hints on the poet if, in reading, he keeps the method of arrangement in mind.

MORNING SONG.

By Katharine Hall, '04.

Come out into the air!
Within 'tis dark and chill,
And thoughts are old and musty
there—

Come, put away all thought of ill,
Like to the dew-eyed flowers!

The brook plays through the hours,
A' thread of gold i' the sun,
The spider's web blows like a sail,
The world is all a fairy-tale—
Come out, before the tale is done,
Come out into the air!

The Study of Human Relations as a Part of a College Education

By D. E. Beebe, '02.

There is a decided present day tendency in educational matters toward the practical, and away from the old idea which once held a study of the classics essential and sufficient preparation for any activity in life. In proof of this observation, witness the remarkable growth of Technical Schools, Trade Schools and Correspondence Courses at every hand, offering to equip the thirsty seeker for knowledge, with a stock in trade of condensed practical experience which so far from being merely disciplinary in nature as in the study of dead languages, goes much further still attaching to itself a definite bread and butter value. But the residence courses of technical training, which are now being offered by practically every institution of learning in the country, are lacking in the facilities for completing or fully rounding out the modern practical education. They supply one and possibly two of the elements which go to make up the successful man.

There are, however, three things which are essential for a successful engineer or business man, in fact for anyone who enters commercial lines for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood. They are first—Professional or Technical Knowledge; second—Knowledge of Human Relations; and Third—Strong Character.

There is little likelihood of a question being raised on the first head. Professional Knowledge is of course obviously essential; but it is hardly more so than the second and third conditions, which in combination with it, make for full success.

What is the use of a profound engineering knowledge if it is not accompanied by the necessary perseverance to achieve results; or an excellent character, if one does not understand how to get along with the men he employs or who knows nothing of business relations with others so that people shun him.

The undergraduate hears the subject of "Character and The Influence of College Environment" upon it, preached to him from the time he enters to the day of his graduation, nevertheless it is not necessary to look far for the man whose failure is due alone to his lack in this one of the three requisites.

The second condition, a Knowledge of Human Relations, is perhaps the most intangible of the three and therefore the hardest to acquire. It has a direct bearing on the formation of character and is often confused with it. By Human Relations is meant the unwritten laws and customs which are daily followed by each of us who has anything in common with other men and by which our conduct toward our fellow workmen is regulated. It is diplomacy, watchfulness, tact and a hundred other qualities combined and is essential in some measure to everyone who is not an absolute recluse cut off from all contact with the world.

It is only the detailed application of the acquired theoretical and technical information that brings the full knowledge of the kind we are considering, and it is then that the opportunity comes to study the personal equation and its solving.

No disparagement is intended of

the benefits which accrue to students in class room competition and in the polishing off process of rough corners by rubbing against the talents, aims and ambitions of their fellows in endless variety. But there remains a real demand for practical knowledge of men and affairs which the academic halls of our colleges being merely doorways to professional careers, can never fully supply. This demand for ultra practical knowledge, so to speak, is being supplied in a new kind of training school, which has sprung into being in direct answer to it. It is different from other forms and is found in the applied apprenticeship systems of all the large industrial plants of the country which offer these courses in regular form to technical graduates. The system has grown naturally from the experience of the manufacturer who is not content to accept the raw graduate direct from college but who is willing to take him as raw material and work over just as he would select his steel and wood after thorough testing.

These courses are well known, many of them for their excellence and thoroughness; our own state boasts one industrial concern whose record of achievement is unquestioned, and which has adopted this system of apprentice courses as the only sane way of training new men to enable them to better serve its purposes and their own success. This concern is the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee. Its courses, covering practically every field in engineering, are at the present time well filled with graduate engineers who have finished the theoretical portion of their training and are being shown the unexplored by actual experience.

In this course it has been found that the facilities for learning the rudiments at least of the science of Human Relations, are unexcelled.

Students are constrained to watch the life and habits of others than those of their own class. They learn to observe the character of men they are working with, they look for the influence of age, of education, of nationality upon their fellows. They are put upon their own mettle without fear or favor and obliged to work out their own salvation. They see the things which make their fellow workmen successful and those which have been impediments in their work. They learn the things which workmen would like to have, the things which make for their happiness or unhappiness. They come to understand what betterment work these men would appreciate.

Students learn to watch the foreman and his ways of conducting his department. They observe general factory system, the general subdivisions of duties of the executive officers: the management, commercial, engineering, manufacturing and selling departments.

Here is a splendid chance to study the causes of waste of time and materials and look for remedies: to get a thorough understanding of the significance of co-operation in modern industry. These insights into the working methods of men with men away from the artificial atmosphere of collegiate halls, supplies the final tempering process to the finished man.

Since this demand for doubly practical men is being met by those institutions whose need is greatest, it gives added emphasis on the proposition that our college courses in the technical and other professions should be put upon as practical a working basis as possible. It is in recognition of this principle that encouragement is now given to institutions like engineering trips, thesis tests of street railway plants, locomotives or boiler plants. Law students are given to holding mock

trials for the same reasons, and orators and debaters are making the most of their opportunities to apply the principles being taught. But in all this effort directed toward the attainment of experience there is lacking one vital condition.

This experience is obtained in a society of equals and in an atmosphere which is not that of the cold, competitive, sordid and ambitious world outside of the collegiate influence.

What Should the University of Wisconsin Do for the Profession of Teaching?

An Address by President Charles R. Van Hise, delivered before the School Masters' Club at Milwaukee, February 14th.

Note.—The question raised at the teachers' meeting in Milwaukee, was so well handled by the president in the following address that we print it in full. The University is not asleep to the importance of training teachers, as President Van Hise clearly shows.

"The most important element in the training of teachers, the university has always held, is knowledge of the subject which they are to teach. Four-fifths of the effort of the university, therefore, has been devoted to giving the students as thorough mastery as possible of the material which they expect to impart to others. If we can create in our students a real love for knowledge, if we can arouse in them interest and enthusiasm for their work, it seems to me that there will be little question as to their ability to teach the subjects in which they are interested. A real appreciation of literature, an enthusiastic interest in science or mathematics, go further, I believe, toward making a successful teacher than any amount of training in mere pedagogic method.

Teachers' Courses.

"But do not misunderstand me:

I would not neglect instruction in methods of presenting the subjects to high school students, though I believe this should be largely subordinated to the more important elements of which I have just spoken. Nor has the university neglected this training. It has not, however, developed this instruction of methods of teaching entirely in the department of education. We have believed that those who themselves are successful teachers of the subject, and who in many cases themselves have taught the subject in secondary schools, are the persons best fitted to show others how to teach. Each department, the subject of which is taught in high school, has accordingly maintained for a number of years a teachers' course in which is presented by some member of the department most competent to do so the best methods of teaching that subject to high school pupils. The departments of English, history, German, Latin and Zoology, for example, have for many years provided these teachers' courses. In most instances these courses have included not only discussion of the best methods of teaching, but also a review of the parts of the subject given in the high school curriculum.

With your permission I desire to read the description of some of these courses as given in the university catalogue. The department of German announces a teachers' course as follows: 'A critical study of the methods of teaching modern languages, lectures, reports, discussions, and practice teaching (one-half of the course); a review of grammar from the standpoint of the high school teacher and elementary phonetics (one-half of the course). In the department of English the course on the teaching of English is described as follows: 'In this course are treated the general principles, and historical development of the teaching of English literature, grammar, and composition. Suggestions are made for solving the actual problems of the teaching of English, especially in high schools, and the most important text and reference books are discussed with the class. An opportunity for practice teaching is given to a small number of students, those whose general standing and work in the class are of the highest grade being selected for the purpose.' The department of history provides a course on the methods of history teaching, with special reference to the work in secondary schools. The teachers' course in the department of zoology is described as follows. "A consideration of the means, methods and subject matter of zoological instruction in the high schools." A course on methods and materials used in teaching Latin is given, with reference to the work of secondary schools, and 'lectures, reports, discussions, and practice teaching,' form the subjects of the teachers' course in Latin. The announce-

ment of these courses makes it evident, I think, that the university has not been neglecting the preparation of high school teachers.

"Two years of work in philosophy, psychology, and education are also required of all students of the university preparing to teach. By means of these courses we are undertaking to give our students the principles of psychology and the theory of education as a firm foundation for teaching. In the department of education, for example, most of the students take the course in principles of education in which the subject is 'treated with special reference to the high school.' The first half of the course is devoted to the foundations of educational theory viewed in the light of contemporary thought; and the second half to a consideration of the practical problems of curriculum, methods, and management. Other courses deal with the administration and supervision of education, with the history and present status of secondary education in the United States, including a consideration of 'recent tendencies and current problems in high school organization and management.'

"The next step to be taken will be to provide greater opportunity for practice teaching. This the university hopes to furnish either by co-operation with the Madison schools upon the completion of the new high school building; or by the establishment of a model school. When provision has been made for more practice teaching, either in the Madison schools or in a practice school, the university will give all the training necessary for students desiring to teach in the high schools."

Progress of the University

At the regular meeting of the executive committee of the board of regents on February 7, the following changes in the faculty were made:

The following changes have been made by the executive committee:

Resigned—Instructors D. A. Crawford, John L. Coulter, E. A. Moritz, Helen Sherman, H. L. Smith.

Appointments—George W. Stephens, R. R. Hitchcock, E. G. Artzberger, Edmund Wilde, H. B. Sanford, Edwin E. Schembele, R. R. Marshall and A. J. Rogers, Jr.

Prof. Hanus of Harvard and Dean Russell of Columbia university will lecture here during the coming semester before students in the department of education.

Five new regents of the university have been recently appointed by Governor Davidson to fill the vacancies of the outgoing regents. The new regents are ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, Mrs. Florence G. Buckstaff, Oshkosh, Gustav F. Keller, Appleton, A. T. Nelson, Grantsburg, and Pliny Norcross, Janesville, at present a member of the legislature.

University News

New Student Magazine.

The Student Farmer, the new monthly magazine of the college of Agriculture made its initial appearance January 25. The cover is an attractive and characteristic design in tint. Articles by members of the faculty and by other men prominent in Wisconsin agriculture are features. A letter by Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard and an article by former Dean W. A. Henry contain a hearty indorsement of the project. Frank Kleinheinz an instructor in the college of agriculture, contributes an article on "Fitting Show Sheep" and Secretary John M. True of the State Board of Agriculture writes of "Education and the Farmer." Professors Sandsten and Farrington, and E. J. Delwiche, '06, have articles in the issue.

The alumni department contains reminiscent letters from two of the earliest agric students, and has word of many of the well known men who have graduated from the agricul-

tural school. Various departments cover the field of general agricultural as well as college and student news. The illustrations are in half tone.

The magazine is to be issued monthly throughout the year. As indicated in the opening editorial it is designed not only to supply a medium of exchange between student and alumni but to be of practical value to those not personally interested in the university. One of its chief aims is to present in brief popular form the results of the current college and experimental work in scientific agriculture, particularly in its practical aspect.

The paper is managed by students and graduates of the long, short and dairy courses. The department of home economics also has a representative on the board.

Oratorical Contests.

Oratorical contests began immediately after the semester examinations and February 8 was the last

day for entering names. The dates of the various contests as announced by Professor Lyman are as follows:

February 20, the Sophomore Open.

February 23, the Junior "Ex."

February 27, Junior Open.

March 1, Senior Open.

March 8, Final.

Many students have already signified their intention of entering these contests.

New Honorary Fraternity.

A Wisconsin branch of the honorary fraternity of Sigma Xi was installed on January 18th with a ceremony conducted by Professor E. L. Nichols, head of the department of physics at Cornell university. The Wisconsin branch has 40 charter members. The purpose of this society is the promotion of scientific research, and the local section comprises in its membership faculty members and graduate students who have done notable work in science. The Wisconsin chapter is the 24th section of the society, which is now represented in most of the leading universities of the country. Professor N. M. Fenneman was elected president, and Mr. Erick Allen secretary. Dean E. A. Birge presided at the banquet which followed the ceremony of installation, and toasts were responded to by Professor Nichols, President Van Hise, Professor Fenneman, B. W. Snow, C. S. Slichter and Dean F. E. Turneure and Instructor C. Juday.

The production of two of Ben Greet's open air plays, "As You Like It," and "A Mid-summer Night's Dream," on the campus during the early part of June under the auspices of the university orchestra, is now practically certain. To assure the financial success of this undertaking, the orchestra, assisted by the members of the glee clubs, will stage Sullivan's "Trial by Jury," at

the Fuller Opera house at the beginning of the second semester, the proceeds of which will go toward the support of the Ben Greet play.

The third annual housekeeper's conference was held under the auspices of the department of home economics at the university, February 5 to 15.

On February 23rd, the local fraternity of Delta Alpha Omega was initiated as the Wisconsin chapter of the national fraternity of Alpha Tau Omega.

The Junior Prom on February 15th was as usual the banner social event of the university season. The reduction in the price of tickets from six to three dollars seemed to affect neither the elegance of the decorations and appointments nor the attendance, which was about the same as last year, about 300 couples. Walter Rehm, of Chicago, acted as chairman.

On the 16th, the night following the prom the Junior class presented "The Budlong Case," a comedy by Lucian Cary, ex-'07, and George B. Hill, agric, '08. The play was thoroughly enjoyed and was clever and interesting. Jim Budlong, an instructor in the university, masquerades as a girl and is taken to a party at the Palace of Sweets by "a perverted case of Phi Beta Kappism" as a practical joke on the P. B. K. The chaperone discovers the supposed girl smoking in the waiting room and is scandalized. The affair is investigated by the University Social Committee, written up in the State Journal, whose reporter was present at the party, unknown to the other guests, and Budlong loses his instructorship. Everything comes out happily, however, when a magazine accepts his serial story immediately after. Many hits upon university professors were much appreciated.

Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury, addressed the students in the gymnasium on February 22nd. In the evening the all-University dinner was given and speeches were made by many prominent men of the state. There were about 1000 in attendance.

A University of Wisconsin La Follette Club has been formed with the purpose of boosting La Follette for the presidency in 1908.

The Haresfoot club and Mandolin Club made a highly successful tour during the month that has passed. Joint performances were given at Watertown, in Milwaukee at the Conservatory of Music and the Downer College Auditorium, at Hinsdale, Ill., and at Chicago at the Lincoln Park Cycling club under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin Club there.

An indoor track meet between Wisconsin high schools will be held at Madison, March 16.

Wisconsin is now a member of "The Big Four," instead of the big nine as before. Chicago, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have practically decided to join forces; at a meeting of special representatives of these colleges in Chicago, an agreement was pushed thru which means the resumption of athletic relations between these universities. The next football season will see a meeting between Chicago and Michigan, Chicago and Minnesota, and Wisconsin and Minnesota. In each of the three following years, each of the four universities will meet two of its rivals. The arrangement is subject to re-consideration at the end of the season of 1907. The Wisconsin faculty ratified the action on February 3d. Wisconsin is once more upon the athletic map.

E. H. Ten Eyck, the new crew coach, seems to be making excellent progress in the development of the crew and much is expected from the Wisconsin crew in the coming race with Syracuse.

Athletic schedules are announced as follows:

Basketball.

Feb. 21—Nebraska in Madison.

March 2—Purdue in Madison.

March 9—Chicago in Madison.

Track.

March 16—Indoor meet in Madison.

May 18—Minnesota in Madison.

May 25—Chicago in Chicago.

May 25—Interscholastic in Madison.

June 1—Conference in Madison.

Crew.

May 30—Syracuse in Madison.

June 26—Poughkeepsie regatta.

Baseball.

April 20—Northwestern in Madison.

April 26—Notre Dame in Madison.

April 27—Purdue in Lafayette.

May 3—Northwestern in Evanston.

May 4—Chicago in Chicago.

May 11—Nebraska in Madison.

May 18—Minnesota in Minneapolis.

May 22—Beloit in Madison.

June 1—Minnesota in Madison.

June 5—Chicago in Madison.

The Naval Ball, the proceeds of which go to the university crew, will be given in the gymnasium March 23d.

Water meets will be held March 8th and 9th.

Almost five hundred dollars have been collected as crew subscriptions.

The date for the crew race between Syracuse and Wisconsin has been set for May 30th. The race will be held on Lake Mendota.

