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## **The Wisconsin alumni magazine. Volume 7, Number 3 Dec. 1905**

Madison, WI: [s.n.], Dec. 1905

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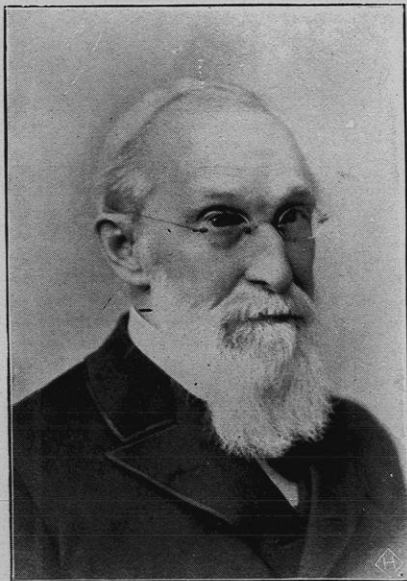
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DR. JAMES DAVIE BUTLER  
Died on Nov. 20, 1905, at the age of 91

# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VII

December, 1905

No. 3

Published monthly during the School Year (October to July, inclusive) at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

**MAX LOEB, Managing Editor.**

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**Changes of Address** should be promptly forwarded to the managing editor to avoid delays or mistakes.

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**The Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin,  
Madison, Wis.**

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

## Editorial

### Dr. Butler.

Dr. Butler, patriarch, scholar, gentleman, is gone, taken away in the evening of his life, his tasks completed, his work done. And yet he was no useless member of society when he died—his influence for good on his associates and the community in which he lived was strong until his

death; and to those who, like the writer, did not know him personally, but only as Dr. Butler, a former University professor, a minister of the gospel, and an author, the sight of the old man, stanch, though the years bore heavily upon him, respected by all, loved by the many who held his

friendship as a precious jewel, was an inspiration and a call to arms in the great battlefield of honest, ennobling work. With little waste of time, with work a plenty, he lived his life of ser-

vice, a high thinking, plain living gentleman of high integrity, of clear vision, of assured purpose and of gentle culture.

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### The Importance of Intercollegiate Debates.

The standard of debating in a university in the eyes of its rival and sister institutions, and in the eyes of the general public which knows little and cares less of the internal debates and contests within a college, is measured by the record of the university in its intercollegiate debates. Those who are not familiar with the Joint Debate at the University of Wisconsin as the supreme debating event of the year, in which the best talent and

work of Wisconsin's debaters is engaged, judge of Wisconsin by her debates with the other universities.

This being the case, inasmuch as it is entirely natural and proper for the adherents of the university to wish her to take as high rank in all departments of university activity as possible, it seems highly desirable to make such changes in our debating system as will better the chances of Wisconsin's winning these contests.

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### Our Record and Its Causes.

Wisconsin has thus far not won over many of its intercollegiate debates. Its record, while creditable, has not been such as to bring any great degree of exultation to the adherents of Wisconsin. The causes lie very plain before the observer's eye. The elements that are not causes are equally plain. Our poor record in intercollegiate debating is not due to any incompetency on the part of those who have the training of Wisconsin's debaters in charge; for the very good reason that such incompetency does not exist. It is not due to any lack of good debaters in the university, for there has always been plenty of material to draw from.

Two facts stand out saliently as

the cause of Wisconsin's poor record in intercollegiate debating; one is the great importance of the annual joint debate between the literary societies which has ever towered over the intercollegiates in the minds of the students of the university like mountains over the proverbial hills; the second and the more important is, that Wisconsin has not up to this time evolved a satisfactory system of choosing intercollegiate debaters.

The joint debate, as an historic institution, has exhibited great vitality; and it would in all probability be very difficult as well as highly undesirable to topple it off the pedestal on which it has so long stood enthroned; nor is the toppling process necessary in order that due importance may be given



to intercollegiate debates. At the present time the literary societies elect their best men on the joint debates; and it is argued with some plausibility that the intercollegiate teams must be chosen, except under very exceptional circumstances with those men who are usually "top-notchers" left out of the reckoning. It has been suggested, to obviate this difficulty that Seniors be excluded from participation in joint debates; but we cannot see how this would mend matters. Being on a joint debate need not and should not exclude a man from being on an intercollegiate. The time can easily be so

arranged that work on the two will not conflict. If the joint debate was held in November and the intercollegiate debaters chosen in January to debate in April there would be almost four months' time for preparation for the intercollegiate, and four months is plenty of time for preparation of a debate, if that four months be given over to hard solid work. No, it is not necessary to weaken the joint to increase the importance of the intercollegiate. The system of choosing intercollegiate debaters needs to be tinkered with if we would get better results.

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#### Change the System.

The present system of choosing intercollegiate debaters needs to be changed; it has little in its favor; it lacks the essential qualities of high efficiency and justice as between the various aspirants for the positions. A committee, composed of two students, who are like as not to be candidates for positions on intercollegiate debating teams themselves during the year for which they serve, and three professors, whose knowledge of the debaters in the University is necessarily much limited, in as much as they very rarely attend the public debates, are chosen each year by the members of the Oratorical Association, in meeting assembled; and upon this committee, one portion of it poorly informed and knowing of debaters and debating largely by hearsay, and the other portion influenced, unconsciously often, but still certainly, by personal ambition or society allegiance, devolves the

important duty of choosing intercollegiate debaters.

Change is very necessary, if we are to better our record in intercollegiate debates. Thus far, good teams have uniformly been secured, but it has always been a question of some doubt whether the teams were the best that could have been selected to represent the college.

We believe that the committee system can be retained and made more effective in this way: make it incumbent upon all the members of the committee to attend the Semi-Publics, the Steensland debate and the Joint debate. These five debates it is believed, bring out practically all the available debating material within the University proper. Then let each society, including the two law societies recommend three men to the committee. Let the choice of the committee be restricted to those eighteen men. A society

would not necessarily have to recommend its members. If it had an alumnus in the law school who was not a member of either of the law societies, it would be permissible to name him.

The present system is wrong in principle and works but feebly in practice. A change is necessary, but the change should not add to the complexity of our debating system. A

preliminary contest for the intercollegiate, is not, we believe, at all necessary, nor are a series of open debates such as are in vogue in Michigan; we have at present sufficient public debates to clearly display our wealth of material, if only the faculty members of the committee would attend, and the now absolute discretion of the committee be limited.

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### Athenae Versus Philomathia.

This month witnesses the struggle of the giants—Athenae and Philomathia. Many an alumnus as he reads the reports of this year's joint debate will go back in recollection to the days when his voice rang out in eloquent fervor in the old debating halls; will recall the political fights that accompanied the election of the joint team in his year, the proud hur-

rahs that greeted the victors when they left the scene of contest. It is a great institution, this annual contest between the literary societies. It develops men of good calibre, men of depth and mind. May it be always with us. May its quality never deteriorate. May the best team always win.

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### The History of Today.

It was recently recounted in the daily press that a professor of history in one of the larger institutions of learning in the Middle West waxed exceeding wroth when he learned that but two of the members of his class had read the newspapers of that day. Let us imagine the scene, supplying by the wizard wand of imagination, the missing details. A lad has just made an excellent recitation. The professor questions him about some event of today. The lad stammeringly denies all knowledge. The professor bends over his desk, wrinkles his brow, adjusts his spectacles, removes three specks of dust from his vest and thunders out "Don't you read the newspapers?" The one thundered at grad-

ually subsides into a seat. The professor glares at the class. "How many of you have read today's papers?" Up come two hands. "What did you read?" demands the professor. "The sporting sheet," comes the bold and unhesitating answer. "Umph," says the professor and then begins a dissertation, whose meat of common sense we endeavor to reproduce.

The study of the history of the past should be accompanied by the study of the events of the present. A college student ought never to lose his grip upon current history, for from him is expected, rightly, in a greater degree than from his fellow untrained by a University education, not only a more intimate and detailed ac-

quaintance with the facts but a better grasp of their significance, their causes and results. If college education does not give this better grip upon things current, it has missed a vital function; and if the facts of to-day are persistently ignored in favor of the dead facts of the past, this vital function is almost certain to be missed; after four years of study of past history, without a corresponding emphasis being laid upon present history, it will be very difficult for the cobwebbed grubber in ancient chronicles or the lover of history enchanted with the romance and the bloodspilling, the statescraft, and economic relations of by-gone days, to regain the habit, than which there is none more valuable, of reading the daily newspapers (and supplementing them with weekly and

monthly magazines of sterling character and fair judgment).

Once get the habit of not reading the papers, or reading them over-hastily without discrimination and understanding, and it is an easy habit to keep. If professors of history impressed the importance of a thorough understanding of the events of the day upon their students, much of the outcry against the impractical attitude of the college man toward the affairs of the day would lose its present cogency.

But, the statement of professors of history comes to mind that it is not possible to interpret an event with entire accuracy until some years have passed, and the view becomes clearer. This does not alter the matter. Let us get the best understanding we can, today.

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### The Renewed Agitation.

Football agitation has seemed to take on new life during the past month. The discussion has become general. The entire public seems to be interested.

Not a little of this agitation for reform has been caused by the articles of Mr. Jordan, in Collier's Weekly.

Great is the power of the press. In spite of denials galore, the general public seems to have taken Mr. Jordan's articles, in the main, for truth, and it is largely due to his efforts that the demand for reform has grown in the last few weeks to such substantial proportions.

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### Practical Reform.

The discussion which always precedes practical reform is now going on in academic and lay circles on the changes that are needed in football. A great variety of remedies and reforms have been urged.

The most radical suggestion is the entire abolition of football and of all intercollegiate athletic contests. Such

radical measures are not necessary under present conditions. To abandon intercollegiate athletic contests because the rivalry has become so intense that the temptation to resort to unfair means is too strong, is to confess a paucity of moral backbone among modern college men which we do not believe to exist. To abolish



football is again to confess a poverty of ideas and a weakness in execution. Surely a game that has in it so many elements of merit can be preserved. Few have claimed the evils of football to be intrinsic; those who desire its abolition can only see no way of removing its evils.

Football has in it that element of contest which so stirs the Anglo-Saxon blood. It appeals, it is true, very largely to primeval emotions, just as does the prize fight. But it cannot be fairly compared with the latter at all. In principle the two are as far apart as the poles. We believe that football should be retained, that its brutality can be greatly diminished, its professional side cut away almost entirely, and the more general participation in the great game made possible.

What reform measures then are necessary?

Some have advocated the improvement of the eligibility rules, a scheme which is to our mind entirely impracticable. The rules system has proved itself a failure.

The installation of an honor system among the colleges is another much heralded, and altogether inefficient reform. The advocates of the honor system would have all eligibility rules dropped, and let the colleges themselves be the judges of the eligibility of their men. We have practically the honor system now, inasmuch as the enforcement of the rules is left, in reality, to the colleges themselves. If human nature were perfect, the honor system would work very smoothly. But in the present imperfect state of humanity it is hardly feasible.

The more practical reformers of

the game, like Prof. Bashford, whose excellent and suggestive address will be found elsewhere in the magazine, have proposed a great variety of measures, too numerous for discussion. The following measures among the many suggested seem most practical and remedial and should be embodied in any program of reform.

1. *Let no first year student and no special student take part in intercollegiate athletic contests.* We do not believe, that professional students should be excluded, as Mr. Bashford suggests, seeing no good reason therefore as long as they are bona fide students.

2. *Let the scholarship records be examined at the end of every month. Let no student who is not up to the required grade for any month play until the monthly record shows he is again up to the required standard.*

These first two rules will absolutely force the participants in intercollegiate football to be bona fide students in good standing at all times.

3. *Limit the admission charge to a merely nominal sum.*

4. *Abolish the paid coach and substitute graduate coaching. Expenses to be borne by the University.* There are many graduates who would be willing to come back for a few weeks if only their expenses were paid while here. Yale has successfully used this system for years. Why not other colleges and Universities?

5. *Retain and extend training tables, and increase the number of physical directors, the number of football fields, and the gymnasium facilities; let the University maintain all these, charging regular rates for training, table board and renting football suits*



*and supplies at nominal sums to all students who wish them.*

The training table instead of being abolished can be to a great advantage extended. Let every student in the University who desires it reap the benefit of correct healthful diet. The trainer would be succeeded by several trainers, assistants to the physical director, who would look after the physical condition of the students. Let there be enough football fields to give room for half a dozen games at once; so strong is the hold of football upon college men, they would all be utilized, if the proper facilities were furnished. With these provisions we see no reason for eligibility rules. Professionals would find no object in coming to a University, unless, indeed sent there by alumni, a procedure which, in the present state of public sentiment, is less likely than heretofore; furthermore the professional will have to live up to the strict scholarship requirements. All players would be bona fide students.

It does not seem probable that an officer, such as is suggested by Prof.

Bashford could do effective work in discovering who is a bona fide amateur and who is not until laws were passed, giving him power to summon witnesses, and laying down severe penalties for half way truths and down right lying.

So much for the professionalism. As to the brutality of the game, it is the professionalism, that has in large measure been the cause of it.

College men, who are real college men, students, are slow to slug, and endeavor to main and injure. It is the plug ugly, the hired ruffian who is guilty of that sort of thing.

That the game is unnecessarily dangerous, as at present played, is beyond doubt, but the rules committee, understanding the necessity for decreasing the risk of injury may well be trusted to make the changes that are necessary in order to make fatalities and accidents less frequent.

It is not believed the reform measures mentioned above, will inaugurate the football millennium. But they seem entirely practical and will help.

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### Keep The Crew At Home.

Rowing is the most healthful, the cleanest and best sport that modern colleges know. The best type of university men are usually numbered among the oarsmen. The Alumni of the University of Wisconsin, we feel absolutely accurate in saying are for the continuance of rowing in the University of Wisconsin, whether we win or lose in the big eastern race.

But many Alumni also feel that it is

the utmost folly to send a crew east, and be beaten year after year, as we have been. If we have not the money or the facilities, let us confine our efforts to our home. If a western regatta is impracticable as claimed, let us have class crews or college crews. We believe that a race between a crew representing the college of letters and science, a crew representing the engineering school, and a crew representing the college of law

would be of decided interest as an annual affair. Many more would participate and enjoy the benefits of rowing than do now.

We believe strongly that the present policy of sending a crew east should be discontinued. As to the advertising which comes to the university through this trip east, it seems to us that this very doubtful advantage would be more than offset by the increased benefits which would come to the students of the university if we had more rowing at home. We have always disbelieved in this method of advertisement. We doubt if it is an advertisement to go east and be whipped out of our boots year after year. It is true that we can thus acquaint the East with the true sportsmen and the sportsmanlike spirit of the University of Wisconsin, but there are other and equally effective ways. A reputa-

tion for fair play and good sport travels fast and far. We need only treat our rivals, fairly and squarely as we have done in the past to make permanent that reputation. And again, actual benefit to the students of the university right here right now is the substance compared to which the reputation for sportsmanship in the East is but a shadow.

Let us quit sending a crew east and quit immediately when so much better fields lie close at hand. If we really mean that we believe in college sport for the sake of the sport and the benefit and not for the sake of winning let us discontinue the expensive policy of the last few years. We wish the Alumni would make known their opinions on this point, especially those alumni who have expressed themselves as being tired of the annual wolf story about the crew.

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#### Getting Information from Alumni.

A large number of alumni have now sent in the information desired for use in the Alumni Catalogue. A large number, however, still remain, from whom information has not been obtained.

*Have you filled out an information blank and sent it to the secretary?* If you have not, kindly do so at once. If you have mislaid the blank or have not received one please notify the secretary, and another one will be sent you.

Alumni are urged to make out the information blanks as completely as possible, so that the catalogue may contain complete information. In compiling so large a list of names,

mistakes are hard to keep out, and it is only with your assistance that a high degree of accuracy may be obtained.

If something important happens after you have sent in your blank, notify the secretary to that effect and an effort will be made to have it included.

The magazine will publish, beginning with the January number a list of those from whom no information has been obtained. If the alumni will aid the secretary in his effort to secure accurate and complete information concerning all of Wisconsin's alumni, it will be greatly appreciated.

## News of the Alumni

Mrs. Bryant, widow of the late General Edwin E. Bryant, formerly dean of the college of law, died on November 21 at her home in San Diego, California. At the age of 68, the same as that of her husband when he passed away, she follows him to the grave in the short space of two years and three months, General Bryant having died August 11, 1903. Mrs. Bryant was the mother of six children, four of whom are living, Mrs. W. R. Doolittle of Avon Park, Florida; Mrs. J. A. M. Richey of San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Norwood Osborne of Newark, N. J., and Dr. William V. Bryant of Milwaukee. The burial was held at Madison, Rev. Mr. Richey, a son-in-law, officiating.

'56.

Hayden K. Smith's logical and clear-cut editorials in the Chicago Chronicle have delighted the readers of that sheet since 1895. His literary career has been marked by a tireless energy and a steady development in the excellence of his work. At the close of the civil war, Mr. Smith assumed his duties as editor-in-chief of the Milwaukee Sentinel, which position he held until 1871. In 1888 he became editorial writer on the old Chicago Times, continuing with the Herald until 1895, when he accepted his present position with the Chronicle. While with the Chicago Times he lectured on political economy at the University of Chicago. In 1859 he was teacher in the preparatory department of Carroll College. Just previous to this he was with the Wisconsin State Journal, doing legislative reporting. In 1862 he became

war correspondent, following the contending armies for two years.

'59.

Leonard S. Clark has been practicing law at San Francisco, Cal., continuously since 1860.

'60.

George W. Bird is associated in the practice of law with Stephen W. Gilman, '99, at Madison. Mr. Bird has been arguing cases before the bar since 1862 and is still active in the practice of his profession.

Milan W. Serl is light and water commissioner of Lebanon, Mo. He has been mayor of Lebanon for two terms and has been president of the city board of education for 10 years.

'62.

Isaac N. Stewart has been editorial writer for the Milwaukee Journal during the last 11 years. Previous to his editorial work he was occupied by educational work, being city and county superintendent, institute conductor, principal of high school and president of the state Teachers' association. In 1884 he was a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction.

'66.

Frederick Scheiber is practicing law under the firm name of Scheiber & Orth at Milwaukee.

'70.

Clark A. Smith is serving his first term as justice of the supreme court of Kansas. His term will expire in 1909. His address is Topeka, Kas.



'71.

Charles N. Gregory, dean of the college of law of the University of Iowa, has been awarded a diploma and a medal for his paper on International Law by the St. Louis exposition. The treatise was delivered during the progress of the great international exhibit and elicited much favorable comment from the scholars and lawyers who were in attendance.

'72.

John K. Paush is the judge of the fifteenth judicial district of Wisconsin, holding court at Ashland.

John B. Slattery is practicing law under the firm name of Slattery & Slattery at Shreveport, Iowa.

'74.

James M. Pereles of Milwaukee has been elected president of the Wisconsin Free Traveling Library association to succeed Senator J. H. Stout of Menomonie, who retired on November 27.

William Street is practicing law in Chicago at 38-107 Dearborn street.

Orren T. Williams is judge of the Milwaukee circuit court.

'75.

Charles E. Pickard is practicing law under the firm name of Bond, Adams, Pickard & Jackson at Chicago.

Duane Mowry (law) has an article in the December number of the Arena on Graft in Milwaukee.

'76.

Fred W. Henderson, a prominent attorney of West Allis, Wis., died at his home November 28 after a lingering illness from tuberculosis.

'77.

Henry J. Smith is president of the Inter-Ocean Mining Co., of Chicago.

'79.

Rev. Archibald Durrie resigned November 30 as pastor of the Hastings, Minn., Presbyterian church and left for Kendrick, Idaho, for his new home with his sister, Mrs. Amanda C. Mallory. Rev. Durrie was at Hastings since October, 1901, and was considered one of the ablest men ever occupying the pulpit there.

On October 30 Miss Susan A. Sterling entertained at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Lulu Daniel Thompson of Washington, D. C., a former classmate. Those present were Mmes. R. M. La Follette, C. R. Van Hise, J. B. Parkinson, D. E. Carson, J. M. Olin, E. T. Owen, W. W. Daniells, F. W. Allis, and the Misses Mary Bunn, Allis, Hunt, Jessie Meyer and Catherine McDonald. Mrs. Thompson was also a guest of Miss Hunt, who is the head of the department of Domestic Economy at the university.

On December 5, Robert M. La Follette, informed the legislators, convened in a special session of his resignation as governor of Wisconsin and of his intention to accept the United States senatorship. Governor La Follette was elected to the senate before the close of the legislature last May. At that time he felt that he could accept the honor only under certain conditions, declaring that he deemed it his first duty to see that the promises he made to the people were carried out. With the adoption of the amendments proposed by Governor La Follette in his message to the legislature, he will transfer his activities to a larger field, where with Senator John C. Spooner, '54, he will represent the state.

'80.

Miss Marie Morrison Dean is practicing medicine at Helena, Mont.

'81.

Horace K. Tenney was recently elected president of the Chicago Bar association. He is at the head of the



law firm of Tenney, Coffeen, Harding & Wilkerson. Mr. Tenney is one of the younger set of men who have gone to the front in the legal profession in the west within the past few years. He has practiced law in Chicago for 20 years and his efforts have met with marked success. At one time he was president of the Chicago Law club, of which organization he is still a member. He is also a member of the Illinois Bar association, the Union league and other clubs. He lives at 4827 Kenwood avenue.

Louis A. Pradt of Wausau, Wis., assistant attorney general in the United States department of Justice, recently gave notice to Attorney General Moody of his purpose to retire from the department on February 1. It is Mr. Pradt's intention to return to his home and take up the practice of law. He has held the position of assistant in charge of the court of claims cases for nearly nine years, having entered the service at the beginning of the first McKinley administration. He has been a successful and popular official and under his management a number of the most important cases of the court of claims have been prosecuted on behalf of the government. Among the notable cases were those brought by the manufacturers relating to the tax of alcohol used in the arts and those involving the prize money won by Admiral Dewey and the crews of his fleet in the battle at Manila Bay.

William P. Lyon is business manager of the Mercury Publishing Co. at Eden Vale, California.

Joseph Morley is cashier of the Neillsville, Wis., bank.

'82.

Ex-Governor Charles N. Herreid has retired from politics and settled down to the practice of law at Aberdeen, South Dakota. His political career has been varied, but highly successful. After graduating from the law school in 1882 he settled in McPherson

county, Dakota, where he was engaged in the practice of law. He has held the office of state's attorney and judge of the county court and has served South Dakota as a member of the board of trustees of the state university and later as a member of the board of regents of education. He first became generally known to the people of the state of South Dakota by his splendid record as lieutenant governor to which office he was elected as a republican in 1892 and again in 1894. As president of the senate in 1894 he displayed in a marked manner his fitness and capacity to deal with public affairs. In June, 1900, Mr. Herreid was nominated for governor by the republican state convention consisting of 1052 delegates and was elected at the general election that year. In 1902 he was re-elected by a large majority.

Mr. Herreid has in every position of trust and responsibility in which he has been placed, demonstrated marked executive ability and sound judgment. He has always been a close student of public affairs and economic questions. He is a Wisconsin man, his father being one of the pioneer farmers of the state.

W. H. Hillyer is a successful fruit grower at Farmington, Conn.

Charles L. Alverson is cashier of the Bank of Medford.

Charles L. Kellogg is conducting an independent abstract of title office at Missoula, Mont.

'83.

Charles D. Fratt is secretary and treasurer of the Robinson Manufacturing Co., at Everett, Wash.

James N. Wilcox is practicing dentistry at Waterloo, Wis.

'85.

William H. Wasweyler is the president of the Milwaukee Brass Manufacturing Co.

Charles M. Wales is manager of

the New York office of the Cleveland City Forge & Iron Co., his office being located at 11 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

William A. Schaper is professor of political science at the University of Minnesota.

'86.

Otto J. Schuster is institute conductor at the state normal school at Platteville, Wis.

George C. Main is the northwestern representative of the Philadelphia Underwriters Insurance Company of North America, being located in the New York Life building, Minneapolis, Minn.

'87.

One of the Chicago papers recently announced that James Robert Thompson, general manager of the Dunn Iron Mining Co. and the Newport Mining Co. of Ironwood, Mich., is a millionaire, as the result of investments in mining property in Michigan.

Platt L. Wise is locating engineer of the O. R. & N. Co. at Portland, Ore.

'88.

Thomas A. Folley is tax commissioner of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry. Co., with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

John S. Roeseler is principal of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha.

John F. Lamont has a real estate and abstract office at Wausau, Wis.

John R. Wise is assistant superintendent of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa.

'89.

Jacob J. Schindler, at present city editor of the St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer Press, has had a notable journalistic career, being connected in an editorial capacity with many of the

leading newspapers of the northwest. He has been at various times connected with the following papers: La Crosse Republican & Leader, Green Bay Gazette, Oshkosh Northwestern, Milwaukee Journal, Minneapolis Journal. He has been with the Pioneer Press since 1901.

Edward G. Raeuber is manufacturing chemist of the Wisconsin Pharmacal Co. of Milwaukee, Wis.

James M. Short is estimating engineer of the Welke-Richards Iron works at Indianapolis, Ind.

Charles M. Morris, (law, '89), is secretary and assistant attorney of the Wisconsin Central Railway, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

'90.

Andrew A. Bruce, (law, '92,) is dean of the law department of the University of North Dakota. In 1893 almost immediately after taking his A. B. degree he became chief clerk in the law department of the Wisconsin Central railway. From 1894 to 1898 he practiced law in Chicago. At the close of 1898 he assumed a position as assistant professor of law at the University of Wisconsin, which position he held until 1901. After occupying the chair of professor of law at the University of North Dakota for two years he was elected dean of the college of law.

Rodney H. True is plant physiologist in the United States Department of Agriculture, his address being 1221 Newton street, Brookland, D. C.

Gilbert E. Roe is practicing law under the firm name of Roe & McCombs at 96 Broadway, New York.

Arthur J. Hoskin is assistant professor of mining at the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo.

'91.

George G. Thorp is second vice president of the Illinois Steel Co. at Chicago. Before accepting his pres-

ent position he was general superintendent of the Clairton Steel Co.

William Smieding, Jr., is municipal judge of Racine county.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hayes have recently moved from Boise, Mont., to Tacoma, Wash., where Mr. Hayes represents the New York Life Insurance company.

'92.

John J. Schlicher is instructor of Latin at the Indiana state normal school at Terre Haute, Ind.

'93.

George T. Flom is professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature and acting professor of English philology at the University of Iowa.

'94.

Benton B. Byers is employed as a pharmacist in the Max Wirth Drug Store at Duluth, Minn.

George T. Kelley (law, '95), a member of the law firm of Wells & Kelley of Chicago has been appointed master of chancery of the Superior court of Cook county, Ill.

'95.

Wilbur L. Ball is associated with ex-Governor Frank S. Black of New York as counsel for the Equitable Assurance company in the New York legislative insurance investigation. He has also opened an independent law office in the Board of Exchange building, No. 25 Broad street.

Lloyd W. Golder was recently elected secretary of the Metal Specialties Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, Ill. His present address is 18-24 W. Randolph street.

Louis M. Larsen is collection manager of the International Harvester Company of America, with headquarters at Grand Forks, N. D.

'96.

The marriage of Miss Marie A. Cholvin of Wilton, Wis., and A. H. Smith of Sparta occurred at the home of the bride November 29. Mr. Smith has been practicing law at Sparta since graduation. During the last political campaign he was president of the Roosevelt-La Follette republican club of Monroe county. He is strongly mentioned for the state senatorship to succeed J. J. McGillivray of Black River Falls.

Alexander G. Paul is assistant secretary and treasurer of the East Coast Lumber Co. at Watertown, Florida.

Herman F. A. Obenhaus is associate professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary, his address being 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.

At the second annual meeting of the Normal Institute for Farmers' institute speakers on November 29 Geneva, N. Y., Harry A. Harding delivered an address on the Use of Bacteria in Connection with Legumes and on the Results in Breeding out Tuberculosis. Two years ago assemblies of an educational nature for the instruction of farmer's institute speakers were inaugurated at Geneva, N. Y. and the movement since has made progress in nearly all the states. It has been found extremely practical and useful. The object of the institute is in a measure to post the institute conductors on the fundamentals of the subjects presented before agriculturalists as well as to demonstrate to them the utility of the application of scientific research and up-to-date methods to farming. During August and September, Mr. and Mrs. Harding and family enjoyed camp life in the Adirondacks.

J. H. Perkins is manager of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Gas Co.



'97.

Herbert H. Manson (law) of Wausau was recently chosen chairman of the democratic state central committee. Mr. Manson has served as district attorney of Marathon county.

Oswald Schreiner is a chemist in the United States department of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Henry H. Swain is president of the Montana State Normal college at Dillon, Mont.

John O. Quantz, at one time instructor at the state normal school at Oshkosh, died recently at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

M. S. Parker is at the head of the Acme Printing Co. of Boise, Mont.

'98.

Professor Howard S. Webb, head of the electrical engineering department of the University of Maine died at the state sanitarium at Hebron, Maine of tuberculosis.

W. J. Conway (law, '98), was recently elected county judge of Wood county.

'99.

Jessie R. Stone, until recently assistant in the Madison station of the United States Weather bureau has accepted the position of managing editor of the Daily Chronicle of Oshkosh, which began publication on December 4. His brother, A. L. Stone, is instructor in the agricultural department of the university.

Carl Hambuecher is chief Chemist of the Pittsburgh Reduction Co., at East St. Louis, Ill.

Stephen C. Stunz is the cataloguer in the library of Congress at Washington, D. C.

Augustus W. Trettein is professor of education at the Oshkosh normal school.

Robert B. Lowrey is assistant cashier of the Exchange State bank at La Crosse, Wis.

John A. Hagemann is superintendent of schools at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Harry L. Von Trott is a fruit grower at Birmingham, Ala.

'00.

Alfred R. Schultz is in Washington, D. C., engaged in making a detailed report on the oil and coal of Wyoming. Mr. Schultz spent the summer in southwestern Wyoming, working on the oil and coal fields for the United States Geological survey. His address is 1009 Thirteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Clarence A. Baer, who was graduated from the John Hopkins Medical college last June is studying dermatology at the University of Paris and at the Saint Louis Hospital, Paris, France.

G. W. Swartz is city superintendent of schools of Monroe, Wis.

Walter J. Parsons is superintendent of Erection for the American Bridge Co., of New York. His address is 115 Lincoln avenue, Edgewood, Pa.

George H. Tilden is an independent bond broker at Seattle, Wash., with offices in the Alaska building.

'01.

Joseph Bredsteen is occupied as editor and proprietor of the Labor News, of Eureka, Cal., a weekly publication devoted to the interest of organized labor and adopted as the official organ of the federated trades of Eureka and Humboldt counties, California. Writing from California he says: "From all indications I am planted here permanently and only regret that I am not within rooting distance of old Wisconsin when the big athletic and literary contests are on." Eureka is a thriving little port situated at the jumping off place of the "golden west" and offers an attractive field from Mr. Bredsteen's enterprise. While in the University, Mr. Bred-



steen took a permanent part in track athletics, and still holds the record for the two mile walk.

Hugo F. Luhman is practicing law at North Yakima, Wash., under the firm name of Rudkin & Luhman.

Frederic H. Hatton is with the Evanston Index Co., Publishers and Printers. His address is 1512 Chicago avenue, Evanston, Ill.

C. C. Bachelder was a guest at the Phi Kappa Sigma house for a few days this month. For the past three years he has held a responsible engineering position in Canada and is now in a lumber and mining office in Columbia, Tenn.

Paul Stover recently formed a partnership with J. H. Stover for the practice of law, with offices at 914-15 Pabst building, Milwaukee, under the firm name of Stover & Stover.

Edward B. Cochems, last year assistant coach of the varsity football team, has returned from South Carolina where he has had a successful season in coaching the football team of the Clemson University.

Frederick W. Schule is instructor and coach in the University of Montana, at Missoula, Mont.

Carl M. Ranseen is interne at the Augusta Hospital at Chicago. His address is 79 West Huron street, Chicago.

'02.

Guy M. Wilcox is professor of physics at the Armour Institute of Technology. His address is 6346 Greenwood avenue, Chicago.

Francis E. Bolan has recently been honored with the post graduate degree of L. L. M. (cum laude) by Yale University. Besides taking his A. B. degree at Wisconsin he is a graduate of the Hasting college of law. He was the youngest member of his class, being under 23 years of age at the time of graduation from the law school.

Cora E. Meyer was recently appointed assistant in the Milwaukee

North Division High School, where she is teaching mathematics.

'03.

George L. Winegar has recently accepted a position as business manager and editor of the Sentinel-Leader Printing Co., Warren, Ill. He was formerly engaged in the practice of law at Waterloo, Wis.

O. Laurgaard is assistant engineer in the United States Reclamation service with headquarters at Portland, Ore.

John W. Belling, John E. Brobst, L. R. Brown and C. C. Douglas are with the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Mary L. Jenkins is teaching history, literature and German in Miss Jewell's school at Shanghai, China.

'04.

The marriage of Miss Cora B. Krumbholz of Summerville, Ala., to Charles F. P. Pullen of Milwaukee was solemnized at Evansville, Wis., on November 8. Mr. Pullen is cashier of the German American bank of Milwaukee and the new couple will reside in the cream city.

Gustave E. Kahn is consulting engineer of the Sponholz Co. of Milwaukee. His address is 350 Greenbush street.

George Gove is assistant principal of Manzanita Hall at Palo Alto, Cal.

E. L. Barber, W. J. Bishop, Frank Blood, Donald K. Frost and M. A. Whiting are with the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Donald N. Ferguson is studying music in London, England.

Lucie N. Case is teaching history in the Milwaukee West Division High School.

Edward Zarembo is assistant manager of the American Foundry & Machinery Co., of Chicago.

'05.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hannahs of Kenosha have announced the en-

gagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Eva Hannahs to Edward S. Jordan of Merrill. Miss Hannahs is a member of the Alpha Phi sorority and was a leader in social activities while in the university. Mr. Jordan's articles in Collier's Weekly on Buying Football Victories have made him known throughout the country.

Wayne D. Bird is engaged in promoting newspaper circulation in various parts of the country. At present he is manager of the contest department of the Morning Tribune at Everett, Wash.

John Berg is instructor in the civil engineering department of the Iowa State college at Ames, Ia.

Charles H. Hansen, Roy C. Muir, John R. Price, L. E. Rice, R. T. Wagner, H. C. Ward and Baker are with the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y.

Isaac Elliot is assayer for the Kennedy Mining Co. of Hazel Green, Wis.

Una L. Johnson died at Denver, Colorado, toward the close of November. She pursued her studies at the university until within five weeks of commencement last June, when she was compelled to relinquish her work and accompany her mother to Denver, constant application having completely undermined her health.

George A. Rodenbach is assistant in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

George D. Swan is general secretary of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association at the University of Chicago. His office is in room 9 Snell Hall.

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Reprinted from the Wisconsin Engineer by the courtesy of the editors of that publication.

'05.

The present year has been a very active one in engineering lines and this fact is well illustrated by the wide area over which the class of

1905 is now scattered and the positions which they hold. Although less than six months since commencement, the members of this class are now located in fifteen different states and two foreign countries, ranging from Boston to Seattle and from the Iron Range in Northern Minnesota to Mexico City and Panama. The graduates this past year were very fortunate in securing good positions and the underclassmen will be interested to learn where the various men are located. The positions and addresses which the '05 men are now occupying are given below.

#### GENERAL ENGINEERING.

Eyvind H. Bull, Brooklyn, N. Y., with H. W. Johns-Manville, Co.

Lancaster D. Burling, Madison, Wis., Ass't, U. S. G. S.

Ralph T. Craig, St. Joseph, Mo., with the St. Joseph Gas Co.

Harry Gardner, Urbana, Ill., instructor in civil engineering, University of Illinois.

Ray L. Hankinson, Brighton, N. J., draftsman, U. S. Lighthouse service.

Walter D. Morgan, Reedsburg, Wis., superintendent of city water works.

Walter P. Sawyer, Chicago, Ill., bridge department, Illinois Central R. R.

Frank J. Sherron, Elwood, Ind., with the American Tinplate Co.

Harold K. Weld, Chicago, Ill., Engineering Department, Chicago Telephone Co.

#### CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Aden W. Andrews, Chicago, Ill., field draftsman, C., B. & O. R. R.

Leland R. Balch, Washington, D. C., engineering aid, United States Reclamation Service.

John Berg, Ames, Iowa, instructor in civil engineering, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Bernard C. Brennan, 876 Federal Bldg., Chicago, Ill., U. S. G. S.

Wm. E. Brown, 4 Toledo Ave., Elmhurst, Long Island City, N. Y., Rodman, East River Tunnel, Penn., N. Y. and L. I. R. R.

Thomas J. Burke, Buffalo, N. Y., M. of W. Dept., Erie R'y.

Louis A. Burns, Watertown, N. Y., City Engineer's office.

Forbes B. Cronk, Bovey, Minn., Oliver Mining Co.

Robert F. Ewald, Madison, Wis., Assistant in Civil Engineering, U. of W.

Donald P. Falconer, Pittsburg, Penn., Engineering Department, Penn. R. R.

Howard B. Gates, New York City, N. Y., tunnel work, engineering department, Penn., N. Y., and L. I. R'y.

Solon Gold, 313 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., draftsman, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R'y.

Guy A. Graham, New York City, N. Y., East River tunnel, engineering department, Penn., N. Y., and L. I. R'y.

Geo. H. Haley, Watertown, N. Y., City Engineer's office.

Lloyd R. Harlacher, Bovey, Minn., U. S. Steel Corporation.

Chas. Van E. Hopper, Jersey City, N. J., Terminal Improvements. Erie R. R.

Thomas J. Irving, Green Bay, Wis., Instrumentman, Construction Department, C. & N. W. R. R.

Wm. N. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio, City Water Works Department.

Max W. King, Empere, Canal Zone, Panama, Rodman, Panama Canal.

Clarence M. Larson, Mexico City, Mexico, Chief engineer's office, National R'y of Mexico.

Franklin H. Mann, Spokane, Wash., time-keeper, Great Northern R. R.

Adolph F. Meyer, St. Paul, Minn., U. S. Engineer's office.

Edwin G. Orbert, Green Bay, Wis., City Engineer's office.

Reuben S. Poetter, Madison Wis., Inst. in Engineering Mathematics, U. of W.

Frederick A. Potts, Empere, Canal Zone, Panama, Rodman, Panama Canal.

Sylvester Schattschneider, Washington, D. C., U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Harry J. Seyton, St. Joseph, Mo., M. of W. Dept., C., B. and O. Ry.

Edw. F. Sinz, Empere, Panama, Rodman, Panama Canal.

Wm. F. Tubesing, Cincinnati, Ohio, Ass't Engr., city waterworks department.

Roscoe G. Walter, St. Paul, Minn., M. of W. Dept., Great Northern Ry.

Ralph H. Whinery, Minneapolis, Minn., Sanitary Engr., Minnesota State Board of Health.

#### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Bernhard F. Anger, 330 20th St., Milwaukee, Wis., with the Merpel Mfg. Co.

Jos. R. S. Blaine, Milwaukee, Wis., Draftsman, with Pawling and Harnishfeger.

Albert F. Blosssey, St. Louis, Mo., with La Clede Gas Light Co.

John E. Boynton, Madison, Wis., Inst. in Mechanical Drawing, U. of W.

Earle S. Burnett, Madison, Wis., Grad. Scholar, U. of W.

Fred H. Dörner, Milwaukee, Wis., Turbine Dep't., Allis-Chalmers Co.

Chester A. Hoefler, Boston, Mass., Fellow at Mass. Institute of Technology.

Elmer G. Hoefler, Madison, Wis., with D. C. and W. D. Jackson, Consulting Engineers.

Albert Larsen, Milwaukee, Wis., Graduate apprentice, with Allis-Chalmers Co.

Harold St. C. MacMillan, Ladd, Ill., Roundhouse foreman, C., M. & St. P. R'y.



Frank H. McWethy, Aurora, Ill., Consolidated Gas Co.

Arthur H. Miller, South Milwaukee, Wis., Filer and Stowell.

Patrick W. Morrissey, South Milwaukee, Wis., Filer and Stowell.

Carl S. Reed, Racine, Wis., J. I. Case T. M. Co.

Walter H. Richardson, Pittsburg, Penn., Westinghouse, Machine Co.

Chas. M. Rood, Seattle, Wash., Sec. Y. M. C. A., U. of Wash.

Frank B. Rowley, Madison, Wis., Graduate Scholar, U. of W.

Frank J. Saridakis, Milwaukee, Wis., Inst. in Manual Training, West Div. H. S.

Albert W. Vinson, Milwaukee, Wis., The Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Major E. Wharry, Madison, Wis., the Gisholt Machine Co.

Wm. S. Wheeler, New Castle, Penn., Penn. Engr. Co.

Wis., Draftsman with the Baker Mfg Co.

Edward S. Moles, Madison, Wis., Inst. in Mechanical Drawing, U. of W.

Roy C. Muir, Schenectady, N. Y., Testing Dept., Gen. Elec. Co.

Harry M. Olson, Pittsfield, Mass., the Stanley Electrical Mfg Co.

Willis D. Perkins, Milwaukee, Wis., Signal Engineering Dept., C. & M. & St. Paul Ry.

John R. Price, Schenectady, N. Y., Testing Dept., Gen. Elec. Co.

Leverett E. Rice, Schenectady, N. Y., Testing Dept., Gen. Elec. Co.

Ray F. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo., Union Elec. Lt. and P. Co.

Geo. A. Rodenbaeck, Boston, Mass., Ass't at Mass. Inst. of Technology.

Wm R. Schmidley, St. Louis, Mo., with Union Electric Light & Power Co.

Wm. F. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill., Chicago Edison Co.

Geo. M. Simmons, Chicago, Ill., Operating Dept., Metropolitan, West Side Elevated Ry.

Ray T. Wagner, Schenectady, N. Y., Testing Dept., Gen. Elec. Co.

Chas. D. Willison, Chicago, Ill., Chicago Telephone Co.

Harry E. Wulfig, Chicago, Ill., Elect. Dept., C., R. I. & P. Ry.

#### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Philip S. Biegler, Chicago, Ill., Draftsman, Chicago Edison Co.

Edgar J. Bolles, Milwaukee, Wis., the Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Chas. E. Brenton, St. Louis, Mo., the La Clede Gas Light Co.

James F. Casserly, Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Nicholas J. Conrad, Chicago, Ill., Operating Dept., Chicago, Edison Co.

Wm. R. Harvey, Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Walter R. Heidemann, Denver, Colo., Denver Gas and Electric Co.

Arthur W. Helmholtz, Chicago, Ill., Chicago Edison Co.

Arthur E. Helzer, Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Ray S. Hoyt, Boston, Mass., Fellow, Mass. Inst. of Technology.

Herbert S. Inbusch, Chicago, Ill., the Western Electric Co.

Walter H. Inbusch, Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Richard Jones, Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin Telephone Co.

Vincent E. McMullen, Evansville,

#### APPLIED ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY.

Chas. A. Hansen, Schenectady, N. Y., Research Laboratory, Gen. Elec. Co.

Clarence P. Hatter, Chicago, Ill., Chicago Gas Co.

Edward Wray, Madison, Wis., Graduate Scholar, U. of W.

M. C. Beebe, '97, formerly consulting engineer at Pittsburg, Pa., is now Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at the U. of W.

A. H. Ford, '95, has resigned his



position as Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering at the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, Georgia, to accept a professorship in Electrical Engineering at the State University of Iowa at Iowa City.

G. H. Burgess, '95, formerly assistant engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg is now with the Erie Railroad in charge of terminal improvements at Jersey City, N. J.

R. W. Hargrave, '98, has severed his connection with the Northern Electric Company at Madison, Wis., and is now Professor of Mechanical Practice in the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, Georgia.

J. G. Staack, '04, topographer with the U. S. G. S. has been transferred to Jackson, Miss.

H. J. Saunders, '03, has resigned his position as assistant engineer with the U. S. R. S. at Cody, Wyoming, to accept a position with the Union Pacific Railroad in connection with the terminal improvement at Omaha and South Omaha, Nebraska.

J. C. Hain, '93, formerly engineer of masonry construction with the C., M. & St. Paul R. R. at Chicago, is now consulting engineer with J. G. White & Co., of New York City.

W. J. Bertke, '03, formerly with the Sioux City Gas and Elec. Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, is now Assistant Manager of the Union Gas Improvement Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

H. P. Boardman, '94, has resigned his position as assistant engineer in the B. & B. Dept. of the C., M. & St. Paul Ry., and is now with the Fitz Simmons & Connel Co., contractors, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. Boorse, '95, who, since his graduation, has been with the Chicago Telephone Co., is now chief electrician for the Schlitz Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis.

Wm. Bradford, '04, who was an instructor in Experimental Engineering in the university last year, is now with the Lincoln Gas and Elec. Co., of Lincoln, Neb.

O. B. Cahoon, '04, formerly with the Madison Gas & Elec. Co., is now superintendent with the Wisconsin Light & Power Co., of La Crosse, Wis.

S. P. Conor, '99, has left the employ of the G. A. Fuller Const. Co. of New York City to enter the contracting business for himself.

J. E. Dutcher, '97, formerly with Swift & Co., is now with the Chicago Edison Co.

E. M. Evans, '94, is now draftsman with the American Bridge Co., at their Lassig Plant, Chicago.

E. W. Galloway, '04, who has been with the La Clede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis, is now Ass't. Chemist with the Sugar Land Sugar Refinery, Sugar Land, Tex.

A. J. Grover, '81, formerly Resident Engineer in charge of Revision construction on the P., S. & N. R'y., at Smithport, Pa., is now Resident Engineer with the Wisconsin Central R'y., at Owen, Wis.

A. J. Hoskins, '90, formerly Chief Engineer with the Leyden Coal Co., Denver, is now Professor of Mining Engineering, at Golden, Colo.

A. F. Krippner, '04, formerly superintendent Electric & Water Co. of Fennimore, Wis., is now Instructor in Electrical Engineering at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

C. McDonald, '97, has been transferred from Locating Engineer of the C. & N. W. Ry. at Casper, Wyoming, to Roadmaster at Chicago, Ill.

E. T. Munger, '92, has resigned his position as manager of the Havana Elec. Co. of Havana, Ill., to become Master Mechanic with the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, Chicago, Ill.

T. G. Nee, '99, who has been with the Chicago Telephone Co., as Electrical Engineer has been transferred to Mexico City, Mexico, where he is assistant to the manager of the Mexico Telephone Co.

Ray Owen, '04, has resigned his position with the U. S. G. S. to become Instructor in Topographic En-

gineering at the University of Wisconsin.

W. C. Parmley, '87, is now assistant city engineer in charge of Sewer Construction in Cleveland, Ohio.

F. J. Petura, '04, formerly with the Lincoln Gas & Elec. Co., is now instructor in Electrical Engineering at the U. of W.

A. V. Scheiber, '99, who was formerly with the Chicago Telephone Co., is now manager of the Independent Telephone Exchange at Oran, Mo.

G. A. Scott, '02, has entered the Testing Dept. of the Chicago Edison Co.

H. H. Scott, '96, is now general superintendent of the Madison Gas & Electric Co.

E. M. Shealy, '04, formerly Insurance Inspector with the New York Fire Insurance Exchange is now Instructor in Steam Engineering at the U. of W.

W. F. Sloan, '04, who was with the Electric Ry. Test Commission, is now employed in the Testing Dept. of the Chicago Edison Co.

J. A. Stewart, '04, who was instructor in Manual Training at Fond du Lac last year, is now Chief Draftsman for the Wisconsin Telephone Co., with offices in Milwaukee, Wis.

B. V. Swenson, '01, who was formerly assistant professor of Electrical Engineering at the U. of W., is now secretary of the American Street

and Interurban Railway Association, New York City.

L. F. Van Hagan, '04, who was instructor in Mechanical Drawing at the U. of W. last year, is now with the Interoceanic Ry., at Mexico City, Mexico.

F. C. Weber, '03, formerly with the Electric Telephone Manufacturing Co. of Rochester, N. Y., is now manager of the Plattsmouth Electric Light Co., of Plattsmouth, Neb.

A. A. Wedemeyer, '03, who was formerly with the Northern Electric Co., at Madison, Wis., has gone to the Galena Iron Works, Galena, Ill.

The following alumni were granted higher degrees during the year 1904-05.

#### CIVIL ENGINEER.

Clarence E. Abbott, (U. W. '01) Eveleth, Minn.

James C. Hain, (U. W. '93), Chicago, Ill.

Osmound M. Jorstad, (U. W. '04), Madison, Wis.

Ernest A. Moritz, (U. W. '04), Madison, Wis.

#### MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Lemuel M. Hancock, (U. W. '88), Fortuna City, Cal.

Arthur J. Hoskins, (U. W. '90), Golden, Colo.



## The Changes of a Generation and One-Half

By PHIL ALLEN, '99

Statisticians reckon a generation in the world at large, I believe, to be  $32\frac{1}{2}$  years. A college generation is four years. An alumnus of six years' standing is therefore logically entitled, I take it, to all the emotions, reminiscences and retrospections of the greybeard who, after an absence of 48 years and nine months, revisits the loved spots which his infancy knew. At least, after a visit in term time, which embraced a foot-ball game, a mass meeting, and sundry meetings of organizations to which he himself belonged, he ought to be able to bring away with him a respectable bundle of new impressions.

When one speaks of the changes which the last few years have wrought in the academic life of Madison, he should mean something more than such purely external variations in student habits as have been brought about by the automobile, the Y. M. C. A. building or the anti-cigarette law. Those things which have grown up unconsciously and spontaneously out of the living tissue of college life are much more interesting, even though, to continue the figure, it might be a good thing to amputate some of them.

I suppose that the University of Wisconsin ten years ago, was about the least tuneful of American institutions of learning, and there are not many changes which impress the alumnus more than that his alma mater has at last taken up singing. I recall that a few years ago when the New York alumni club entertained the 'Varsity crew fresh from Poughkeepsie, all of our older members remarked upon the way our guests

sang, though they had been picked out, naturally, for their muscles rather than their voices. On the spot, the improvement is still more impressive. I am told that the public schools all over the state have been placing new emphasis on musical instruction. The convocations have doubtless done the rest. Whatever the cause, life at Wisconsin at last includes this feature, the absence of which in past years was as unaccountable as it was deplorable. One of my philosophical friends, to be sure, sees something ominous in the evolution of undergraduate taste in songs. The first football song used with any success at a game, if memory serves, was "Ikey, Ikey, go it around their end" which was written by Willard Bleyer in 1894. The spirit that breathed through that ditty was virile, resolute, in fact Spartan. It was calculated to inspire the meaneast with heroism. It called upon the player to

"Pick up the ball and hustle,

And show Wisconsin's muscle."

This spirit of dogged determination has been supplanted, according to my friend, by the reckless, Epicurean, later Empire spirit expressed in the second and third lines of "Cheer, cheer, the gang's all here." I trust this may be one merely one of the mistakes of higher criticism.

Whether the word, "improvement" should also be applied to the organized cheering at games is not quite so clear. This has been developed amazingly, of course, within a very few years. It had long been an institution, or a custom, or a phenomenon—whatever it may be called—which everybody at Madison talked



about, and believed in, and prepared for, whenever there was to be a big contest, but which never could be made to work in practice. A whole staff of cheer leaders would be selected in advance, most distinguished undergraduates all of them, the flower of the University. But when the time came for them actually to stand up before strange bleachers in their special badges to act as fuglemen, the American fear of ridicule must have overcome them. At any rate they seldom took their stations, and volunteers whom the occasion brought out of the ranks performed the service as well as they could, without system or co-operation. The mistake really was in supposing that, merely because a student was prominent in some other line of activity, he was competent for this service. It demands qualities all its own.

There are not many things in this world more impressive than the spectacle of those concentrated young men who, at the big eastern games, turn the enthusiasm on and off. With their backs to the field of play, seeing the excitement, as the Sidonian servant did the sun, only by its reflection in the grand stand, these youths toil unselfishly for the common good. Of course unusual gifts are necessary to do all this as it should be done. The voice of Bryan, the exhortatory magnetism of Moody, the gestures of Creore himself are no more than the part demands for its full realization. And on the part of the crowd, too, the requirements are heavy. A stoical self-repression has to accompany the outpourings of enthusiasm. Strictly speaking, the perfect rooter should no more think of taking his eyes from the cheer leader than the conscientious oarsman would of lifting his from the bottom of the boat. That is one reason, perhaps, why the best organized cheering to be heard anywhere in the country is at the games between West Point and Ann-apolis. Military discipline can effect

as much here as in storming a redoubt. Gilbert's "By sections of three—rapture!" was nothing to this. One is tempted sometimes to believe that the most sensational play might take place—a goal from the field or a 65 yard run—without a murmur from the spectators until the signal came from duly constituted authority. That this is not the case is due to the development of a sort of additional sense which enables the occupant of the stands to watch the play and the cheer leader at the same time.

All this by way of preface to the proposition that the west, for all its efforts, has not approximated the possible achievements along this line. The desire of the spectators to see the game, is, after all the greatest hinderance to the cheer-leaders' work and many painstaking years must be spent before this can be eradicated or the sixth sense already referred to developed. The orchestra has not the best chance to enjoy the play, and the independent westerner demands the privilege not only of seeing whatever is going on but of expressing his feelings in his own way. It may be doubted if in any case a loyal population with so large a feminine element as an integral and necessary part, could ever be drilled into the absolute mechanical perfection of a cheering machine. Anybody who looks at the subject with common sense sees nothing to regret in that. It may be noted in this same connection that most of the eastern college crowds hire their bands for foot-ball days. I am glad student bands are still the rule in the west, for, if music on the field really has as much to do with victory as is commonly supposed, it is hard to see why it is not as immoral to hire a trombone player as to hire a half-back.

I have considered here one of the vocal departments of student life. Let us turn to another. To find those hereditary rivals, Athenae and Hesperia, as I did, singing songs to-

gether, in an entirely amicable joint meeting, certainly marked a long step toward that "Parliament of man, the federation of the World" which so many junior orations have apostrophized. The reconciliation of the Japanese and Russians may have been on a larger scale, but it was no more remarkable. Seriously, if in these organizations, which ought, above everything, to represent the sober common sense of the university, friendly rivalry and mutual respect have taken the place of the childish suspicion and hostility of other days, it is something which their alumni will be the first to commend.

There has passed away, unlamented, too, the fine old system of choosing intercollegiate debaters through the agency of an electoral college. There being five societies represented in the college it was always possible for any three in combination to elect a candidate apiece with absolutely no risk. Thus the choice fell to those who exhibited the greatest celerity in making the deal. It would have been quite as sensible to choose debaters by means of a foot-race.

Of the fraternities, two things only need be said. They are all building houses, and they have all acquired bull-dogs—or at least dogs. Whether the course in Commerce should have the credit of developing the Hellenic financiers who are floating the elaborate financial schemes by which all this building is made possible, I cannot say. As for the bull-dogs and other dogs, they are in every way commendable. "Psych," the yellow Chi Psi dog of the early nineties, should have a monument as the founder of the line. The bull-dog is, indeed the fittest emblem for a Greek letter brotherhood. His manifold virtues are of just the sort the undergraduate should emulate. He stays at home evenings, he carries himself with dignity, he is faithful to the

tasks assigned him; he much prefers an evening spent in a snug corner by the library register to carousal and the pilfering of sign-boards, that he fights is not to be gainsaid, but he does it with the same steadfastness with which he goes into his other occupations, and he does not commonly pick a quarrel. Go to the bull-dog thou student, consider his ways and be wise. He is a much better companion of learning than the owl, whose nocturnal habits and love for a strange and unholy diet represent the very worst traits of a college population.

But most astonishing of all developments is that fifty-one years after the graduation of the first class at Madison, earnest souls should undertake the deliberate invention of "traditions" for the university. Is the time so soon forgotten when all the northwest was laughing at newly-fledged Chicago for doing this very thing? Why, the Chicago students themselves could not and did not take it seriously. They had a comic song—memory does not supply it verbatim, I fear—about

"——— the Facultee  
Who make the student customs at the  
U. of C."

It is the process of manufacture that is ridiculous, not the fact that it happens to be under faculty rather than student direction. A made-to-order tradition, especially if it be copied from somewhere else, is not much of an improvement on no tradition at all.

But, as a matter of fact, there are plenty of traditions at Madison and always have been. Consider the hospitable habit of throwing, or trying to throw Freshmen into the lake in autumn. That is a tradition, such as it is. At any rate, it grew up spontaneously as the mulleins on Picnic Point, and it is as characteristic of Wisconsin as "tree" or "punch-bowl" are of any other institutions. So is the sanguinary poster habit, The

peace pipe ceremony on the lower campus, even if it was originated by a class no further back than '91, is at least so venerable that the memory of the undergraduate runneth not to the contrary. Our university is young, yet, on the basis suggested in the opening of this article, it can be demonstrated that its ways of thought and life have been handed down from Senior to Freshman as many times as the English constitution has been handed down from father to son since the Wars of the Roses.

To see the *Sphinx* acting as fore-

man in the tradition factory was most saddening of all. "What about traditions at Wisconsin?" asks the venerable Egyptian. If it is necessary at this late day to devise a new set of habits and customs, the designers at least need not borrow Freshman rules from what we used to delight in calling the "effete east." Let us have something original, even if we have to make every new student shin up Prof. Snow's pendulum in Science Hall or turn cart-wheels down the hill.

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## How He Became Human

By Joseph Loeb, '00.

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It was on all the bill-boards in small, thick, black letters,—“Dakes, the Surgeon of Souls,—the most brilliant lecturer on the Rostrum,—Subject, ‘Vanity.’” The inhabitants of Zealot were met by its insistent verbal thrust morning, noon and as long in to the night as the words were visible. And the inhabitants of Zealot looked a day, and laughed a day, and the next day were ashamed. Every man met his fellow with a side long glance, half of reproach and half of fear, each felt as if he wore his pet vanity upon his sleeve, and each kept sharp outlook for the particular failing of his weaker brother.

Of course Susan, who had long thought herself the vainest member of the vainest little city in all the broad state,—Susan of course, ached to have any kind of soul surgeon operate on her, and cut away the ugliness from her character, even though the operation had to be in public, and the cure in common with that of several hundred other sufferers.

So she found herself in the big, bleak Methodist church on the night

of the lecture; or rather she did not find herself until the lecture was well under way, when during a pause she seemed to awake out of a bewilderment of epigrams and sarcasms and searing ironies that had been playing around her head like the turmoil of a rarebit dream. Then she took feverish note of the lecturer,—his big head, over-big for the slender body,—his quick darting manner,—his high full voice that at time of sarcastic comment drawled the sentence along, even, steady, deft, yet swift as the knife of the skilled surgeon upon the soft flesh.

He was on again with the lecture, standing over at the extreme right of the platform, and his voice snapped over the little audience like a whip-lash over a four-in-hand. It bit, it scorched, it stung. For Susan it seemed a physical excoriation. She bowed her head under the punishment, and trembled. Then some one next her snickered. “He’s so amusing, this bitter little viper.” Susan looked up, amazed out of her pain. A big, apple-cheeked girl was gig-



gling and sputtering in a kind of whispered repartee to the hot words of the speaker. "All he needs is a good steak and some of ma's mince pie;" Susan gasped and gazed and enjoyed the girl's merry face. Almost, for the moment, she forgot the speaker, and when she turned again to him, everything was different. She did not mind so much. Somehow the lecture did not seem severe after that.

It seemed but a few minutes more, and it was over, and he had stepped down among the audience, that crowded about him;—the oldest citizen and the school-principal and the teacher longest in service and the biggest grocer in town, the minister and all of them, shaking his hand, laughing, complimenting, bowing and scraping. He seemed transformed; bland, smiling, merry even; here he flattered, there he soothed, while Susan, on the outskirts of the little crowd stared and only stared. At last she was introduced. She dared scarcely look him in the face while she stammered in effort to speak. He was her first great man, and she was in a mood of profound worship. He was also in a mood,—a mood of profound vanity. Her trembling hand, her strained tone,—he took proud count of them. Then next moment he had swept her free of the crowd, and was speaking to her alone in a corner of the long, poorly lighted hall. "You felt it?" he asked eagerly. "You, I saw you writhe." I guess, it'll go all right. You know this was only a trial, trying it on the dog, in a sort of way. Next Monday I begin doing one night stands through Wisconsin and Minnesota; and I've got to get a writhe out of my audiences, everyone of 'em, to hold my job with the bureau.

"Oh," gasped Susan. "You did not mean it then?" Her voice rose to a high, thin quaver,—*"You,—Ha, ha—oh—no, mean it, ye gods, it's*

*my bread and butter,"* and he assumed a ludicrous attitude and bowed. Susan stood bashful and silent, and the talk was very awkward, as much as there was of it after that, and soon ended. Susan went home deeply disappointed and cried all night.

It was a year later when Susan went to hear him again, in the city where she lived. He was already well known, the great orator and reformer, Caleph Dakes, master of satire and scourge of human frailty. When he spoke, the audience neither laughed nor applauded; some of the women wept softly. When it was over, the air seemed still vibrant, full of hissing as if with the swift scurry of many angry serpents. Quietly a man had risen in the back row. Susan glanced round. It was Mr. Howard, the superintendent of Mill A. of the Callon's, a well known labor leader. With low pleasant voice he complimented the speaker's power, his mordant wit, his searching analysis; then, voice rising and words coming rapidly, Howard began upon an earnest and passionate comparison of this man's mission of despair and Christ's of hope. He took the little soul of Dakes, and exhibited every petty weakness. As he spoke, he advanced towards the stage where Dakes leaned on the little reading table.

Susan had listened and feared. She seemed no longer in her seat, but herself to be that small figure on the platform. Howard's words flung as biting scorpions upon her own soul. Every blow at Dakes struck her a-quiver. Her whole being revolted for the quiet little man.

Howard's voice and fist were raised for some thunderous verdict of contempt. She could stand it no longer. She rose—she spoke. "Don't,—you don't, know—why," and a consciousness of her position flushed her face and set her a-tremble—"Why—he doesn't mean—I

know he— isn't— like— that." And she sank into her seat and buried her burning face into her hands.

It broke Howard's anathema. He abruptly took a seat and glared, while the lecturer smiled in a faint, faraway fashion, and left the stage. The audience, buzzing in suppressed discussion, began to file out for their homes.

Susan cried all night, she was ashamed. She was very, very happy.

"Good ad—that girl's defense of you—" shouted Duke's manager as the lecturer entered and threw himself on the bed.

"D—— the ad—it's all over for me—all this talk—you can call our

contract off,—I'm going to stay here in Zealot."

"Good Lord—you haven't—ha ha, ho ho—" and the manager roared.

Dakes was too tired to protest, he began a low muttering, half to himself, half to the other. Parts of it the manager caught—"since my mother—she's the only one—ever—by me—stood up for me—it's sweet, I tell you." His voice rose; "it's the greatest thing in the world, Bill—I never felt it before, a woman standing by you when you're suffering. Bill—I stay here, Bill—do you understand—I've been lonesome—lonesome too long."

## Professor Bashford on Football

On Dec. 4, before the Six O'clock Club, Prof. R. M. Bashford delivered the following address on football. It is extremely significant, coming as it does from a former member of the athletic council, and from a man who is very far from being prone to radicalism. It is a real contribution to the discussion now being waged on modern football, the evils connected therewith, and methods of doing away with them.

"The Athletic Association of the University of Wisconsin was organized under the presidency of Dr. Adams to take general supervision and control of all athletic affairs. The plan of organization placed the election of the directors in the hands of the students, all of whom were members of the association. The Athletic Council is an independent body composed principally of members of the faculty which passes upon the eligibility of students to play on the teams and possesses other powers not necessary to mention. The State University joined with Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Chicago and other universi-

ties to form a conference which prescribes rules for intercollegiate contests and decides controversies where protest by any member of the conference is made. The eligibility of the student is first determined by the council of his own college subject to review by the conference committee in case of formal protest by any member of the conference.

"Different departments of athletics were formed in the University, consisting of baseball, basket ball, football and track. The graduate manager is the general executive officer of the association and receives a stated salary. There is also a student manager and his assistant for each department who serve without compensation. There is a professional coach engaged for each of these departments except for basket ball, and for football there is an assistant coach, a freshman coach and a trainer and his assistant all of whom are paid by the association. The football department is the only one that can be expected to earn any money above actual expenses, in fact the re-

ceipts from football games are the only sources of revenue for the association. The annual expense of the baseball team for the past five years has exceeded its receipts in the sum of about \$1,500. The crew department has no receipts aside from voluntary contributions and the annual expense of its maintenance is between \$4,000 and \$5,000. In addition to paying the salaries and other expenses of these different departments, the association has been obliged to expend large sums of money in maintaining and improving Randall field. During the seasons of 1901, '02, '03, and '04 the expenses for the erection of grandstands and bleachers and other permanent improvements have exceeded on the average of \$2,000 each year. During those four years the amount annually expended by the association for all purposes was between \$20,000 and \$25,000. This heavy expenditure could only be met by receipts from football games. As a consequence the schedules of the games had to be made up with reference to financial results and the department has been organized and conducted with that end in view. To enable the 'Varsity to compete with its rivals, professional coaches had to be employed and the graduate manager and his assistants had to engage in a search for available material for the team.

\* \* \* \* \*

Those students only who might be expected to make the first or second eleven on the 'Varsity or freshman teams could participate in the sport, as the coaches had no time to devote to the general body of students and there were no grounds available for their use. During the season three or four hundred students may be seen on the side lines cheering the twenty or thirty men who are engaged under the coaches on the practice field. If football is a college sport the students should have opportunity to engage in it

freely and should be encouraged to do so.

\* \* \* \* \*

The aim of the coaches is to secure well trained men on the team with their substitutes, who may form a permanent body year after year to engage in football, not as a college sport, but as a championship aggregation to overthrow all competitors on the gladiatorial field. The football department as organized in the conference colleges in the northwest is therefore professional in its tendencies, in its method and in its contests, and it has outgrown its helpfulness as a college sport. Intercollegiate football should either be abolished or it should be re-organized upon strictly amateur lines, hazardous plays on the field should be prohibited and the demoralizing accompaniments of the game should be stamped out. This does not necessarily imply that the men on the team are not eligible or that the conference rules have been disregarded. It is the system that is at fault.

Practical suggestions for reform can only be briefly suggested in the limited time that remains.

If football is to continue on the list of college sports provision should be made by the regents so that all students may take part if they so desire. A commodious gymnasium with bath rooms and other conveniences should be erected on Randall field. Every man whose services are required in giving directions or instructions in connection with the sport should be appointed by the University authorities and paid out of its treasury. The Athletic Association should be relieved of all financial burdens thus removing the strongest temptation to professionalism. Gate receipts to games should be limited to a nominal charge for invited guests and none others should be admitted. The professional coach, the professional trainer and the training table should be things of the past. A per-



manent body of trained athletes on the team may be prevented by limiting the members to students in attendance the last three years of the regular college course. This would exclude all students in attendance for the first year as well as those who are engaged in post graduate and professional courses and would make competitive football a purely college sport. The eligibility of the student should first be determined by the council of his own college and in case of formal protest by an umpire selected by the conference committee who should not be connected with any of the conference colleges and who should be authorized to make personal investigation in his own way and to report his conclusion. His decision should be made final. A man like Walter Camp, or Hackett, or Reinhart or Wren would be as well qualified to determine this question as the conduct of the players on the field. This would relieve the local council and the conference committee of an odious task and insure a more satisfactory result. It would also insure a uniform standard of eligibility in all the conference colleges which exists now only in theory. Under the present arrangement that University council which construes the rules most strictly and enforces them most rigidly, places its team at a disadvantage in all competitive games. The recent exposure of professionalism of men on the Michigan and Chicago teams against some of whom the 'Varsity has played during the last three seasons will serve to illustrate this statement. Both those universities and Minnesota as well have played men on their teams the last three seasons who were disqualified and who would have been ruled off if formal protest had been made and an investigation had by a competent and independent umpire.

It may be said that the conference colleges will not consent to the radical changes in the rules here sug-

gested, then let Wisconsin withdraw from the conference. During the past four years Wisconsin has tried in good faith to live up to the rules as to eligibility of players, while its principal competitors have apparently been engaged in an effort to successfully evade them, and the result has been that it has been beaten in every football game with a single exception, and Minnesota claims that the victory in that instance was largely accidental. Is it desirable to continue intercollegiate contests under the same conditions?

The roughness and brutality of the game would be measurably alleviated if the teams were made up strictly of college students and the long seasoned, highly trained athlete was kept off the field. There have been charges of slugging in every hotly contested game during the past five years and in the last Chicago exhibition one of the oldest players on one of the teams was detected and ruled off the field by the umpire for a deliberate assault upon one of his opponents. A high authority has said that slugging should be made odious and the players who have been convicted should be ostracised by the students of his own college. Such talk is idle as long as the students will accept the word of their fellow that he is innocent as against the determination of an impartial umpire. The Michigan coach, players and students insist that the decision of the umpire at Chicago at the last game was erroneous and unjust, and Curtis is considered a victim and not a scoundrel by his fellow students.

Changes in the plays and formations on the field have been recommended by competent authorities which would eliminate to some extent, the roughness and danger attending the game and these should be incorporated in the rules and strictly observed.

Football is a manly sport when properly played and tends to devel-

op in the individual self-reliance, mental discipline and physical strength and in the student body a strong college spirit. These results are measurably secured by the competitive games under existing conditions, but they are accompanied by consequences which must be deplored by every true friend of higher education. The brutality of the game, the professionalism of the individual players, and the infraction of conference rules are merely incidents of the existing system and are not to be compared to the demoralizing influences which at present surround intercollegiate athletics.

During the season the students are urged to appear on the field every afternoon and stand on the side lines and cheer the players in their practice work. The young men and women cheerfully respond and hours of valuable time are wasted every day for months. The week before the contest is largely devoted to mass meetings for the purpose of arousing the students, already excited, to a higher pitch of enthusiasm. Studies are neglected and college life and energy turned into football channels. College spirit now seems to demand that the student shall bet on his team. Money to be wagered on the contest is sent to the city and announcement is made of the fact in the public press, and bulletins are posted in public places. Purses are made up among fraternity and class men to be staked on the game. There is here present many of the demoralizing incidents and accompaniments of professional gambling without the secrecy which the fear of the law usually imposes. Gambling is an alluring vice which cannot be too strongly condemned but it is most pernicious when it pervades the student body with the apparent sanction of public sentiment.

If the intercollegiate contest results in the defeat of the home team, the mass of students are cast into

slough of despond, too many of them literally so, and days are required to restore their normal equilibrium. If the contest is successful then the enthusiasm is unbounded, the class rooms are deserted and the young men and women march in a body to the station headed by the band to welcome home the victorious team. The Chicago Tribune of Saturday stated that the regular exercises of the University of Chicago were abandoned on Friday while the students engaged in celebrating the Thanksgiving day victory, but that the formal celebration had been postponed until Monday. The exuberances and excesses which attend such celebrations must be treated as a display of college spirit and as a proof of loyalty to the college. Enthusiastic celebrations of this character are common in all the conference colleges, and insofar as they interfere with class work, although harmful, might be tolerated for a limited time; but when they involve a disregard for law and order, and lead the students into vicious ways, the strong hand of authority should compel a halt.

A wager on the result of a football game is gambling, the same as if money were staked on a horse race or a game of cards. Gambling is the universal accompaniment of competitive contests in the northwest, and it is carried on publicly and without any attempt at suppression by the conference colleges. This moral degeneracy pervading the student body is the greatest evil attending athletics and finds its strongest manifestations in football games. What are physical injuries, however severe, to a few players on the field, compared to the widespread demoralization of the mass of students attending our colleges. If such vices cannot be suppressed then all such contests should be prohibited. It is desirable that students should take systematic physical training during the entire period of their academic

career. Football as an amateur sport should be encouraged and larger opportunities should be afforded the students to take part in the game; but the baneful evils which have been engendered by competitive contests must be eradicated from college life.

It should not be forgotten however, that the primary object of a university is to afford an opportunity for a liberal education, and to secure for the state a more intelligent, honorable and useful citizenship.

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### The Right Sort.

By Berton Braley, '05.

Some fellows will shout for the girl  
who can cook.

And make gastronomical dreams  
While others like her who can talk  
like a book

And reel off the jolly in reams.  
The sensible maiden, the baby stare  
kind

The one that's a billowy swirl—  
They've all had their worshippers,  
time out of mind,  
But me for the kissable girl!

A feminine gait or a masculine stride  
Or the rather passé kangaroo  
Her manner of walk or of talk I'll  
abide

Her eyes may be dark or be blue,  
Her locks may be inky or yellow as  
wheat

Straight, wavy or all of a curl  
I don't care a copper, I'll fall at her  
feet  
If she's only a kissable girl.

All that I ask is a mouth like a rose  
Complexion that's blushing white  
A dimpled young chin and a tiptilted  
nose

And eyes that with fun are alight.  
A corner secluded, and all the lights  
down

And the sound of her giggles that  
purl—

The mamas may murmur, the chap-  
erone frown,  
—But me for the kissable girl!



## Wisconsin Alumni in the Public Service

By Herman Blum, '08

U. S. Senate.....	2 out of 2	Wis. Circuit Courts....	10 out of 20
U. S. House of Rep....	2 out of 11	Wis. State Senate.....	5 out of 33
Wis. Supreme Court....	3 out of 6	Wis. Assembly.....	8 out of 100
U. S. District Court....	1 out of 2	District Attorneys .....	34 out of 72

How prominent a part in the government of the state and nation Wisconsin alumni are taking may be seen from the above table.

The fact that a college education trains men's faculties for the ever increasing intricacy of public service in a twentieth century republic, has probably been as effectively demonstrated in the University of Wisconsin as in any of the leading institutions of higher learning. At Wisconsin, since the foundation of the University, there seems to have existed a peculiar atmosphere in which qualities of leadership among men, the backbone necessary for independent thought and resolute action and integrity and honesty, have received striking development. In the work of preparing men for a public career the college of law and the political science, civil government, historical and economic courses undoubtedly had a very important share. Many of Wisconsin's graduates who have achieved success in public life declare that they received the most valuable training for their chosen work in the literary societies; the personal influence of the strong men in Wisconsin's faculties such as President Lathrop, President Bascom, Dean Bryant, Professors Parkinson, Frankenburger, and others, has undoubtedly counted for much in the development of the qualities which have made these men leaders.

### Strong Men in U. S. Senate.

Governor Robert M. La Follette's, '79, recent acceptance of the United

States senatorship assures Wisconsin of one of the strongest representations in the nation's highest legislative body. Wisconsin's other representative in the senate, John C. Spooner, '64, has long ago been acknowledged as one of the brainiest and most capable statesmen in the country. He has been tendered several offices in the president's cabinet, notable among them being that of attorney general in McKinley's cabinet. Some of the weightiest and most important measures passed by congress during recent years have been more or less influenced and shaped by Senator Spooner. Mr. Spooner was first elected United States senator to succeed Angus Cameron for the term beginning March 4, 1885. He was succeeded as United States senator by William F. Vilas, '58, March, 1891. In 1892 Senator Spooner was nominated as republican candidate for governor but was defeated. In 1897 he succeeded Col. Vilas as United States senator and was elected to succeed himself in 1903 for the term ending March 4, 1909.

Senator La Follette's political career in the state has been comparatively brief, but it has been unusually brilliant. There are a few governors in the country who become national characters and Robert M. La Follette is one of these. He goes to the senate with a reputation already made with his constituents and the nation expecting him to make a record and to figure prominently in the shaping of the vital legislation now before

congress. Governor La Follette, however, is not unknown in national politics. In 1884 he was elected member of congress, defeating Burr W. Jones, '70, now a member of the law faculty. He was three times re-elected to congress and during his last term served on the ways and means committee and framed several schedules of the McKinley tariff law. In 1900, championing primary elections, equal taxation and railroad rate regulation he was elected governor, being successively re-elected in 1902 and 1904. During the last session of the state legislature practically all the measures advocated by Governor La Follette and his platforms were enacted into law. Governor La Follette was elected to the United States senate to succeed J. V. Quarles. On December 4 he called a special session of the legislature to amend certain statutes passed during the regular session and informed the legislators that he would resign the governorship during the special session or at its close.

In congress there are two Wisconsin graduates John J. Esch (hill, '82; law, '87), who represents the seventh congressional district and Webster E. Brown (hill, '74). Henry C. Adams, congressman from the second district received considerable training on the hill, but did not graduate, being particularly active in the literary society work while in college.

Congressman Esch of La Crosse has taken an active part in law making at Washington. Recently his work on the Esch-Townsend railroad rate commission bill has brought him to the notice of the entire nation. His work on other measures of less note has been equally creditable. Mr. Esch is serving his fourth successive term in congress.

Congressman Brown of Rhineland is serving his third term in the house of representatives and has been uniformly successful in championing legislation.

### Three on Supreme Bench.

On the Wisconsin supreme bench are Associate Justices John B. Winslow (law, '75), Robert G. Siebecker, (hill, '78; law, '80), and James C. Kerwin (law, '75.)

Before entering upon his judicial career Justice Winslow was city attorney of Racine for several years. In 1883 he was elected circuit judge of the first judicial district, serving in that capacity until May 4, 1891, when he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court in place of David Taylor, deceased. In April, 1892, he was elected to fill the residue of Judge Taylor's term. In 1895 he was re-elected for a full term and was again re-elected in the spring of 1905.

Like Justice Winslow, Justice Siebecker served first as city attorney of Madison, he was twice elected judge of the circuit court. In April, 1903, he was elected justice of the supreme court for the term beginning January, 1904. On April 9th of 1903 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Justice C. V. Bardeen, whose death left the position open.

Justice Kerwin was city attorney of Neenah for 12 years and was appointed a member of the board of regents of the university in 1901. He was elected to the supreme bench in April, 1904, and entered upon judicial duties in January, 1905.

Of the two United States district judges in Wisconsin Arthur L. Sanborn is a Wisconsin graduate, being a member of the class of 1880. He holds court at Madison.

### Circuit Judges.

Ten of the 20 circuit judges of the state of Wisconsin are university graduates, many of them being graduates of the law school. They are as follows:

E. B. Belden, '86—First circuit, Racine.

W. D. Tarrant, '90—Second circuit, Milwaukee.

Orin T. Williams, '74—Second circuit, Milwaukee.

J. J. Fruit, '77—Sixth circuit, La Crosse.

Eugene W. Helms, '84—Eighth circuit, Hudson.

E. Ray Stevens, '93—Ninth circuit, Madison.

Aadj J. Vinje, '84—Eleventh circuit, Superior.

Benjamin F. Dunwiddie, '74—Twelfth circuit, Janesville.

J. K. Parish, '72—Fifteenth circuit, Ashland.

Chester A. Fowler, '89—Eighteenth circuit, Portage.

### Well Represented in State Senate.

In the upper house of the Wisconsin legislature are Senators Julius E. Roehr (hill, '81), George B. Hudnall (law, '91), Edward G. Burns (law, '87), Harry C. Martin (hill, '79), and Thomas Morris (law, '89).

Senator Roehr was elected to the upper house of the legislature for the first time in 1896 and was a member of the legislative committee which revised the statutes known as the "statutes of 1898". He was elected to the senate in 1900 and re-elected in 1904. He is one of the most conservative and judicial minded members of the senate.

Mr. Hudnall was elected to the senate in 1902, where he is known as one of the strongest and most forceful debaters on the floor. His speech in favor of the railroad rate commission bill just before the adjournment of the last legislature made him well known throughout the state as a leader of the administration forces. He has been prominently mentioned for governor.

Senator Burns is serving his second term in the legislature, having served two terms as city attorney of Platteville previous to his taking up legislative work.

Mr. Martin first came into the senate in 1898 and was re-elected in 1902. Previous to being elected senator he served as district attorney of La Fayette county.

Mr. Morris of La Crosse is one of the new members of the senate, having been elected in 1904. He has served two terms as district attorney of La Crosse county.

Senator Andrew L. Kreutzer attended the law school, while Senator J. H. Noble was a student in the pre-medical department.

### Leaders In Assembly, University Graduates.

In the Assembly the percentage of university graduates is not so large, but nevertheless the few who are members are among the leaders of that body. The following is a list of members with number of terms and previous offices:

Ernest N. Warner (hill, '89; law, '92), elected in 1904; law examiner in the Wisconsin attorney general's office 1899-1903; author of the civil service examination law.

Henry A. Huber (law, '96), elected in 1904; city attorney of Stoughton for two years; executive clerk in Governor La Follette's office.

Roy C. Smelker (hill, '97; law '99), elected in 1902, re-elected in 1904; (remembered at the university as commodore of the crew.)

Fred J. Carpenter (law, '95), elected in 1902 and re-elected in 1904.

John B. Hagarty (law, '83), elected in 1904; mayor of Medford.

Pliny Norcross (hill, '59), elected in 1865; re-elected in 1884 and 1904; Captain of infantry in civil war; department commander of the Wisconsin G. A. R. 1904.

Herman L. Ekern (law, '94), elected in 1902 and re-elected in 1904; district attorney of Trempealeau county for two terms.

C. O. Marsh (hill, '83), chief clerk of the assembly in 1902 and 1904.



Among the members of the assembly the following attended the university but did not take a degree:

Amund J. Jerdee—elected in 1904.

James Dinsdale, elected in 1902 and re-elected in 1904.

E. F. Nelson, elected in 1904.

Lawrence W. Ledvina ('06) is the youngest member of the assembly. He is now a student in the law school. He has served with credit during the 1904 session being a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on bills on third reading.

### Nearly Half of District Attorneys.

Thirty-four of the 72 district attorneys of Wisconsin are graduates of the University, many of them from the law school. Among them Frank E. McGovern of Milwaukee has attained a large reputation in connection with his prosecution and indictments of grafters in Milwaukee. The following is a list of the alumni who are serving as district attorneys in the various counties of the state:

M. E. Dillon, '95—Ashland county.

M. L. Fugina, '95—Buffalo county.

Dayton E. Cook, '95—Chippewa county.

F. M. Jackson, '93—Clark county.

W. R. Graves, '93—Crawford county.

Frank L. Gilbert, '99—Dane county.

William R. Foley, '92—Douglas county.

J. W. Macauley, '94—Dunn county.

James A. Walsh, '97—Forest county.

Glen H. Williams, '00—Gates county.

A. W. Kopp, '00—Grant county.

Joseph E. Davies, '98—Jefferson county.

Otto Bosshard, '98—La Crosse county.

A. L. Hougen, '97—Manitowoc county.

Frank E. McGovern, '90—Milwaukee county.

William B. Naylor, Jr., '94—Monroe county.

Samuel S. Miller, '73—Oneida county.

A. H. Krugmier, '98—Outagamie county.

Joseph W. Collins, '96—Ozaukee county.

W. E. Plummer, '89—Pepin county.

G. M. Dahl, '96—Portage county.

W. K. Parkinson, '01—Price county.

E. E. Gittings, '95—Racine county.

Pearl E. Lincoln, '96—Richland county.

William Newhouse, '94—Rock county.

Frank L. McNamara, '00—Sawyer county.

Edgar V. Werner, '97—Shawano county.

Edward Voigt, '99—Sheboygan county.

Earl F. Hensel, '00—Trempealeau county.

John C. Russell, '94—Washington county.

D. W. Agnew, '95—Waukesha county.

E. F. Kileen, '94—Waushara county.

T. W. Brazeau, '97—Wood county.

George Thompson, '99—Pierce county.

# The Annual Joint Debate

By Henry W. Edgerton, '09.

## Debates participated in:

Athenae .....	28
Hesperia .....	25
Philomathia .....	9
Calliope .....	3
Lionia .....	2
Adelphia .....	1

## Victories:

Athenae .....	19
12 from Hesperia.	
3 from Philomathia.	
2 from Calliope.	
2 from Lionia.	

Hesperia .....	9
6 from Athenae.	
2 from Philomathia.	
1 from Adelphia.	

Philomathia .....	4
2 from Athenae.	
2 from Hesperia.	

Calliope .....	1
1 from Athenae.	

## Defeats:

Athenae .....	8
6 to Hesperia.	
2 to Philomathia.	

Hesperia .....	15
12 to Athenae.	
1 to Calliope.	
2 to Philomathia.	

Philomathia .....	5
3 to Athenae.	
2 to Hesperia.	

Calliope .....	2
2 to Athenae.	

Adelphia .....	1
1 to Hesperia.	

Lionia .....	2
2 to Athenae.	

## Undecided:

Athenae .....	1
Hesperia .....	1

Athenae has won 12 out of 18 joint debates from Hesperia and 3 out of 5 from Philomathia.

Hesperia has won 6 out of 18 from Athenae and 2 out of 4 from Philomathia.

Philomathia has won 2 out of 5 with Athenae and 2 out of 4 with Hesperia.

By the time the magazine is in the hands of our readers, if the schedule time is adhered to, the great forensic feast of the year, the annual joint debate will have been won and lost. One society will be plunged in temporary gloom, whose darkness is illumined only by the rays of hope and determination for "next time," and the other will be jubilant with the sweets of victory. The joint debate is no longer the all important contest it once was, when the University was smaller, when secret societies and athletics had not come to claim their share of the attention of the student body, but they are still of supreme interest to a large number of students, while their quality has certainly not depreciated. The members of all the literary societies in the University usually attend in force, and make up a large portion of the quota that are in attendance at the joint debates. It is none too large a number, out of a University of over 3,000 students. But it probably represents the best intellect and mentality among the entire student body.

Perhaps, it is not even strictly accurate to say that the great debate has lost its hold for while the proportion of students who attend is smaller, just as the proportion of students who join literary societies is far smaller than in the bygone days, yet the enthusiasm of the loyal few has, if possible waxed even stronger than ever before.

Alumni of the University need no description of the immense amount of work, both in original research and in the compilation and assimilation of facts already known that goes into the preparation of a joint debate. None but live questions of great national importance are debated and the depths of the question are sure to be sounded

in the course of the evening's discussion.

Sole reliance is not placed on books or magazine articles but the members of the opposing teams usually make personal investigations, often traveling many hundreds of miles in their search for material. The expenses of this original investigation is borne by the societies represented.

Last year's joint debate on labor unions was a marvel of ingenious argument, enormous industry, and clever, effective refutation. Athenae was victorious and her followers have hoped to see her repeat her victory on Dec. 21. Philomathia, however, with one of the strongest teams in her history, is confident of victory.

This year's question is as follows:

Resolved that it would be advisable to institute in the United States, compulsory workmen's insurance against industrial accidents. It is conceded that compulsory insurance is constitutional and that existing statutes which conflict with it should be repealed. It is understood that the compulsory insurance of the affirmative will apply generally to workmen in the same occupations in this country, but not necessarily to all occupations.

The affirmative is supported by Athenae, whose representatives are: J. Earl Baker, Earl James, and Rudolph Cargeis. Philomathia has the negative and is represented by Peter H. Schram, George F. Hannan, and George Blanchard. All of the debaters have enviable records in debating and a close, hotly contested contest will undoubtedly ensue. Mr. Baker, the closer for the affirmative has been on two winning teams at Normal School. Mr. Schram, closer for the negative, is on the team which will debate Michigan later on in the year.

Following is a list of all the joint debates that have been held in the University, with their winners. The list includes some names strange to the late graduates. Lonia, Adel-

phia, and Calliope are all defunct after short careers of varying usefulness and brilliancy.

Athenae and Hesperia are the oldest. Philomathia, while a younger society, has made an excellent record, Athenae has won more debates than all the others put together, but as many of these were won before Philomathia was organized, and against some of the societies now defunct, this statement as a basis for considering comparative excellence, is somewhat misleading.

### Joint Debates.

#### 1. Nov. 23, 1867.

Question: Was the military reconstruction bill of the 39th Congress constitutional?

Affirmative—Athenae, W. C. Damon, J. Turner, W. E. Huntington.

Negative—Hesperia, I. S. Leavitt, F. S. Stein, B. W. Jones.

Winner—Hesperia.

#### 2. Nov. 13, 1868.

Question: Is a system of protective tariff a true policy for the United States?

Affirmative—Athenae, L. R. Thomas, A. M. Rice, R. M. Bashford.

Negative—Hesperia, C. A. Smith, F. E. Parkinson, L. W. Colby.

Winner—Hesperia.

#### 3. Nov. 12, 1869.

Question: Should the government bonds known as the 5-20's be paid in gold?

Affirmative—Hesperia, L. B. Sale, J. H. Glover, B. W. Jones.

Negative—Athenae, J. W. Bashford, S. S. Gregory, A. C. Parkinson.

Winner—Athenae.

There were no debates in '70, '71, and '72.

#### 4. Nov. 14, 1873.

Question: Should the United States adopt a system of free trade?

Affirmative—Hesperia, M. Van



Wagener, C. W. Bunn, A. H. Bright.  
 Negative—Athenae, R. R. Williams, J. C. Fuller, John Brindley.  
 Won by Hesperia.

5. Dec. 4, 1874.

Question: Conceding the constitutional power to enact such laws, is it judicious to fix by law, railroad rates for the transportation of passengers and freight?

Affirmative—Hesperia, A. H. Noyes, C. H. Lewis, W. S. Noland,  
 Negative—Athenae, A. L. Lamont,  
 F. F. Frawley, G. S. Martin.  
 This debate was undecided.

6. Jan. 14, 1876.

Question: Should church property be taxed?

Affirmative—Calliope, F. N. Hendrix, C. L. Dudley, F. H. Winsor.  
 Negative—Hesperia, P. H. Conley,  
 J. B. Trowbridge, E. R. Hicks.  
 Won by Calliope.

7. Dec. 8, 1876.

Question: Should an educational qualification be required for suffrage in the United States?

Affirmative—Athenae, A. N. Hitchcock, R. G. Siebecker, H. J. Taylor.  
 Negative—Calliope, E. A. Hayes,  
 F. N. Hendrix, C. L. Dudley.  
 Won by Athenae.

8. Jan. 18, 1878.

Question: Should the United States adopt a system of cabinet government?

Affirmative—Lionia, E. F. Gleason,  
 J. B. Simpson, C. Dennis.  
 Negative—Athenae, H. L. Richardson, C. G. Sterling, W. S. Feld.  
 Won by Athenae.

9. Dec. 7, 1878.

Question: Was the granting of the right of suffrage to the freedmen, in 1870, impolitic?

Affirmative—Hesperia, Frank Cooper, W. E. Dennett, J. W. Thomas.

Negative—Athenae, Kemper Knapp,  
 J. J. Conway, C. R. Van Hise.  
 Won by Athenae.

10. March 19, 1880.

Question: Is universal suffrage in the United States a success?

Affirmative—Calliope, E. W. Keyes, Jr., John Brennan, R. A. Cole.  
 Negative—Athenae, Emil Baensch,  
 Edward Brady, H. L. Smith.  
 Won by Athenae.

11. March 12, 1881.

Question: Is the Wisconsin system of representation preferable to that of Illinois?

Affirmative—Lionia, L. S. Hulburt,  
 H. F. Mason, R. Davis.  
 Negative—Athenae, F. M. Porter,  
 J. Moroney, J. W. Hallam.  
 Won by Athenae.

12. Jan. 20, 1882.

Question: Is a system of cabinet government preferable to the government of the United States, as it at present exists?

Affirmative—Hesperia, H. H. Powers, L. L. Brown, D. F. Simpson.  
 Negative—Athenae, J. J. Esch, G. D. Jones, C. C. Todd.  
 Won by Hesperia.

13. March 9, 1883.

Question: Should the United States adopt a system of tariff for revenue only?

Affirmative—Hesperia, M. M. Parkinson, J. A. Aylward, A. W. Shelton.  
 Negative—Adelphia, A. C. Umbreit, E. J. Dockery, A. J. Dopp.  
 Won by Hesperia.

14. Feb. 29, 1884.

Question: Conceding the constitutionality, should the United States assume control of interstate railway traffic, the word control to mean the regulation of freight and passenger rates?

Affirmative—Hesperia, A. G. Briggs, J. C. Gaveney, J. A. Peterson.

Negative—Athenae, J. R. F. Trotman, E. D. Matts, J. A. Buckley.

Won by Athenae.

15. March 6, 1885.

Question: Would the adoption of an international bi-metallic standard of currency, by commercial nations be impolitic?

Affirmative—Hesperia, C. W. Gilman, G. W. Baldwin, N. M. Thygeson.

Negative—Athenae, J. A. Williams, W. W. Hallam, J. L. Erdall.

Won by Athenae.

16. Feb. 12, 1886.

Question: Is universal suffrage, as it exists in the United States, detrimental to the best interest of the nation?

Affirmative—Hesperia, W. E. Bainbridge, J. E. McConnell, D. E. Spencer.

Negative—Athenae, E. F. Dwight, Oscar Hallam, H. E. Briggs.

Won by Athenae.

17. Feb. 18, 1887.

Question: Is legal prohibition a true remedy for the evils arising from the traffic in alcoholic liquors in the United States?

Affirmative—Athenae, A. J. Hogan, F. W. Gage, G. E. Roe.

Negative—Hesperia, R. M. Richmond, W. S. Buckley, J. O'Leary.

Won by Athenae.

18. Feb. 3, 1888.

Question: Do the labor organizations of the United States promote the well-being of Society?

Affirmative—Athenae, W. F. Jones, J. H. Feeney, F. A. Geiger.

Negative—Hesperia, J. S. Roeseler, E. E. Brossard, A. H. Reid.

Won by Athenae.

No debate in 1889.

19. Feb. 21, 1890.

Question: Should the existing tariff laws of the United States be so

modified that by the year 1900 all raw materials shall be admitted free, and the duty on manufactured goods shall be reduced to a revenue basis?

Affirmative—Hesperia, W. R. Cooley, L. C. Wheeler, D. W. Hefron.

Negative—Athenae, W. F. Wolfe, S. T. Swansen, F. E. McGovern.

Won by Athenae.

20. Feb. 6, 1891.

Question: Would the complete exclusion of the foreign immigrants for a definite period be preferable to the continuance of the present freedom of immigration?

Affirmative—Hesperia, A. H. Fehlandt, L. C. Wheeler, Morse Ives.

Negative—Athenae, James Frawley, J. T. Hooper, Andrews Allen.

Won by Hesperia.

21. Feb. 12, 1892.

Would it be expedient for Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, by international agreement, to adopt unrestricted coinage and unlimited legal tender of both gold and silver at the common fixed ratio of 15½ to 1?

Affirmative—Philomathia, H. M. Haskell, J. J. Schlicher, C. C. Parlin.

Negative—Hesperia, G. D. Pease, C. B. Rogers, J. F. Donovan.

Won by Philomathia.

22. Feb. 17, 1893.

Question: Would municipal ownership and operation of lighting works and street railroad lines be preferable to private ownership and operation in cities of the United States of 25,000 or more inhabitants?

Affirmative—Athenae, H. E. Page, H. R. Stevens, J. M. Johnston.

Negative—Philomathia, J. A. Pratt, J. B. Pollock, J. E. Webster.

Won by Athenae.

23. Jan. 19, 1894.

Question: Would national ownership and operation of the railroads in

the United States be preferable to ownership and operation by private corporations?

Affirmative—Hesperia, Guy S. Ford, Robt. E. Rienow, A. M. Simons.

Negative—Athenae, P. E. Doudra, W. F. O'Keefe, W. W. Allen.

Won by Athenae.

24. Jan. 22, 1895.

Question: Is our present National Banking System and Independent Treasury preferable to a Consolidated National bank with branches in the principal commercial centers?

Affirmative—Athenae, J. T. Healy, R. D. Tillotson, M. W. Kalaher.

Negative—Philomathia, E. R. Buckley, T. W. Brazeau, E. H. Cassels.

Won by Athenae.

25. Dec. 13, 1895.

Question: Would it be sound policy for Congress to legalize contracts for the division of competitive freight earnings of railway companies engaged in interstate commerce?

Affirmative—Hesperia, E. A. Evans, H. S. McCord, J. L. McNab.

Negative—Athenae, Henry Lockney, G. H. Miller, H. F. Cochems.

Won by Athenae.

26. Jan. 8, 1897.

Question: Should a system of municipal government concentrating all executive and administrative powers in the mayor be adopted in cities of the United States of over 40,000 inhabitants?

Affirmative—Athenae, Julius Gilbertson, Jay W. Page, Otto Bossard.

Negative—Philomathia, Frank E. Compton, George B. Nelson, Theodore W. Brazeau.

Won by Philomathia.

27. Dec. 10, 1897.

Question: Is the present system of private ownership and operation

of the telegraph in the United States preferable to government ownership and operation?

Affirmative—Philomathia, John C. Schmidtman, James P. Weter, Otto Patzer.

Negative—Hesperia, Charles M. Secker, Albert R. Denu, Herbert H. Thomas.

Won by Philomathia.

28. Dec. 10, 1899.

Question: Is the present system of private ownership and operation of the Street Railway lines of the city of Chicago preferable to a system of municipal ownership and operation?

Affirmative—Athenae, Benjamin Poss, William S. Kies, Joseph Loeb.

Negative—Philomathia, Wm. F. Adams, Warren M. Persons, Emerson Ela.

Won by Athenae.

29. Jan. 19, 1900.

Question: For the rehabilitation and development of an American Marine, would it be impolitic for Congress, by appropriate legislation, to further extend the principle of protection to American shipping?

Affirmative—Hesperia, John C. Watson, Harry W. Adams, Richard A. Runke.

Negative—Athenae, Edward B. Cochems, William D. Buchholz, John M. Barney.

Won by Hesperia.

30. Dec. 19, 1900.

Question: Would the adoption of a general income tax, levied by the United States government, be contrary to the best interests of the nation?

Affirmative—Philomathia, Eugene T. Hancock, L. George Lohr, Paul W. L. Boehm.

Negative—Hesperia, Ashbel V. Smith, Solomon Huebner, John E. Brindley.

Won by Hesperia.



31. Dec. 19, 1901.

Question: Would the relinquishment by the federal government of its right to tax inheritances to the states exclusively be preferable to the relinquishment by the states of their right to tax inheritances to the federal government?

Affirmative—Athenae, Robt. M. Davis, John A. O'Meara, Michael B. Olbrich.

Negative—Hesperia, Max E. Strehlow, Wm. J. Hagenah, Solomon Huebner.

Won by Athenae.

32. Jan. 16, 1903.

Question: It the present concentration of vast aggregations of capital in the United States, in single, private manufacturing corporations, inimical to the public welfare?

Affirmative—Philomathia, Voyta Wrabetz, Eben R. Minahan, Paul A. Schuette.

Negative—Athenae, Ira O. Hubbard, Edgar J. McEachron, Loren D. Blackman.

Won by Philomathia.

33. Jan. 15, 1904.

Question: Should courts be established as a part of our judicial system, with the power to settle between employers and employes disputes when inimical to the public welfare?

Affirmative—Philomathia, Daniel W. Hoan, David G. Milbrath, Arthur Breslau.

Negative—Hesperia, Clifford C. Pease, Grover G. Huebner, Frank B. Sargent.

Won by Hesperia.

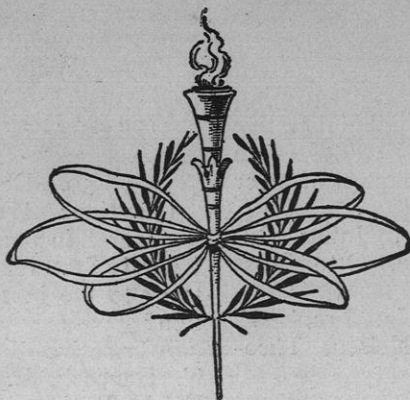
34. Dec. 22, 1904.

Question: Does the development of trade unionism in the United States during the last twenty years show the general tendency of that development to be, in the aggregate, contrary to the best interests of the country?

Affirmative—Hesperia, Harold L. Geisse, Victor R. Griggs, Grover G. Huebner.

Negative—Athenae, Adolph F. Meyer, Willard S. Griswold, Emil Olbrich.

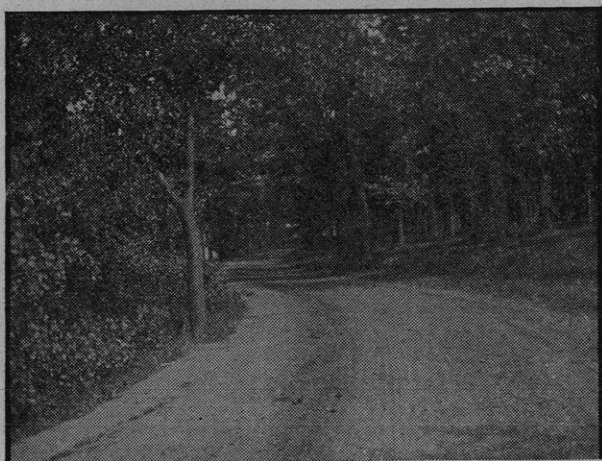
Won by Athenae.



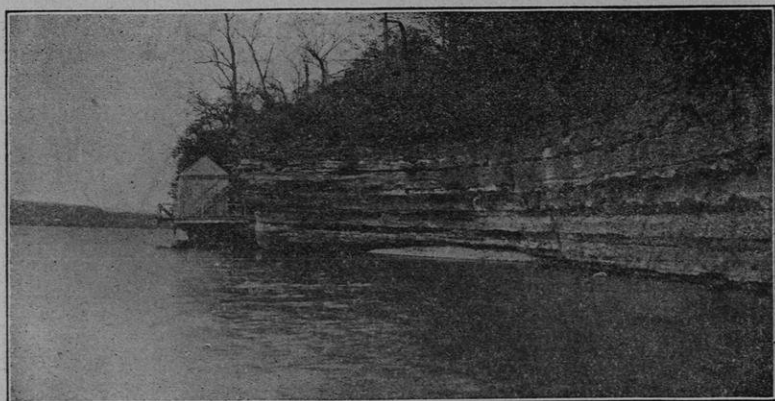
# UNIVERSITY VIEWS



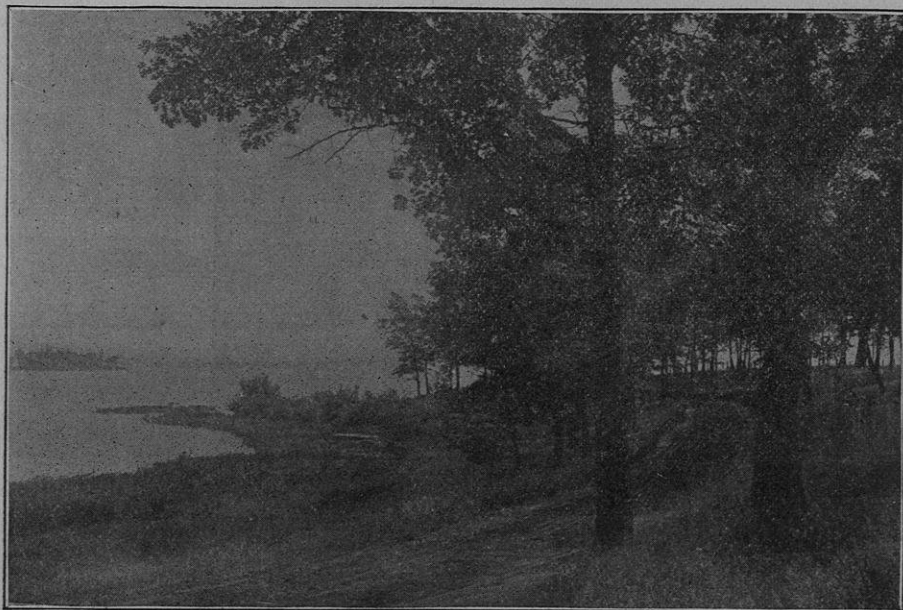
Alongside the Daisy Field. Mendota Drive.



Through the University Woods.



Maple Bluff.

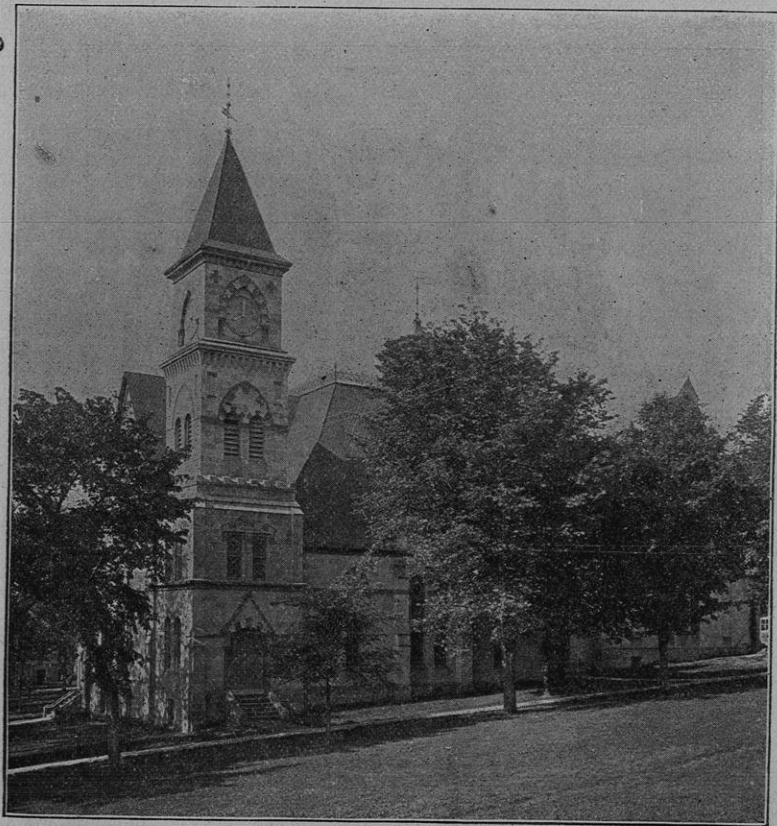


By the Lakeshore in the University Grounds.

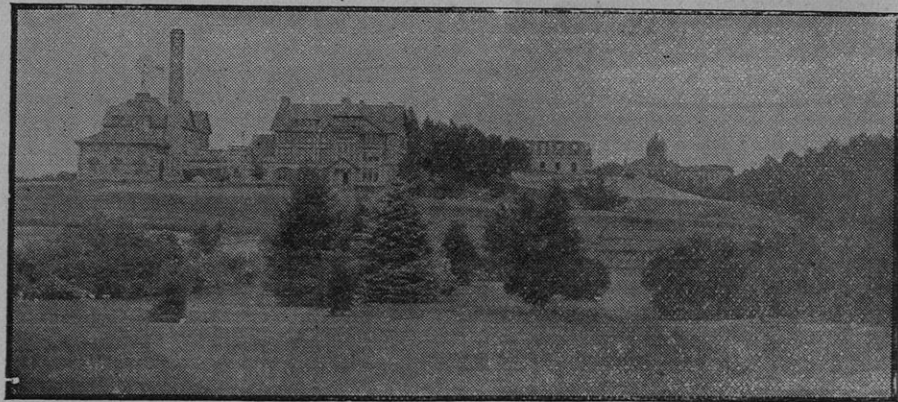


A Pretty Vista from University Drive.





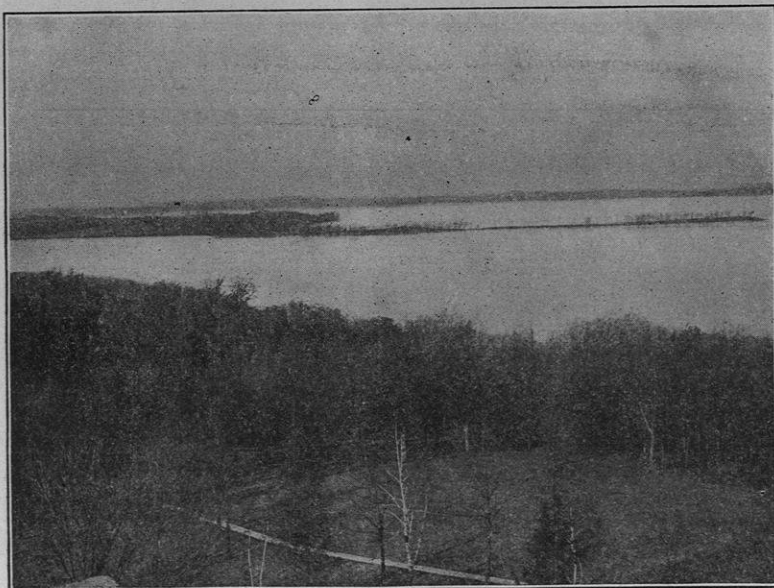
Library Hall.



U. W. Farm and Agricultural Hall.



University Drive.



Picnic Point.

## Passing of a Great Character

After a long and useful literary and educational career, peacefully and gently as he had lived, Dr. James Davie Butler, patriarch and scholar, died on November 20. The end came painlessly at the home of his daughter, who was hovering tenderly over the bed. Dr. Butler was 91 years old.

Dr. Butler was born in Rutland, Vt., March 15, 1815. His family has been established in Boston since 1835. The ancestors of his grandmother, Mary Sigourney, were Huguenots who, fleeing from France in 1681, shared about a decade afterward in the first settlement of Oxford, Mass. Mr. Butler was graduated at Middlebury college in 1836, and at Andover in 1840, having meanwhile served as tutor and acting professor in his alma mater, where he was made LL. D. in 1862. He was elected an Abbott resident in Andover, but in 1842 sailed for Europe. He remained abroad a year and a half, partly at German universities, but chiefly on a leisurely tour through Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France and Great Britain. From 1845 until 1847 he held a professorship in Norwich university, Vermont, preaching also in the neighborhood, as he had before done for half a year in Burlington, Vt. He was three times settled as a Congregational pastor: in 1847, at Wells River, Vt.; in 1851, at South Danvers (now Peabody); and in 1852, at Cincinnati. On leaving this last pulpit, he served as professor of Greek in Wabash college, Indiana, about four years, when he took a similar position in the University of Wisconsin. He taught there nine years. This professorship he left in 1867, with a view of repeating and extending the foreign travel he had begun twenty-five years before.

Since 1858 Dr. Butler had resided at Madison, for the most part a recluse student. His favorite studies were linguistic,—chiefly Greek and Italian. In 1842 he was foreign correspondent of the New York Observer, and on all his tours wrote for some paper. Articles from his pen appeared in the *Riverside*, *American Historical Review*, *Lippincott's*, *Magazine of American History*, *Bibliotheca Sacra* and other periodicals. More than 200 of his papers were published in the *Nation*.

He was a frequent essayist before the Madison Literary club, and seldom missed a meeting of that organization. On a recent birthday its members presented to him a loving cup and for ten years, on the anniversary of his birth, it has been the pleasant custom of these and other friends to pay their respects to the aged savant in his own home, frequently more than one hundred subscribing their names in the birthday book which he placed before them. At every session of the legislature when in Madison he served as chaplain, and last spring the senate, on the occasion of his birthday, bestowed upon him as many roses as he was years old, 90, then adjourned to extend personal greetings, later in the day also calling at his home.

His last appearance in a public capacity was during the June commencement when he offered prayer both on baccalaureate Sunday and preceding the annual alumni dinner. About July 4 he broke down and never fully recovered, but during the four months since, he was about the house among his beloved books not infrequently. Six weeks before his death he greatly enjoyed a ride with Regent Magnus Swenson in the latter's automobile. To those closest to him, he had frequently talked



frankly of what he recognized as his approaching demise and seemed more than ready to welcome the great change.

Dr. Butler was married in 1845 to Anna, daughter of Joshua Bates, president of Middlebury college (1818-1840). She died in 1892. Four of their children survive—James D. and Henry S. Butler of Superior, and Miss Anna Butler and Mrs. Benjamin W. Snow at home.

Upon a perfect November day old citizens of Madison and young gathered to pay respectful tribute to Dr. Butler. The funeral was from the home, 518 Wisconsin avenue, and there was assembled a large concourse,—many members of the university faculty, nearly the entire retinue of the State Historical society,

numerous clergymen and friends and neighbors, all of whom cherished the tenderest regard for the patriarchal dead. Dr. E. G. Updike officiated, speaking beautifully of a great soul which was always in correspondence with fundamental truths and expressing reverential wonder at the sensations of such a pure and lofty spirit upon coming into the presence of the infinite reality. Mr. Joseph M. Boyd accompanied Mrs. H. H. Ratcliff and Miss Iola Harper, who sang Dr. Butler's favorite hymns,—The Mercy Seat, a sweet old Methodist piece, and Jerusalem the Golden.

The bearers were Dr. R. G. Thwaites, Mr. Samuel H. Marshall, Mr. O. D. Brandenburg, Dr. F. C. Sharp, Professor Augustus Trowbridge and Harry L. Moseley.

## The University Chronicle

Conducted by DAVID BOGUE, '05.

### 55 YEARS AGO.

The citizens of Madison tendered the University the use of the Madison Female Academy located on the site of the present city high school and during the year collegiate work commenced in that building with an enrollment of 20 pupils under charge of Prof. John W. Sterling, who was inaugurated as Chancellor on the 16th of January.

This year too the Legislature inaugurated the unwise policy of pledging the university income for buildings, and thus provided for North Dormitory, now North Hall.

### 45 YEARS AGO.

This was probably the darkest year in the history of the University and

was marked chiefly by the strenuous struggle for existence, by financial retrenchment, all salaries being reduced to a bagatelle. This year also marks the inauguration of the Normal School department.

### 35 YEARS AGO.

The state made its first actual donation, \$50,000 for Ladies Hall. President Chadbourne resigns and James H. Bashford and George W. Raymer as editor and publisher, produce the first issue of "The University Press."

### 25 YEARS AGO.

The preparatory department was abolished and a thorough system for accredited high schools commenced.

Washburn observatory was remodelled and enlarged, and the death of Doctor Watson, its first director was recorded.

#### 15 YEARS AGO.

The Legislature passed a supplementary Morrill Act providing for a more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts. As a result the Dairy Course was instituted as were also courses in electric and railway engineering.

#### 5 YEARS AGO.

A \$100,000 building for the College of Mechanics and Engineering was completed during this year and the magnificent Library Building of the State Historical Society, almost completed, at a cost of over half a million dollars. The completion of these imposing structures marked a fitting farewell and inaugural to the outgoing and incoming centuries.



## If You Had it to Do Over Again

The following letter has been received from J. M. Jones, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Mr Editor:

In the magazine of October the alumni are asked what change, if any, they would make in the course of study if they were to graduate again, etc., etc.

Your suggestions are very appropriate. Some of the courses should be made shorter and more practicable. I am not satisfied with what I got out of my college course. If I were to take another it would be at a university where I could graduate in an English course if possible, keep in touch with advanced ideas, get such a knowledge and use of the English language when the course of study was completed that I could write an article on current events, fit for publication, and be able to stand before

an audience and express my opinion on ordinary subjects in an intelligent and persuasive manner.

Universities and schools having graduating courses, should have one in which a person could graduate by studying in connection with other branches the English language only. By having an English course it would supply a desideratum long needed, and many who do not now would graduate and be of inestimable value to society and the state.

What is most needed, is such an education that when one is through going to school he would be prepared to make the world better for having lived, and an incentive to do so. There are too many antiquarians graduated from the higher institutions of learning, apparently without a real essential object in view to do anything to better humanity, keeping al-

most entirely aloof from the common people, and but little if any use to the community.

J. M. JONES, Class '65.  
Cedar Falls, Iowa.

There can be no doubt that the study of English, and this includes not only the written but the spoken word, is of the utmost importance from the graded schools through the University. Of late years this importance has been fully recognized, and Mr. Jones would now find in the University of Wisconsin not only the usual classes in English composition but classes in newspaper writing,

short story-writing, and even in poetry. The English department of the University is at present splendidly equipped. The required courses in English aim, not at making great authors or literary men of the students, but at enabling each one of them to write plain, everyday, common-sense, clear English, the emphasis being laid on terse statement and simplicity. Again, in the department of forensics, the emphasis is laid on unaffected direct manners of speech, rather than on the technique of gesture and voice modulation.



At the annual banquet of the football team, December 8, Quarterback A. B. Melzner was elected captain of the team for the next year, succeeding Edward J. Vanderboom. Melzner is a senior in the law school, but will return next fall to take post graduate work. The result of the first ballot was, Melzner 7; Roseth 6, and the former was declared unanimously elected. While Melzner's work on the team this year has been by no means faultless, nevertheless he has proved himself a very valuable man, and should make a heady, reliable, and successful captain.

### Will Minnesota Be Dropped?

One of the questions which are agitating undergraduates at present is whether or not Wisconsin will play Minnesota next year. Notwith-

standing the desirability of meeting Minnesota from a financial standpoint, there has developed a strong sentiment in favor of dropping the gopher institution from Wisconsin's schedule. Many followers of football, including members of the team, who are at the same time members of the athletic board of directors, have come to the conclusion that three heavy championship games are more than should be required of a comparatively light team. Chicago and Michigan, they say have played but two big games during the past seasons and have been more uniformly successful on the gridiron than Wisconsin. It is clearly advantageous to have but two games and if the policy of lightening the Badger schedule is adopted, Minnesota is the institution which can best be dropped from our list, as both Chicago and Michigan have long ago



ceased to have any relations with her. As far as the financial phase of the situation is concerned, the Athletic association is now out of debt and has more than \$5,000 in the treasury. The students are anxious for an equal chance against Michigan and Chicago and the breaking of relations with Minnesota, they say, will have the desired effect. Moreover, it is quite generally accepted as true that Coach King has made it a condition of his return to Wisconsin that Minnesota be dropped from the schedule.

The only date definitely settled is the one with Michigan, it being decided that the Wolverines will play Wisconsin on November 3 at Madison.

### Who Will Be Coach?

Although during the football season it was currently reported that Mr. King had business relations at Washington which would practically compel him to refrain from coaching during the coming fall, the situation has now resolved itself into a simple proposition of unanimously requesting him to return, to place Mr. King at helm once more. Whether the assistant coach, Edgar C. Holt, will return or not is still a matter of conjecture.

### No Longer In Debt.

While Graduate Manager George F. Downer has made no official report of the finances of the athletic association as the result of the football season, it is understood that the total receipts amounted to about \$32,000. The Michigan game netted Wisconsin \$12,000 above expenses, the Minnesota game \$13,000 and the Chicago contest \$5,522.22. After the debt of \$10,000 contracted under the management of Manager Kilpatrick, and the salaries of the coaches and the other legitimate expenses of the season are paid, the athletic association will have a neat surplus in the treasury.

### Athletics More General.

One of the encouraging developments in the athletic situation at the University is the marked interest which students of all classes are taking in sports conducive to symmetrical physical development. There are several indications that the time has arrived when football will not be the only sport at the university and when every student will have the satisfaction of competing in athletic contest of one kind or another. Undoubtedly the University of Wisconsin is taking a lead in the generalization of athletics, for at few institutions in the country are there so many departments of athletics which are flourishing without conflicting with each other. Football, baseball, crew, track work, gymnastics, waterpolo, basketball, tennis, hockey and handball furnish exercise to fully 1,000 students. Plans are being made for the organization of class and society teams and soccer ball, which has met with encouragement from eastern institutions, is likely to be added to the list.

There are those who at times have attributed Wisconsin's failure in one or the other department of athletics to a "lamentable" lack of concentration of material. Of late there has come about a decided change in sentiment with regard to the interpretation of the purpose of athletic teams. Victories, it was claimed were necessary to advertise the University. Gradually, the students, led by the faculty, are adopting a different view of intercollegiate contests. The encouragement of activities which are beneficial to the individual student is just as important as the encouragement of those which increase the reputation of the institution.

### Preparing Track Candidates.

Work of preparing for the indoor meets has been started in the gymnasium, although the candidates have

not been required to train under a rigid regulation. Coach Alvin C. Kraenzlein, has kept in touch with the possible candidates, impressing upon them the importance of being in constant good physical condition before the strenuous training is inaugurated. Active work for the indoor meets will begin early in January.

Assisting in the work of bringing out candidates for the track team is Instructor E. D. Angell, who arranged several class meets in the gymnasium, for the purpose of discovering additional material. Although some of the men were rather bashful and entered the contest reluctantly, the enterprise met with gratifying results and several promising candidates were induced to go into training. This assures an abundance of material and keen competition, always important elements of success in a team.

#### Form Basketball League.

After a struggle of three or four years western universities have at last come to recognize basketball as college sport and toward the close of November an intercollegiate basketball league was formed at Chicago between the universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois, Northwestern and Purdue. The league made provisions for a ten-week schedule, each team to play all the other teams twice, making ten games for each university. The organization of the league has given a

great impetus to the game and keen competition for places on the team immediately sprang up among the students. There are a large number of candidates. Last year under the guidance of E. D. Angell, instructor in gymnastics, a team was coached which had every reason for claiming the championship, having made an enviable record on a long eastern trip.

The following is Wisconsin's schedule:

Jan. 26,—Purdue at Lafayette, Ind.  
Jan. 27,—Northwestern at Evanston, Ill.

Feb. 1,—Purdue at Madison.

Feb. 2,—Purdue at Madison.

Feb. 4,—Chicago at Chicago.

Feb. 8,—Illinois at Chicago.

Feb. 16,—Chicago at Madison.

Feb. 24,—Minnesota at Madison.

March 4,—Chicago at Chicago.

March 10,—Chicago at Madison.

March 16,—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

#### Win Third Place.

On Thanksgiving day a team representing the University competed in the first intercollegiate cross-country race over the Jackson park course at Chicago. Wisconsin put up a creditable showing and managed to win third place, Lightbody of Chicago capturing the trophy for the Midway institution. The Wisconsin team was composed of Captain Hean, Cooper, Shorey, Bertles and Stevenson.



## Progress of the University

### **Elect Van Hise President.**

At the annual meeting of the association of agricultural colleges and experiment stations held in Washington during the early part of the month, President Charles R. Van Hise, who represented the University of Wisconsin, was elected president of the agricultural college section. He was also chosen vice president and acting president in the absence of President Jesse, of the association of state university presidents.

### **Gives Library to University.**

The department of political economy at the University of Wisconsin has just been given a valuable collection of original papers and documents relating to European economic and industrial movements. The donor, who desires to have his name withheld, has collected a portion of this important material and is now visiting a number of European countries in his effort to make the collection as complete as possible. He has announced his intention of securing all the papers and documents of importance that can be found on European economics and industrial history. The first part of the collection, a large number of pamphlets on Polish social movement, has just been received, and is now being catalogued for the use of students doing research investigative work at the university. The collection promises to be the largest and most valuable of its kind in the United States.

### **To Give Comic Opera.**

The Haresfoot Dramatic Club of the University of Wisconsin has de-

cided to put on, for its annual production, a comic opera written by Neeley E. Pardee of Wausau, a graduate of the university in the class of 1901. The production will be under the direction of Donald MacDonald, class of 1900, formerly of La Crosse, who since leaving the university has been in the cast of several successful comic operas on the professional stage. The proceeds of the performance, as usual, will be given to benevolent organizations connected with the university.

### **Largest Enrollment In History.**

Statistics just compiled show that the total attendance at the University of Wisconsin thus far this year is 3,229 students, the largest enrollment in the history of the university. With the addition of over 300 students in the college of agriculture who enter December 1 and a considerable number of students who enter the second semester, the total attendance at Wisconsin this year will exceed 3,600, an increase over last year of 250, the normal growth of the university for several years past.

### **Study Operation of Large Plants.**

Thirty members of the senior class of the college of engineering of the University of Wisconsin under the direction of three professors spent a most interesting week during the early part of the month inspecting important engineering plants in the east. This trip, which is taken annually, is designed to familiarize the students with the operation of large electrical and machinery plants of the country. Two days were spent at Niagara Falls and Buffalo visiting



the Niagara Falls and the Canadian power companies which utilize the water power of the Falls; the Lackawana Steel works, and the large elevators and dry docks at Buffalo. At Pittsburg the party inspected the Westinghouse electric, machine and air brake plants, the large window and flint glass manufactories, the Nernst Electric Lamp company, the Pressed Steel Car company, and other large electrical machinery companies. The itinerary also included the Brooks Locomotive works at Dunkirk, Pa., and the large iron mills and furnaces at Homestead and McKeesport, Pa.

### **Study Social Problems of Large Cities.**

Forty students of sociology at the University of Wisconsin under the direction of Professor Jerome Dowd spent a week in studying sociological conditions in Chicago and Milwaukee. The purpose of the trip was to acquaint the students of this subject with the sociological problems of the large cities and the practical methods employed by the important social, penal, and charitable institutions in dealing with these matters. The party inspected the industrial school for boys at Waukesha, the county hospital and poor house at Wauwatosa, and the University of Wisconsin social settlement in Milwaukee. Among the places they visited in Chicago were the Hull House settlement, The Chicago Commons, the Cook County Hospital, The Bureau of Identification, and the Salvation Rescue Home.

### **New Agronomy Building.**

Plans are now being prepared for a new agronomy building to form a part of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. It is

intended to spend about \$18,000 for the new building and its equipment. The important features of the new structure, which will be 50 by 100 feet, include a large museum for the collection of seeds of all kinds, a seed judging department occupying an entire floor, a corn curing room, together with laboratories and lecture rooms. The basement is to be divided into a general work room, corn curing room, seed storing room and shipping room. The first floor will contain the museum, a lecture room, laboratory and office for Prof. R. A. Moore and his assistants, together with a general office for the department of agronomy. The upper floor is to be one large room for the judging of grains and forage plants.

While the detailed plans for the building have not been fully made it is proposed to erect a structure two and a half stories high, probably of reinforced concrete or cement block construction. The location of the new building is not settled, but the plan is to have the new building for farm engineering, agronomy building and poultry building grouped around the main agricultural building.

### **Teachers Meet at Madison.**

The second meeting of the teachers of history and political science in the colleges and normal schools of the state was held at Madison at the University of Wisconsin on November 24. The program included a reception, given by Professor D. C. Munro of the department of history of the University, an address by Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan on American constitutional problems; and an informal discussion of topics pertaining to the teaching of history and political science in higher institutions of learning.

# Faculty Notes.

Conducted by Jerome Coe, '07.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 7, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Birge were at home to the members of Phi Beta Kappa. The function was in honor of the founding of the society, Dec. 5, 1776. Dr. and Mrs. Birge annually entertain this organization and invitations were issued to all the members in Madison.

Professor R. L. Lyman has been elected an honorary member of Phi Alpha Tau, the oratorical fraternity. Professor Lyman is among the new members of the faculty this year, holding the position of assistant professor of Rhetoric and Oratory.

Professor of Political Economy, John R. Commons, a member of a committee formed by the National Civic federation to investigate the comparative results of private and municipal ownership and operation of gas, electricity and water plants and street railways, attended a committee meeting of the above committee in the latter part of November.

President Van Hise of the State University, while inspecting stone quarries west of the city in company with university architect Peabody recently, was thrown from his horse, as a result of the animal's slipping and sustained a slight injury to his shoulder. Although somewhat shaken up, President Van Hise was able to be at his office the following morning as usual.

The University League gave a faculty tea in Chadbourne hall, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 9. This organization is made up of the wives of faculty members and is very instrumental in maintaining acquaintanceship and congeniality among the 268 members of the faculty. Various social activities are planned by them throughout the year.

Professor A. R. Hohlfeld recently

lectured at the West Division High school of Milwaukee on "In and About Berlin," and in the East Division High school on "A Trip Down the Rhine."

Mr. L. F. Miller of the department of mathematics presented a paper before the Central Association of Science and Mathematic Teachers, which held session in Chicago, Dec. 1 and 2.

At the 25th annual convention of the National Civil Service Reform league held in Milwaukee Dec 14-15, President C. R. Van Hise delivered the address of welcome and Dr. Samuel E. Sparling read a paper on "Civil Service Reform in the West."

Professor R. G. Thwaites, superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical society and a former member of the university faculty, has just finished the appraisal of the Bancroft library for the University of California. Upon the recommendation of Professor Thwaites the library was purchased by the California university for \$250,000.

Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, professor of anatomy at the university, delivered a year ago at a meeting of the Science Club an address on the history of anatomy in America. This address in an expanded form, together with numerous explanatory notes has been published as a Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Science series.

Among the non-resident professors, who have been engaged for the summer session is Professor Albert Perry Brigham, head of the department of geology of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., one of the leading physiographers of the country. Professor Brigham is well known as the joint author of Gilbert and Brigham's Physical Geography which is widely used

in the high schools. He is geologist of the New York Geological Survey and one of the founders and the present secretary of the Association of American Geographers. For several years he has been the leading spirit in the Cornell Summer School of geography which has attracted much attention. In his book "Geographic Influences in American History" he has made a distinct contribution to the study of physiography in relation to historical and economic conditions. Professor Brigham will give courses in the principles of physiography and the physiography of the United States. He will also conduct the excursions to points of scenic and geologic interest about Madison including Devils Lake, The Dells, Blue Mounds, and the Driftless Area, which have been such popular features of the Summer Session for several years past.

Professor Julius E. Olson of the department of Scandinavian languages and literature has an article on The Norwegian National Spirit in the first issue of a Norwegian literary year book called *Symra* published in Decorah, Iowa. The Danish period, with which the article deals, covers over 400 years (1380 to 1814) when Norway was united with Denmark.

Professor Olson's article shows that the memories of Norway's heroic age from 900 to 1300 were not forgotten during the Danish period, and that it was the knowledge of ancient times as obtained from the old sage literature that inspired the Norwegians of 1814 to write a free constitution, and that led in the final dissolution of the union with Sweden in 1905.

Professor Harry S. Richards, dean of the college of law of the University of Wisconsin, has an interesting

article in the December number of the Harvard Law Review on "The Liability of Corporations on Contracts Made by their Promoters."

Professor F. A. Gilmore of the University of Wisconsin college of law, contributes an article to the current number of the Green Bag on "Government Regulation of Prices."

Professor John R. Commons' new volume on "Trades Unionism and Labor Problems" is the subject of an editorial in a recent issue of the Boston Herald, which speaks of the book "as an exceedingly interesting compilation." "The book in question," the writer continues, "is made up of articles which have recently appeared in a number of scientific reviews and quarterlies, the advantage of its publication consisting in the fact that it groups together under one heading and in a convenient form a great deal of useful, because valuable, material, which if not thus combined could not easily be found. Some idea of the range covered in this publication can be had by the following list of some of the subjects treated: "The Miners' Union, Its Business Management," "The New York Building Trades," "The Premium Plan of Paying for Labor," "The Sweating System in the Clothing Trade," "The Negro Artisan," "Massachusetts Labor Legislation," "Workman's Insurance in Germany," "The Introduction of the Linotype," "State Arbitration and the Minimum Wage in Australia," "Decisions of Courts in Labor Disputes." These subjects have been carefully and apparently impartially dealt with by those whose writings have contributed toward the formation of this comprehensive publication.



# ... DAILY CALENDAR ...

Conducted by LOUIS BRIDGMAN. '06.

## NOVEMBER.

Saturday, 18.—Wisconsin lost last football game of season to Michigan, at Ann Arbor; score 12 to 0.—Haresfoot Dramatic club chose opera, "Papa Schmitz," by Neely E. Pardee, '01, as annual production, and Donald MacDonald, ex-'00, as manager.—Senior engineers left for annual inspection trip to the east.—Y. W. C. A. celebrated twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization.—Ladies of University League were at home to women students.—Thurman L. Hood, '08, La Crosse, was elected to vacancy on Athenae's semi-public team, in place of Fred W. Dohman, resigned.—Intercollegiate debating board received challenge for debate from University of Nebraska.—Freshman football team defeated Chicago Freshmen at Camp Randall; score 12 to 0. Are western Freshmen champions.

Monday, 20.—Prof. James Davie Butler, the Nestor of the university faculty, died at home of his son-in-law, Prof. B. W. Snow, aged 91.—First regular basket-ball practice began.—President Van Hise returned from meeting of Association of Presidents of American State Universities at Washington, at which he was chosen vice-president.—Dean Baker of college of engineering, University of Nebraska, visited university.

Tuesday, 21.—Dr. J. C. Elsom gave illustrated talk on "Photographic Experiences in the Rockies," before University Camera club.—Prof. Paul S. Reinsch spoke on "The Relation of Japanese Art to the Life of the People," in connection with exhibition of Japanese art at historical library museum.—Athletic associa-

tion closed football season with about \$10,000 to its credit.

Wednesday, 22.—Prof. Julius E. Olson gave address on "The Political Crisis in Norway," before Nora Samlag.—Prof. R. T. Ely left for Macon, Georgia, to represent university at installation of Dr. Charles Lee Smith as president of Mercer University.—Arthur Peabody, Chicago, was chosen university architect to succeed J. T. W. Jennings, resigned.—Try-out for cross country team held, resulting in selection of Hean, Cooper, Shorey, Bertles and Stevenson.—Blake Nevius, '07, leader of Glee Club, withdrew from university to study music in Chicago.

Thursday, 23.—Athletic council reviewed evidence portrayed in Collier's Weekly reflecting on Wisconsin football players and exonerated the accused men.—Prof. C. E. Mendelhall described a new method for measuring the force of gravity, at November meeting of Science club.—Forty dollars in cash and many Badgers offered as prizes to artists for Junior annual.

Friday, 24.—Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin of University of Michigan spoke on "The Compact Theory in American History," at meeting of teachers of history and political science in the colleges and normal schools of Wisconsin, held at university.—First swimming class organized.—Department of political economy was presented with valuable collection of original papers and documents relating to European economic and industrial movements, by unknown donor.—Joint debaters of Athenae, Hesperia and Philomathia were presented with joint debate badges of honor.

Saturday, 25.—Cross country walking club formed by university girls.—First meeting of Graduate club addressed by Dr. Arthur Beatty, of English department, on "Life in the English universities."—Charles C. Pearce, Dodgeville, and Joseph R. Pfiffner, Stevens Point, were awarded first place in oratorical and dramatic divisions, respectively, at preliminary for Freshman declamatory contest.—Second military hop of season held at Aromry.

Sunday, 26.—F. E. Anderson, state secretary of Y. M. C. A., spoke at Association hall.—University Socialist club addressed by Ira B. Cross, '05, on "History of Socialism in the United States."

Monday, 27.—Freshman eight had first row on the lake this season.—Prof. John R. Commons attended conference of municipal ownership committee of National Civic Federation in New York.—Judge Anthony Donovan, of Madison municipal court, addressed 100 law students on "Criminal Proceedings."—Invitation received from Norwegian government inviting members of faculty interested to compete for Nobel prize.

Tuesday, 28.—Athletic board awarded "W" to Vanderboom, Bush, Findlay, Bertke, Wrabetz, Remp, Gelbach, Dering, Brindley, Melzner, Johnson, Roseth, Donovan.—Prof. John C. Freeman lectured at West Division high school, Milwaukee, on "The Netherlands and the Rhine."—Clarence B. King, '06, won annual turkey race, from Northwestern depot to gymnasium; prize, 14-pound turkey. Second, Stevenson; third, Steinfert.

Wednesday, 29.—University closed for Thanksgiving recess.

Thursday, 30.—Thanksgiving service for women of university held at Y. W. C. A. house.—Wisconsin took third place in cross country race at Chicago; Chicago first, Illinois second.—Cooper elected treasurer of in-

tercollegiate cross country club, at Chicago meeting.

#### DECEMBER.

Friday, 1.—Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. gave joint reception for students remaining in city.

Saturday, 2.—Short course in agriculture began.—Jan Kubelik, Bohemian violinist, secured by Choral Union for concert January 22.—Western Intercollegiate Basketball association formed in Chicago between Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois, Purdue and Northwestern. E. D. Angell, Wisconsin, elected president; F. E. Reed, Minnesota, secretary.—Jerome K. Jerome, English humorist, and Charles Battell Loomis, American wit, opened University lecture course at Library hall with program of readings.—Prof. T. S. Adams represented university at western athletic conference, Chicago.

Sunday, 3.—Social club composed of self-supporting students formed.

Monday, 4.—Coach O'Dea dismissed crew men until January.—Basket-ball team will confine itself to western schedule.—Prof. R. M. Bashford, speaking before Madison Six O'clock club, urged reform in university athletics.

Wednesday, 6.—Dr. Edward Prokosch lectured on "German-American Poetry" before Germanistische Gesellschaft.—First match in interfraternity bowling league rolled.—Executive committee of regents authorized preparing of plans for an agronomy building for college of agriculture, to cost \$18,000.—President Van Hise received injury to his shoulder as result of being thrown from his horse.

Thursday, 7.—Alexius Baas, '06, Madison, elected leader of Glee club.—Prof. A. R. Hohlfeld lectured in Milwaukee on "In and About Berlin."—President Van Hise, before

joint committee on education in legislature, asked for passage of a law permitting the transfer of money from the general fund to the university fund for the year 1906, to tide over deficit.—Prof. and Mrs. E. A. Birge entertained Phi Beta Kappa fraternity in honor of founding of the organization, 1776.—Executive committee of regents refused to accept final report of contractor of new chemistry building.

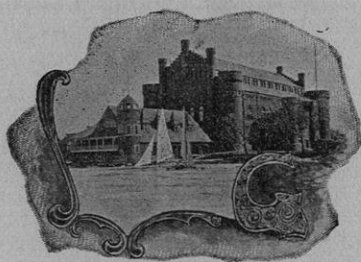
Friday, 8.—J. A. Faithorn, president of Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad, lectured in engineering building on "Railroad Rate Legislation."—Pythia and Castalia literary societies held joint meeting.—President Van Hise appointed Deans Birge and Turneure and Professors Jackson, Munro, Slichter, Trowbridge and Turner as committee to consider and report to faculty on the problem of intercollegiate sports.—Arthur B. Melzner, '06, elected captain of 1907 football team at annual football banquet.

Saturday, 9.—University League entertained with a faculty tea at

Chadbourne hall.—President Van Hise issued statement on financial condition of university to legislature.—U. W. Agricultural club held a "mixer" in Horticultural building to promote acquaintance between classes.—Mrs. S. U. Pinney, Madison, widow of Justice S. U. Pinney of Wisconsin Supreme Court, gave \$5,000 to University Y. M. C. A. for equipment of new building, gift being a memorial to her son, Clarence H. Pinney.

Sunday, 10.—Miss Margaret Stork, Chicago, spoke before Y. W. C. A. meeting on slum work in Chicago.—W. M. Leiserson read paper on "Fundamental Principles of Socialism" before University Socialist club.

Monday, 11.—Harold Heide, Norwegian violinist, and Miss Jeanne l'Hommedieu, soprano, gave concert at Library hall, under auspices of School of Music.—Gammi Phi Beta sorority gave reception to signalize opening of new chapter house on Irving Court.





## At the Secretary's Desk

Merry Christmas! The Alumni Magazine sends Christmas greetings to all its readers, who now number some twenty-one hundred souls. The subscription list has increased with gratifying rapidity during the past month. We hope it will continue to do so. A large number of alumni who are not at present subscribers will receive magazines (and pink slips) this month. We ask them again to subscribe. We are doing our best to improve the magazine from month to month. But we must have your co-operation. If you do not wish the Magazine sent to you hereafter, kindly notify us and we will strike your name off the mailing list. If you do not send notice, we shall take it for granted that you wish the magazine continued and shall send you a statement at the end of the year.

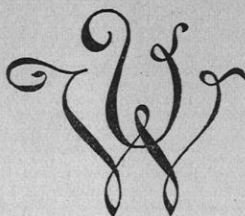
Let's all get together for the 3,000 mark. We still believe it can be reached; tell your alumni friends to take the magazine, if they are not already doing so; with 3,000 paid subscribers the magazine will be on a

firm financial basis and should hold its own in point of quality with any college publication in the country.

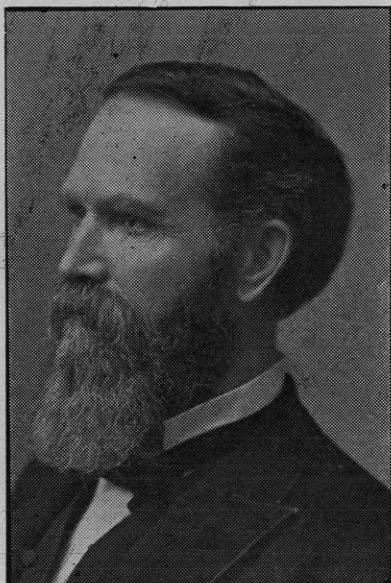
BE SURE TO NOTIFY THE SECRETARY IMMEDIATELY IF YOU ARE NOT GETTING THE MAGAZINE REGULARLY; we are striving to increase the efficiency of our system of checking subscribers; help us to do it by giving notice at once if you do not get your magazine.

We have had some disappointments this month. Articles that we had counted on did not come in in time; but such are the tribulations of getting out a magazine.

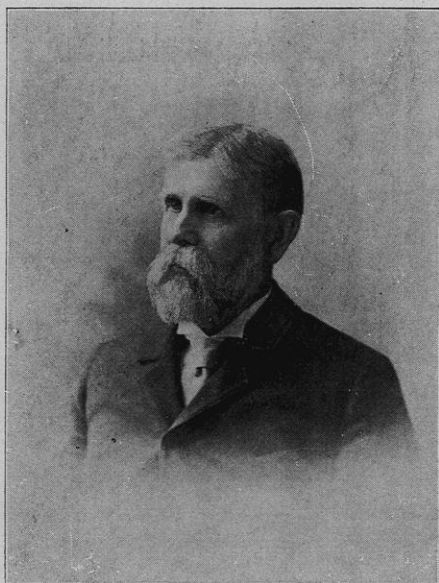
Again, Merry Christmas to you. And a happy New Year. May the new year be filled with many blessings for the alumni of Wisconsin, may they wax great and prosperous; may they never in their greatness or their prosperity, forget their alma mater or the ideals she has taught them; and finally may they subscribe in greater numbers than ever before, to the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine.



Supplement to  
**The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine**  
December, 1905  
Faculty Portraits (1 and 2)



PROF. J. B. PARKINSON  
Who has been a member of the  
University faculty for thirty-  
eight years   \*\*   \*\*



PROF. W. W. DANIELLS

Who has seen thirty-seven years of service as a member of the faculty. Professors Parkinson and Daniells are, in length of service, the deans of the University faculty

