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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

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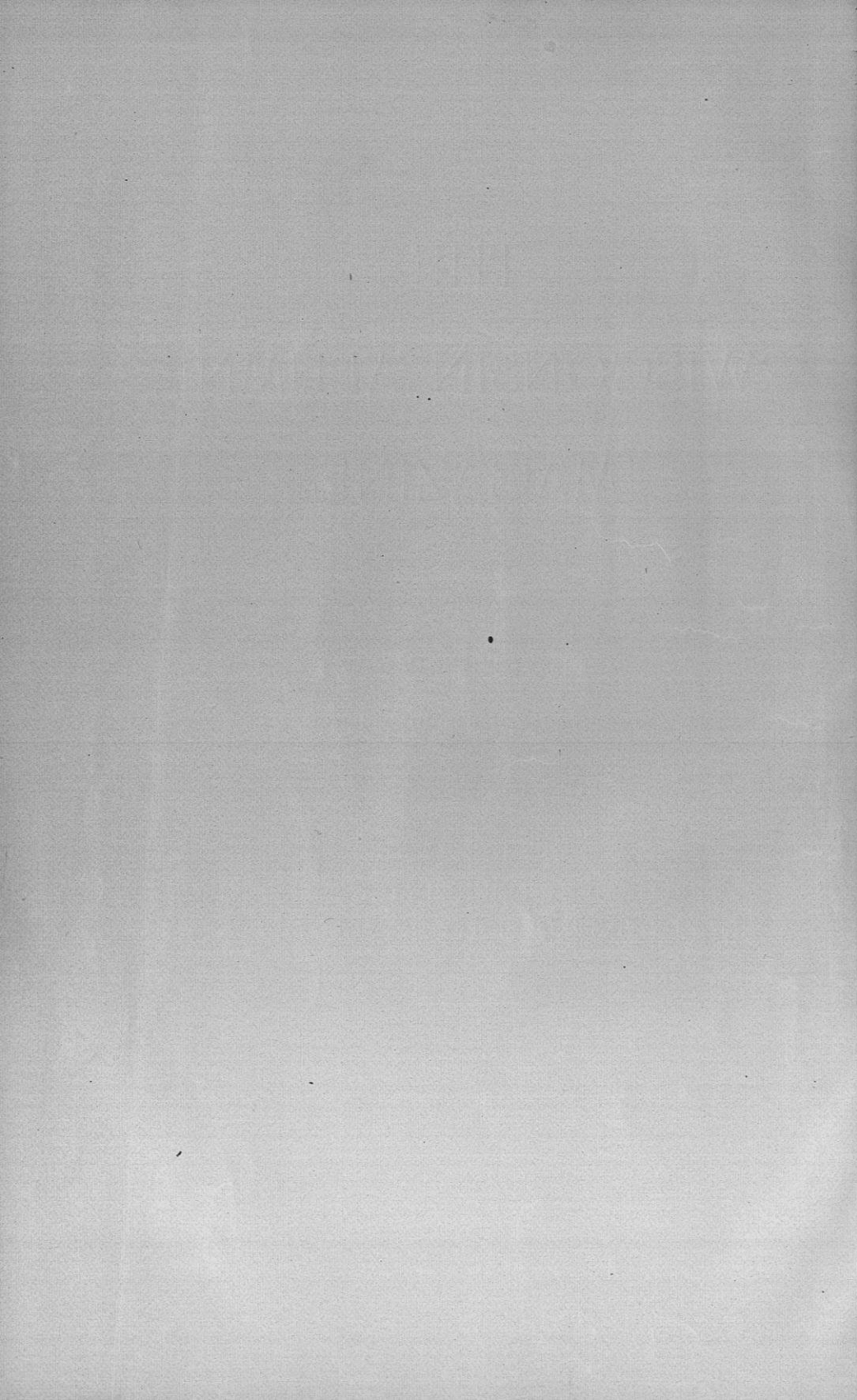
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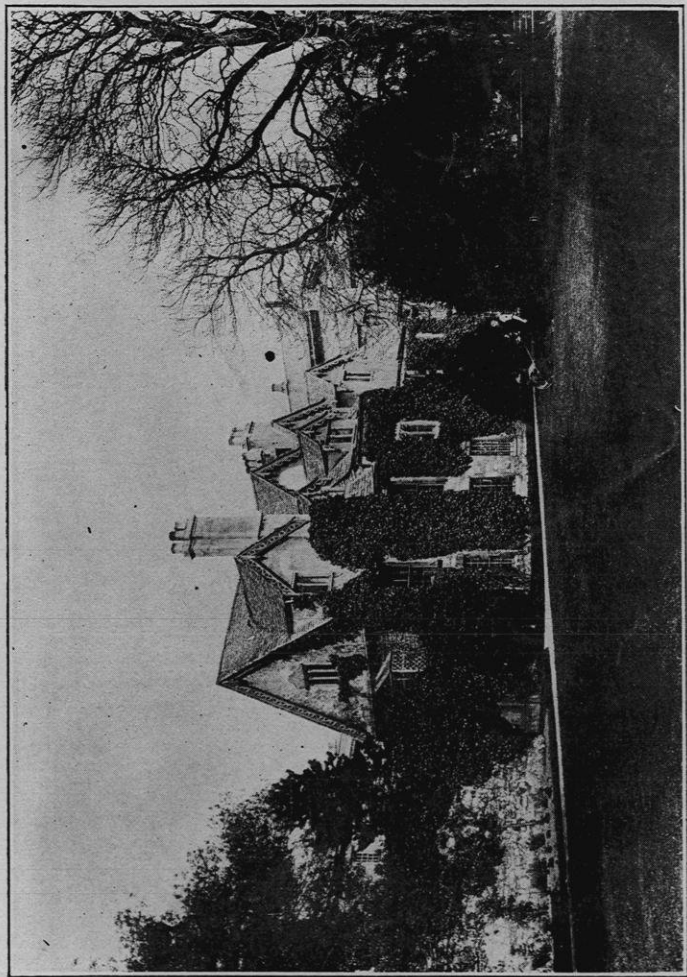
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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VI.

May, 1905.

No. 8.

The Month Current

University Appropriations.

The University of Wisconsin fared well at the hands of the legislature of 1905. Under the provisions of the bill, as finally passed it receives the permanent income of a 2/7 mill tax, with \$200,000 a year for the next three years for improvements. This arrangement is thought quite satisfactory by the university authorities as there is no reason for fearing that future legislatures will not rise intelligently and liberally to the occasion when demands for enlarged quarters and equipment shall arise. In his address before the legislative committee President Van Hise brought out the great plans in making for the university in the eventual establishment of dormitories, commons and unions for the men of the university and dormitories and buildings for women. He dwelt not so much on the establishment of this communal life because of its immediate probability of inception at the University of Wisconsin, but in order to give the members of the committee the large scope and plan of those who are fostering the growth and development of the university.

The dormitory and commons system when established will be similar to that established and considered so essential a feature of the life at Oxford and Cambridge. It will in all probability take the center of college activities from the district lying just east of the campus where it is now and remove it to the vicinity of Camp Randall, where President Van Hise is asking that a stadium for out-of-door athletics be built. This field may eventually become the great commons of the university if present plans are carried out, and it is the intention to build around it the dormitories in contemplation.

Mr. Loeb's Winning Oration.

The winning of the intercollegiate oratorical contest by Max Loeb, '05, Wisconsin's representative, was a distinct and gratifying honor to Wisconsin. It is twenty-six years since a like honor came to Wisconsin, when Robert M. La Follette, '79, achieved the coveted distinction. It was a most fitting circumstance also that the winner of the first contest should be chosen to welcome home the second as

was done at a mass meeting on the lower campus before the State Historical Library building. Wisconsin has been very creditably represented in these contests in many years past and several contestants have failed of first place by only the narrowest of margins. Mr. Loeb's oration is printed in this issue.

New Classical Association.

An organization of those interested in the classical studies, in the middle west and south was formed in Chicago in May. The first steps were taken last fall when a circular letter was issued by the classical department of the University of Missouri. Professor M. S. Slaughter of the Latin department of the University of Wisconsin; Professor E. D. Wright of Lawrence University, and Mr. Edward Rissman of the South Division High School, Milwaukee, were the representatives of Wisconsin on the committee on organization of the new association. One session will be devoted to pedagogical subjects connected with the teaching of the classics, and the other sessions to linguistic, archaeological, historical and literary subjects.

New Bulletin on Beets.

A special bulletin on the Wisconsin beet sugar industry has been published giving the results of the work of the University Experiment Station in raising beets. It contains detailed information in regard to seed, planting, the most successful methods of raising the beets, and other subjects of value to those interested in this industry.

Statistics which have just been compiled in regard to the beet sugar industry in Wisconsin show that during the season just closed, over one-eighth of a million tons of sugar beets were grown by Wisconsin farmers, and that the four beet sugar factories produced from these beets over 27,000,000 pounds of white granulated sugar. There are now four factories receiving beets from Wisconsin farmers. Three of these, which are located within this state, are at Menomonee Falls, Janesville, and Chippewa Falls, and the fourth at Menomonee in Michigan, may be considered as a Wisconsin factory, since at least 70 per cent of the supply of beets is furnished by the Wisconsin farmers. The factories represent an investment of about \$3,000,000, and employ some 382 hands during the campaign, with a monthly pay roll of \$67,800. The total number of acres planted with sugar beets in 1904 was 14,400.

The experimental work which paved the way for this industry in Wisconsin was commenced by the University Agricultural Experiment Station some fifteen years ago. Since the work was begun in 1889, the investigations of the Station have been carried on practically without interruption either at the University farm, or in different localities throughout the state under the direction of Professor F. W. Woll, chemist of the Wisconsin Experiment Station. By making other experiments in various localities, Professor Woll has been able to determine to a considerable extent how far beets of a satisfactory quality and purity can be produced in other portions of the state.

Idols and Ideals.

The Winning Intercollegiate Oration, by Max Loeb, '05.



Max Loeb.

The average man in the street will not hesitate to tell you that we are the greatest people, this the greatest country in the entire world. We Americans are immensely proud of ourselves. We glory in our splendid natural equipment as a nation, the far spreading territories and the limitless resources which God in his mercy has given to us. We are proud of our prowess in war, our skill in government, our wonderfully progressive and enterprising spirit, which has wrought almost a miracle of development. We realize that we occupy the center of the world's stage—the most notable experiment in representative government in the history of nations—and we are extremely well satisfied to stay in the limelight. Ours is not the complacency of mediocrity, but of success. We have actually achieved. Our growth in influence and power is history. Today it is to a tune of our playing that the world is marching.

We are boasters who make good our boasts.

Sometimes, indeed, we sing our own praises with more enthusiasm than good taste; but our pride in ourselves is so truly a part of our national greatness the criticism loses more than half its point. Self-confidence, based on reason and a healthy optimism, can hardly prove disastrous to the nation; but like most great virile national characteristics it is the source of some evils which can and should be attacked. It is the cause of that "grin and bear it" attitude, that exaggerated tolerance which impartial observers, like Mr. Bryce, tell us is so characteristic of the American. Infatuated with the theory of our own greatness, as individuals we are indifferent to abuses that do not closely concern us and slow to take action against those that do. Here and there, indeed, reformers and exposers arise, and with shouts and wild gesticulations point out the gulf of ruin yawning for us. Often they tilt with windmills; sometimes they strike at real and vital evils. In either case the average citizen, secure in his belief in his country's greatness, heeds them not.

What is the true test of a nation's greatness? Is it wealth? Surely, in some measure, for wealth makes possible churches, schools and hospitals as well as parvenues, undemocratic

castes and asinine ostentation. Is it power and prestige among the nations? Undoubtedly, for power breeds self respect, sense of responsibility as well as selfishness and greed. Is it the general well-being? Indeed, for the welfare of the citizen is necessary to the permanency of the state. But is there not something else?

Some Greek philosopher once wisely said: "The greatness of a state is in proportion to the loftiness of the ideals of its citizens." Alas for that poor Greek. Political thinkers have refuted and confounded him. Modern opinion has rejected him entirely. The number and size of the steel ships of war that float in the harbors, the number of men available for fighting purposes, the volume of the nation's trade and the adequacy of its protection, *these* are modern criteria of greatness. Yet there is wisdom in the old Greek's saying. His is a criterion of moral greatness, which, if religious teachers do not err, is more to be desired than the pomp and power of kings.

How fares the United States when measured by this standard? Is this outcry against "commercialism" and the "almighty dollar" all 'bosh," the worn out notion of "old fogies" who are out of step with our civilization and blind to the greatness of our triumphs? Or does it come from the incompetents and failures, who would solace themselves with the delusion that they cherished a more tender conscience than their prosperous fellows? Is there reason in it? Let us see. Let us go to New York, with its teeming millions, to Chicago, where the heart of the West throbs fastest, to San Francisco, where the forts along the Golden Gate tell the traveler of our country's power, to New Orleans,

Savannah and Charleston, where the South sends out its cotton in millions of bales, to the hamlets of historic New England, to the sturdy little cities of Minnesota and Dakota, to the new boom towns of the West—everywhere—we will find that a new worship, old as the race yet new in its intensity and passion, has intrenched itself in the hearts and minds of men and levied on their souls—the worship of Material Success. Its votaries are numberless; its temples rise on every side, the stores, and banks, and offices where honor, conscience and ideals are daily sacrificed, the capitols of great states where men betray their trust for gold or place and patriotism has its price.

This is no mere fancy. It is the truth. The evidence is all around us. It stares us in the face. Great cities are run "wide open" with all that phrase implies of vice and shame, because, forsooth, it helps business and swells the stream of revenue. Rivals in business fight each other with the cunning of foxes and the ferocity of wolves. The Master's Golden Rule is ignored. The "do ere you be done" of the market has taken its place. Petty fraud and small deception, a little lie where truth won't serve as well, these seem prime necessities of successful business life. Everywhere we are told that "business is business," with brazenness unshamable. Apparently business and ethics have no connection. They seem divergent as the poles. The Goddess of Material Success must have her sacrifices—what matter scruples to moral weaklings if the golden goal be won?

And when the business man has won a competency and is secure from the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," what then? The methods of the

highwayman and back stairs diplomatist have become unnecessary. It is no longer a case of "lie or die." Surely he will wave once again the flag of high ideals, and hark back to the spirit of the Golden Rule. But no. It is hard to shake off old habits and form new ones. Gold and the power it brings has become an idol, greed a dominant principle. The big business man, the captains of industry, the presidents and managers of corporations, stand out among the press within the temples. Their worship is more ardent, their sacrifices the most lavish. Proof is hardly necessary. Ida Tarbell has thrown wide the portals of Standard Oil and we see the foulness that is within. She has revealed the depths to which the new worship drives its devotees, made known the sacrifices it demands from those who would become the high priests in the temples. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" saith the Scriptures, and so these sacrifices are laid upon the altars of the Goddess and the shekels are gathered in.

What national philosophy is it that makes things like these common and holds some of them not dishonorable? Surely this is not the rule of Christ. No; it is a modern philosophy entirely, an outgrowth of the new worship which has graven this motto on the hearts of its votaries: "Be strong, be masterful; be as honest as you can *and* succeed."

But, some one will say, you are making all men of ambition rascals. Not so. All those within the temples are not worshippers. Many there are, a goodly number, in this glorious country of ours, where the battle rages so fiercely that some forget the rules of combat, who will not abate

one jot or tittle of their high ideals in the search for success, who believe with Beecher that "whenever you have exerted all your knowledge, all your skill, all your industry, with long continued effort and without success, then it is clear, not that you may proceed to employ trickery and cunning, but that you must *stop*." They would be successful, yes, but not at the price of their ideals. To them the temples are shrines of honor and of sacred trust. Golden Rule Jones of Toledo was one of these. Theodore Roosevelt is another. The moralist need not despair. We still have citizens who are *men*. The political triumphs of real reformers, the reception accorded to the doctrine of the Simple Life, the public obloquy which accompanies great gains won by immoral methods, these are the signs, rich with promise for the future, which prove their numbers and their influence.

But let us not deceive ourselves. Though we may regret the facts, they are here. If we look the situation squarely in the face we must admit that the men of ideals, who hold to their ideals, are not in the majority.

What is to be done? How shall this theory—success at any cost, be combated? There is no panacea for commercialism, no device which can change the moral fibre of the nation. Whatever change comes must come through the realization, by individual men and women that ideals are distinctly *worth while*. And if the nation is to progress, morally as well as materially, it is of vital moment that our young men of brains and power, our future leaders, clearly understand this truth. It should be so impressed upon their minds that, in the struggles of their ripened manhood, no covetous or

ambitious promptings could ever blur its deep significance. "Ideals are worth while." Where can this best be taught? There is no better place than in our universities. They stand apart, aloof from the world of seekers and climbers. The inquiring spirit, the love of absolute truth, the appreciation of other than material things, the fearlessness of strong conviction, float in their very atmosphere. Most easily within their limits high standards become usual, ideals but common-places, most readily within their bounds a mean and little soul will grow,—or grow ashamed. The universities can be teachers of ideals. Here lies their noblest function and their fairest promise.

The conception of a dreamer, think you? Perhaps, and yet the possibility, the opportunity, yes, in part even the actuality are there. The universities

are teachers of ideals. Throughout the land the fight for purer government, for higher citizenship, for closer brotherhood is being led by college men. In every community almost, they are among the moral aristocrats, the fine minority in whose regard idols have not displaced ideals.

Would that all college men were members of this aristocracy. May the universities of this land so grow in influence, so train men to know high standards and live up to them, to hate a coward compromise and despise a lie, that "college graduate" shall stand for high ideals, for fighters in the ranks of those whose life and works are proof beyond a doubt that Material Success is not a supreme deity among our people, that the pocket book is not the symbol of our national devotion, nor the dollar-mark the seal of our greatness.

Oxford—From a Rhodes Scholarship Viewpoint— The Oxford System.

In the dusk of a grey October day, the first batch of American Rhodes Scholars reached Oxford. The inevitable reporter was on hand and found them "very American, eager, fallow, brimming over with energy and enthusiasm, and dressed in the free-and-easy style affected by the American student." Not many hours later this eager tribe of *Βασβασοι*, in scattered bands—to avoid the impression of an American 'invasion'—went out in search of their home-to-be, the University of Oxford. Some of them, with the hats that made them famous

in a ditty of a musical comedy then running in Oxford, "If I had a hat like a Rhodes Scholar, I know I'd be satisfied for life"—found their way into 'The High,' "the most beautiful street in Europe." The long grey walls on their left they were told enclosed Queen's College; on the right opposite was University College, and in the distance—a beautiful tower, the pride of Magdalen College. Another exploring party executed a flank movement into 'the Broad' and discovered Balliol, Trinity and Exeter. Still others reported Lincoln and Worcester

and Christ Church. But where was the University? No one had found that.

The 'Student's Handbook'—'The Freshman's Pride' and a miniature Baedeker—in its opening sentence, offered a satisfactory explanation. "The University is a body corporate invested with all the usual powers of corporations, and also with various peculiar privileges, such as the right of exercising jurisdiction civil and criminal over its members, the right of returning two representatives to the House of Commons, and the power of conferring degrees." In its visible, concrete form, the University is the federation of all the colleges—an academic United States, made up of twenty-two 'societies' as the colleges are called. The college is the foundation-stone of the Oxford system and the history of the University of Oxford is in one sense the history of her colleges. Each is a corporate body distinct from the University 'Corporation.' Each has its own organization, elects its own officers, regulates its own discipline and determines the conditions of admission. Only indirectly is it subject to the statutes of the University. Speaking generally, all members of the various colleges are at the same time members of the University but the reverse of this proposition does not hold. There is now a growing number of advanced students who belong to no college. Nevertheless, in its organization, this 'Non-Collegiate Delegacy' approximates the Oxford college, except that it does not house and feed its members who are generally required to live in lodgings—'diggings'—licensed by the University authorities. The University cannot matriculate any one who is not a mem-

ber of a college or of the Non-Collegiate Delegacy.' The college is the all-important factor. There is complete local autonomy; yet there is unity without exclusiveness.

The University of Oxford cannot be called a national or state university, in the sense in which that term might be applied to many of our American Universities. The English government makes no appropriations for its support. The University is dependent for its running expenses on endowments, fees, and the pro rata contributions from each one of the colleges. These also are supported only by endowments, usually in land and therefore variable, and by the college fees. The cost of living at one of the colleges,—or more broadly, the cost of an Oxford education, is therefore necessarily very high.* And as the number of students increases, and new and greater demands are made every year on the colleges and on the University, prospects are excellent for a continual increase in expenses and—fees. As a result, Oxford is a rich man's University. The poorer student must secure a college scholarship or stay out.

Neither can Oxford be called a national University in the sense that all classes of the English nation are there represented. In theory, of course, the University is open "without respect of birth, age or creed to all persons who satisfy the appointed officers that they are likely to derive educational advantage from its mem-

* With so complex a system and such varying conditions, it is difficult to make a general statement. A very conservative estimate of the necessary college expenses for the Oxford academic year of 24 weeks would approximate £120-150.

bership." You will find there the Hindoo from India, the black man from the gold coast of Africa, the little yellow man from Japan, the typical Englishman, the Colonial, the American—Oxford is cosmopolitan. Yet, as a matter of fact, the peculiar conditions existing in English society and reflected in the English school system, impose some practical restrictions and limitations. This must remain so long as Greek remains a compulsory subject for 'Responsious'—the preliminary step towards registering for the B. A. degree. It must be a double obstacle where Greek is taught as a regular part of the curriculum only in the third and highest grade of secondary schools—the great 'Public Schools' of England like Rugby, Eton and Harrow. These correspond very nearly to our private boarding schools and are attended practically only by the sons of English 'gentlemen.' Others must either resort to a private tutor in Greek, or they may be fortunate enough to secure a scholarship at one of these 'public' schools.

Then again the character and scope of the studies offered at Oxford is such as to preclude the attendance of the poorer classes who must make a living. The aim of the University is not to teach the practical nor even to develop scholars primarily,—but first and above all, to train and educate gentlemen, in the best sense of the word. The true English 'gentleman' is not a 'snob.' He never intrudes or parades any claims of birth, wealth or position. There is simplicity; there is even democracy,—but it exists by the side of a strongly entrenched caste feeling. Good form, good breeding, culture—these are some of the characteristics of the English 'gentle-

man.' The tone and character of University work and life must in consequence be aristocratic and this is reflected in the subject of study to which most attention is given at Oxford. The oldest School of Litrae Humaniores is still regarded as "the premier school in dignity and importance. The Natural Sciences, Medicine and Law are well provided for; but purely professional studies, like engineering, would be discouraged and prescribed.

Moreover, the fact that the Oxford year consists for the most part of vacations, during which the serious work is done, does not tend to make it a University of and for all the people. The academic year is divided into three terms of eight weeks' each,—Michaelmas, beginning on the first Monday after October 10; Hilary, on the first Monday after January 10; Easter and Trinity (kept continuously as one term), beginning on the second or third Monday after Easter Sunday—a total of twenty-four weeks of residence, which may for special reasons be reduced to eighteen. That this is not the place for the poor man must be self-evident.

In one other respect does the Oxford system differ from that in vogue at our state universities. Oxford recognizes no co-education, not even co-ordination. Women may get an education at Oxford,—but they can get no degrees. While the Oxford professors and lecturers as a rule may be said to tolerate the presence of women at their lectures, they can hardly be said to look with favor on their presence,—to say nothing of encouraging their attendance. There are at present five colleges or 'halls' for women in Oxford, but they are not



DINING HALL, CHRIST CHURCH.

an officially recognized or integral part of the University system.

The head of the University is the chancellor, elected for life by the Convocation. As he is a non-resident officer, he delegates his extensive powers to the Vice-chancellor, who is assisted in his executive duties by two Proctors—originally the heads of the two “nations” of medieval Oxford. The vice-chancellor nominated annually, is usually re-nominated for three additional years. It has become customary to nominate for the vice-chancellorship the heads of the twenty-two colleges in succession, in the order of their election as heads of their respective ‘societies.’ The two proctors, junior and senior, are elected annually by the colleges in rotation. Their “most conspicuous function” is the enforcement of University discipline. As a matter of general interest, I have incorporated the more important rules for the conduct of undergraduates still in force:

“A. Undergraduates are forbidden

- (1) to visit the bar of any hotel, public-house, or restaurant;
- (2) to give dinners in hotels, or other licensed premises, without leave which may be obtained from the Proctor on presentation of a written permission from the College, and a list of the guests;
- (3) to give dances during Term, or to take part in public subscription dances given during Term;
- (4) to play billiards before 1 p. m., or after 10 p. m.;
- (5) to visit any place of entertainment which has not received the Vice-Chancellor's license. A notice that this license has been granted is printed at the head of the programme of each entertainment (e. g. at

the Theatre), except in the case of entertainments given by Colleges or by such University Clubs or Societies as have standing leave for their performance (e. g. certain Musical Societies);

- (6) to attend any public race-meeting in the neighbourhood of Oxford;
 - (7) to take part in pigeon-shooting, or similar sports;
 - (8) to take part in any game or amusement which is scandalous or offensive;
 - (9) to keep any form of motor-car or motor-cycle without leave, which may be obtained from the Junior Proctor on presentation of a written permission from the College;
 - (10) to obstruct or annoy any University officer in the discharge of his duty;
 - (11) to smoke in public in Academical Dress.
- B. ‘Academical Dress’ consists of the cap and gown. Both must be worn whenever an Undergraduate has occasion
- (a) to appear before the Vice-Chancellor or Proctors or any other University official;
 - (b) to visit the Examination Schools or Bodleian Library;
 - (c) to attend any University ceremony;
 - (d) to be out of College after 9 p. m. in the Summer Term, or after 8 p. m. in the Winter Terms.

When an Undergraduate presents himself for a University Examination in the Schools, or for receiving a Degree, he must wear, with the Academical Dress, either a black coat and dark trousers, or a dark blue or dark grey suit. A white tie must be worn, and coloured waistcoats, shirts, or collars are not admissible.”

The vice-chancellor has judicial duties, in addition to his executive and administrative functions. “All crim-

inal charges in which a resident member of the University is concerned, are in the first instance brought before the vice-chancellor." So too all civil actions, e. g. all cases of debt, fall under the cognizance of the chancellor's court, which is held every Friday during term. The penalties and punishment imposed are not merely restricted to temporary or permanent forfeiture of academical privileges, such as rustication and expulsion, but go to the extent of distraint and imprisonment.

A peculiar feature of the Oxford system is that graduate members who have taken the degree of M. A., D. C. L., D. M., or D. D., have a voice and share in the government of the University. This is in the hands of three bodies:

1. 'Convocation,' a body of some 6,000 men who have taken the degrees of M. A. or the Doctorate in Civil Law, Medicine or Theology. As the majority of these are not in residence at Oxford, in actual working practice, this body is almost identical with,

2. 'The Congregation of the University.' This consists for any given year of all members of Convocation who have been in residence at Oxford for 140 days during the preceding academical year. And finally,

3. 'The Hebdomadal Council,' consisting of (the chancellor,) the Vice-chancellor, the Ex-Vice-chancellor (during the first year of his successor's appointment), the two Proctors, and eighteen members elected by Congregation.* ("Six of these must be

chosen from the Heads of the Colleges, six from the Professors, and six from members of the Convocation of five years' standing.")

All legislation must originate with and in the Hebdomadal Council. A new statute framed by it is then 'promulgated' in Congregation, where it may be rejected or passed with or without amendment. Finally it is submitted to Convocation which must confirm or reject the measure in toto; it cannot amend. In addition to their legislative functions, the members of Convocation elect the two University representatives in the House of Commons. Much of the ordinary business of the University is also transacted by means of 'Decrees' passed in Convocation, while some of it is left in the hands of a number of standing administrative Committees of Convocation.

In last month's article it was pointed out that the spirit of Oxford college life was dominantly undergraduate. So, too, the Oxford system, in its organization and in its teaching, aims and methods, is adapted primarily to the needs of undergraduates—of those who are 'reading' for the B. A. degree. Instruction is provided for by lectures and by tuition. There are at present some 62 University Professors and Readers, as well as 20 or more University Lecturers and Demonstrators. Besides, each one of the twenty-two colleges has its own instructional force of Fellows, Tutors and Lecturers,—known collectively in student parlance as "dons" and these do the bulk of the teaching. By the Statutes

* Another 'House of Congregation' still survives, called 'The Ancient House of Congregation.' There remains to it, however, only the purely formal function of assent-

ing to all degrees regularly conferred, and the confirmation of the appointment of Examiners.

of the University, a University Professor is required to lecture only twice a week—or a minimum of forty-two lectures for the academical year of twenty-four weeks. This leaves him practically free to pursue his own research work, or to give particular attention to advanced students; this, together with the long vacations, accounts in large measure for the productive scholarship of Oxford men.

The character and scope of the lectures is generally determined by the requirements of the Examination Statutes and in accordance with the Oxford system of 'Pass and Honor Schools,' they are sharply divided into 'Pass' and 'Honor' lectures. Unfortunately the answer to the familiar question, "Will this lecture be of any use in the Schools (i. e. examinations)?"—is too often to be found in the empty benches of the lecture-room, through no fault of the Professor's. Moreover, the effects of the extreme decentralization of the Oxford system with its independent college organizations is still very seriously felt in the lack of continuity and in the unavoidable overlapping of lectures in some of the departments. This is being gradually overcome, as in the Schools of Litæ Humaniores and especially in the Modern History School. The various college lecturers in history have formed an association, by which it is made possible so to adjust the lectures as to cover all the periods usually offered. All these lectures are of course, open to all members of the University.* There

is practically no difference between University and College Lectures, except in name, and as the University Professors are very often college officials as well, it often happens that the same man will be lecturing as 'Professor' on one day, and on the next as College Lecturer.

Lectures are generally given once, twice or three times a week,—as a rule, between 10 and 1 in the morning; a few—usually during the winter term—at 4:45 or 5:45 p. m. There is no fixed rule—or—credit-system—as regards the number of lectures to be attended by the undergraduate. This depends on the needs and wishes of the individual student. But any undergraduate who has entered his name on a lecturer's list is expected either to attend regularly or to excuse his absence. Still it is possible to drop a course of lectures at any time, with the consent of the tutor. An amusing incident happened last term in the class of a rather unpopular lecturer. One of the undergraduates who was evidently bored with the lectures, was suddenly accosted in this wise by the lecturer ex cathedra: 'Mr —, you were not present at my last lecture?' A laconic: "No!" "Nor at the lecture preceding?" A very decisive: "No!" "You might as well not come at all." "I'm glad we are of the same opinion"—and—he went. In theory, it is possible to acquire the B. A. degree without having attended a single lecture.

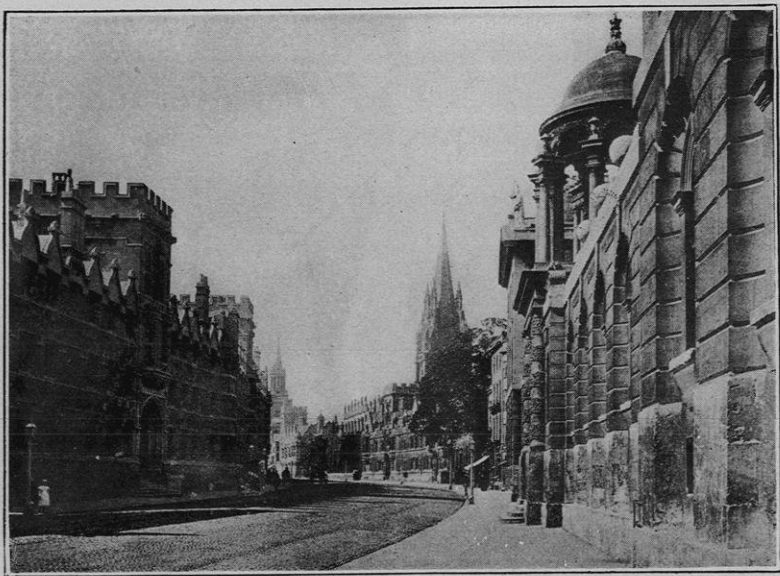
for the gratuitous distribution of any University publication. Oxford does not believe in advertising. The last number of the term of the weekly *University Gazette* usually contains the official list of lectures for the ensuing term.

* There are no "Bulletins" at Oxford, containing the list of lectures for the year, such as are issued at Wisconsin. The Statutes of the University make no provision

With the exception of the 'professional' lectures and the greater part of the teaching in Natural Science, undergraduate instruction is left in the hands of the various colleges. The Freshman, on coming into residence at his college, is referred by the Head of the college to a 'tutor.' It is his duty to help the *novus homo* settle on a definite course of study for his prospective *cursus honorum* and subsequently to supervise his work in preparation for the University Examinations—or Schools.' A 'first' in some Honour School is the culmination of a scholar's career. At the beginning of each term, the tutor assigns a certain number of lectures to be attended by his protege, varying generally from six to ten according to the needs of the student. But the real important work, is done in private with the college tutor. He it is who plans the work for the term, which usually consists in a weekly or semi-weekly essay, and a certain amount of specified reading. Owing to the short period of residence required at Oxford and the heavy demands of the social and athletic life during term time, the hard study and 'heavy' work is generally done during the vacations. An extended course of reading is assigned by the tutor and the undergraduate is responsible for a satisfactory report on 'coming up' to Oxford after the 'vac.' The feeling of respect and reserve with which the freshman approaches his tutor, in the course of his three or four years' of study, begins to change to warm appreciation and comradeship and good fellowship, and on 'going down' from his old college, one of the best friends he has made is often the tutor of his college days. To test the progress a stu-

dent is making in his work, an informal terminal examination—called "collections"—is held. The formal part of this test comes on the last day of term at the 'don-rag,' when each man is called up in turn to the High Table in Hall where in the presence of all the college officials, the tutor, in a funeral tone of voice, makes a semi-public report to the Head of the College on the satisfactory or unsatisfactory work the student has done during the term.

All undergraduate work at Oxford leads up to the B. A. degree, for which there are certain requirements of residence and of scholarship. The enforcement of the University requirements as to residence is left in the hands of the colleges, just as it is for the colleges to ascertain the fitness of candidates for admission to the University. (The University holds no entrance examinations so-called). Scholarship is tested by University Examinations—four in number. Everything depends on passing these examinations. Two 'Responsions' and the examination in Holy Scripture—are rigidly defined and must be passed before the candidate is permitted to take the two Public Examinations. The subjects to be passed in Responsions ("Smalls"): are Greek and Latin translation and grammar, Arithmetic and either Algebra or Geometry. This is now usually the colleges requiring for admission passed before matriculation, some of to membership qualifications for more advanced than those needed to pass Responsions. The examination in Holy Scripture (or for those who object on religious grounds in Plato's *Phaedo*) is elementary. It really forms the first part of the First Public



HIGH STREET.

Examination, called Moderation, — but is generally passed during the first year of residence.

Having passed Responsions, the candidate for the B. A. must decide whether he will be an Honor or Classman or a simple 'Passman.' The 'Pass-Schools' are for those who desire the social life and training that Oxford with its college system can give. The course of study follows the line of least resistance and the two Public Examinations in the Pass School represent the minimum of scholarship which will be ascyted for the B. A. degree. The subjects of Pass School in *Liberis Graecis* at *Latinio* are "Latin-greek prepared and sight translations (moderately difficult), Latin-prose, and either the elements of Logic or the elements of Algebra and Geometry. In his Final—or second public examination, the Passman has a choice of subjects arranged in four "groups"* "a varied and well-conceived programme of studies," which still bears traces of the

old trivium and quadrivium. Yet in spite of the intense and engrossing social and athletic life and the peculiar constitution of the student body, the Passmen are decidedly in the minority.**

To the 'Honour'—or 'Classman,' quite a number of 'avenues to the degree' are open. There are eight 'Honour Schools,' (1.) English Language and Literature; (2.) *Litrae Humaniores*,—the classical course, called "Greats"—Greek and Latin, Classical History and Literature, Logic, Ethics and Philosophy; (3.) Mathematics; (4.) Jurisprudence; (5.) Modern History; (6.) Theology; (7.) Oriental Studies; (8.) Natural Science. The requirements in each of these schools are very high, rigidly defined, yet admitting of the elective principle within certain limits. "Greats" is the oldest school and backed up by tradition, is still recognized as the first in dignity and importance. The Modern History School is second in popularity and is rapidly coming to the front. Thorough and accurate work, wide reading as well as special study and some research are required for the Honour Examinations. So severe is the test that candidates for Honours generally spend four and even five years in preparation for the finals. The full course would require the candidates to take Honours in both the First and Second Public Examinations. There is, however, another alternative,—Honours in the First, Pass in the Second, Public Examination, or vice versa. Three or four 'classes' are given in the Honour Examinations, each repre-

* Group (A) includes four classical subjects—Greek or Latin, Sanskrit, Persian, Greek and Roman history; (B), five subjects—French, German, certain alternative portions of Modern History and Literature, Political Economy, a branch of Legal Study; (C), seven subjects—Geometry, Mechanics and five scientific subjects; (D), one subject—the elements of 'Religious Knowledge' including some portion of the Greek text of the New Testament. This second Public Examination is usually taken in the third year of residence, candidates being required either in the same term or in separate terms to pass in three of these seventeen subjects. One foreign language, ancient or modern, must be chosen, and no more than two subjects can be selected from the same group, except in (B), from which three subjects may be chosen, if one of them is French or German.

* Several of the colleges will admit to membership only those men who are ready for honors in one of the "Honour Schools."

senting a different standard of merit. Moreover, Honour Examinations must be passed within a certain number of terms from the date of matriculation; there are no such restrictions for the Pass degree. Except in the Schools of English Language and Literature and Litrae Humaniores, no further work in Greek is required after passing Responsions and the Examination in Holy Scripture ("Divers"), as the statutes permit of the substitution of the preliminary examination in Law or in Science for Moderations. All the work in the different schools is dominated and guided by the rigid requirements for the University examination. Three or four or five years of hard and consistent work are staked on the chances of an examination. There is danger in some of the schools of extreme specialization and of narrow jargon, and in others of superficiality and 'patch-work.' Still, taken at the best, the Oxford system offers a comprehensive, well-systematized course of study, splendid mental discipline, excellent literary training, and genuine culture. It is at once right and well-defined, yet flexible. The passing of Moderations in any one of the schools will admit the candidate, under certain conditions and limitations, to all of the Final Honour Schools. Combination courses are also possible, and of late years it has been not at all uncommon to take the Modern History School after Litrae Humaniores, generally within five years' time. "The man who does this probably gets the best education which is offered by the Oxford examination system."*

* The University also confers two degrees in Music, viz.: Bachelor of Music (B.

Oxford has no Graduate School, such as has been organized at Wisconsin. The vast majority of the 3500 students in residence enter for the ordinary B. A. degree, which is looked upon by time-honored custom and tradition as the mark and seal of a 'gentleman's education. The higher degree of M. A. (different from our M. A.) is conferred in course of time upon all Bachelors who have kept their names on the college-books and University register for twenty-seven terms, and who have paid certain annual fees. No further requirements of scholarship or research are made than those accepted for the B. A. Very few Oxford undergraduates look forward to advanced work or special study.

Opportunities for advanced work are however provided for in the requirements for the degrees in Civil Law, Theology and Medicine and graduate research work in the so-called "research degrees" in Letters and Science. The intention of the University in instituting these (research degrees was to encourage and systematize what has come to be known as 'post graduate' study among those of its members who had already taken the ordinary Honour examinations in Arts or Natural Science." Foreign advanced students and many of the American Rhodes Scholars in particular have found it very convenient to register as candidates for these degrees.* For all of these advanced Mus.) and Doctor of Music (D. Mus.).

Both of these degrees may be obtained without residence, upon passing the required examinations.

* Some statistics in regard to the work which is being pursued at Oxford by the

degrees an Oxford B. A. or equivalent is necessary, and in the case of the B. C. L. and the two research degrees, "candidates must have attained the age of 21 years." Advanced lectures are given but most of the work is done privately under the supervision and direction of a committee of professors and lecturers appointed by the Boards of Faculties. It means practically an extension of the Tritonal system for purposes of special study. The advanced and research work done in law, history and the classics is of an especially high character. Names like Vinogradoff, Dicey, Holland, Pelham, Oman, Poole, Monro, Merry, Prey Gardner, and Strachan Davidson are sufficient guarantee of the high standard of work done at Oxford. It is only a matter of time when a definite and well organized system of graduate study will be in force. Conservative Oxford moves slowly,—and Oxford tradition is against 'specializa-

American Rhodes Scholars may be of interest and will indicate in a general way what Oxford has to offer to the American university student. Registered for Law (B. C. L.), 14; Classics, 9; History, 9; Modern Philosophy, 4; English Language and Literature, 3; Science, 3; Theology, 1; undecided, 1;—total, 43. A large number are reading for the B. Litt. or B. Sc. Most of the rest have secured advanced 'Senior standing, which exempts them from all but the Final examinations and will leave them free to do special work or general reading during their third year. A proposition for the affiliation of some of our leading American universities is to be presented to the Convocation in the near future. If accepted, Wisconsin will be on the list, and Juniors and Seniors will then have little difficulty in securing advanced standing at Oxford. Otherwise, the present policy of deciding each case on its own merits will be followed as heretofore.

tion.' But with the steadily increasing number of advanced and research students and the growing demand for graduate work, systematic courses and the proper facilities for professional training in the different fields of knowledge will and must be provided for. Oxford need certainly not be ashamed of the quality and quantity of her productive scholarship. A few words from President Van Hise's Baltimore address are peculiarly apt in this connection: "Upon the whole it seems to me that the surest test of the opportunities for advanced instruction and research in a university is afforded by the amount of productive work which the instructional force itself is doing. A faculty pervaded by the spirit of research gives the atmosphere necessary for higher instruction."*

There is no lack of material for advanced study or independent original investigation at Oxford. In the treasures of the Bodleian (which contains 600,000 bound volumes and about 30,000 bound volumes of manuscripts), in the numerous college libraries, in the Union library (40,000 select titles), in the Tylorian library (of Modern European languages), in the various University galleries, museums, collections and laboratories, the advance student has precious and unique opportunities, practically unequalled except perhaps in Paris and London. And London is within easy reach. Two hours will take you to the British Museum, a perfect treasure-house for the research student. The degrees in Letters and Science make it possible to work directly with the 'big' men in

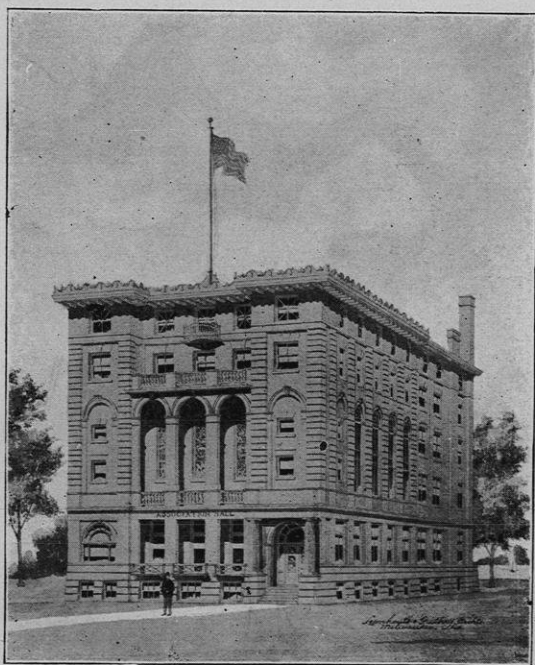
* Cf. *Alumni Magazine* for February, 1905, p. 170.

any particular field, and the university professors are in a position to devote much, if not most, of their time to the individual needs of advanced students. Surely here is the material for building up a great graduate school.

Such, then, is the Oxford system. But the Oxford life—an Oxford education—is broader and deeper than the ‘system.’ In scholarship Oxford ranks high; but as a builder of character, as the home of culture and of high ideals, as the training school of true gentlemen, she ranks higher. Her highest and best product—the gentleman *and* the scholar. Her prestige at home and in the colonies is not built on sand. The history of the University and the tenacity with which she clings to the tradition of centuries and to ‘old-fashioned’ ideas of education may justify in a measure the picturesque phrase often applied to Oxford as, “the home of lost causes and of impossible loyalties.” But all ‘lost causes’ are not lost. The long list of her sons conspicuous in the service of the state and prominent in scholarship and literature—men like Gladstone, Milner, Curzon, Shelley, De Quincey, Ruskin, Tennyson—are unimpeachable evidence and an abiding testimony of her success. Some one has said that the sum total of an Oxford education is the ability to write a readable article in good English. And as a university, Oxford is above all a literary university. Perhaps to no other place could Lowell’s definition of an ideal university as “a place where nothing practical is taught” be applied more aptly and appropriately. Yet no one who knows what tremendous difficulties have been overcome in the government of England’s colonies, no one who knows what Oxford men are ac-

complishing in England’s civil service at home and throughout her empire, will deny that, when brought face to face with practical problems of government and administration, Oxford men have shown themselves able to deal with the situation.

There are some features of Oxford life and of the Oxford system which will not and cannot appeal to an American—and one result of the Rhodes Scholarship scheme will be to make the American scholars even more American, if that were possible. In a conversation with some of the Rhodes men, an Englishman was heard to say that “Oxford did not intend to dispense education at popular prices.” Yet in justice to Oxford, be it said that the restrictions and limitations which exist are due partly to her history, partly to the constitution of English society and a school-system which reflects those social conditions, but, above all, to practical needs and limitations imposed on the university by inadequate funds for its support. To appreciate and understand the true position and prestige and influence of the University of Oxford, you must read it not in her history, not in her libraries and in her contributions to knowledge—not in these alone,—but in the intense, many-sided, well-rounded Oxford *life*. It is not in “the things that can be seen,” not in those things which can be touched with the hand and rated in dollars and cents that Oxford is strong. Rather in the high standard of her intellectual life, in the thoroughness and accuracy of her scholarship and the mental training it gives, in the inspiration that comes from intercourse with great teachers, in the English love of fair play, in a wholesome, sane, common-sense ath-



NEW UNIVERSITY Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

letic system, in the lessons of self-control, self-reliance; in the tact and judgment and good fellowship which the many-sided college life develops. There is an 'atmosphere' of time culture and good breeding about the place, and pervading it all is the power of high ideals, hallowed by tradition and tested in the experience of centuries.

This is the true secret of Oxford's success.

RICHARD F. SCHOLZ, '02.

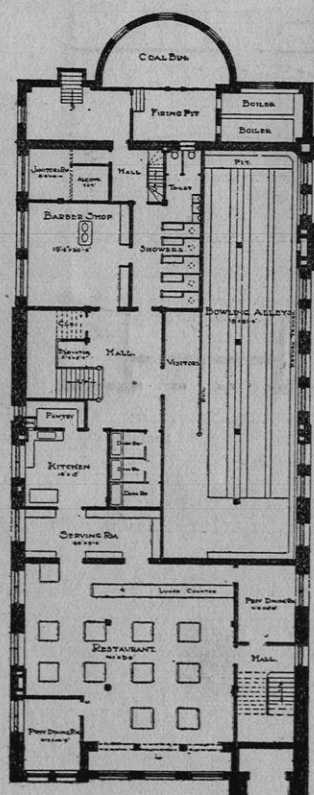
(R. S. Wis.)

Owing to an error in make-up the first part of Mr. Scholz's article appeared in last month's magazine without the signature and under an incorrect title.—Editor.

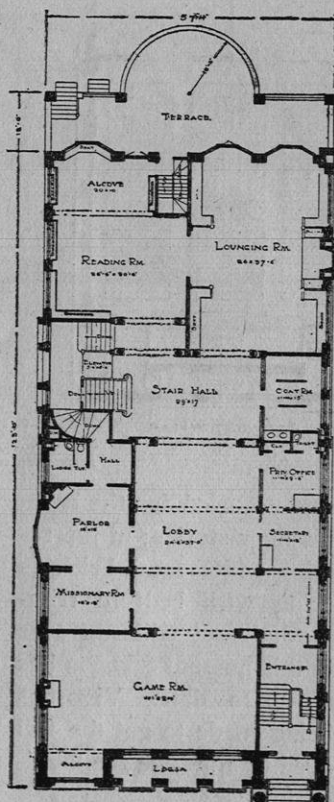
Association Hall—The New University Y. M. C. A. Building.

"Association Hall," the new Y. M. C. A. Building at the University, is now in course of construction, and

contracts call for completion of the building by October of this year. The new building is being erected on the



BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1 FOOT



FIRST STORY PLAN

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING,
MADISON, WISCONSIN

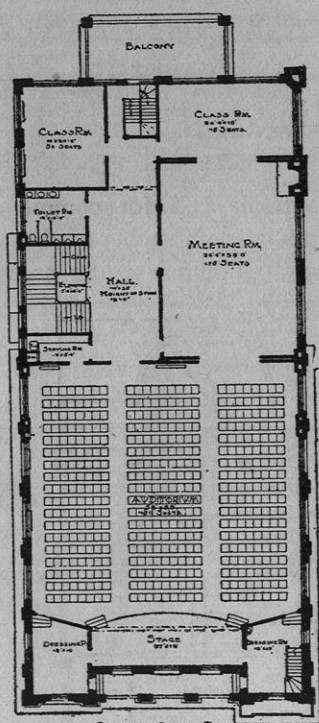
LEENHOUTS-GUTHRIE ARCHTS.
MILWAUKEE

Association lot lying directly west of the Gymnasium. With five stories and the basement, the building will be large enough to be classed as a "University Building." From the standpoint of the architects great care has been taken to not only erect an impressive structure but also one which will be in harmony with its surroundings.

printed in this number of the magazine, no description of the interior arrangement of the building is necessary. Suffice, therefore, a grouping of the rooms according to the respective floors as follows:

Basement—Lunch-room and cafes, three bowling alleys, barber shop, dark-room for amateur photography.

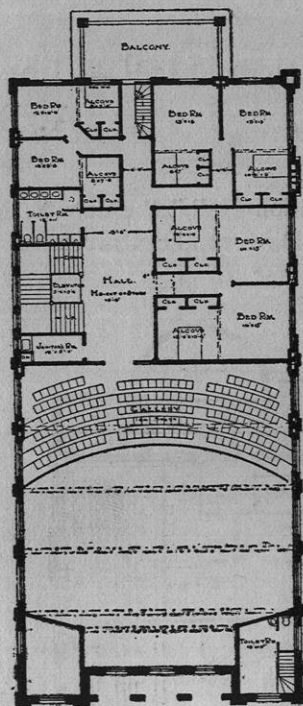
First Floor—Reception lobby, game



SECOND STORY PLAN

SEATING CAPACITY 1000

YMCA BUILDING
MADISON, WISCONSIN



THIRD STORY PLAN

LEONARD & GUTHRIE ARCHTS.
MILWAUKEE

Bedford stone is used for the basement and first floor stories; in the remaining stories white sand brick is used for facing with bedford trimmings. The total cost will run over \$75,000. Of this amount \$60,000 has been pledged up to date. Vigorous efforts are being made to get the full amount pledged by the time the building is opened for use.

Inasmuch as the floor-plans are

room, reading room, lounging room, ladies' parlor, coat-room, Association offices, missionary room.

Second Floor—Auditorium with seating capacity of over 700, meeting room, conference rooms for Badger Board, etc.

Third Floor—Balcony to the auditorium, six dormitories to accommodate two in each suite of rooms, shower bath.

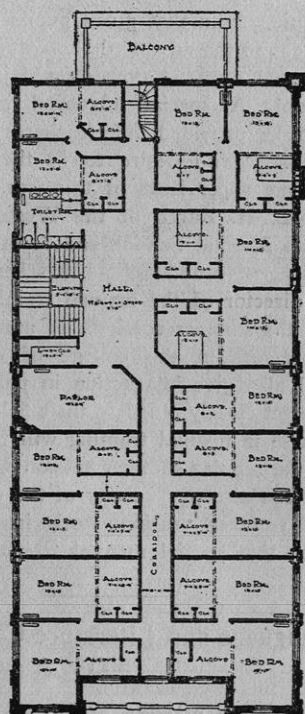
Fourth Floor—Fifteen suites of rooms to accomodate thirty students, parlor for exclusive use of those that occupy the dormitories, shower bath.

Fifth Floor—Trunk and storage room, laundry, twelve suits of rooms, shower bath.

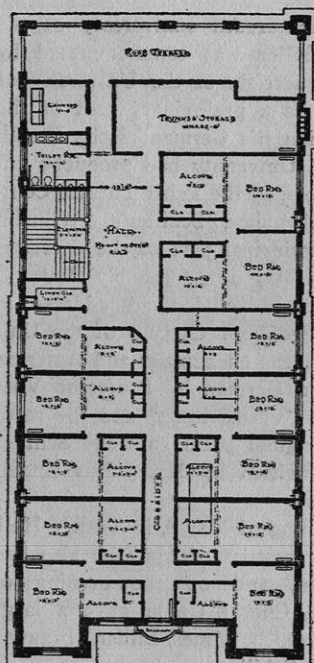
The building besides being a center

University center upon visiting the University.

The executive committee of directors of the building movement is composed of Justice J. B. Winslow, president; E. F. Riley, treasurer; Prof. W. A. Scott, recording secretary; F. O. Leiser, managing secretary.



FOURTH STORY PLAN.
SCALE 1/4\"/>



FIFTH STORY PLAN

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING,
MADISON, WISCONSIN.

LEENHOUT & GUTHRIE,
ARCHITECTS, MILWAUKEE.

for the social and religious life of the students, will afford a splendid rendezvous for visiting alumni. Towards this end the management of the building is considering the setting aside of one or more suite of rooms for exclusive use by alumni who would prefer sleeping accommodations near the

Many alumni have taken enough interest in this movement to give their personal contribution towards the building fund. The committee above named would be pleased to hear from any others who desire at this time to aid in raising the remaining \$15,000.

F. O. LEISER, '02.

News

Progress of the University

In Memory of Schiller.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Schiller was commemorated by appropriate exercises at the University of Wisconsin. As a preliminary part of the commemoration the Germanistische Gesellschaft of the University had produced under its auspices, by the Pabst Theatre Company of Milwaukee, Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell." The principal part of the exercises were held on May 9 in Assembly Hall.

The program included an address in English by Professor Carruth of the University of Kansas on Schiller and America, an address in German by Professor Voss on Schiller's "Vermächtnis" and the reading of an original poem entitled "Schiller 1859-1905," written by Mr. Julius Gugler of Milwaukee.

In the evening of May 8, in Turner Hall, the German societies of Madison also had a celebration, and on the evening of May 10, the Choral Union gave a large concert in which Mme. Lillian Blauvelt gave several Schiller numbers.

Manual Training for Teachers.

As a result of the rapid introduction of manual training into the graded and high schools of the state, and of the growing demand for teachers of manual training, the authorities of the University of Wisconsin have decided to add a complete course in manual training for teachers, to the University summer session this year. The University of Wisconsin is one of the first universities to undertake this important work in its summer session. The plans now completely formulated, provide for instruction in all branches of manual

training from that given pupils in primary grades to the advanced shop work and mechanical drawing now offered in the high school. A special advanced course will also be provided for teachers of manual training, who desire to fit themselves to become supervisors of this work. Professor L. H. Burch of the Western Illinois State Normal School, and formerly of the Chicago Normal School, has been engaged as director of the manual training courses for the summer session. A number of the professors in the college of engineering will also give instruction in phases of the subject closely allied to their fields. As the course in manual training will form a part of the regular summer session work, teachers can also pursue any of the other regular summer session work in connection with this special manual training course.

Language and Literature Club Meeting.

The fifth meeting of the Language and Literature Club of the University of Wisconsin was held Friday, April 14th, at 7:30 p. m., in the lecture room of the Historical library building. Mr. Arthur Beatty read a paper on The Origin and Diffusion of the English and Scottish Popular Ballads; and Miss Georgiana Morrill presented a paper on The Dialect of an Early Poem.

High Praise for Larson.

In the current number of the *American Historical Review* Professor Charles Gross of the history department of Harvard University, in reviewing the recently published dissertation of Dr. Laurence M. Larson,

instructor in history at the West Division High School, commends highly the scholarly manner in which Dr. Larsen has studied and presented his subject which is "The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest."

"This monograph," Professor Gross writes, "which was submitted for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, exhibits much more originality and power of research than the average doctoral thesis. It also displays a linguistic equipment and a lucid style such as are rarely found in dissertations presented by candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy. To grapple successfully with a subject like the king's household in the Anglo-Saxon period requires much courage and learning; stray bits of evidence laboriously gathered from a great variety of sources, English and continental, must be skilfully pieced together and critically interpreted. This Dr. Larson has done with signal success. He has carefully exploited charters, laws, chronicles, sagas, lives of saints, and poetic monuments in quest of evidence bearing on his subject; and the result is a substantial contribution to our knowledge of Anglo-Saxon institutions."

State University Well Represented.

The spring meeting of the western division of the American Physical Society was held in the Ryerson Physical Laboratory of the University of Chicago Friday and Saturday, April 21 and 22. The program

of the meeting included a number of papers on subjects in the several branches of physics read at the sessions on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning; and an informal dinner Friday evening. Among the institutions that were represented on the program were University of California, Cornell University, Syracuse University, University of Nebraska, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Indiana University, University of Missouri, University of Cincinnati, and Rose Polytechnic Institute. The University of Wisconsin was represented on the program by five papers as follows: On the Possible Variation of Inductance Standards with Temperature, A. H. Taylor, instructor in physics; On the Variation of a Capacity with Temperature, E. M. Terry, instructor in physics; On the Comparison of Mutual Inductances, A. H. Taylor; The Comparison of the Mutual Inductance of a pair of coils with the Self-induction of one of them, R. T. Herdegen of Milwaukee, '05; and The Kerr Effect in the Infra-Red Spectrum, L. R. Ingersoll, fellow in physics.

To Speak in Chicago.

Professor A. R. Hohlfeld of the German department of the University addressed the Germania Club, the leading German club of Chicago, on Thursday, May 4. General Dr. Pfister, the official representative of the King of Württemberg at the Chicago Schiller celebration, was the guest of honor.

Daily Calendar

This department is conducted by L. W. Bridgman, '06.

APRIL.

Thursday, 6.—Commercial club banqueted, speakers being Insurance Commissioner Zeno M. Host and Senator W. H. Hatten.—J. H. Stearns, '07, western all around gymnastic champion, withdrew from school.—Mrs. Inga Sandberg, instructor on piano, and Mrs. Theodore Stensland, soprano of Chicago, gave recital at Library hall.—Announcement made of appointment of Prof. Victor Lenher as presiding officer of the inorganic chemistry section of American Chemical society meeting to be held at Buffalo in June.—Nora Samlag, Norwegian society, held centennial celebration of birth of Hans Christian Andersen.

Friday, 7.—"Wilhelm Tell" produced at the Fuller by Pabst Theater company, aided by University talent, under auspices of Germanistische Gesellschaft.—Literary societies organized baseball league.—Earl B. Rose, '051, resigned as commodore of crew.

Saturday, 8.—Prof. Joseph P. Iddings, University of Chicago, addressed advanced students in geology.—Interfraternity field and track meet arranged.—William A. Sutherland, superintendent of Filipino students in the United States, arranged with University authorities for entrance of six Filipinos.—Preliminary debate for Steensland prize resulted as follows: First, Walter M. Atwood, Athenae; second, Edward W. Miller, Forum; third, J. Earl Baker, Athenae; fourth, George F. Hannan, Philomathia; tied for fifth, Richard A. Schmidt, Hesperia, and David Bogue, Forum. Question debated was: "Resolved, that it would be expedient for Wisconsin to levy a tax on credits."—Y. M. C. A. organized baseball team, with T. T. Wing of Elgin, Ill., captain, and Lauirtz Miller of Tabor, S. D., manager.—Sidney Law of La Crosse elected captain of middle law baseball team.—Two one-act comedies presented by Y. W. C. A.

Sunday, 9.—Early morning bird class, under Prof. O. B. Zimmerman, resumed observations.

Monday, 10.—Coach Phil King arrived in Madison for football conference.—First of series of lectures on "The Arts and Crafts Movement" given by Mrs. Rho Fiske Zueblin of Chicago.—Prof. P. S. Reinsch lectured on "Present Day Conditions in Russia and Japan."

Tuesday, 11.—H. R. Hastings, fellow in Greek, gave lecture on "The Theater of Dionysius at Athens."

Wednesday, 12.—Creatore and his Italian band gave concert at gymnasium under auspices of Choral Union.—Prof. Joseph Jastrow gave public lecture on "The Sensations of Color."—Junior girls defeated seniors, 3 to 0, thus winning girls' interclass basketball championship.—First spring football practice held.—Junior engineers and middle laws victorious in first games of interclass baseball schedule.—Alfred L. Sommers of Sheboygan, elected to Philomathia's semi-public team in place of W. J. Morgan, resigned.—Faculty tennis club organized and elected following officers: president, Judge J. B. Winslow; secretary and treasurer, Prof. R. E. N. Dodge; manager, Prof. Victor Coffin.

Thursday, 13.—Girls' tennis league organized.—Delta Gamma gave reception for Mrs. Rho Fiske Zueblin of Chicago.

Friday, 14.—Edwin Booth Dramatic club banqueted, celebrating anniversary of organization.—Philomathia, elected Peter H. Schram, Madison; George F. Hannan, Milwaukee; and George W. Blanchard, Colby, as members of joint debate team.—Organization of new girls' society, "Wislinks," announced.—Olympia elected following officers: President, C. G. Gratiot; secretary Edmund J. Brabant; critic, John D. Purcell.—Sophomore members of Athenae elected Rowland Hill of Kansas City, Mo., and Alfred H. Bushnell of Lancaster to

Badger board. Hesperia elected John H. Walechka of Clintonville and Henry E. Swenson of Racine.—Dr. Arthur Beatty and Dr. Georgiana Morrill read papers before Language and Literary club.

Saturday, 15.—Wisconsin baseball team defeated Sacred Heart college of Watertown, 11 to 2.—Engineers' social held in Engineering building.—Announcement made of course in manual training to be offered at summer session.—Wisconsin gymnastic team last year's champions, again won western intercollegiate championship at Chicago.—International club addressed by L. H. Turner, '05, on "One View of American Trade."

Sunday, 16.—Prof. D. C. Munro gave lecture at Unitarian church on "The Monasteries in the Middle Ages."

Monday, 17.—Baseball team lost to Michigan at Camp Randall, score 3 to 2.—Exhibit of Greek and Roman sculpture opened in historical library museum.—Glee club and many students in school of music took part in the oratorio, "The Seven Last Words," at Congregational church.—Alpha Xi Delta sorority celebrated founder's day, and initiated Edna M. Koch, '06, Jessie M. Mabbett, '07, Una G. Ruth, '08, and Ruth H. Whittemore, '08.—President Hoan of senior class appointed following arrangement committee for commencement: Andrew Playter, chairman, Richard A. Schmidt, Harold MacMillan, Florence M. Klahr, Florence D. Stott.—Russian-Japanese club discussed "The Religions of Russia and Japan."

Tuesday, 18.—Last match of interfraternity bowling league leaves Beta Theta Pi champions, Alpha Delta Phi second.—Organization of honorary secret society, "Scabbard and Blade," by officers of University battalion, announced.—Chi Omega won intersorority bowling championship.—Prof. Louis Kahlenberg spoke on "The Nature of the Process of Osmosis, to Science Club.—Baseball team defeated by Michigan at Camp Randall, score 4 to 3.—Dr. Samuel Weidman addressed Chemical club on "The Chemical Composition of Some Wisconsin Rocks and their Alterations."—English club met with Prof. J. C. Freeman. Prof. A. C. L. Brown read "You

Can Never Tell," and Mr. E. A. Cook "The Devil's Disciple."

Wednesday, 19.—University closed for Easter recess.

Thursday, 20.—Glee and Mandolin clubs started on short concert tour, to include Portage, Sparta and La Crosse.—Colored burglar stole watch from Chadbourne hall; later arrested and sent to penitentiary.—Prof. Louis Kahlenberg gave Convocation address at Indiana university.

Saturday, 22.—Illinois defeated Wisconsin at Camp Randall, score 3 to 0.—Prof. M. V. O'Shea read paper on "The Development of Ethical Sentiment in the Child" at meeting of Psychological society, held at University of Chicago.

Tuesday, 25.—Cup won by Wisconsin relay team at Illinois Athletic club meet received at gymnasium.—Athletic association received live badger as mascot, bought by subscription.—In first inter-literary society baseball game Hesperia defeated Athenae, score about 32 to 10.—Harold E. Eggers, '03, spoke before Chemical club on "The Manufacture of Ordnance Smokeless Powder."—University exercises resumed.

Wednesday, 26.—Prof. S. W. Cutting of University of Chicago lectured to Germanistische Gesellschaft on "Blute und Verfall der Deutschen Minnepoesie."—Prof. M. S. Slaughter lectured on "Graeco-Roman Sculpture."—Varsity baseball team defeated Beloit college at Beloit, score 4 to 3.—Golf club organized by students.

Thursday, 27.—Gov. La Follette and Adjutant-general Boardman reviewed University regiment on Monona avenue.—W. Beatty Jennings of Detroit addressed Y. M. C. A. on "The Greatest Business in the World."—Sophomore class granted U. W. Agricultural society representation on Badger board.—Capt. A. H. Miller of varsity crew taken ill with smallpox.

Friday, 28.—Prof. Paul S. Reinsch lectured on "The Intellectual Life of the Orient," before Graduate club.—Engineering lecture given by Edward Handley, foreman of the Gisholt foundry, on "Modern Foundry Practice."—Geology students left on biennial geological excursion to Lake Superior iron and copper districts, in charge of Prof. C. K. Leith.—Agricultural students

held social at Agricultural hall. Dr. A. S. Alexander, professor of veterinary science, spoke.—Philomathia literary society incorporated.—Elections to Badger board completed. John H. Walechka of Clintonville, chosen as chairman and Allen C. Hibbard of Milwaukee, manager.—Philomathia elected Emil Seidenglanz, president; F. C. Youngblutt, vice-president; H. C. Krey, censor; D. S. Bogue, assistant censor.—Hesperia held annual freshman blowout debates, sides closed by E. E. Brindley of Richland Center and Marcus C. Hansen of Sparta being victorious.—Athenae elected joint debate team as follows: J. Earl Baker of Eagle, A. Earl James of Madison, and Harry A. Apple of Milwaukee.

Saturday, 29.—Varsity baseball team defeated Chicago at Camp Randall, score 3 to 2.—Last military hop held at gymnasium.—Work begun of septic tank and filter beds near dairy building for experimental purposes.

MAY.

Monday, 1.—Professors Victor Lehner, J. F. A. Pyre, and Augustus Trowbridge were elected faculty members of athletic board.—Glee and mandolin clubs returned from four-days' trip.—Freshman "coming-out day," signaling end of restrictions imposed by seniors, observed by freshmen donning the derby.—Prof. W. S. Miller lectured on "Artificial Respiration."—Organization announced of the Mystic Circle, freshman girls' society.

Tuesday, 2.—Mr. H. R. Hastings delivered illustrated lecture on "The Parthenon at Athens."—Mr. Elliott Blackwelder addressed class in Oriental Politics on "The Natural Resources of China."—Freshman crews began work in eight-oared shells.—President Van Hise presented University's needs to committee on claims of the legislature.

Wednesday, 3.—Illinois defeated Wisconsin at Camp Randall, score 5 to 3.—Preliminary competitive military drill held in armory.—Open gymnastic drill given by women at Chadbourne hall gymnasium.—Training table for track men started.—Irving Bush, '06, last year's football captain, chosen captain of next year's basketball team.—Engagement announced of Florence D. Stott, '05, to Arthur G. Sullivan, '07.—First annual banquet of Caduceus, pre-medical society, addressed by Professor C. R. Bardeen.—Hesperia's semi-public team elected as follows: E. E. Brindley, Richland Center, and George C. Mathews, Burlington, closers; Oscar M. Black, Richland Center; Earl D. Stocking, Madison; Marcus C. Hansen, Sparta; Howard L. Walster, Spring Green.

Thursday, 4.—"Patience," a comic opera, presented at Fuller opera house by university and city talent.—O'Dea began work in coaching launch "John Day."—Student music recital given at Library hall.

Friday, 5.—Max Loeb, '05, with oration entitled "Idols and Ideals," won first place in Northern Oratorical League contest at Evanston, Ill.; Theodore Christianson, University of Minnesota, second, and Hugo Sonnenschein, University of Michigan, third.—Annual banquet of Hesperian literary society held at Capital House.—Philomathia entertained Pythia, girls' literary society.—Second recital by elocution students held at Library hall.—In second preliminary drill, Co. D, Capt. H. C. Duke, and Co. B., Capt. G. R. Ray, received highest markings and qualified for final.—Breitkreutz, '05, formerly captain of track team, left to take position as instructor in mathematics at Ripon college.—Miss Hillman, state secretary, led Y. W. C. A. meeting.—Professor W. B. Cairns read a paper entitled "Some Notes on the Prose Style of New England Authors," before Language and Literature club.

Alumni

Alumni are requested to contribute to this department. When newspaper clippings are sent, care should be taken to indicate date and place, clearly. Distinguish between date of paper and date of event recorded. Report all errors promptly. The notation used in this department is as follows: Two figures preceded by an apostrophe indicates the year of graduation. Two numbers separated by a dash indicate the period of residence of a non-graduate. Where only figures are given the college of letters and science is indicated; e stands for engineering department: l, law; p, pharmacy; h, higher degrees; (Hon.) honorary. Addressed envelopes will be furnished to any one who will use them regularly to send news to this department.

The banquet of the Wisconsin Alumni association for Northern California was held at San Francisco on Tuesday evening, May 9th, this being the occasion of its second annual reunion. The tables were set for forty and S. D. Townley, '90, presided as toastmaster. After the speech making an informal reception was held at the hotel parlors. President Van Hise was elected an honorary member of the association and a letter from him was read to the members of the association which was enthusiastically received, as was also a letter from Professor Turner, likewise an honorary member. Ex-Chief Justice W. P. Lyon wrote that he was unable to attend this year on account of the trip he and Mrs. Lyon were making back home. E. A. Hayes, '82, was elected president, E. L. Chlopeck, '95, vice president, and Frank V. Cornish, '96, secretary and treasurer. It was proposed that the next annual reunion be held at San Jose.

Writing of other Wisconsin people on the coast Secretary Cornish has this to say:

Mr. and Mrs. Orsamus Cole, '99, live at Berkeley, California, and he is in the employ of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co. here. Geo. B. Ranson, '91, is chief engineer in the government navy yard at Mare Island. Frank Dillon, formerly of the Wisconsin baseball team, is captain of the Los Angeles baseball club. Mrs. and Mr. A. H. Burns, '83, are living in Berkeley, California, at present. Archibald B. Carter, '04, is located at Yreka. Pauline Gunthrop, '98, is in the library of the University of California. Professor C. D. Marx and Professor C. B. Wing, formerly of the Wisconsin Engineering faculty, are members of the Leland Stanford Jr. University faculty. Dr. Clelia D. Mosher who

was at one time a member of the faculty at Madison is practicing medicine at Palo Alto.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Berryman of Ocean Park, California, attended the banquet as representatives of the Alumni association in Southern California and Mr. James Hays, who married Miss Florence Baker about a year ago and lives at Boise City, Idaho, was a guest. Mr. Berryman was married last month to a Colorado Springs girl.

* * *

'64

Senator John C. Spooner, '64, was a guest at the recent dinner in London given by the British leaders in honor of the retiring American Ambassador, Joseph Choate. The senator with his wife and son, Philip Spooner, '02, spent a few weeks in Europe on a pleasure trip.

'69

George Cross, '69, proprietor of the Fairbury-Nebraska Gazette, has returned from an extended European trip.

'70

Louis Ostenson, '79, who resides on his farm near Alderley, is conducting the Patron's Department of the Cheese and Dairy Journal of Whitewater. Mr. Ostenson's address is Oconomowoc.

'87

Mrs. A. L. Kreutzer, who was Miss Mary E. Knox, of the class of '87, resides at Wausau where her husband, Senator Kreutzer, is engaged in the practice of law.

'89

M. P. Richardson, '89, is practicing law at Janesville. Mr. Richardson is also circuit court commissioner with offices in Rooms 15 and 16, Sutherland block.

Cecil A. Copeland, '89, died at the Northern Insane hospital at Oshkosh recently, after confinement for about eight months. The deceased was connected with the legal department of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, at Milwaukee. He was born at Dexter, Michigan, June 7th, 1857, and spend most of his boyhood and early manhood days in Monroe, Wis. On October 14th, 1891, he married Anna Palfrey, U. W. '88, of Waukau, who with a daughter survives him. He was unfortunate. Early last July he left his office in Milwaukee, under protest, upon the request of physicians who advised that he go out on a farm and attempt to recuperate his health. Late in August he became insane and was committed to the Northern Insane hospital. The deceased was twice city attorney of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

'94

W. B. Overson, '94, 96, is practicing at Fargo, N. D.

'96

Thomas R. Lloyd Jones, '96, has been elected superintendent of the Wauwatosa public schools and principal of the High school to succeed F. M. Merica. He will resign as superintendent of the Menomonie, Wis., High school to accept the position. Supt. Jones, previous to his present position, was assistant principal of the Hillside Home school and supervising principal at Hartford, Wis.

A. H. Smith, '96, of Sparta, has been a frequent visitor at Madison during the winter.

'97

The engagement of Herbert Hayes Manson, '97, of Wausau, to Miss Daisy Dye, '01, was recently announced.

E. F. Chandler, grad. '97-'99, professor of mathematics in the State University of North Dakota, at Grand Forks, has this

spring transferred the recently established office of State (Irrigation) Engineer to A. L. Fellows, formerly district engineer for Colorado of the U. S. Reclamation service. Irrigation is not necessary for successful agriculture in most portions of North Dakota, nor is to topography such that that state will ever be preeminently an irrigation state, but there are many sections in which irrigation may be advantageous and profitable. In order to have this work started, Mr. Chandler took it up under an appointment from the governor last year, in addition to his other duties, spending a large part of the season in the field and presenting the results of the investigations in a first biennial report to the legislature.

Mr. Chandler has been for some years also an hydrographer on the corps of the U. S. Geological survey, and as such now has charge of the river-measurement work done by that survey in North Dakota and Minnesota; this includes the maintenance of systematic records of the flow of all the principal rivers, and frequent field-trips to be made by himself or his assistants to twenty or more regular river-stations in the two states.

Mrs. Chandler was Anna L. McCumber of the class of '99.

'98

Miss H. Josephine Griffin, '98, resides at Central City, Neb.

C. A. Donnelly, '98, assistant state superintendent of Wisconsin, has resigned. Mr. Donnelly was formerly at the Superior normal school and leaves his present work to take the position of state agent for Ginn & Co., publishers.

J. B. Borden, Marshfield, Wis., has been appointed to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Donnelly's resignation. He is a graduate of the Milton college and the University of Wisconsin. He was school superintendent at Marshfield for eight years.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. August Roden, in May, a son. Mrs. Roden was Miss Rose Winterbotham, school of music, ex-'06.

'99

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Trott, report the advent of a daughter Margaret Maud, on

May 22nd. Mr. Trott graduated in 1899, and Mrs. Trott was Miss Jessie Barney of the class of 1901.

A son was born in May to Dr. and Mrs. George H. Scheer (Emma N. Bibbs, '99) at Sheboygan.

'00

At The Everett in Washington, D. C., on Monday, April 24, Arba Bryan Marvin, Jr., '001, was married to Miss Bessie Clarissa Andrews, daughter of Mrs. Grace Greenwood Andrews.

'01

Thomas M. Priestley, '01, '031, who is practicing in Mineral Point, was in Madison.

Carl F. Gelfuss, '011, and John C. Stevens, Jr., '01, '031, have formed a partnership for the practice of law in Milwaukee.

Lynn H. Tracy, '01, has changed his residence address in Chicago to 6219 Greenwood Ave.

Victor R. Minahan, '011, is practicing in Green Bay.

Arthur F. Smith, '01, has, during the past three years, been connected with the Missouri Geological survey.

Albert K. Wheeler, '011, of Janesville, student manager of the football team of 1899 and for a short time practitioner of law in Milwaukee, has carved out a big fortune for himself in the gold fields of Nevada. He is heavily interested in thirty mining properties in the Bullfrog, the richest mining district in the world, and has had the backing of Ex-Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn, Capt. John Hassell, a New York capitalist and former associate of Cecil Rhodes, and others in his enterprises, which include a large brokerage business and law practice, besides mining ventures. Mr. Wheeler is not yet 29 years old and went west four years ago without a penny.

'02

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Churchill announce the birth of a daughter, Florence Hermia, on April 16, at Portland, N. Y. Mr. Churchill, who received his masters

degree in 1902, is a member of the English department of the Northwestern University at Evanston.

F. G. Bucklin, '02, was a visitor at the Kappa Sigma house last month.

A. F. Larson, '02, Wisconsin's greatest halfback, was a visitor in Madison some time since.

J. H. Matthews, '02, who is assistant in physical chemistry at the University, has recently been elected to a fellowship at Harvard.

Miss Patricia Osborne, '02, has been teaching in the Berlin high school during the past year.

The marriage of Miss Esther Donnelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Donnelly, to Robert Tynes Smith, Jr., '02, of Baltimore, took place at the home of the bride's parents in Milwaukee, on the evening of Tuesday, April 25. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. J. Blackwell, assisted by Father Olson. Three hundred invitations were issued, and among the guests were many of the bride's university classmates and members of her sorority, Kappa Alpha Theta. After a week in Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Smith went to Maplehurst, Pa., where they will spend the summer in the mountains.

'03

Joseph W. Gibson, '031, who was president of his class during the last semester of his course, is practicing in Carthage, Ill.

E. R. Minahan, '03, and W. A. Weye, '03, both members of the senior law class of the University, won the international hand-ball championship from the representatives of the Letters and Science department.

John Barney, '031, is practicing at West Bend with his father, former Congressman S. S. Barney.

The engagement of Miss Barbara H. Curtis, some time a member of the class of '03 to Earl B. Rose, '05, has been announced.

Adrian A. Wedemeyer, '03, a graduate of the engineering school, was married to Miss Laura Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marks, in Madison on Wednesday, May 3. The Rev. A. T. Reed performed the ceremony. Mr. Wedemeyer has been engaged in teaching in the manual

training department of the Sheboygan High school, but recently returned to Madison to assume a position as draughtsman with the Northern Electrical company. They will make their home at 1934 Railroad street, Madison.

Willard H. Hein, '03, who has been teaching German in the Madison high school, has resigned his position to take up a college instructorship in the south. The resignation will take effect at the close of the present school year. Before coming to Madison, Mr. Hein had been instructor in modern languages in the University of Porto Rico where he had taught ever since his graduation from the University of Wisconsin.

Fred Merrill, '03, of Green Bay, who is a member of the firm of Sheridan & Evans, argued his first case before the Supreme court last month.

William Haight, '03, who is now attending the law school at Northwestern University, recently won the \$100 prize for excellence in debate.

A son was born May 15 to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis at Tomah. Mrs. Davis was Miss Margaretta B. Lewis, '03.

'04

Benton B. Beyers, '04, Ph., has removed from Madison to Duluth where he has a position with the Max Wirth pharmacy. His residence address is 523 W. 5th St.

E. J. Fisher, '04, now holds a position with the United States Reclamation service and the Milk River project in Montana. His address is Browning, Montana.

J. F. Sawyer, '04, better known as "Buck" Sawyer, coxswain of the varsity crew, has removed from Chicago to Hammond, Ind., where his address is 46 Clinton street.

Llewellyn R. Davies, '04, has accepted a position as scientific aid in the department of agriculture, bureau of animal industry at Washington, D. C. Since graduation, Mr. Davies has been doing post graduate work, paying particular attention to sugar beet culture.

O. W. Wheelright, '04, resides at Oconomowoc.

J. B. Andrews, '04, who during the past year has held a fellowship at Dartmouth, has returned to South Wayne, Wis., for the summer.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Mary Holmes Stevens, and Joseph Wanton Hayes in Rochester, N. Y., on June 3rd. Miss Stevens graduated from the University with the class of 1904 and is a niece of the late Hon. Breese J. Stevens, former regent of the University. Miss Stevens also attended Vassar college and took graduate work in science in the University at the opening of the present year.

Joseph I. Bingham, '04, who has recently been located at Laona, Wis., has removed to Browning, Montana, where he holds a position with the United States Geological survey.

Allen Lee, '04, and Norman Lee, '04, both graduates of the college of engineering, have been, during the past year, pursuing a course in the L'Escole de l'Electric in Paris.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Ethel Redfield, '04, and Harry W. Hobbins at Racine on June 1st.

Secretary Taft has received at Washington the acceptance of Alfred Noble, '04, hon., of his appointment as one of the board of consulting engineers of the Panama canal commission. Mr. Noble constructed the "Soo" canal, and is the consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad, in charge of its tunnel project at New York.

Allan C. Abbott, '04, captain of the 1903 football team, is employed in the shipping department of the Dahlman & Inbusch company, wholesale grocers on East Water street, Milwaukee. Mr. Abbott was graduated from the course in commerce.

Harvey Scofield, '04, instructor in the Madison high school, goes to the principalship of the Ellsworth high school next year.

James A. Stewart, '04, who since his graduation has been located at Vankleek Hill, Ontario, has removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. His residence address is 137 E. 2nd street.

G. A. Mattson, '04, has returned to Stockholm, Wis., for the summer.

Athletics.

THE TRACK MEET.

The track meet with Chicago at Camp Randall May 13 was a disastrous one to the Badgers, the Chicagoans winning by 104½ points to 21½ for Wisconsin. A heavy field and insufficiency of early training accounts for the comparatively poor showing of the Badgers.

The summary follows:

120-yard hurdles—Catlin, Chicago, first; Friend, Chicago, second; McAvoy, Chicago, third. Time, 16 3-5.

100-yard dash—Hoganson, Chicago, first; Blair, Chicago, second; Waller, Wisconsin, third. Time, 10 2-5.

Mile run—Lightbody, Chicago, first; W. Matthews, Chicago, second; Cooper, Wisconsin, third. Time, 4:35 3-5.

440-yard dash—Groman, Chicago, first; Quigley, Chicago, second; Stevens, Wisconsin, third. Time, 51 seconds.

220-yard dash—Hogenson, Chicago, first; Waller, Wisconsin, second; Barker, Chicago, third. Time, 23 seconds.

Discus throw—Parry, Chicago, first; 121 feet; Russell, Chicago, second, 113 feet 9½ inches; Speik, Chicago, third, 109 feet 5¼ inches.

Shot put—Speik, Chicago, first, 38 feet 7½ inches; Gale, Chicago, second, 38 feet 7; Shepherd, Wisconsin, third, 38 feet ¾ inch.

220-yard hurdles—Catlin, Chicago, first; Waller, Wisconsin, second, Ferris, Chicago, third. Time, 26 2-5.

Half mile run—Meyer, Wisconsin, first; Parkinson, Chicago, second; Mowry, Wisconsin, third. Time, 2:09 4-5.

Two mile run—Lyon, Chicago, first; Hean, Wisconsin, second; R. Matthews, Chicago, third. Time, 10:31 2-5.

Hammer throw—Parry, Chicago, first, 143 feet 7 inches; Tobin, Chicago, second, 143 feet 4½; Donovan, Wisconsin, third, 120 feet 10.

Broad jump—Schobinger, Chicago, first,

21 feet 8 inches; Friend, Chicago, second, 21 feet 4; Wilkins, Chicago, third, 20 feet 2¾.

Pole vault—Wilkins and Clark of Chicago, tied for first, 10 feet 9 inches; Sholinger, Chicago, and F. Hueffner, Wisconsin, tied for third.

High jump—Brown, Chicago, first, 5 feet 6 inches; Quantrell, Chicago, second, 5 feet 4; Hueffner and Quarles, Wisconsin, tied for third at 5 feet 2.

Chicago—Total points, 104½.

Wisconsin—Total points, 21½.

Wisconsin's baseball record for 1905 was not remarkable, but was far from discouraging. As the season progressed marked improvement was noticeable and a number of trophies were gathered on the trips outside the state. Extended comment on the season's work in sports will be given in the next issue, but the official scores are herewith presented:

April 17, at Madison.

Wisconsin.	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Lewis, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Henderson, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
Whitmore, 1b.	2	1	10	0	1
Leahy, c.	0	2	10	0	0
Brush, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Gates, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Melzner, ss.	0	2	0	3	2
Young, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Cummings, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	2	6	27	11	5

Michigan.	R	H	P	A	E
Martin.	0	1	1	0	0
Taft	1	1	2	2	0
Magoffin	0	0	0	1	0
De Pree	0	2	14	1	0
O'Brien.	0	0	5	4	1
Kelly	0	1	0	2	0

Carruthers	1	0	3	0	0
Cambell.	1	2	1	1	1
Wendel.	0	1	1	4	1
Totals	3	8	27	15	3

April 18, at Madison.

<i>Michigan.</i>	R	H	P	A	E
Martin	1	1	1	0	0
Taft.	0	1	8	1	0
De Pree	1	2	10	0	2
O'Brien	0	0	2	1	3
Kelly	1	2	1	4	0
Carruthers	1	0	0	0	0
Campbell	0	1	3	3	1
Magoffin.	0	0	2	0	0
Sanger	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	4	8	27	13	6

<i>Wisconsin.</i>	R	H	P	A	E
Persons.	0	0	2	0	0
Lewis	1	0	2	0	0
Henderson	0	0	2	8	0
Whitmore.	1	2	11	1	0
Leahy	0	0	7	0	0
Brush	0	2	0	2	0
Gates.	0	0	1	0	0
Melzner.	0	0	1	3	0
Cummings	1	2	1	1	0
Totals	3	6	27	15	0

April 22, at Madison.

<i>Wisconsin.</i>	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Lewis, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Henderson, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Whitmore, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Leahy, c.	0	0	3	3	1
Brush, 3d.	0	0	4	1	0
Cummings, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Hoelz, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
Gates, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	0	1	27	16	2

<i>Illinois.</i>	R	H	P	A	E
Opfergelt, p.	2	1	0	4	0
Brooks, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Demmits, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Rothgeb, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Dickey, ss.	0	2	0	3	0
Vandergrift, 3b.	0	2	4	4	0

Taylor, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Slocum, c.	0	1	6	0	0
Shafer, 1b.	0	0	13	1	1
Totals	3	7	27	13	1

Illinois.	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3
Wisconsin. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

April 26, at Beloit.

<i>Beloit.</i>	R	H	P	A	E
Mills, 2b.	0	2	5	3	1
Johnson, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Morey, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Perring, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Church, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Ransom, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Morehouse, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Burke, ss.	0	0	1	2	2
Manley, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Totals	3	7	27	8	3

<i>Wisconsin.</i>	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Lewis, p. cf.	1	1	1	4	0
Henderson, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1
Whitmore, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Leahy, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Brush, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Cummings, p. cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hoelz, ss.	0	0	2	1	2
Gates, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Totals	4	4	27	8	4

Wisconsin .	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Beloit	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

April 29, at Madison.

<i>Wisconsin.</i>	A	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, lf.	4	0	0	7	0	0
Lewis, cf.	5	1	0	1	0	0
Leahy, c.	4	0	1	4	1	0
Whitmore, 1b.	5	1	1	9	2	1
Henderson, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2	0
Brush, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Cummings, p.	4	0	2	2	3	1
Hoelz, ss.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Gates, rf.	8	0	1	0	1	1
Total	36	3	7	29	9	4

<i>Chicago.</i>	A	R	H	P	A	E
Bezdek, 2b.	4	1	1	0	5	0
Harper, c.	5	1	2	3	2	0

Paul, 3b.	5	0	1	0	1	2
Yates, 1b.	5	0	2	18	1	1
Baird, 1f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Speidel, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Walker, p.	4	0	0	4	6	1
Hatfield, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Templeton, ss.	4	0	1	0	5	1
Totals	39	2	8	28	20	5

May 3, at Madison.

Illinois.

	R	H	P	A	E
Pitts 1f.	0	0	2	0	0
Brooks, 2b.	2	1	2	3	1
Vandergrift, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Rothgeb, cf.	0	2	1	0	1
Dickey, ss.	1	1	3	4	0
Demmits, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Slocum, c.	1	1	8	3	0
Shafer, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Opfergelt, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	6	9	27	13	2

Wisconsin.

	R	H	P	A	E
Persons, 1f.	0	2	3	0	0
Lewis, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Leahy, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Sorem, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Whitmore, 1b.	0	2	8	2	2
Henderson, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Brush, 3b.	1	2	0	1	1
Cummings, p.	1	2	1	2	1
Hoelz, ss.	0	0	0	1	0
Gates, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Totals	3	10	27	9	4

Score. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Illinois	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1—6
Wisconsin	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

May 12, at Ann Arbor.

Michigan.

	R	H	P	A	E
Martin, 1f.	0	2	1	0	0
Taft, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Depree, 1b.	1	1	11	0	3
O'Brien, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Kelly, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
Caruthers, rf.	2	2	2	0	0

Campbell, ss.	1	1	4	2	0
Wendell, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Sanger, p.	0	1	1	2	1
Totals	4	8	27	10	5

Wisconsin.

<i>Wisconsin.</i>	R'	H	P	A	E	
Persons, 1f.	0	1	0	0	0	
Lewis, cf.	1	0	5	0	0	
Lerhy, c.	1	0	7	0	0	
Whitmore, 1b.	1	2	10	1	1	
Cummings, p.	0	2	0	2	0	
Brush, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	
Henderson, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	
Hoelz, ss.	0	0	0	3	1	
Gates, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	3	6	24	7	3	
Michigan	1	1	0	0	0	0—4
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

May 13, at Ann Arbor:

Michigan.

	R	H	P	A	E
Martin, 1f.	0	2	1	0	0
Taft, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
DePree, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
O'Brien, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Kelly, 2b.	0	0	0	4	1
Caruthers,	0	0	1	0	1
Campbell, ss.	1	1	1	3	1
Wendell, cf., p.	0	2	4	3	1
Deneffer, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Hach, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	1	7	27	15	4

Wisconsin.

<i>Wisconsin.</i>	R	H	P	A	E				
Persons, 1f.	0	1	2	0	0				
Lewis, cf.	0	1	3	0	0				
Leahy, c.	0	0	5	3	0				
Whitmore, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0				
Cummings, p.	0	0	2	4	0				
Brush, 3b.	2	1	0	2	1				
Henderson, 2b.	1	3	0	1	0				
Hoeltz, ss.	0	1	0	1	0				
Gates, rf.	0	1	3	0	0				
	—	—	—	—	—				
Totals	3	8	27	12	1				
Michigan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Wisconsin	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3

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