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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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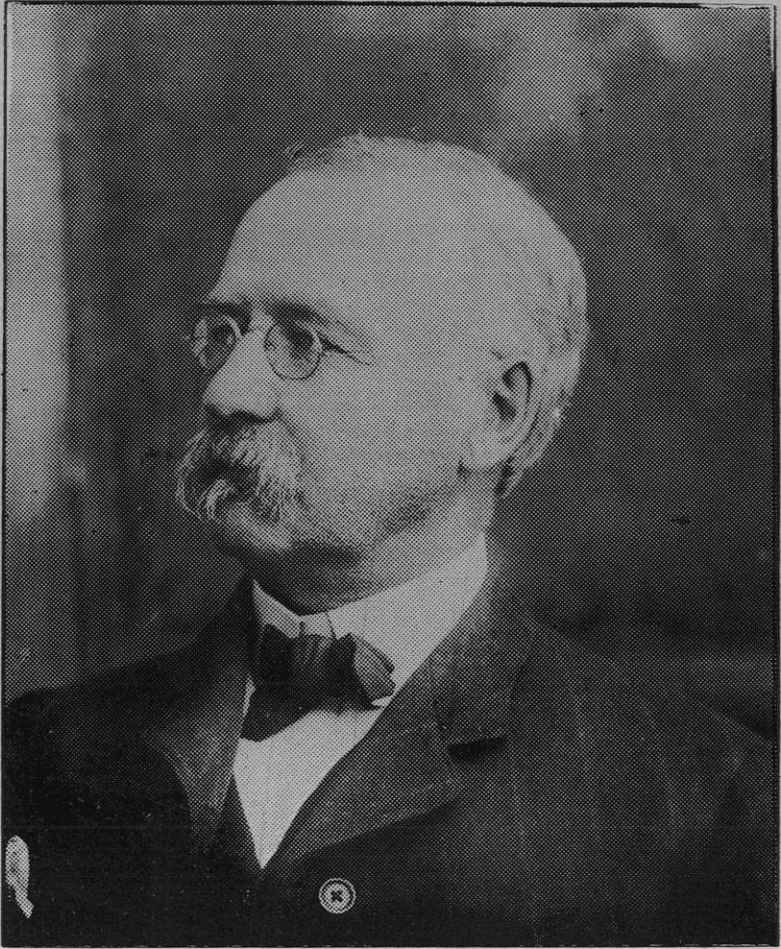
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DR. JOHN WILLIAM STEARNS.

THE
WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. V. JANUARY, 1904. NO. 4.

THE UNIVERSITY EXHIBIT AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

In many, if not all, of the "world's fairs" of the past there has been a department in some building devoted to a so-called educational exhibit. The location of these exhibits may have given to the casual observer the impression that education follows the progress and development of a people. The Louisiana Purchase exposition which is to be held in St. Louis this year will have the first building ever erected at any exposition solely for educational exhibits. In one of the general circulars published by the exposition authorities this statement occurs:

"Education has been given first place among the departments of the exposition in accordance with the theory upon which the entire organization is based, viz., that education is the source of all progress."

In addition to giving education the place of honor among the departments by placing the educational exhibits in Group A, the building assigned to these exhibits occupies one of the most prominent sites. The principal buildings are disposed in a fan-

shaped arrangement, the location of the Festival Hall corresponding with the pivot of the fan. Running out radially from the Festival Hall is the Grand Basin corresponding to the middle rib of the fan.

As the observer stands at the Festival Hall and looks along the Grand Basin the first building seen to the right of the latter is the Palace of Education, and across the basin at the same radial distance from the Festival Hall is the Electricity Building. The Educational Building is a five-sided structure of keystone shape, the northern facade being 750 feet in length, the southern 450 feet and the sides 525 feet each. The building covers about seven acres and as originally designed was to have an open court in the centre. The demands for space have been so pressing, however, that it has been found necessary to roof over the court in order to provide additional exhibit space.

According to the first plans all of the Wisconsin educational exhibits were to be in one location, but this arrangement was changed by the department, and the state exhibit, including all schools except the university, has been assigned to a space 27 by 70 feet immediately to the left of the main south entrance. The space originally planned for an open court will be occupied by the exhibits of the American and foreign universities and colleges. One-fourth of this space has been assigned to the following universities: Wisconsin, Michigan, Cornell, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Illinois, Johns-Hopkins, Columbia, St. Louis, Missouri, Chicago and Washington.

The board of regents has allowed \$4,000 for the exhibit of the University of Wisconsin. Except for attendance this sum will be available for the preparation of the exhibit, as the state committee will furnish the booth and pay transportation and erection charges. It is intended that the exhibit to be made by the university shall show the following points among others, in so far as they can be represented for this purpose:

The growth of the university from the beginning in numbers of students, faculty, and courses of study.

The growth in material equipment, as land, buildings, libraries, laboratories, etc.

Products manufactured in the laboratories and shops.

Apparatus designed for research and commercial purposes.

Various student activities, such as the work of the literary societies, student publications and athletics.

The unique location and environment of the university will be a special feature of the exhibit.

Some of the points noted in the above outline which are of statistical nature will be shown by means of charts which are now in preparation. The literary work of members of the faculty will be shown by a collection of publications which have appeared since the world's fair of 1893. As an illustration of laboratory equipment a model is being constructed of the steam laboratory on a scale of one inch to the foot. This model will be 50 by 70 inches in size and will appear practically complete in all details. The engines and other apparatus are finished in dull nickel, giving a fair imitation of the aluminum finish used in the laboratory. The general appearance of the campus and its surroundings will be illustrated by a model, enlarged photographs and maps. There will be about thirty photographs 20 by 30 inches, showing views of the university buildings and interiors, scenes about Madison and along the drives, athletic events, etc. The campus will be shown by means of a relief model, built to a scale of one foot to 500 feet.

This model will be about eight feet in length, extending from the east side of the gymnasium to west of the horticultural building and will show all necessary details as regards buildings, trees and natural features of the grounds. To form an idea of this scale, the library building will be about five inches in

length and the law building about two inches square. A model of the library building has been considered but not as yet definitely determined on. The Historical library will be shown in some manner, for the collections contained in this library have been of greater importance than any other factor in giving historical significance to the Louisiana purchase.

It is a matter of no great difficulty to represent adequately by an exhibit matters of a statistical nature, features of location and laboratory equipment, but the humanities side is far more difficult of representation.

A matter of special pride to those interested in the University of Wisconsin is that a determined effort has been made, and successfully, to maintain its different departments in as nearly equal strength as possible; one has not been allowed to grow beyond its immediate necessities at the expense of another. It is a matter of the greatest importance that this policy should be shown in the exhibit by making the exhibits from different departments of as nearly equal strength as possible. This opportunity is taken advantage of to call attention to the fact that this exhibit is a matter in which every one connected with the university and all who are interested in it should be concerned, and any suggestions regarding the exhibit and means for making it represent the university in the best possible manner should be given to the committee having the matter in charge.

The writer has been asked the question many times as to whether this exhibit will pay, that is whether there will be any return proportionate to the expenditure. This is a phase of the matter which admits of no consideration and it should not be discussed from this standpoint. All of the great universities in this country and some from abroad are to be represented, and the exposition will be visited by many Wisconsin alumni and people of the state who have a pride in the university which would not be increased by learning that it alone, of all the great

American universities, had no exhibit. The Louisiana Purchase exposition was designed primarily to show to the world the resources of the great middle west, and as already noted education is given the place of honor. The university supported by the state is the typical educational institution of this middle west, and from its position among the others it is of the greatest importance that the University of Wisconsin be given adequate representation although not one cent may ever be directly traced as coming from this exhibit.

JOHN G. D. MACK.

**SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE DEPARTURE OF
PROFESSOR STEARNS.**

Westward not only the star of empire takes its way, but many fabled regions which the ancients thought of as lying off European coasts, have gradually retreated across the Atlantic and across the Western continent and are now supposed to hover along the shores of the calm Pacific. And so the Islands of the Blessed, the gardens of the Hesperides, where fruit "burnished with golden rind hangs amiable, flowers of all hue and without thorn the rose," where

"The mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape and gently creeps
Luxuriant, * * * while airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune
The trembling leaves, while universal Pan
Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance
Leads on the eternal spring." * * *

These Hesperian gardens are now sought for, not as of old along the coasts of Spain and Morocco, but on the shores of California.

With such Odyssean dreams as these, which have floated in his imagination for many a year, Professor Stearns last Thurs-

day bade good-bye to his Wisconsin friends, and as the last sands of 1903 were ceasing to flow, was borne away—

“In the glory of the sunset,
In the purple mists of evening,
To the regions of the west-wind
To the kingdom of the blessed,”
As he sees them in his mind’s eye,
On the plains of San Diego.

The departure of Professor Stearns will probably be felt by none more than by the writer of this article. For nine years following 1865 Doctor Stearns was professor of Latin in the University of Chicago. The writer came there in 1868 as assistant professor of Greek. I question if any institution ever accomplished more on such limited resources than that university. The majority of the students were self supporting. Everybody had, as the sailor says, one hand for himself. There was plenty of work close at hand, and by an hour or two morning or evening, in delivering newspapers, lighting street lamps, or similar employment, the wolf was kept from the door. The only endowment the institution had was one with a minus sign, a debt of \$200,000, with an annual interest charge of \$20,000. As a consequence, the payment of salaries was irregular and uncertain. It behooved the professors, too, to have one hand for themselves. Doctor Stearns for years was in charge of the literary page of the Standard, a religious weekly then under the conduct of that accomplished scholar and writer, Doctor J. A. Smith. The present writer spent his afternoons in charge of the western interests of a Boston mercantile house. Every day at 2 o’clock the two professors drove down town together on the way to their respective offices and at sunset returned in each other’s company. The conversations on those drives are a possession forever. For two or three hours’ afternoon service the professors received more than for all the rest of the day at the university, but it withdrew them from their studies and they

should not have been obliged to make this use of their leisure. As time went on, the university authorities were not able to improve the financial situation. Everybody, professor or student, was supporting himself. That was all there was of it. One of the incidents of the situation was the offer of a Chicago millionaire to pay the salary of a professorship if a chair should be named for his son, who had died about the time of his graduation from the university. The chair was so named and one of these two professors was put on that foundation. He supported his family and did the work of the chair for a year. Twice he called on the millionaire with reference to payment. But the millionaire's mental machinery was set to work in but one way. It was arranged to take in and not to give out. He actually could not give. After his death a million from his estate went to found a public benefaction, but the salary of the professor, who for a year filled the chair named in honor of his son, is still unpaid. When the professor attended the dedication of the million dollar biological laboratory he had some thoughts.

Before things had come to this pass, Professor Stearns had received in 1874 an offer from the Argentine Confederation of \$4,000 a year in gold to organize a state normal school at Tucuman. As traveling expenses in both directions were paid and rent was free, this was thought to be an attractive offer. He accepted it. Educational methods in Spanish America were very primitive. The old monastic customs prevailed. The pupils were accustomed to study aloud. Such customs used to prevail in our own southern states. Such schools were called "gab schools." The first time the writer ever saw the late professor of history of this university, he was superintending one of these schools. It was not his kind of school, but he yielded to the customs of the country. A battalion of cavalry was on a reconnoissance. Hearing a strange sound proceeding from a church, the officer sent a lieutenant to reconnoiter. He reported

that there was a school inside. The officer entered, or would have entered if he could. The church was one mass of colored people sitting on rude benches or on their haunches. There in the pulpit above that sea of black faces was a young man of twenty-eight or thirty, surveying the scene; a man of New England type of countenance, clear-cut, classic feature, and calm spirituelle mien. The mass of black people, young and old, men, women and children, each with a leaflet in hand, were studying at the top of their voices. At intervals of a dozen feet stood stalwart monitors, each with a hickory rod. At the first sign of relaxation in the tone, down came the hickory on a woolly pate. "Wat 're you a hittin' me faw? I ain't doin' nuffin' but studyin.'" "How do I know youse studyin' ef I cawhnt hear yuh?" The officer did not speak to the man in the pulpit, but his eye said "I came to see what this noise was about." The New Englander's eye said "You see." "Yes," replied the officer's eye, "I see it is all right." The officer turned and rode away. That was the first time he ever saw William F. Allen. That sort of school, the "gab" school, was the sort that Professor Stearns found in the Argentine. It was necessary to use the Spanish language as the medium of instruction. Doctor Stearns' work for the previous nine years as a professor of Latin was a good preparation for learning Spanish, as of all the seven languages which sprung from the Latin, Spanish most resembles the parent language. Compulsory education went so far in the Argentine as to require all teachers to attend normal schools. That requirement was made easier by the fact that they received a government allowance for attendance, like our cadets at West Point and Annapolis. Seven hundred entered at Tucuman, not all Spanish-American, but some Germans, Portuguese, French, and Italians. There was no railway to Tucuman, and the journey of eight hundred miles from Buenos Ayres by ox-team, after leaving the river, was no inconsiderable undertaking. Tucuman now has a railway and a population of 50,000, three times its

size in 1874. In his reforms Doctor Stearns had the confidence and vigorous support of the government, particularly of President Avellaneda, and of ex-president Sarmiento, whose influence in the country was still strong. Sarmiento had passed several years in the United States, as minister from the Argentine, had closely observed our system of education and wished to reproduce it in his own country. Up to thirty years ago that country, like other Spanish-American countries, was agitated by revolt after revolt. For want of internal communication it was difficult to suppress these uprisings. It was frequently months before the central government heard tidings of them. A revolution might sweep distant provinces and for a long time have everything its own way without interference. But for the last thirty years the telegraph, the railway, a better system of education, and growing commercial interests have rendered political and social affairs more settled.

After setting the wheels in motion at Tucuman and keeping them going for four years, Professor Stearns resigned them to other hands and set out for home by way of Italy and France. While at Paris he was elected without his knowledge head of the normal school at Whitewater, where he had an unusually successful career for six years.

In 1885 the university authorities resolved to establish a chair of pedagogy. They cast about for a suitable incumbent and fixed upon a man prominent in educational work in a neighboring institution. It was all but determined to offer him the chair. But some of the university men were not altogether satisfied. They thought they knew of a better man, Doctor Stearns. A Harvard graduate, who had stood among the first three or four in philosophy, who had taught in three normal schools, one at Winona, Minnesota, six years at Whitewater, and with experience in similar lines in South America, a college professor for nine years, a constant contributor to the newspaper press,

he seemed better equipped, an all-around man, with experience on the college side and on the normal side, more likely to handle successfully college students than the other candidate who had experience on only one side of education. So an influential minority urged the former on the attention of the authorities. The minority became a majority and the place was tendered him. There was one further difficulty. His salary at White-water was much larger than the salary of a professor in the university. State Superintendent Graham came to the relief. Mr. Graham and Colonel Vilas, at that time a member of the legislature, laid their heads together, and a bill was passed establishing a lectureship in the state institutes, the income from which would equalize the salaries. Doctor Stearns accepted the chair of pedagogy, with what results we all know.

It was Doctor Stearns' personality, quite as much as any work that was done in his class, that exercised a spell over his students. With him nothing was said or done because it was the fashion, nothing for cheap effect, but everything from conviction. He had high ideals. He brought the student in sight of these ideals. He gave him a glimpse of the way of their accomplishment. For a genuine student this was enough. And for a student not genuine, what has he to do with philosophy? An exercise with Dr. Stearns usually began with a short discussion by the teacher of the subject assigned, but not from the standpoint of the textbook. After a while the student was called on, but he found himself unable to continue the discussion without careful preparation in the textbook. A professor of philosophy has opportunity to reach the springs of life in his students. Doctor Stearns improved this opportunity.

This article is not a biography. Hence it is not thought necessary to discuss all phases of this many-sided life. It is not a funeral oration. Hence the writer forbears to utter many things which he would otherwise be glad to say. If he should give

them expression, very likely he would be called to account by the doctor himself, for a bird of the air has whispered that before many moons have passed the doctor will probably be recalled to Madison for some special course of lectures, or other public service.

J. C. FREEMAN.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION OF MUSIC.

The cherished and permanent interests of every man are deeply rooted in his character. The number and variety of these interests depend largely upon his early home and school training. Whatever else formal school training can and should do, it should cultivate a sufficient variety of permanent interests to serve as an anchor and harbor of refuge during life. By opening up varied lines of interest during the days of elementary schooling, these become ingrained in character and provide the means of enlarging and shifting the horizon during later years, when a fuller understanding and a deeper appreciation will give a proper setting and balance to them. Among these interests, music may claim a place co-ordinate with other accepted branches of study.

This assertion may at once be met with the objection that music is only for those who have special talent and that unless one possesses such special talent attempts at musical education are both futile and wasteful. It would be equally rational to assert that the Bible and Shakespeare are for the talented only, and that the great mass of mankind had better leave them alone as being beyond their capacity to understand. People differ no more in musical capacity than in their capacity for skilled labor, mathematics, the languages, literature, or any other art or science, and, generally speaking, equal efforts will yield equal results. On the other hand, a popular notion sometimes regards

musical ability as inferior to that which leads to success in the common academic lines of work. This depreciative attitude appears to be a survival of the opinion generally held with respect to musicians from ancient times until the middle of the nineteenth century, and which only a few years since prompted a London barber to say to Joachim that unless he would have his hair cut differently, "he'd look like one of them there fiddler chaps." Neither of these extreme views is correct. Students of music are like other students. Inequalities, resemblances, and differences are with them what they are with all others.

Musical education, as discussed here, is education for the masses. This education aims at the understanding and appreciation of music, rather than at performance and technical skill. One of the great defects of musical instruction, as it is generally imparted to those who are "learning to play," is that understanding and appreciation are completely subordinated to performance. Parents want their children to "play a piece" rather than go through the slower but more educating process of learning to understand and to listen. Speaking of dry "variations," without soul, "icy cold," to which he was forced to listen, Mendelssohn says: "They cause me less pleasure than rope-dancers or acrobats. In their case we have at least the barbarous excitement of fearing that they may break their necks, and of seeing that nevertheless they escape doing so. But those who perform feats of agility on the piano do not even endanger their lives, but only our ears." Musical education which aims at understanding and appreciation endangers nobody's ears; in fact, it will banish that type of composition altogether by creating a desire for and filling our minds with true music. It is not necessary to understand the technicalities of harmony and counterpoint in order to analyze understandingly a complex composition. To detect motives, phrases, and periods in a sonata is much easier than to analyze "a simple, distinct, intellectual,

declarative, actual, positive sentence," which all but the dullest district school boys were accustomed to learn. There is no one who cannot easily grasp the significance of the four notes which constitute the elements of Beethoven's fifth symphony; nor can there be found a third grade pupil who would not write his composition enthusiastically on the various anecdotes which have become associated with those four notes. What Henry James has recently said about the novel applies literally to music: that it "has nothing to fear but sailing too light. It will take all we bring, in good faith, to the wharf." Music has long suffered from being "too light," to the disappointment of sensible people waiting on the wharf. Speaking of dance music, Hanslick has this to say: "The lowest class of dance music has only to do with the feet; in a higher grade it addresses itself to fancy, to feeling, even to intellect." It is to be feared that too many dance to the "lowest class" of music. To raise one's self from the merely gymnastic point of view of the dance to its social and ideal importance, as expressed in high grade music, is certainly much more ennobling. President Adams once said: "University students can dance like fury, but they cannot sing worth a cent." When the thousands of school children in this state shall have acquired a little of this true musical education, the university will sing more creditably and dance to finer music. The university is a reflex of the collective life of the commonwealth, and the furious two-step music which we so often hear is an indication of an undeveloped musical taste and the absence of musical culture.

I am not advocating the addition of a new branch of instruction to the already too heavy burden of the average teacher. I do, however, wish to call attention to the desirability of keeping the subject of music in mind, and of doing the best that can be done under the circumstances. Where a special teacher of music is now employed the problem is solved if the teacher aims pri-

marily at understanding and appreciation on the part of the great majority of pupils who will not and probably never can perform. Where no special music teachers are employed, some member of the regular staff can usually be found who can give direction to the work. There are probably few, if any, towns in which persons cannot be found who are qualified to do the kind of work here indicated. A few well chosen, inexpensive books on music in the school libraries, and a suggestion here and there, would be sufficient to start the pupils in the right direction. The boy who looks upon an orchestra as a heterogeneous aggregate of fiddlers, blowers, and drummers will naturally prefer clap-trap band performance; but when he has learned to know an orchestra as an orderly arrangement of groups of instruments, each group having its general characteristics and peculiarities, and each instrument in the group, in turn, its special qualities, then the orchestra will be seen as one gigantic instrument, operated by a skillful conductor; and a symphony will thereafter mean more than a "hard piece" of "band music." I have never yet seen a boy who could not be genuinely interested in the characteristics and grouping of instruments. Having an elementary knowledge of the orchestra, it will be easy to interest pupils in the role which the orchestra plays in oratorios and operas, in addition to the opportunities for study which such works of art afford in themselves. Much of this work can be made concrete, as the following extract from Gluck's preface to his opera "Alceste," given in the first volume of Grove's Dictionary of Music, will illustrate: "My idea was that the overture ought to indicate the subject and prepare the spectators for the character of the piece they are about to see; that the instruments ought to be introduced in proportion to the degree of interest and passion in the words; and that it was necessary above all to avoid making a disparity between the recitative and the air of a dialogue, so as not to break the sense of a period or awk-

wardly interrupt the movement and animation of a scene. I also thought that my chief endeavor should be to attain a grand simplicity; and consequently I have avoided making a parade of difficulties at the cost of clearness; I have set no value on novelty, as such, unless it was naturally suggested by the situation and suited to the expression; in short, there was no rule which I did not consider myself bound to sacrifice for the sake of effect." This is only a small part of a preface which is a sort of musical creed of an eminent composer, and which can be used in manifold ways in the study of the opera and in imparting the kind of musical instruction suggested in this paper. Again, we get a glimpse of a musical workshop in Mendelssohn's letter to Pastor Julius Schubring, written while he was composing the oratorio *St. Paul*: "I am anxious also to have your opinion: First, as to the form of the whole, especially the narrative part, and whether you think that the general arrangement may be retained,—the blending of the narrative and dramatic representation. I dare not adopt the Bach form along with this personified recital, so this combination seems to me the most natural, and not very difficult, except in such passages, for example, as *Ananias*, owing to the length of the continuous narration. Second, whether you are of the opinion that any of the principal features in the history or the acts, and also in the character and teaching of *St. Paul*, have been either omitted or falsified. Third, where the divisions of the first and second parts should be marked. Fourth, whether you approve of my employing chorals." Five years later, writing to Schubring concerning "*Elijah*," he says: "I figured to myself *Elijah* as a grand, mighty prophet, such as we might again require in our own day,—energetic and zealous, but also stern, wrathful and gloomy . . ." Every high school class would gladly listen to a talk on the opera or oratorio, illuminated by extracts like these; or, if these quotations seem too heavy, others can be sub-

stituted to suit the degree of maturity of the pupils. These extracts are merely intended to illustrate the use to which the best biographical, descriptive, and critical musical literature may be put, in elementary musical education for children in the public schools. I must leave it to professional musicians to prescribe the details of courses of study and methods of instruction.

B. H. MEYER.

A PLEA FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni association in June the treasurer reported a total deficit of \$400 "due on alumni fellowships chiefly." The committee which was appointed in 1902 to make an extensive canvass in order to secure the fellowship fund on a stable basis made its report. The committee intends to accomplish its purpose through a circular letter which was read at the meeting.

It is certainly encouraging to all loyal alumni to hear of the progress made along this line. But these circular letters, as good as they are, will hardly bring the desired results. To quote from the letter: "There are approximately four thousand alumni of the University of Wisconsin, which of course includes alumnae, and it certainly is a standing reproach, even a disgrace, that a body of this size cannot raise sufficient amount to support a single fellowship." Every loyal alumnus accepts this statement as the truth. We must, however, take the alumni as they are and not as we think them to be.

The majority of Wisconsin's alumni left their alma mater without having been educated along the line of giving—especially giving toward university purposes. For this reason and chiefly for this reason we are constantly meeting alumni, who in response to a university call, tell us "that the state is amply

able to take care of all university enterprises;" and another class say that "the giving ought to be done by the wealthy alumni."

Now, we must take these classes as they are and do the best we can with the circular letter. The time has come when we ought to look forward to the alumni to provide not only for one fellowship but to aid in building up a large endowment fund. "Systematic giving" seems to be the solution of the problem. Along with this circular there ought to be another feature. Let there be a thorough and systematic canvass made of each outgoing senior class. Even though these men and women have not all secured permanent positions, a subscription of \$5, \$10, or \$20 will not be burdensome to any; and as an alumnus of '82 recently said, "those are just the years when we feel most free!" These subscriptions ought to be made payable in two installments in two years' time. I know of many seniors who gave \$100 each towards the Y. M. C. A. building fund. Why can not seniors contribute towards the fellowship fund? By this proposed canvass we will install a method of systematic giving which will bring some immediate aid and also open the way for future appeals.

F. O. LEISER, '02.

UNIQUE PICTURE OF DR. C. K. ADAMS.

The cut shown on the succeeding page, for which the ALUMNI MAGAZINE is indebted to the courtesy of the Michigan Alumnus, gives the pictures as they then appeared of the captains of the three military companies organized at the University of Michigan early in 1861, in response to Lincoln's call for troops. One of the companies was commanded by J. H. Elliott, one by Charles Kendall Adams, and one by Albert Nye. Mr. Elliott's company was called "The Chancellor Greys," in honor of Dr. Tappan; Adams's, "The Tappan Guards," and Nye's, "The

Ellsworth Zouaves." The three were known as "The University Battalion." Nye became captain in the 9th Michigan infantry in 1861, and died in the service at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, 1862. The interesting fact has not often been brought out that the late Dr. Adams took an active part in arousing patriotic sentiment at the time among the students at Ann Arbor.

This little battalion sent scores and scores of its members into the field who held rank everywhere from second lieutenant to brigadier general, and it was represented in nearly every corps and division in the union army.

WISCONSIN'S HOLIDAY SORROW.

To Wisconsin students this year the usual joy of return from their holiday vacation was dampened by the absence of four of their fellow students who lost their lives in the Chicago Iroquois theater disaster. John and Edward Van Ingen, members of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, were boys of more than usual popularity and were known as good fellows far beyond the limits of their fraternity, and the circle which mourns them is large. Throughout the state, too, the boys were well known, the Van Ingen family being among the most prominent Wisconsin residents. They were both members of the sophomore class.

Miss Rosamond P. Parish, a freshman in the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, was also lost to the university in this sad calamity. Miss Parish was from Chicago, and though at Wisconsin but for a short time, had many friends here, who sorrow over the loss of their fellow student.

Clyde Thompson, a freshman in the college of letters and science, is another popular university student who lost his life in the holiday disaster. His home is at Madison, S. D., and he attended the theatre while visiting his uncle at Chicago. Mr.

Chancellor Greys



Chas. H. Adams J. H. Elliott A. Nye
Capt. University Guards Capt. Ellsworth Honor
Capt. "Chancellor Greys"

Thompson was a cousin of Glenn R. Sardeson, a university student who was drowned last summer while the two were boating together on the Pecatonica river.

Two faculty members were also among the sufferers, Prof. B. V. Swenson and Prof. J. D. Phillips. Prof. Phillips was present with his mother. Both made their escape, but Prof. Swenson returned to aid in the work of rescue, and while helping others to escape, was himself overcome and seriously injured. He helped bring out five persons.

Rev. H. L. Richardson, '80, long a minister at Ripon, also lost his life in this fire.

The University of Wisconsin was one of the heaviest sufferers in the terrible calamity, and though particularly unfortunate of late years in the loss of students and faculty members through fatal accidents, the recent blow is the hardest it has as yet had to bear.

IT'S CHRISTMAS TIME, YOU KNOW.

I sat by the fire a restin',
 For I was tired clean through,
 And I don't mind a' ownin',
 The world looked kinder blue;
 To be sure my barns was burstin',
 I'd a bank account to show,
 But—"Please take me, won't you,
 daddy?
 For its Christman time, you
 know."

Mother had taken our baby,
 A chit just half past four,
 Who with many a "Good night,
 daddy,"
 Had vanished through the door;
 So I started up surprised like,
 When, in nightgown white as
 snow,

She stretched her hands out to-
 ward me
 With, "It's Christmas time, you
 know."

I hugged her close up to me,
 Her arms went round my neck,
 As on and on she prattled,
 Until, with sudden check,
 She sat up straight before me,
 "I wants big brother so,
 Let's bring him home, dear daddy,
 For it's Christmas time, you
 know."

There'd been some foolish dealin',
 Between that boy and me;
 I'd held the reins too snugly,
 And he'd put off to sea.

I 'low it came near breakin'
Babe's heart, she loved him so,
And now she pleaded for him,
With "It's Christmas time, you
know."

I looked up to her mother,
Her eyes were full of tears,
I'd seen them that way often,

And knew her hopes and fears;
And, well, some way or ruther,
My heart began to glow,
And Tom comes home tomorrow,
For, "It's Christmas time, you
know."

—Jeannette B. Storms, '02, in
American Thresherman.

THE PASSING OF JUAN PONCE DE LEON.

Now must I die whose life is
spent in vain,

Who dreamed such dreams as
hand hath never penned,
Who suffered many things by
surf and plain

To buy that which the Lord
God would not vend.

Through slumbering seas of
summer did I wend,

Urged ever by the sea-birds'
mocking cries,

Till now beneath an evil fate I
bend:

The Fount of Youth—I know
not where it lies.

From lust of Youth and Lordship
I was fain

To seek the Blissful Isle that it
might lend

Sweet Youth to me—sweet Youth
that hath no stain.

Methought with all of Youth
yet to expend

The glory of my glory should
extend

Throughout all lands—aye,
even to the skies.

And now I die, unsought by
Fame or friend;

The Fount of Youth—I know
not where it lies.

Far off where birds, soft winds,
low surges reign,

Where the far sea and the hori-
zon blend,

There might I seek surcease of
all my pain

And live anew the life that God
should send.

The Blissful Isle—ah, I shall
never rend

Its veil of mist; and yea—
through worldly wise,

I know all things youth may
not comprehend—

The Fount of Youth—I know
not where it lies.

ENVOY.

Lord God, my soul to Thee I do
commend;

Unfit, unclean my sore-spent
body dies.

Thine is the draught of Life with-
out an End—

The Fount of Youth—I know
not where it lies.

—Horatio Winslow, '04, in Wis-
consin Literary Magazine.

SKETCHES OF NEW FACULTY MEMBERS.

DR. A. S. ALEXANDER.

Alexander Septimus Alexander, A. S. M. D. C., elected instructor in veterinary science, is from Evanston, Ill. He was professor of veterinary hygiene, breeding and feeding, and had the general management of animals in the Chicago Veterinary college. He held the position of veterinary hygienist at the Chicago World's Fair. He was for many years, and is now, official veterinarian of the International Live-stock Exposition. Dr. Alexander has purchased a beautiful home on the shore of Lake Monona in the Sixth ward.

JAMES W. WATSON.

James Webster Watson, E. E., is a Wisconsin product, and is now filling an instructorship in electrical engineering. He is a graduate of the La Crosse high school, '97, and of the university in 1902, where he took the degrees of B. S. and E. E. In 1902-1903 he held a graduate scholarship here. He is a member of the honorary engineering fraternity, Tau Beta Pi.

WILLIAM G. MARQUETTE.

William George Marquette, B. S., received the degree of Ph. G. from Northwestern University in 1899, and that of B. S. from the University of Wisconsin in 1903. He is elected assistant in botany.

HENRY A. RAMSAY.

Henry A. Ramsay, B. S., comes to the Wisconsin college of agriculture as assistant in cranberry investigations. He received his B. S. degree from South Dakota Agricultural College in 1902, and the M. A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1903.

J. W. MOORE.

J. W. Moore, of Ithaca, Wis., comes to the dairy school as instructor in cheese-making. He spent the winters of 1899 and 1900 in the Wisconsin college of agriculture, graduating in 1900 from the dairy course. The next two years he ran a cheese factory at Lawton. He is a relative of Prof. R. A. Moore.

ALDEN L. STONE.

Alden Lescombe Stone, who is assistant in agronomy at the agricultural college, has charge also of the course in bookkeeping for the short course. He is a graduate of the Horicon high school, '97, and of the short course in the university, '01. He served through the campaign in Porto Rico in the Spanish-American war with the Second Wisconsin Volunteers. After the war he held a position as foreman of a large farm in Bayfield county. Mr. Stone is special agent of the United States bureau of animal industry, and also has charge of the co-operative experiment work in the de-

partment of agronomy, for the United States government.

W. B. RICHARDS.

William Bonner Richards, U. W. '03, is assistant in animal husbandry. He is a graduate of the Racine high school and the university, where he took the long course in agriculture, receiving the degree of B. S. (Agr.). He was president, in 1903, of the American Federation of Students in Agriculture. Mr. Richards is a son of the well-known Griffith Richards, and has spent the most of his life on his stock farm in Racine county.

A. H. CHRISTMAN.

Arthur Henry Christman is a graduate of the Northern Indiana Normal school, '97. After teaching school for four years he entered the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1903 with the B. S. degree. He was thereupon chosen as an assistant in botany.

JOSEPH G. HOLTY.

Joseph G. Holty, B. S., was elected assistant in chemistry. He took the academic course and his freshman year at Beloit, and

completed his education at the University of Wisconsin. He graduated in 1903, his thesis in Chemistry winning for him special honors. He is a member of Alpha Chi Sigma.

H. P. HOLMAN.

Herbert P. Holman, assistant in chemistry, graduated from Vincennes University in 1901 and from Indiana University in 1903, where he received his A. B. degree. He belongs to Sigma Nu and Alpha Chi Sigma.

R. C. BENNER.

Raymond C. Benner, B. S., is a University of Minnesota graduate, with the class of 1902. Last year he taught at the Michigan Agricultural college. He comes to Wisconsin as assistant in chemistry. Mr. Benner is a member of Alpha Chi Sigma (Chemistry).

MELVIN E. TWEEDEN.

Melvin Eugene Tweeden, Ph. B., is a Wisconsin man, having graduated in 1901, after finishing the course in pharmacy. He is assistant in practical pharmacy.

FRATERNITY INITIATES.

Following is the list of fraternity initiates of the year:

SIGMA CHI—Francis W. Lawrence, Sheboygan; Rockwell L. Gallup, Denver, Colo.; John G. Wollaeger, Milwaukee; Oscar F. Stotzer, Portage; William M.

Glab, Dubuque, Iowa; Walter E. Carey, Denver. Transfers: Charles E. Porritt, Dartmouth, Fargo, N. D.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA—Juliette Coggeshall, River Falls; Amy Allen, Alpeha Rogers, Marion Bell,

Milwaukee; Ann McGoorty, Rosamond Parish, Chicago; Helen Munson, Viroqua; Arlisle Mead, Plymouth; Edith Swenson, Alice Swenson, Helen Fay, Madison.

KAPPA SIGMA—A. L. Persons, Arkansas, Wis.; Hugo W. Schnetzky, Joseph A. Yewdale and Arthur C. Kissling, Milwaukee; Ross N. McComb, Brillion; James F. Simpson, Chicago; H. R. Chamberlain, Darlington; Charles O. H. Hinrichs, Milwaukee. Transfers: Phineas W. Beasley, Lake Forest, Marshalltown, Iowa.

PHI KAPPA PSI—R. P. Cavanagh, Kenosha; R. H. Sage, Delavan; Harry Schmoeger, Sterling, Ill.; Robert Lea, Iron River; Geo. L. Draper, Cleveland, O.; E. W. Walser and J. S. Pole, Austin, Ill.; E. H. Wylie, Chicago; Chas. Wilbur, Aurora, Ill.; Stanley Lyle, Madison. Transfers: Ernest Hugo, Chicago; Albert M. Ferry, Chicago, Evanston, Ill.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA—Gerald D. Arnold, Galesville; Raymond Frost, Rockford, Ill.; Jerry Donahue, Sheboygan; Morgan L. Eastman, Marinette; J. Henry Stearns, Sheboygan; George W. Rhodes, Galesville. Transfer: Clarence P. Hatter, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

PI BETA PHI—Misses Cora Hinkley, Milwaukee; Clara Sawyer, Minneapolis; Daisy Moser, Madison; Florence Rudolph, Canton, S. D.; Katherine Harmon, Menomonie, Mich.; Helen Marsh and Marian O'Neill, Neillsville, Genevieve Eaton, Superior; Selma Vognil, Chicago.

DELTA GAMMA—Misses Margaret Frankenburger, Lily Taylor, Helen Sheldon, Celia Newman, Madison; Elizabeth McKay, Janesville; Camilla McKay, Whitewater; Mirian Noyes and Hazel Bray, Oshkosh; Irma Keller, Janesville; Isabel Mace, Duluth, Minn.; Helen Harris, Racine; Florence Beemis, Oshkosh.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA—Misses Elise Dexter, Chicago; Mamie Sands, Dodgeville; Charlotte White and Sadie Goe, Madison; Mildred Clark, Galesville; Ethel Churchill, Monroe; Helen Gilman, Madison; Helen Head, Albion.

BETA THETA PI—Louis Chapman, Louis Sherman and Ira Lorenz, Milwaukee; Maurice Sowell, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ned Jones, Portage; Karl G. Siebecker, Madison; William J. McGillivray, Black River Falls. Transfer: Charles Washer, Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.

DELTA DELTA DELTA—Myra Parkinson, Mabel Black, Grace Hobbins, Fan Hobbins, Madison; Annabel Hutton, Waukesha; Winifred Fehrenkamp, Milwaukee; Grace Whitcomb, Monroe; Elsie Binz, Chicago; Helen E. Fitzgerald, Oconomowoc.

DELTA TAU DELTA—Harold J. Week, Stevens Point; Edward W. Hoffman, Milwaukee; Owen Orr, St. Joseph, Mo.; Blake R. Nevins, Winona, Minn.; Robert T. Mofatt, Davenport, Iowa; Leslie J. Luder, Baraboo; Walter J. Lueders, Chicago; Harry G. Montgomery, Omaha, Neb. Transfers: Rowland B. Anthony, Chicago,

Kewanee, Ill.; Wirt W. Winslow, Virginia, Ft. Atkinson.

DELTA UPSILON—Clayton Perry, Rice Lake; Frederick Brimi, Eau Claire; Robert Brown and William Volkman, Berlin; Valentine Schrank, Milwaukee; Paul Johnson, Madison; Rowland Hill, Kansas City, Mo.; Ralph D. Hetzel, Madison; John H. Ashum, Eau Claire.

PSI UPSILON—James Mitchell Hoyt and Lansing Hoyt, Evanston, Ill.; Henry Hewitt Kimberly, Neenah; Lester Stevens, Milwaukee; George Jones, Manitowoc; Eugene Sanborn, Madison.

GAMMA PHI BETA—Misses Inez Etter, Monroe; Loretto Carey, Sioux City, Ia.; May Douglas, Winona, Minn.; Alice Smalley, Chicago; Katherine Swint, Duluth, Minn.; Jeanette M. Scott, Hudson.

ALPHA DELTA PHI—Sidney J. Williams, Milwaukee; John S. Walbridge, Jr., Berlin; Benjamin F. Davis, Madison; Henry G. Barkhausen, Green Bay; Doton C. Shattuck, Medford; John Leslie, Chicago; Charles E. Inbusch, Milwaukee; J. Elmer Heg, Elizabeth, N. J.; Reuben Arndt, Depere, Wis.; Walter S. Underwood, Milwaukee. Transfers: Edwin R. Whitcomb, Yale, Milwaukee; Robert D. Moore, Minnesota, Madison; Charles M. Stockton, Minnesota, Faribault, Minn.

ALPHA PHI—Misses Bessie Fox, Madison; Mary Jones, Ft. Atkinson; Grace Davison, Necedah; Margaret Hurd and Amy Bronsky, Chippewa Falls; Marian Wright, Baraboo; Prue O'Connor, Merrill.

PHI GAMMA DELTA—Walter H. Richardson, Milwaukee; Frankwood E. Williams and I. Ferdinand Kahn, Indianapolis, Ind.; Oscar C. Schorer, Plymouth; Evarts H. Blakeslee, Lake Geneva; A. William Field, B. Frank Bennett and Arthur S. Dulaney of Baltimore, Md.; Courtland Smith, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; W. Gordon Hately, Chicago. Transfers: Don E. Giffin, Syracuse, Fond du Lac; J. H. Youche, Indiana, Crown Point, Ind., and John J. Selmer, Illinois, Eau Claire.

SIGMA NU—Stuart Lindsay, Plymouth; D. O. Hibbard, Racine; Thomas S. Keveney, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chas. Rood, Reedsburg; Otto Timm, Plymouth; Francis Murphy, Cambridge; W. S. Carleton, Waukesha; Charles E. Heston, Madison.

THETA DELTA CHI—Lacy Horton, Grand Rapids; Harry Porter, Mukwanago; Geo. J. Lieber, Milwaukee; Albert Buchecker, Java, S. D.; Elmer Eyman, Chicago; Robert Bayne, Warren, Ill.; Will Chadwith, Monroe; Bert Concklin, Milwaukee; John P. Burnley, Hudson; George Hannan, Milwaukee.

PHI DELTA THETA—Irvine R. Lyman, Eau Claire; Arthur G. Sullivan, Eau Claire; Edward R. Richter, Milwaukee; Jesse E. Higbee, La Crosse.

CHI OMEGA—Misses Frances C. Pitkin, Chicago; Louise E. Walker, Madison; Maude E. Watrous, Omaha.

CHI PSI—Allen C. Hibbard, William K. Winkler and Julian D. Sargent, Milwaukee; Royal F.

Nash, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Walter N. Strawn, Ottawa, Ill.; Clark L. Keator, Moline, Ill.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON—Frank H. McWethy, Aurora, Ill.; Herbert D. Goldin, Janesville; Clar-

ence S. Browne, Las Vegas, N. M.; Charles H. White, Moline, Ill.; Louis H. Boldenweck, Chicago, Ill. Transfers: Milton P. Jarnagin, Knoxville, Jefferson City, Tenn.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

LECTURES IN ENGINEERING.

Prof. Turneure has arranged for some engineering lectures.

President Humphrey, of the Stevens Institute of Hoboken, will talk on the business side of engineering during March; Mr. S. B. Berry, general manager of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company, will lecture, January 8, on the use of cement; Mr. W. A. Baehr, managing engineer for the Laelead Gas and Electric Company of St. Louis, will lecture on gas; and Mr. T. O. Condo, of Chicago, will talk on steel concrete construction during the first part of February.

LECTURES BY PROFESSORS.

Prof. F. J. Turner attended the meeting of the council of the American History Association in New York, and delivered a week's course of lectures at Ann Arbor on the Beginnings of Western History.

Secretary R. G. Thwaites, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, gave a series of lectures at the University of Wisconsin during the first week in December. The lectures were on the subject of Rocky Mountain Explorations,

with special reference to Lewis and Clark and their expedition just a century ago. Mr. Thwaites is the editor of a recent publication of the original journal of Lewis and Clark, and speaks with authority concerning anything connected with the interesting expedition of those explorers.

Prof. Kahlenberg spoke before the Science Club of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., on the subject, The Present Status of Our Knowledge of Solutions.

THE RHODES COMMITTEE.

The committee on Cecil Rhodes Scholarships recently selected is as follows: President C. R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, chairman; President W. C. Deland, Milton College; President E. D. Eaton, Beloit College; President R. C. Hughes, Ripon College; President Samuel Plantz, Lawrence University. This committee is to select a man from Wisconsin, who must pass his examinations and take up his residence at Oxford by October, 1904. The qualifying examination is not competitive, but is intended to give assurance that all candidates are qualified to enter on a course of study at Oxford.

The following qualifications for all applicants were made by Mr. Rhodes in the terms of his bequest:

"My desire being that the students who may be elected to the scholarships shall not be merely bookworms, I direct that in the election of a student to a scholarship regard shall be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments, (2) his fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like, (3) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to study, sympathy for the protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness, and fellowship, and (4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and take an interest in schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim."

BUST OF CHAMBERLIN.

The geologists of the country engaged Lorado Taft to execute a bust of Dr. T. C. Chamberlin, which was presented to the University of Chicago. A number of plaster copies were made, and the University of Wisconsin has secured one, which will be placed in the Historical society museum in the library building. It is peculiarly fitting that a copy of this bust should be placed here, as Dr. Chamberlin is native of Wisconsin, has been state geologist, and was president of the University of Wisconsin from 1887 to 1892.

A NEW REGENT.

Lucien S. Hanks, of Madison, has been appointed by Governor La Follette to succeed the late B. J. Stevens on the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Hanks was born in Hartford, Conn., and was educated in the city schools of that place and of New York City. He came west in 1858, and located in Janesville, beginning his banking career there. Two years later he was engaged as teller by the State bank of Madison, and has since risen to the presidency.

Mr. Hanks served before on the board from 1889 to 1892, during the presidency of Dr. T. C. Chamberlin, and hence is acquainted with the growth of the university. He is one of the executors of the will of the late President C. K. Adams, by which all the property of the late president is left as an endowment of scholarships in literature, history and science. Mr. Hanks brings a business experience and knowledge to the university that will be of much value, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

LECTURE COURSES.

Gov. La Follette opened the University Oratorical and Debating lecture course on January 9 with his lecture, *Hamlet, The World's Greatest Tragedy*. The second number will be given February 9 by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The course will be closed with a lecture on February 15 by the versatile F. Hopkinson Smith.

THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

The Y. M. C. A. has secured pledges for \$45,000 for its building fund. As soon as \$5,000 more has been secured definite arrangements will be made for building. F. O. Leiser, who is raising the money, is out in the state working, and fully expects to obtain the remaining \$5,000 this winter.

When this building is obtained it will satisfy one of the most crying needs of the university. At present there is no place where the student body can congregate for informal social intercourse. Likewise it is impossible for a new member of the faculty to meet his co-workers except in connection with the university work. The Y. M. C. A. building will give opportunity for the members of the student body and the faculty to become acquainted, and develop and foster a Wisconsin spirit.

THE CLASS ADVISER SYSTEM.

On account of the abolition of all courses, the class officer system had to be abandoned. The juniors and seniors will advise with the instructors under whom their major study comes, and the freshmen and sophomores under one of the instructors with whom they are taking work.

FACULTY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Prof. F. C. Sharp read a paper before the annual convention of the American Philosophical Association at Princeton during the holidays.

Prof. B. H. Meyer spent the Christmas recess at New Orleans,

where he read a paper before the annual meeting of the American Economic Association.

Dr. J. C. Elsom attended the meeting of the Wisconsin Society of Physical Education at Milwaukee, where he read a paper on Physical Training in American Universities and its Educational Influences.

Prof. W. H. Hobbs read two papers before the American Society for the Advancement of Science at St. Louis.

Prof. A. R. Hohlfeld attended the Modern Language Association meeting at Ann Arbor, where he read a contribution to the History of Modern German Rhyme.

TALK OF JUBILEE.

At the January dinner of the Six o'Clock club of Madison the subject discussed was the Relations of the University to the City of Madison. Gov. R. M. La Follette, '79, acted as toastmaster. Among the members of the faculty to speak were President Van Hise, Profs. Dana C. Munro and Burr W. Jones. Much stress was laid on the coming jubilee of the university.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

President C. R. Van Hise and J. T. W. Jennings recently made a ten days' visit in the east. President Van Hise and Mr. Jennings first went to Philadelphia, where they consulted Architect Laird in reference to plans for the new chemical building. Following this conference President Van Hise and Mr. Jennings visited the chemical laboratory at the University of Columbia. Mr. Jennings

then returned to Philadelphia and worked in connection with Mr. Laird upon chemical plans for several days before returning to Madison.

Saturday evening, December 5, the New York alumni held their annual banquet. President Van Hise was a guest, and addressed the alumni upon the university and specially discussed the matter of the jubilee. The meeting was one of the largest that the New York alumni have held. Gilbert E. Roe, law, '90, who has been president of the New York alumni association, was re-elected for the succeeding year.

At Washington, Thursday, December 10, the alumni association

of that city held its annual banquet with President Van Hise as a guest. A. C. Botkin, '59, the president of the association, presided, and Senator J. C. Spooner was elected president for the current year. Other officers elected were:

Vice-Presidents—Louis A. Pradt, '81, of Wausau, and Webster E. Brown, '74, of Rhinelander.

Secretary and Treasurer—Arba B. Marvin, '00, of Oregon.

Executive Committee—George S. Wilson, '94, of Appleton; Stephen C. Stuntz, '99, of Monroe, and Philip L. Allen, '99, of Madison.

Besides visiting Pennsylvania and Columbia, President Van Hise visited Johns Hopkins University.

ON THE HILL.

BASKETBALL.

The women of the university are enthusiastic as ever over basketball. Practice is held weekly, and the usual interclass series will soon be played. The strong senior team, which for the last three years has held the championship among the girls' teams, is again in the field, and under the coaching of B. A. Paust will attempt to establish its claim to the championship for the fourth time. The junior team is being coached by ex-Captain Potter of the varsity team. There is talk of forming an all-varsity girls' team and playing a game with some other institution.

INTER-FRATERNITY BOWLING.

An inter-fraternity bowling league has been formed for the purpose of holding regular contests between the different fraternities. An attempt is being made to secure certain alleys on certain evenings for the exclusive use of members of the league.

PLAY PROM WEEK.

"Prom" week festivities will this year be increased by the addition of the annual production by the "Haresfoot Club" to the quota of events of that gay week. It is intended that it should be one of the regular social features of the Prom-time program.

CHESS CLUB.

A University Chess club was organized on the evening of December 4 for the purpose of fostering and developing talent in chess at the university. A systematic series of games has been planned to bring to the front the best material, and if this proves strong enough an attempt will be made to arrange correspondence games with Yale or Harvard.

JOINT DEBATE JANUARY 15.

The annual joint debate, which this year occurs between Hesperia and Philomathia, has been postponed until January 15, 1904. Late resignations necessitated this change.

WINNERS OF "W."

The official "W" was awarded to Messrs. Remp, Wrabetz, Baine, Robinson, Washer, Clark, Jones, Schofield and Peterson, by the board of directors of the Athletic Association. Class numerals were also awarded to the members of the winning freshman team.

SPANISH CLUB.

The students in Spanish at the university have organized themselves into a Spanish club, whose intent is both social and literary.

CHORAL UNION CONCERT.

The Choral Union will render its annual oratorio January 14. The Messiah will be presented. The union will be assisted by talent from Chicago.

MUSICAL CLUB PLANS.

The Glee and Mandolin clubs are arranging a trip to take place immediately after examinations.

TO IMPROVE GRIDIRON.

A project to reconstruct the gridiron at Camp Randall is being considered by the Athletic directors. It is intended to raise the old gridiron considerably, and to lay out another gridiron for practice purposes. The inclosure may also be enlarged.

FRESHMEN COMPETE.

More freshmen than ever before competed on December 17 and 18 for their first oratorical honors in the freshmen declamatory contest. The literary societies were unusually active in urging their freshmen to enter and do their best, and the older members of the societies spent much time coaching their future orators in their first efforts. Prof. Daggy had the contest in charge. The preliminaries resulted in the selection of Faith McCrillis, Pearl Hayden, Horace Secrist and Rowland Hill to contest in the finals in the dramatic division.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

The usual social events of the fall season were successfully carried out, with the addition of the naval ball, which, contrary to custom, was this year given before the holidays. The first military hop was held on the last Saturday before Thanksgiving day. On the evening of December 11 the ladies of Chadbourne Hall gave their formal dancing party at the "Hall" gymnasium. The senior swingout occurred on December 16. The attendance at the naval ball, which occurred on December 21, equaled, if not surpassed, that

of any university party given at the gymnasium for some years. The engineers gave the first of a series of socials on December 13th.

RUFFLED OVER CREW.

Athletic circles at the university were stirred up to a rather high pitch of excitement by the appearance in the Cardinal of a communication objecting to our policy of sending crews east every spring, and urging in behalf of the contention that too much money was spent for the slight benefits gained. The article, however, brought forth such a storm of protest that nothing further was said against the crews, and as a result their position is probably more secure than ever.

SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

The following officers were elected by the Hesperian society:

President—L. F. Van Hagen.

Vice-President—L. B. Creutz.

Secretary—O. R. Smith.

Censor—I. B. Cross.

Assistant Censor—O. J. Eggum.

Athenae elected the following officers:

President—W. T. Kelsey.

Vice-President—H. C. Myers.

Secretary—M. Loeb.

Treasurer—A. T. Twesme.

Censor—E. Olbrich.

Recording Secretary—F. E. Williams.

The society decided in favor of having the senior members and junior-ex orator represented in the Badger.

MICHIGAN DEBATE.

The Wisconsin Oratorical and Debating League has received and

accepted a challenge from the University of Michigan for an intercollegiate debate, to be held at Ann Arbor. Owing to some friction in the election of a team, Prof. Frankenburger, as head of the oratorical department, has appointed M. B. Olbrich, law, '04, E. R. Minahan, law, '05, and W. J. Hagenah, law, '05, to represent Wisconsin.

WORKING FOR TEMPERANCE.

The annual anti-liquor agitation among university students is again taking place under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. D. Leigh Colvin, national president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Society, addressed the students on December 10th, and is working here with the purpose of stimulating interest in the prohibition league.

SHORT-COURSE CLUB.

The short-course students in agriculture have organized a social club for their esthetical and scientific advancement.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.

The Germanistische Gesellschaft held an enthusiastic Christmas celebration on the evening of December 18.

NEW LITERARY MAGAZINE.

On December 22 appeared the first number of the Wisconsin Literary Magazine, published by the university students. It contains a number of clever stories, several of which pertain to college life, and is interspersed with catchy poems. The magazine is the natural successor to the Aegis, and, judging by the auspicious

start, both in the literary and financial departments, a longer life can be predicted for it than for its departed predecessor.

CONVOCAATION TALKS.

The convocation addresses for the past month were delivered by Professors Jackson, Turner and Comstock.

ENGINEERS' TRIP.

The senior civil engineers took a trip to Chicago just preceding the holidays for the purpose of inspecting some of the large engineering works in that city.

RED DOMINO PARTY.

On January 1 the Red Domino Club gave a play, entitled "Sunset," at the Unitarian church, appearing before the Madison Woman's club.

ADVERTISING DINNER.

The newly-organized Commercial club gave a novel entertainment recently to its members and friends in the form of an "ad" dinner. Most of the articles set before the diners were contributed by prominent food manufacturers. Mr. John Lee Mahin of Chicago was the special guest and speaker of the evening. He is president of the Chicago College of Advertising.

PICTURES OF ATHLETES.

A subscription list has been started for the purpose of placing pictures of ex-Captains Juneau and Abbott in uniform in the gymnasium.

ENGINEERING DEBATE.

A joint debate between the N. O. Whitney Engineers' Associa-

tion and the U. W. Engineers' Club was held December 4, resulting in a victory for the former. The question debated was "Resolved, That the State of Wisconsin should enact a law providing for the appointment of a commission to fix maximum reasonable freight rates on all articles whose shipping points and destination are within the state."

PROTEST AGAINST PRICES.

Indignation meetings have been held by the students to protest against the prices charged by liverymen and certain other Madison business men. There has been considerable talk of boycotting certain firms, but no definite action has thus far been decided upon.

MUSICAL EVENT.

A joint recital by E. A. Bredin and Miss Genevieve Church Smith, instructors in the school of music, will be given in the Presbyterian church of Portage late in January.

MUSICAL SORORITY.

A Madison chapter of the national sorority, Alpha Chi Omega, was recently installed at the university. The charter members are Misses Elizabeth Patten, '04, Leora Fryette, '05, Esther Concklin, '05, Edna Swenson, '06, Julia McGiew and Elizabeth Davis; with Miss Regan and Miss McMurphy, instructors in the school of music, as associate members. Miss Mabel Dunn, a pianist from the Evanston chapter, had charge of the ceremonies. Alpha Chi Omega is a secret sorority which

emphasizes music and literary work, and requires high scholastic standing and musical ability for membership. It was founded at De Pauw University in Indiana, and at present has chapters at Albion College (Mich.), Northwestern, Pennsylvania College of Music, New England Conservatory of Music, and the Universities of Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Other chapters have been discontinued because music in their institutions was not making progress. The sorority has the distinction of being the oldest musical organization of its kind in America.

A NOTED VISITOR.

The university had recently a distinguished foreign visitor, in T. Takana, who was formerly minister of public communication in Japan. Minister Takana since his retiring from office, has been interested in the colonization of South America, especially Peru, by emigrants from Japan. The company of which he is the head owns several large plantations in Peru, and recently the government of the South American republic gave them a grant of 300,000 acres

covered with rubber trees. It is their plan to bring Japanese laborers into the country and to cultivate this immense tract of land.

GIRLS GIVE CONCERT.

On December 21 the U. W. girls' glee club, assisted by the U. W. glee and mandolin clubs, gave a public concert in Library hall. This is the first time in the history of the university that a concert has been presented to the public under the auspices of the girls' glee club.

SENIOR LAW ELECTIONS.

At a recent meeting of the senior law class the following officers for the present semester were elected:

President—Israel Mather, of Milwaukee.

Vice-President—Cecil Goodwin, of Berlin.

Treasurer—Edward D. Phelan, of Sandusky.

The class is considering the advisability of dispensing with the customary address to the graduating class, on account of the jubilee celebration to be held next commencement.

ATHLETICS.

The important athletic events of December have been the election of Edward J. Vanderboom, law, '05, as captain of the 1904 football team, and the re-engagement of Arthur H. Curtis, '02, as head coach. Captain Vanderboom has

played two years on the team, and during that time has been the best ground gainer behind the varsity line. His individual play and his fighting qualities stamp him as a leader who will have the confidence of his team. Bush and

Bertke, the only other men mentioned for the honor, have each two more years to play, which made him the logical choice.

Soon after the close of the season, the athletic association, following the custom instituted two years ago, selected a committee, composed of Prof. R. M. Bashford, A. L. Sanborn, law, '80, Captain Abbott of the 1903 eleven, and J. G. Fogg, law, '04, quarter-back for three years, to decide on coaching plans for next year. The committee was unanimous in recommending the re-engagement of Mr. Curtis as head coach, with assistants to be selected later. Mr. Curtis will receive the same salary as last season, \$1,800. There was never a question of his election, the team and students being practically a unit in their desire that he should again take the position. All agreed that the magnificent work of the 1903 team entitled him to another chance, if he desired it. While the team won no game of any importance, it was clearly pointed out that the material was inexperienced and poor in quality as compared with former years, that the schedule was too difficult, and that throughout the season Wisconsin played in hard luck.

The selection of an assistant coach is giving some difficulty. The season just passed demonstrated clearly that if the head coach is to have all power and responsibility, he must select his subordinates. Mr. McCarthy was not Mr. Curtis' choice for assistant coach last year, and if there was a lack of entire harmony in

the coaching staff, it is not to be charged to either of these gentlemen, but to the arrangement which resulted in their association.

This year several men are being mentioned for the place, and it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Curtis' wishes will be consulted. He is known to favor the plan of two assistants, and while he has, of course, made no statement, his recommendation is in the hands of the committee. The men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the place are ex-Captain Abbott, Joe Fogg, Earl Driver, "Norsky" Larson and Eddie Cochems. So far as is known to the writer, no one of these men has made any active effort to secure the position, but it is reasonably certain that one or two of them will be chosen. The committee is expected to meet within a few days, when the matter will be settled.

Many students and alumni believe the existing system would be made more efficient if a large number of the alumni could be induced to return and assist in the coaching. There is undoubtedly much to be said in favor of this plan, but against its undoubted advantages must be weighed the difficulties in the way of its adoption. The greatest of these is the very practical one of securing harmonious action, without which troubles would multiply with the number of the coaches. Few, except the most visionary, believe that any such body of veteran players as Wisconsin could rally would do other

than disagree on many important points. To adjust all these differences, to adopt useful suggestions and reject unwise counsel, to keep every volunteer coach doing that which he was fitted to do, and out of other things which he could not do, would be a task demanding infinite tact, judgment, experience and openness of mind, if the expression may be used. On the basis of recent experience, there are weighty reasons for doubting that Wisconsin could make a success of this plan. If tried, it is likely to prove disappointing. At Yale, where it is seen at its best—indeed, the only university where it always works with measurable smoothness—there are two factors of determining importance, neither of which could be present at Wisconsin next year. One is the tradition of submission to authority, the keynote of all athletics at Yale for generations; the other is Walter Camp, the nestor of Yale football, a man of middle age, who played on the Blue elevens when a majority of any present-day body of coaches were still in knickerbockers. Such a man, presiding over the council of coaches, by the very fact of his maturity and national football reputation, can preserve the equilibrium and insure harmony. Agreement being once reached, Yale tradition does the rest. Notwithstanding its manifest advantages, it would seem that any such arrangement is among the desirable ideals for Wisconsin, but not capable of any present realization here. Indeed, the head coach system, as contemplated in the ar-

rangements as thus far made for Wisconsin for 1904, is diametrically opposed to the Yale plan of a *council of coaches*. Yet it would be highly desirable to have more coaches for the individual players. Only this individual coaching, coupled with experience, can give that football knowledge in each man which, in the aggregate, makes the "shifty" team. Resourcefulness, versatility, confidence in execution, were the traits which one missed in last year's varsity. It may be that some steps toward the plan indicated can be taken next year. Coach Curtis might be empowered to invite such men as he felt would work in harmony with him to assist for such time as they could. On the whole, however, it seems likely that next year will see virtually the same coaching system as in 1903, except that the head coach will probably have two assistants, of his own choice. For this arrangement it may be clearly claimed that it concentrates and defines authority and responsibility, an advantage which should not be surrendered except in exchange for a clearly greater one.

* * *

The important games of next season's schedule are practically arranged for, as follows:

Oct. 29—Michigan at Madison.

Nov. 12—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Nov. 24—Chicago at Chicago.

While there was a general feeling that it would be the part of wisdom for Wisconsin to undertake only two big games next fall, there seemed at present to be no

satisfactory way of dropping Minnesota. The management further felt that the revenue which the game at Minneapolis will surely yield, it being the only important home game for Minnesota, will be too important to sacrifice now, especially in view of the financial failure of the 1903 season.

* * *

Crew and track team training will begin this month, and baseball in February, after the semester examinations. Coach O'Dea expects to have 150 men at work during the first few weeks of crew training, and will be much handicapped by the need of additional rowing machine. At present there is but a single set, and it will be impossible to work all the men, even a few minutes each

day. The athletic association treasury, however, will not warrant the purchase of an additional set, and as they are, properly speaking, gymnasium equipment, this expenditure should be made from university funds.

* * *

Manager Kilpatrick expects to arrange indoor track meets with Michigan and Chicago, in addition to which there will be a home meet in the gymnasium, and a team will probably be entered in the A. A. U. indoor championship games, which will, it is thought, be held in Chicago this year.

* * *

At the first meeting of the board of directors in January a baseball coach will be elected.

GEO. F. DOWNER, '97.

IN FACULTY CIRCLES.

Prof. M. V. O'Shea recently returned from a southern trip.

Dr. William S. Miller, professor of anatomy at the university, delivered a paper on the Development of the Lung in *Chrysemys Picta* at the seventeenth session of the Association of American Anatomists in Philadelphia.

Prof. J. D. Phillips and Prof. B. V. Swenson were among the injured in the Iroquois theater fire in Chicago. Both escaped with burns and bruises received while helping in the work of rescue of other victims.

Dr. C. K. Leith spent the early part of the Christmas recess at

the office of the U. S. Geological Survey at Washington, and later attended a geological excursion in Missouri and Arkansas.

President C. R. Van Hise was elected president of the University Settlement Association of Milwaukee.

Professors S. E. Sparling, J. A. Woodburn, R. T. Ely, B. H. Meyer, P. S. Reinsch and F. J. Turner recently attended the meeting of the American Historical Association at New Orleans.

Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, formerly of Madison, died in Templeton, Cal., December 14. She was a woman of much talent and had

an unusual career, being a botanist, magazine contributor and historical investigator. Her husband, Dr. Ezra S. Carr, was once professor in the Wisconsin university.

Prof. W. D. Taylor, professor of railway engineering at the university, has contributed to the issue of the *Engineering News* of December 10th an elaborate and interesting article on The Work of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association.

Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Stearns left during the holidays for California, where they will make their future home on a lemon farm near San Diego.

During the month of November Professor Jastrow was on leave of absence from the university to accept a series of lecture engagements. His tour included lectures at the University of Iowa, at Coe College, Iowa, and then a series of lectures on the Pacific coast. This included five lectures to teachers' associations and similar gatherings in the Sacramento valley, and three lectures at the University of California, at Berkeley. On his return he spoke at the state University of Kansas and the state University of Nebraska, and also before the Philosophical Society of Denver. His subjects were all of them psychological in nature, and consisted of popular

presentations of phases of this subject.

The first volume of a new textbook on geology, by Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin, head of the department of geology in the University of Chicago, and Professor Rollin D. Salisbury, head of the department of geography, is announced for publication by Henry Holt & Co., of New York. It is to appear in the "American Science" series, and is devoted to the dynamic side of the subject; the second volume, yet unfinished, being given to a treatment of the historical side. The text-book is primarily intended for advanced students. It is said that in fulness and originality of treatment the work surpasses other text-books in the same field.

Prof. U. B. Phillips is in the south working upon some points connected with the history of the state.

Miss Abby S. Mayhew, instructor in physical culture in the university and late preceptress of Chadbourne Hall, recently attended a conference of deans of women of western colleges at Chicago. The following topics were discussed: Dormitories, Life Inside and Outside of Them; Self-government; Social Affairs; Faculty Control of Social Affairs; Christian Associations, and Women's Athletics.

NEWS OF THE CLASSES.

T. T. McCarthy, a former law student, died in Denver, Colo., on October 30th from heart failure, aged forty years. Mr. McCarthy was district attorney of Langlade county, Wis., from 1880 to 1886, and later removed to Denver, where he gained a reputation as one of the leading mining lawyers of Colorado. The remains were brought to Chilton, Wis, for burial.

'70

Prof. Burr W. Jones has been appointed counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad company for Wisconsin to succeed the late Breese J. Stevens.

'72

Henry W. Hoyt is an important and leading member of the board of directors of the Allis-Chalmers company, with his office in Chicago.

'73

Rev. James W. Bashford, president of Ohio Wesleyan University, located at Delaware, Ohio, has recently issued, through the publishing house of Jennings & Pye, a small volume entitled "Wesley and Goethe."

'75

Attorney George S. Martin was recently elected commander of Lucius Fairchild Post, G. A. R., at Madison.

'76

R. B. Dudgeon, superintendent of the Madison schools, was

elected chairman of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association.

Cyrus Troy, father of Mrs. J. H. Hutchison (Viola I. Troy, '80) and Robertus F. Troy, '87, died at his home at Madison, Wis., December 6. He was elected to the assembly in 1880, and was re-elected in 1881. He was the author of the constitutional amendment which gave the state biennial sessions of the legislature.

'82

James A. Sheridan, who was a member of the committee appointed by the president of the Milwaukee board of school directors to correspond with available men for superintendent of the public school system, has resigned.

'83

Miss Eleanor O'Sheridan, of South Madison, is principal of the state graded school at McFarland, Dane county.

'89

Miss Jessie Goddard, who is now a teacher of English in a Salt Lake City high school, is enjoying a trip to Europe. She contributes some interesting letters to the press on her travels.

'93

Prof. F. F. Showers, who has been principal of the Antigo high school since 1899, is now city superintendent of schools at Stevens Point, Wis.

'94

Miss Alice E. Stephenson is teaching in the high school at Bangor, Wis.

Robert S. Cowie, law, '94, of Whitehall, district attorney of Trempealeau county, has been appointed deputy auditor for the United States treasury in the navy department to succeed the late John M. Ewing. Mr. Cowie is now serving his second term as district attorney of Trempealeau county.

'95

Dr. Thomas Tormey is an interne at St. Luke's hospital, Chicago.

Charles L. Aarons, law, '95, is a member of the committee appointed to discover available men for superintendent of the Milwaukee public school system.

'96

Richard Kennedy, of Highland, Iowa county, Wis., father of William H. Kennedy, '96, died in St. Mary's hospital at Racine, Wis., November 30, after an operation for an abscess.

J. Curtis Gordon has formed a partnership with his father, at Madison, under the firm name of J. O. Gordon & Son, Architects. Since graduation, Mr. Gordon, Jr., has been studying and working in Chicago, with particular reference to artistic residence designing. He has also studied at and has had several aquarelles exhibited at the Art Institute.

'97

Miss Fay Parkinson, '97, and Mr. Lee F. Austin, ex-'97, were married at Columbus, Wis., De-

ember 22. Mrs. Austin was a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. Mr. Austin is assistant superintendent of the Washington Water Power Company, which operates the street-car system and electric-light plant at Spokane, Washington. At the university he was a well-known athlete, being one of the winning crew over Yale in 1896, and over the Minnesota Boat Club the same year.

Miss Charlotte E. Pengra is teaching in the high school at Elgin, Ill.

'98

Miss Harriet F. Stephenson is teaching in the high school at Ripon, Wis.

Mr. August Sauthoff is studying at Rush Medical College, Chicago.

'99

Mr. Albert R. Denu, now an instructor in the rhetorical department in the university, was one of the 21 out of 36 applicants who passed the examination for admission to the bar recently held in Milwaukee.

John F. Woodmansee, law, '99, is manager of the Daily Reporter, a paper published in the interests of the bar, real-estate agents, and builders and traders of Milwaukee.

Henry C. Case has a position in the Milwaukee offices of the Allis-Chalmers company.

'00

Miss Eunice Welsh is teaching at Hudson, Wis.

Mr. Ernest von Briesen and John M. Niven were two of the 21 out of 36 applicants who passed

the examination for admission to the bar recently concluded in Milwaukee. Mr. Von Briesen and Arthur M. Churchill have opened a law office in the Germania building in Milwaukee.

Miss Hester Adeline Brown and Mr. Henry Kendall Bassett were married at Berlin, Wis., December 29. The bride studied two years in Lawrence University, graduating from the University of Wisconsin in 1900. She was a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority. The groom is a graduate of the Oshkosh normal school, having taken work in Chicago and Columbia universities. He is at present a teacher of an ethical culture school in New York city.

'01

Miss Catherine P. Regan is teaching history and literature in the high school at Jefferson, Wis.

Miss Mary Brahany is teaching at River Falls, Wis.

Mr. Paul G. Winter was married to Miss Henrietta Streidt December 31 at Madison. Mr. Winter holds a position with the Illinois Central company in Chicago, where Mr. and Mrs. Winter will reside.

Charles R. Rounds holds a position as teacher of elocution and oratory in the Whitewater normal school.

'02

Miss Maud M. Stephenson is teaching in the high school at Darlington, Wis.

Harry Sauthoff is teaching at Lake Geneva.

Mr. Ray Fairbank, law, '02, and James C. McKesson, law, '02, are

practicing law in partnership at Fond du Lac.

Oliver B. Kohl, who was chief engineer with the Madison Gas & Electric Co. since graduation, has accepted an engagement with a large electric and gas-lighting plant at Denver, Colo.

'03

Miss Lizzie Bissell is teaching at Durand, Wis.

Miss Emma P. Osborne is assistant principal in the high school at West Salem, Wis.

Miss Georgiana Whitcomb is teaching in the high school at Brodhead, Wis.

Mr. James Malone, law, '03, is associated with James A. Stone in the practice of law at Reedsburg, Wis.

George A. Perham is business manager of a newspaper at Eveleth, Minn.

Louis J. Campbell, of Bangor, Wis., and Miss Winifred Mitchell, of La Crosse, Wis., were married at Manila October 28. Both were engaged in teaching in the Philippines.

'04

The Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity was represented by John C. Miller, law, '05, and Fred K. Carico, '04, at the national convention held in Richmond, Virginia, January 1 and 2.

'05

John M. Detling, law, '05, has been elected assistant manager of the track team, and R. J. Neckerman, '05, assistant manager of the baseball team.