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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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

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

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Directory of Local Alumni Associations

(We have decided to run this directory of local Alumni Associations permanently. We realize that it is woefully incomplete. By the time the next issue is ready for the press, however, we expect to get information about the officers of the other associations. We are counting upon readers of the magazine to send such information. If you know of other local Wisconsin Alumni Associations, not on the list, please send the names of the officers to the magazine.—Ed.)

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DR. ALBERT J. OCHSNER, '84.

President of the Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

VOL. X

OCTOBER, 1908

NO. 1

A MESSAGE TO THE ALUMNI

ALBERT J. OCHSNER, '84.

President of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

To the Alumni of the University of Wisconsin:



ANY results which could not have been foreseen by anyone without most unusual insight have come from the wise direction of development in the various departments of our university; results which have had a distinctly beneficial bearing upon the material, the intellectual, and the ethical development of the State of Wisconsin, and indeed of the entire country.

Not only has the total productiveness of the state been enormously increased, but a spirit of idealism has been encouraged by many who have been inoculated by this element of the university spirit. My work has placed me in a position from which it has been possible to observe this feature more constantly than it would be possible for almost any other alumnus who is not directly connected with the faculty of our university. This observation has been to me a never-failing source of inspiration. Our university does and must continue to stand for that which serves as an inspiration from the standpoint of idealism.

Its position as the leading state university will compel our Alma Mater to stand for the highest from an educational standpoint and its organization will ensure its continued high standing in the arts and sciences, as well as in its technical departments.

In order that the community should reap the greatest possible benefit from this great institution which has been classed by President Eliot of Harvard, and many others among the world's greatest educators, as the foremost state university, it is important that we, its alumni and alumnae, should act as the constant carriers of its messages of idealism. Our enthusiastic interest will serve in turn as an inspiration to those who inspired us in our youth, and to their capable successors. Having our interest and support they will the more surely respond to the call of Idealism and will never be satisfied to transmit knowledge without inspiration. Our university needs our enthusiasm as much as we need its idealism.

We must remain a part of it and the closer we become and remain associated the better it will be for our university, our community, and ourselves.

It seems as though the Alumni Association should be the medium through which the most desirable relations between alumni and Alma Mater could be

maintained. To make the bond closer the ALUMNI MAGAZINE should carry messages to the alumni from each other and from the University. The alumni should write for this magazine and should support it by their own subscriptions as well as by sending it to others who are interested in matters of education. There should be in every community containing more than one alumnus a U. W. Alumni Association, which would hold at least four meetings each year, as nearly as possible at regular intervals. Possibly it might be well to have one of these meetings in the autumn just before the students in the community return to the University at the beginning of the school year. A second meeting might properly be held during the Christmas holidays, a third one during Easter holidays or spring intermission, and a fourth one after the close of the school year.

The patriotism or enthusiasm shown by the old alumni—and the older the better—would surely encourage a similar spirit among the undergraduates who would be eager to take up their part upon graduating from the U. W.

The occasional visits of a member of the faculty to these alumni meetings would help considerably on both sides. These local societies would necessarily have an excellent effect upon all educational matters throughout the state. They would be in position to give their support to University extension work.

In many of the technical departments scientific observations might be carried on throughout the state by members of these various associations under the supervision of members of the faculty in the University.

In the larger cities the study of sociological problems which has already been planned might be profitably carried on by committees composed of those members of the local alumni associations especially interested in this field.

One might continue these suggestions indefinitely, but this is superfluous because they will suggest themselves.

Another means of remaining in touch with our Alma Mater must come from frequent visits to Madison.

Only extraordinary circumstances should prevent us from attending our class reunions, which should occur at least every fifth year for each class.

My suggestion than would be to each alumnus:

1. *Read the Alumni Magazine.*
2. *Write for the Alumni Magazine.*
3. *Organize a local U. W. Club.*
4. *Plan some work for the local U. W. Club.*
5. *Visit Madison oftener.*
6. *Attend Commencement frequently.*
7. *Keep up your affiliation with the University in every possible way and inculcate all alumni in your vicinity with the same spirit.*
8. *Send personal notices to the Alumni Magazine.*
9. *Have a committee of one appointed in our community whose business it will be to get subscribers for the Alumni Magazine and to send personal notices.*

TO THE ALUMNI



PLANS for the complete reorganization of the Wisconsin Alumni Association are being prepared by the undersigned committee. This committee was appointed last June to consider ways and means for the strengthening of the association. Since then it has made an extensive investigation of alumni associations throughout the United States. With the results of this investigation as a basis, it is now working out a form of reorganization which will be submitted to the association at its annual meeting next June.

Alumni will be kept constantly and fully informed of the committee's activities during the coming year, through the pages of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. Problems of great importance will be considered; such as the employment of a permanent general secretary, life memberships, membership of local organizations, class secretaries, reunions, making a weekly instead of a monthly alumni magazine, and the like. It is imperative that every alumnus should know about these problems, and lend assistance to their consideration in every way possible. Such co-operation will be of invaluable aid to the committee.

Individual alumni can help most in this work at the present moment by sending in their subscriptions to the ALUMNI MAGAZINE without delay. More than that, they can increase their assistance manifold by *inducing some fellow alumnus to subscribe* and send in his dollar at once. The magazine cannot be published without funds. In order to insure its prompt appearance each month, alumni must pay for their subscriptions at the beginning of the year. We ask of you, fellow alumni, in the interest of your association and of the movement now under way to make it a real, live factor in the up-building of our Alma Mater, to do this much to assist your committee.

(Signed)

LYNN S. PEASE, '86,
BALTHASAR H. MEYER, '94,
MRS. JOSEPHINE SARLES SIMPSON, '83,
MRS. AGNES HASKELL NOYES, '76,
THOMAS R. LLOYD-JONES, '96,

Committee on Development of the Association.

EDITORIAL

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

WISCONSIN ALUMNI, this is your magazine. It is published by your association to keep you informed about your Alma Mater and your fellow alumni.

Do you wish to have it continued? Does it meet a real need for you? Are you certain that it serves a good purpose by aiming to "preserve and strengthen the bond of interest and reverence of the Wisconsin graduate for his Alma Mater?"

If you answer these questions affirmatively, there is little likelihood that the magazine will be abandoned. But it is not enough to say, "Keep it going, by all means!" It is necessary for you to send your dollar to enable the association to get it printed and sent to you each month. It costs money to publish the magazine. And it costs more money to get it out in an attractive form than it would to print it like a patent medicine pamphlet. Its publication also demands funds to meet current expenses, which make it imperative that alumni subscribe *in advance*.

It's just as easy to send a dollar now as it is to wait until next summer. With most of you, the amount of work involved in getting the dollar into the mail box wouldn't make you sit up nights or hire an extra stenographer. It's mostly a question of oversight, anyway, and the way to overcome the habit of oversight is to swear off overlooking. If you just experiment with this prescription in the matter of sending your dollar, and it proves successful, we will im-

mediately get it patented, so that next year's management will have the exclusive rights to it. We believe that every person who has been four years at the university has learned how to take a hint.

By the way, it might interest you to know that your dollar will fall into the proper hands if you send it to Charles Forster Smith, Jr., Business Manager, 1715 Adams Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin. He has already made arrangements for an additional postman on that route.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE PROGRESS made during the past few months toward the organization of local alumni associations in Wisconsin cities has been most encouraging. Alumni in Ashland, Chippewa Falls, Waukesha, Appleton and Fond du Lac have promised to get together in the near future with a view to forming a permanent association. In Milwaukee, Madison, Superior, Eau Claire, Green Bay, Oshkosh, and La Crosse there are already in existence alumni associations more or less active; and in all these cities there was found a sincere desire on the part of Wisconsin graduates and former students to strengthen their respective associations wherever it was found possible. Platteville alumni held their first meeting in the latter part of September and organized an association, thereby becoming the leaders in the new movement.

The formation of local associations is the first step toward the development of the Wisconsin Alumni Asso-

Wear the Roswelle Hat

ciation. The special committee appointed last June to consider ways and means of accomplishing this end recognize that local associations are the proper and necessary basis for any system of reconstruction. They have indicated their desire to cooperate in every possible way to hasten this work.

There should be a local association in every city in the country where there are more than a half dozen alumni. There is no need to argue to Wisconsin graduates the advantages of such societies. The only point to emphasize is the ease with which they may be formed. If one active alumnus in each community became interested enough to lead in the movement, he would be surprised at the readiness of his fellow alumni to meet with him at some convenient time and elect officers and adopt a constitution and by-laws. There would then be an organization. That is half the battle. Thereafter meetings could be held at stated intervals to transact necessary business or to bring alumni together for social enjoyment. The main point is that such an organization would enable the general officers to place matters of importance before the alumni through their local secretaries promptly and effectively; and get the sentiment of alumni through the same channel with equal dispatch.

What is the matter with our association? was a problem that perplexed the alumni at the last annual meeting. They can answer it best by doing two things immediately—by subscribing for the ALUMNI MAGAZINE in order to keep in touch with the activities of the general officers, and by forming local associations where they are lacking. Are you willing to do this much *now*?

COLONEL VILAS

IN the death of Colonel Vilas, the university has lost one of her most renowned alumni, and the nation one of its great men.

In life he gave untiringly of his services to the upbuilding of the university; in death he bequeathed to it his wealth.

Wisconsin alumni may well do honor to the memory of this fellow alumnus. He has pointed them the way. He has, not by precept but by example, given them a lesson in devotion to his Alma Mater, that for sincerity is matchless. Both in life and in death, he gave all. Man could do no more.

He was a busy man, occupied with large affairs, yet, as regent, he brought willingly and gladly his genius to aid in the advancement of the university. He offered it freely. His reward was the consciousness of work well done for the upliftment of his fellowmen.

In leaving his large fortune to the university, he has shattered forever the barriers which divided state and private institutions in the minds of philanthropists. No longer will men of wealth feel impelled to turn away from state universities when making bequests for the advancement of knowledge and the betterment of mankind. The services of our own university in this respect never received higher recognition. The need for more and better work of this nature at Wisconsin was never before acknowledged in so emphatic and convincing a manner. In providing first of all for ten professorships to carry on research and investigation unhampered by instructional work, he has given most eloquent expression to his belief that the state university,

like her endowed sisters, should count among her first duties the discovery of truth.

Here was an alumnus who felt a vital interest in all that concerned the welfare and progress of the university. He studied its needs, and then contributed nobly to their fulfillment. No one who knew Colonel Vilas could doubt for a moment that he carried with him always a vision of the future greatness of his Alma Mater. His farsightedness enabled him to understand, as few men understand, the paramount importance of developing both lines of university activity—practical helpfulness in the industrial and social activities of the state, and the advancement of knowledge. In life he gave impetus to the former by advocating the short course in agriculture; in death he provided magnificently for the latter by creating a fund for pure research.

No eulogium can adequately pay tribute to Colonel Vilas's princely gift. No panegyric can do full justice to the large-hearted altruism which prompted it. But we alumni can establish a fitting memorial in another way. We can best keep green the memory of this man by sharing in his loyalty and devotion. We may not be able to emulate his deeds; but we at least may emulate his spirit. And after all it is the kind of spirit that surpasses all others. It is the true Wisconsin spirit.

THE LEADING STATE UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENT Eliot, in conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon President Van Hise last June, referred to him as the "president of the leading state University, the University of Wisconsin."

Recognition like this, coming as it does from one so well qualified to speak with authority, must be a source of gratification and pride to Wisconsin alumni. We have become accustomed, during the last few years, to reading articles in the newspapers and magazines that have been full of honorable mention for our Alma Mater. These accounts have dealt chiefly with the activity of those departments that are helping the public to greater achievements in agriculture, engineering, or the science of government. Anything that brings the activities of the university in a striking way into the lives of the people is "meat" for the journalists. And it is well. It is part of the university's work; a most important part; the part that, more than anything else, has brought the people to regard it as *their* institution. But the university does not confine its activities to these practical and materially helpful matters. It is not satisfied with the mere application of science to present day problems. It is striving with all its might to push onward the boundaries of knowledge, to make new science that, perhaps, at some future time may be given a practical application. And this is well, too. It is what makes the university deserving of its name. And the success with which it has carried on both kinds of activity no doubt prompted President Eliot to characterize it as the "leading university."

The rank of any university depends in large measure upon the interest and activity of its alumni. Harvard is a striking example of this. "Harvard forever" was the slogan which cemented her alumni into a mighty body of supporters. Their loyalty, their enthusiasm, and their willing

sacrifices, have contributed to her greatness. What has been done for Harvard by her alumni, can be done for Wisconsin to a still greater extent by *her* sons and daughters. The words of President Eliot should embue them with the determination to play a more active part in maintaining their Alma Mater in her position of supremacy. They should serve as a rallying cry for all alumni to unite in pushing her banner still farther forward.

This flattering tribute of President Eliot, too, should become a watchword throughout the state of Wisconsin, inspiring popular interest and unwavering faith in the university. The university stands as a monument to the people's belief in higher education. If it is indeed the "leading" state university, its greatness has all been drawn from a generous and enlightened commonwealth. High praise for the university, then, is at bottom a reward of merit for Wisconsin's citizenship. We cannot doubt that both will continue in their position of leadership.

ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY

On the title page of this number will be found a directory of local associations of Wisconsin alumni, including the names of the local officers. This feature of the magazine will be made permanent, and as fast as new locals are organized they will be added to the list.

The directory, as it now appears, is very incomplete. We know there are many local associations scattered throughout the country that are not included; but as soon as definite in-

formation regarding them is sent to the magazine, this will be remedied. Readers who know of the existence of such locals will confer a favor by sending the names of the officers to the editor.

WANTED: A NAME

THE new women's gymnasium will soon be ready for use. Now the question arises, what shall be its name? Some one has suggested that it be baptised "Bascom Hall;" but that has met with the counter-suggestion that it would be more fitting to connect the name of Bascom with some more central building. It would be interesting to hear from alumni on this subject. What name do *you* suggest?

An attempt will be made by the junior class this year to increase the admission to the Prom from three to five dollars. The fact that last year's Prom committee, even after cutting out the supper, was unable to meet expenses, and is still trying to cover the deficit, will be used as an argument in favor of an increase in the price.

A new regulation of the University provides that all janitors must wear uniforms while on duty. The uniforms are gray and are cut similar to those worn by postmen.

"Wisconsin is one of a series of Western State universities showing splendid growth and great wisdom and strength in administration."

—*Review of Reviews.*

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE REGENTS

The university began its fifty-eighth year on Tuesday, Sept. 29, and, while the enrollment is not yet completed,

indications point to a large increase in attendance. It is expected that this year's total will reach 4,500.

The board of regents has increased the facilities for instruction this year by the appointment of 91 new members of the faculty, the erection of three new buildings, and the addition to the curriculum of some 316 new courses of study in the various departments. Steam will be turned on in the new central heating plant before the first snow falls, and the new woman's building and animal husbandry building are both far advanced in construction. Among the new men in the faculty are 8 professors, 26 instructors, 54 assistants, and 3 special lecturers.

Eight New Professors.

Professor Carl C. Thomas comes from the head of the department of marine engineering at Cornell university to fill the professorship of steam engineering vacated by the death of Storm Bull. Professor William L. Westerman of the University of Minnesota is the new assistant professor of history. Dr. Charles H. Bunting of the University of Virginia will fill the chair of pathology, and Dr. Arthur H. Loevenhart of Johns Hopkins the professorship of pharmacology and toxicology. Professor Edwin C. Holden comes from White Plains,

N. Y., to fill the professorship in mining engineering. Professor Max Mason, who graduated from Wisconsin in '99, comes from Yale, where he has been assistant professor, to accept an associate professorship in mathematics. An assistant professorship in the college of law is filled by Professor William Underhill Moore, a graduate of Columbia university, who for two years past has been associate professor of law at the University of Kansas. Karl Young, Harvard, has been appointed assistant professor of English.

Many New Courses of Study.

The curriculum this year includes some 721 courses of study, which is an increase of about 316 over the number given last year. Of these special interest is centered in the courses in medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, journalism, and agriculture. The college of medicine, which is opening its second year, offers 29 courses of study. The addition of Professor Loevenhart and Dr. Bunting to the faculty have made it possible to include in the curriculum two new courses in pathology and in pharmacology and toxicology. Thus the college now has facilities for the full two years of pre-clinical medicine, besides unusual advantages for research work. Opportunities for training for young men wishing to become chemists have been greatly increased at the university by the organization this year of the various branches of chemical work into the course in chemistry, in which 56

courses of study are offered, including, beside the fundamentals and research facilities, special training for physiological, sanitary and food chemists, soil and agricultural chemists, analytical and industrial chemists.

Pharmacy, Agriculture, Journalism.

The two-years' course in pharmacy has been arranged to give a thoroughly scientific foundation for the pursuit of the profession of pharmacy. Excellent laboratories, museums and libraries are open to the students, and 7 courses in chemistry and 6 in botany are coordinated with the 9 pharmaceutical courses. A new "middle course" in agriculture has been inaugurated this year, for students having a high school training but without opportunity for more than two years of university, and who desire to gain as much technical knowledge of agriculture as possible in that time. The two new courses in the preparation for journalism include additional training in an advanced course in newspaper writing and a course in current political and economic subjects. Courses adapted to those preparing for technical and trade journalism have been developed in this department.

Charles Johnstone of the University of Dublin, late of the Indian Civil Service, and a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, was appointed lecturer in political

Additions to the Faculty

science at the last meeting of the board of regents. M r.

Johnstone is an authority on Oriental affairs, and has contributed many brilliant articles to the British and American reviews. He will give several courses of lectures, including one

on the government of the British Empire illustrating the general principles of colonial government; another on Indian philosophy and religion; and others on the nations of the Orient and on international problems of the Oriental world.

John Bell Sanborn, Ph. D. Wis. '96, was appointed lecturer in code practice in the law school for the coming year, to take part of the work formerly given by Prof. R. M. Bashford.

The other appointments to the faculty of the University were: William G. Atkins, Sergeant Major U. S. A., armorer in the department of military science; Stanley K. Hornbeck, instructor in political science; Reuben McKittrick, assistant in political science; W. L. Bailey, assistant in political science; Charles A. Semrad, instructor in hydraulic engineering; H. G. Kisslingbury, scholar in engineering; Edna H. Battey of Winnetka, Ill., technician in the department of anatomy; Thomas Davidson, assistant in physical training; W. E. Atwell, student assistant in business administration; Guy Benson and Charles F. Stark, assistants in the law library.

Clarence Hean, who has been for some years in charge of the newspaper files in the historical library, was appointed librarian of the college of agriculture in place of Iva A. Welsh, resigned.

Arthur G. Laabs was made butter-maker in the creamery.

At the June meeting of the regents the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved to amend section 14, chapter 2, of the by-laws of the regents by adding 'men and women shall be equally entitled to member-

Coeducation Is Upheld

ship in all classes of the University and there shall be no discrimination on account of sex in granting scholarships or fellowships in any of the colleges or departments of the University.' ”

FACULTY AND CURRICULUM

W. G. Atkins, formerly a sergeant-major in the United States regulars, has been secured to assist Commandant McCoy of the military department. He will have

Changes in Military Dept. the rank of armor-bearer. Other changes have been made in the department. The hospital corps will be larger than heretofore. It will be composed of about 40 of those sophomores who have completed their freshmen courses with the best of records. Only 30 were in that department last year but it is the intention of the commandant to pay more attention than heretofore to that branch of the service.

The office of adjutant with rank of major has been dispensed with this year. The change was made because no such rank is found in the regular army. The uniforms will be closely inspected this year and set-up drill will be demanded oftener. Those sophomores, who have their uniforms in good order will be allowed to use them but everyone will have to secure this year's caps which are modeled after those used in the regular army.

Dr. S. M. Babcock was given a handsome silver medal by the European De Laval Corporation of Stockholm, Sweden, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment. These medals are given

only to men who have rendered conspicuous service in the advancement of modern dairying.

With a herd average of 7,133.4 pounds of milk containing 305.98 pounds of butter fat which tested 4.29 per cent fat, the **The Report on Our Dairy Herd** College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin has demonstrated the economy of scientific method in care and feeding. The system followed has been fully outlined in Bulletin 167 of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, entitled *The University Dairy Herd: Management and Records, 1907-1908*, by Professors G. C. Humphrey and F. W. Woll. The herd is maintained for research and instructional purposes, with the aim, however, to make it return the best possible revenue under existing conditions. These special uses prevent returns being as high as would be the case were the herd wholly on a commercial basis.

Mrs. Cora Stranahan Woodward, adviser of women, says there is no truth in the rumor that the young women students **Many Rooms for Women** found difficulty in securing sufficient rooms on the accredited list to meet the demand.

“What is more, as a result of the cooperation of the landladies with the university authorities, for the first time in many years there was no list of girls waiting to secure rooms in Chadbourne hall as soon as they became vacant. Growing out of this condition a new rule became necessary to insure the continued occupancy of all the rooms, by which those who leave to enter sororities are

required to find someone to take their places.

“Despite the report that the landladies do not desire women roomers, more have volunteered to reserve their rooms for girls only than it seemed possible to supply roomers for. So many landladies agreed to the regulations that it has not been possible to fill all of their rooms. Each one of these has signed a written agreement not only to take women exclusively, but to provide for them a parlor on the first floor for the reception of visitors.”

Graduates of the department of bacteriology in the college of agriculture have recently received important appointments in col-

Bacteriology leges and universi-
Men Appointed ties of Kansas, Min-
 nesota, Georgia and Missouri, beside those appointed to positions in their alma mater. R. K. Thompson, '06, Milwaukee, was appointed to the faculty of the Georgia Agricultural College. Charles Knight, '07, Mineral Point, is teaching agronomy in the Kansas Agricultural College of Manhattan. Christ Schroeder, '08, Kewaunee, is in the animal husbandry department of the college of agriculture at the University of Minnesota. Edwin Trowbridge, '06 has been appointed to the animal husbandry department of the Missouri Agricultural College.

Among the graduates of the department who remain at the state university in faculty positions are the following: of the class of '06, Conrad Hoffman, bacteriology; C. P. Norgood, agronomy; E. J. Delwiche, experimental substation work; of the class of '07, James G. Milward, Madison, and A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee,

horticulture; in the class of '08, E. U. Hammar, Hillsboro, bacteriology; Roy R. Marshall, Madison, and H. L. Walster, Spring Green, soils; and Harry Steenbock, Madison, agricultural chemistry.

The College of Agriculture has opened with about double the number of students in all classes. The freshman class has shown

Big Enrollment a remarkable in-
at the Agricul- crease over last year
tural College and the new “mid-
 dle” or two years’

course is proving a favorite, as about 25 men have registered for this practical work. Since these are all new students, the increase in the college of agriculture is double that of last year. The number of special students is also more numerous, and the number of those returning to the three upper classes is large. The increase in enrollment makes the total number of students in the college of agriculture almost as large, if not larger, than that of any similar institution in America. The interest in the new middle course is particularly noteworthy, since it shows a demand on the part of farm boys for two years’ practical training in agriculture without the work in foreign languages and mathematics required in the long course.

The College of Agriculture has inaugurated a new course known as the middle course, which may be completed in two full

New Agricul- years. This course
tural Course is designed to meet
 the needs of those students who have had a high school training and are prepared for university work, but can not

spend more than two years at the university. The studies include practically all of the work of the first two years of the long, or four years', course, with the exception that foreign languages and mathematics are replaced by more practical subjects. The aim is to give the students as thorough training in the sciences and technical agriculture as is possible in two years time.

A total enrollment of 1,025 in the summer session this year is reported by Prof. G. C. Sellery, director, in his annual state-

Enrollment for Summer Session ment. This is not only the largest enrollment since the establishment of the summer session ten years ago; but it is also the most widely distributed, showing students from thirty-five states and seven foreign countries. Cuba, Canada, China, England, Germany, Japan, and the Philippines sent representatives to the various colleges of the university. The college of letters and science enrolled 469 undergraduates and 262 graduate students, a total of 731, or 80 more than the total enrollment of all colleges in last year's summer session. In the advanced engineering and artisans' courses there were 122 undergraduates and 16 graduates, a total of 138. The college of law enrolled 51; the summer course in surveying 73; the course in shop work 22; and the dairy school 10.

Naturally Wisconsin leads all states with an enrollment of 569, besides 84 in the school of artisans—a total of 653. Illinois is second with 89; Iowa third with 36; Ohio fourth with 28; and Indiana fifth with 25. The enrollment from other states is as follows: Minnesota, 23; Missouri, 21;

New York, 17; Michigan, 13; Kentucky and South Dakota, 9 each; Washington, D. C., 7; Nebraska and North Dakota, 6 each; Massachusetts and Texas, 5 each; Colorado, Kansas, Tennessee and Virginia, 4 each; Georgia, Mississippi, Montana, and Utah, 3 each; New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Washington, 2 each; Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Mexico, West Virginia and Wyoming, 1 each; Idaho, 2.

There were 9 students from the Philippines, and 2 more from Cuba. China sent 3, and England, Germany and Canada sent 1 each.

The experimental and instructional work of the College of Agriculture has attracted such wide attention that men from all parts of the world when visiting America come to Madison to inspect the buildings and equipment and to consult the faculty. Recently men of note from East India, Australia, Germany, and Austria have been guests at the university.

Dwijadad Datta, of Silchar, British East India, who is sent out by the British government to study the important dairy schools of the world, visited the university last summer and was much interested in the methods of manufacture of cheeses in the dairy school, and in the growth of the cheese making industry of the state. Prof. N. Zuntz of the Royal Agricultural School at Berlin, one of the most noted German physiologists, found special interest in the work in animal nutrition which is being done at the agricultural experiment station by the departments of chemistry and animal husbandry. Dr. Zuntz was

called to the United States to deliver a course of lectures on animal nutrition at the Graduate School of Agriculture held at Cornell.

Baron Edmund Jeszenszky, who is making a tour of the United States in order to become acquainted with American methods of planting and caring for fruit trees, visited the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station; also R. J. Guthrie, agricultural editor of the *Sydney Mail*, New South Wales, Australia. Mr. Guthrie is making a tour of Europe, England, Canada, and the United States, for the purpose of studying the growth and development of agricultural and dairying pursuits, and methods of instruction and experimental farming at the various colleges and universities. He is particularly interested in dairy stock breeding, and the fame of Wisconsin in raising cows of unusual capacity has attracted his attention to the university dairy herd. Prof. J. C. Kendall of the Kansas Experiment Station was also a visitor at the dairy school. He was in Wisconsin for the purchase of pure-bred dairy stock for the Kansas station.

David L. Patterson, instructor in the history department, has gone to the University of Kansas, as associate professor of history.

Faculty Personals

By recent action of the regents Professor Charles P. Hutchins was made director of physical training. This places Mr. Hutchins at the head of all departments of athletics.

Prof. D. Earle Burchell of the school of commerce resigned on July 1, 1908.

Dr. L. P. Shanks, who has been an instructor in romance languages, has

gone to the University of Idaho as associate professor, in charge of the department of romance language.

O. L. Keith, who was also an instructor in romance languages, is professor of modern languages at the University of South Carolina. He succeeds Prof. E. S. Joyner, retired.

Dr. A. R. Seymour was given the position of assistant professor of romance languages at the University of Illinois.

Frank La Motte is now assistant professor of romance languages at the University of Kansas.

Dr. Otto Patzer holds the position of assistant professor in the state University of Washington.

Professor Paul S. Reinsch of the department of political science has gone to Santiago, Chile, where he will serve as one of the representatives of the United States at the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which is to be held there from December 25 to January 5. About twenty delegates of the American government and of the American universities will be in attendance, as well as representatives from all other American countries.

Professor Reinsch is also a member of the Pan-American committee of the United States, and while in South America will meet with the various Pan-American committees of the South American republics in order to gather information which will be used in preparing for the next Pan-American conference to be held in Buenos Ayres in 1910.

He sails from New York on October 20; he expects to touch at Barbadoes and North Brazilian ports, and will make his first stop at Rio de Janeiro, where he will stay at the American embassy, which at that time will be in charge of Mr. Henry L. Janes,

who graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1902. Mr. Janes has just left the American embassy at Santiago, Chile, and goes to Rio as charge d'affaires.

President Eliot of Harvard conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on President Van Hise, on Wednesday, June 14, 1908, in the following words:

"Charles Richard Van Hise, pre-Cambrian and metamorphic geologist; professor successively of metallurgy, mineralogy, and geology; president of the leading State University, the University of Wisconsin."

A careful investigation of the present available supply of iron ore in Utah has just been completed for the United States Geological Survey by Prof. C. K. Leith of the geology department, assisted by E. C. Harder, a graduate student. The rapid increase in consumption of iron ore in the United States in the last few years makes this investigation of special importance, and adds to the interest of the bulletin, entitled "Iron Ores of the Iron Springs District, Southern Utah," published by the survey, in which Prof. Leith reports the results of his study of that district.

A new history of the city of Milwaukee, giving accurate and detailed accounts of the financial and administrative growth of the municipality, has just been published by the University of Wisconsin in a bulletin en-

titled *A Financial and Administrative History of Milwaukee*. The author, Laurence M. Larson, took the degree of doctor of philosophy at the university in 1902, and since that time has done careful research work among Milwaukee's old newspaper files, laws and ordinances, municipal documents of various kinds and earlier histories in order to gain the necessary information for his work.

Mr. Larson's book reviews the early financial difficulties of the city, the penurious economy of '47 and the subsequent ruinous finance of ten years later, and shows how the ridiculously huge debt of \$2,500,000 on a city assessed at but \$6,000,000 was finally eliminated by a process of readjustment bond issues. The waterworks was commenced in '72, and the first sewage disposal in '69. The city built a \$100 pest house in '45, and next year established the almshouse. The public library was established in '78, and the Milwaukee State Normal was built in '85. Since '74 the government has suffered but few changes, Mr. Larson points out, giving as the most important and interesting phenomenon the swift rise of social democracy, partly as a result of the immigrant agitator. Copies of this book may be obtained from the secretary of the regents.

Two new courses are to be added to the work of preparation for journalism at the State University. Additional training in **New Courses in Journalism** will be given in an advanced course in newspaper writing and in a course in current political and economic subjects. An important addition has been made to the equipment of the department in

the form of over 1,000 well-written news and special feature stories selected from the leading newspapers throughout the country. The collection includes a number of reports of the same events as they appeared in different papers, and thus offers valuable material for the comparison of methods of newspaper reporting.

Teaching Students to Report.

In the class in newspaper writing the methods used are intended to develop in the students the ability to see the interesting and important elements in the news of the day, and to describe them in clear, concise, and fluent English. Early in the year all the members of the class are assigned to report some event that is to take place before the next recitation. These "stories" are corrected by the instructor, and a number of typical reports are discussed in class as to their merits and faults. Students soon learn to write concise, readable reports of a variety of events. Later they are given practice in reporting speeches, lectures and addresses, and in obtaining interviews.

Technical and Trade Journalism.

The fact that the university has all its technical schools grouped together on one campus has made it possible to develop courses adapted to those preparing for technical or trade journalism. The students in the colleges of medicine, law, engineering, and agriculture, and those in the courses in commerce, music and pharmacy, can readily pursue the training courses in journalistic writing if they wish. Several students of agriculture have combined this work with their course in order to fit themselves to write for agricultural papers. By

combining studies in commerce, agriculture, engineering, and other technical studies with those in preparation for journalism, students can obtain the necessary preparation for practically all lines of technical and trade journalism.

The college of medicine of the University of Wisconsin, now in its second year, has received important ad-

dition by the establishment of chairs of pathology and of pharmacology and toxicology, and by the appointment of professors for those places. Dr. Charles H. Bunting, of the University of Virginia, will fill the chair of pathology, and Dr. Arthur H. Loevenhart, of Johns Hopkins, that of pharmacology and toxicology. With the addition of these two new departments the university is prepared to give the complete curriculum of the first two years of the standard medical course. The leading medical schools of the country will grant full credit for these first two years, so that the student, on completing the pre-clinical course at Wisconsin, may go to some college with abundant hospital and clinical facilities and there complete the four year medical course in two years.

The new departments will also aid materially in assisting physicians and health officers in the state to keep up with the rapid advances in the application of science to medicine, and promote the development of preventive medicine and hygiene. Advanced research work will be offered in pathology, pharmacology and toxicology. The laboratories in these subjects, like all others in the college of medicine, will be open freely to

those engaged in investigation, and so far as possible aid will be given in carrying out investigations either at the university or elsewhere in the state.

The university now offers a combined college and medical college course in which students receive the degrees both of bachelor of science and doctor of medicine at the end of six years' work. In this combined course the students matriculate in the college of medicine at the opening of the junior year, thus completing two years of the medical course at the end of the senior year of the college work.

Dr. Bunting's home was formerly at La Crosse, and he is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1896. He received his medical training at Johns Hopkins, where he was graduated in 1901. Subsequently he filled faculty positions at that university, at the University of Pennsylvania, and during the past two years at the University of Virginia, where he was head of the department of pathology. His wide experience in this work makes his appointment to the university faculty an important one.

Dr. Loevenhart is also a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, where, since taking his degree, he has been a member of the faculty of the department of physiological chemistry. For the past three years he has been assistant professor of physiological chemistry and pharmacology, and his researches in these departments have attracted attention both in Europe and in this country.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The Wisconsin Spectator is the latest addition to the list of University of Wisconsin student publications. It is to be a monthly magazine, and

will furnish a medium for a fair discussion on the part of faculty and students alike of the problems confronting the institution. Its columns will be open to students and faculty of all departments. In successive months such problems as the athletic situation, the question of intercollegiate and joint debating, the social problem, and the relation between foreign and American students will be discussed by representatives of various shades of opinion.

A special feature of the publication will be a department of inter-collegiate athletic and debating news. The coaches of the universities of the middle west have signified their willingness to supply the editors with authentic information along these lines.

The "Spectator" will also undertake to publish the annual joint debates of recent years. These debates have not been published for the last ten years.

Edgar E. Robinson, '08, of Oconomowoc, assistant in the department of American history, is editor-in-chief of the new magazine; Louis P. Lochner, '09, of Milwaukee, managing editor; and Obert Sletten, '08, of La Crosse, business manager.

The Sphinx opens a new year with an attractive "Registration Number."

It is being published by the following staff: Ralph Birchard, '10, editor, and Ernest June, '09, business manager.

The annual class rush, over which the ax of the university authorities has been hanging for several years,

The Annual Class Rush

will be retained for another year in a modified form. At the first meeting of the student conference committee, on October 2, the question of abolishing the rush altogether or retaining it under certain restrictions was discussed, and it was voted to retain it under the following regulations:

1. Both classes to be divided into three sections to contest the ownership of the lake shore for not more than fifteen minutes each.
2. A committee of not less than fifty upperclassmen to supervise the rush and put an immediate stop to any unnecessary roughness.
3. No float, flag of any kind which might bring the rush to a focus to be used. The committee in charge to name the victorious class.

The objection to the present rush

is the congestion of from one thousand to twelve hundred students in the narrow space between Association Hall and the gymnasium, a difficulty not experienced before the erection of the former building.

Carl Naffz, Madison, was elected by Hesperia to fill the vacancy on its joint debating team caused by the withdrawal of Daniel Ryan from the university. The joint debate with Athena, will take place December 18.

The October number of the "Lit," besides several interesting stories and poems, contains an article by President Van Hise on "The **The "Lit."** selection of studies." The frontispiece is a full page cut of the president. The "Lit" staff this year is as follows: George M. Sheets, editor; Dorothy Marie Burnham, assistant editor; and Carl H. Juergens, business manager.

ATHLETICS

BY W. R. RICHARDSON.

The Badger football team has opened its season auspiciously by defeating Lawrence University 35 to 0, which, when it is considered that the northern school held Minnesota to a 6 to 0 score a week before, means something.

Best about the team is the fact that it is our own. Bone fide students are playing on it; they are not bought; and their playng is an indication that they are up in their scholastic work. All this has been done contrary to the predictions made that the upheaval a few years ago would wipe out athletics here. "Molly-coddle" was the

term applied when referring to future Badger athletics.

It narrows down to this question, which would you rather have, a good team that you know is yours, honestly, or a team of players hired only for their football qualities?

But, candidly, the outlook this year is better than it has been since the old-style football. With a new coach, "Tom" Barry, who in the first game has proven his worth, with two or three of the old stand-bys who have fought for athletics, behind him, with a larger squad of veterans than we have had in several years, with a

freshman team that any institution might well be proud of, the Badgers seem destined for the championship. The prediction has been made that the Chicago-Wisconsin game would decide the western championship. However, that's a thing to be proven. But, regardless of victory or defeat, we've got a team that is worthy of Wisconsin, or any other university.

It is presumed by the writer that every alumnus has heard about the showing made by the Wisconsin crews on the Hudson river last spring; it is also presumed that most alumni have heard rumors of its being the last time that the Badgers will travel eastward. It is for this purpose the following paragraphs are written.

True it is that the showing made, in so far as the official records give them, was far from satisfactory. To the casual reader the majority of accounts failed to give Wisconsin the credit it deserved. It might have appeared to some that the Badgers were completely outclassed. But to one who had the good fortune to see that memorable struggle, how different it all is to him.

There was absolutely nothing under the sun that kept Wisconsin from finishing well to the front in that race other than an injury which came at the unexpected time—the crucial moment. For two and three-fourths miles the Badgers came down the Hudson rowing as one man, keeping well up—maybe just a bit ahead—of the others. A stroke of thirty was keeping them up with those who were rowing several notches higher.

If they could only reach the three-mile mark safely. How they had spurred from that mark in the practice rows of the week before! "Wisconsin has stopped rowing!" was the cry which came along the long line of

observation cars. One glance was all that need be taken to prove the remark. Iakisch, No. 2, was lying prone in the boat, with Sunnicht, bow, furiously splashing water over him. He got up, grasped his oar and they started once again. It was too much. He fell once more. He rose and then—the rest is athletic history. He had been siezed by a cramp which rendered him powerless and his oar, which had been controlled perfectly, hit him in the stomach. With seven men rowing, the Badgers finished while a thousand voices cheered their gameness.

None but prejudiced minds dared to assert that the Badgers would not have placed, if not won, that race, and sympathy was expressed on all sides. It was these kind words from strangers that helped to wipe out the stigma of defeat. Then the correspondents, looking for some excuse for the Badgers' downfall, said that they had rowed themselves out trying to keep in front. Did many of them know that Dinet had not hit the stroke higher than thirty-one all the way? Did they know that Syracuse at times had been rowing a thirty-eight stroke and yet could not throw off Wisconsin, who continued to row evenly?

The Badgers still have work to do in the east. The work of Coach Ten Eyck during the last year has caused comment even from the other coaches who now watch the Badgers with jealous interest. Every loyal alumnus as well as the students will see that the crews go east again this season. It is hoped that the sale of the yearly coupon books will bring in enough money to take them east, but if that isn't enough the alumni and students should see that the necessary amount is subscribed.

NEWS OF THE GRADS

REPORT OF PROGRESS MADE BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED LAST JUNE TO CONSIDER WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE REORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Appointment of Committee

On June 16, 1908, at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, a special committee was appointed to draw up plans for the development of the association. This committee consists of the following members: Lynn S. Pease, '86, Milwaukee, chairman; Agnes Haskell Noyes, '76, Milwaukee, Josephine Sarles Simpson, '83, Minneapolis; Balthasar H. Meyer, '94, Madison; and Thomas Lloyd Jones, '96, Wauwatosa. It was understood that this committee during the coming year should co-operate in all practicable ways with the executive committee in furthering the work of the association.

First Meeting

The committee held its first meeting in Madison on the 16th of June. Plans were discussed, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this committee proceed immediately to secure such information as may be available from the alumni associations of other colleges and universities.

The universities west of the Mississippi were assigned to Mrs. David F. Simpson; the universities east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio were assigned to Mrs. George H. Noyes, and those east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio were assigned to Dr. B. H. Meyer.

Second Meeting

On Saturday, September 26, the committee met in Madison and was in session from eleven until six o'clock. The morning session was given over to reports on the various university alumni organizations, particularly those from Mrs. Simpson's district. During the afternoon a number of important subjects were discussed, among which were the following:

1. The appointment of a sub-committee on legislation whose duty it shall be to aid the university in the matter of the appropriations by the state.
2. The appointment of a rather large committee of visitors whose duty it shall be to report back to the Alumni Association the results obtained by such visitation.
3. The formation of a large number of local alumni associations.
4. The necessity of having a permanent secretary for the Alumni Association who shall give his entire time to the work of the association.

The committee voted to make the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine* its official mouth piece.

Through the courtesy of President Van Hise and Mr. MacKenzie, arrangements have been made for the advancement of the work of the committee by the regular university departments. THOMAS LLOYD JONES, '96, Secy.

LOCAL SECRETARIES' LETTERS**Platteville, Wis.**

A meeting of the local Alumni of the State University of Wisconsin was held on Friday evening, Sept. 25, 1908, at the home of Prof. O. J. Schuster.

Those present were: Messrs. Arthur Grindell, W. N. Smith, O. J. Schuster, Frank Dyer, M. S. Block, Louis Brunckhorst, R. A. Goodell, William Wilke, and O. A. Eastman; and Miss Laura Weld, Miss Lillian McBride, Miss Clara Schuster, Mrs. Clara Kemler Smith, and Mrs. Bertha Gardner Williams.

The meeting was called for 7:30 P. M., and was a social affair until 8 o'clock, when the same was called to order by Prof. Schuster, who introduced Mr. Fred W. MacKenzie, '06, editor of the U. W. and organizer of local alumni throughout the state, who informed the members present of the advantages to be derived from a local organization; the excellent means now offered by the new Extension Division for keeping Alumni in close and mutually helpful contact with their Alma Mater; and the benefit and assistance that such local organizations throughout the state and elsewhere would be to the state university.

After the able presentation of the subject by Mr. MacKenzie, and a general discussion of the subject by those present, it was unanimously decided to form a local association, the members of which must be graduates of the University of Wisconsin.

It was further determined to have a committee of three, being the ^{elect}ed, to frame a constitution and by-laws. It was also decided, that as one present thought that the best thing such an organization could

do was to have a feast, that at least once a year they would have a banquet, and that the association would meet in regular sessions only three or four times a year, having special meetings as often as the best interests of the U. W. would be served.

After a general discussion, it was moved, seconded and carried that Prof. O. J. Schuster, '86, be president, Miss Laura Weld, '99, vice president, and William Wilke, '96, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting then adjourned after extending to Mr. MacKenzie a vote of thanks, for his interests in our welfare. WILLIAM WILKE, '96, Sec.

Sioux City, Iowa

At a reception given last spring at the home of Mrs. H. J. Taylor for Professors Slichter and Ross, who were in Sioux City at the time, the alumni members of the University of Wisconsin formally organized a society to consist of all persons living in Sioux City or vicinity who have been students at Wisconsin.

The following officers were elected by members of the organization present on that evening:

J. W. Hallam, '82, president.

Adah G. Grandy, '02, vice-president.

Loretto H. Carey, '07, secretary-treasurer.

Two committees were appointed—one to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the society, and a second to arrange for a banquet to be given the last week in May.

The banquet was held at the home of Mrs. H. J. Taylor, May 25, with twenty Wisconsin alumni present. Mr. J. W. Hallam presided as toastmaster and the following toasts were responded to:

"Wisconsin in the Seventies," Mr. O. J. Taylor.

"Those Golden College Days," Mrs. H. J. Taylor.

"Wisconsin Spirit," Ross B. Newman.

"Domestic Science at Wisconsin," Mrs. F. R. Wilson and Miss Loretto H. Carey.

"Wisconsin in the Sixties," Mr. McManus.

"Segregation vs. Co-education," Mrs. J. W. Hallam.

After the pleasing program the reports of the committees previously appointed were heard and the constitution presented was adopted.

Later, in the drawing room, loyalty to our Alma Mater was shown by the singing of college songs, the giving of the Wisconsin yell, and the relating of many college escapades.

After a most enjoyable evening "The University of Wisconsin Alumni Association of Sioux City" adjourned, happy in the understanding that the banquet was to be an annual event, and that the following June they would meet again, their number strengthened by newly graduated members of the class of 1908.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. McManus, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bertke, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wilson, Mrs. H. J. Taylor, Miss Adah Grandy, Miss Carol Pollard, Mr. Ross B. Newman, Mr. Harry Hatton, Miss Loretto H. Carey. LORETTO H. CAREY, Sec.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Since our very successful banquet last Christmas, we have given the question of organization a great deal of thought and our officers and executive committee have had several

lengthy sessions. The enthusiasm, and interest of everyone shows that the Wisconsin spirit is not dead and that their love for Alma Mater is as strong as ever. Everyone regrets the present lack of spirit, but everyone is only too glad to have this latent spirit within him aroused.

The banquet last year was a strictly stag affair and on that account our committee did not feel as though we were authorized to act for the co-eds, and expressed considerable doubt whether we were the Alumni Association. We expect to bring this matter up before our next meeting and some arrangements will then be made with the young ladies to have one organization and perhaps an occasional joint meeting. However, it was the unanimous opinion that the big annual event should be held during the Christmas vacation and should be a stag affair, and anyone who was at the last joint meeting held at the Pfister hotel and the stag affair held at the Plankinton house last year, will agree with the committee.

On one other matter the entire committee was agreed, and that is that former students of Wisconsin, although not graduates, are just as much entitled to belong to our organization as graduates. The mere fact that some may have had "sore eyes" in their earlier days, or that circumstances compelled them to leave before graduating, ought not to exclude them from our organization. A diploma should not be the entrance condition. We want everyone who ever attended Wisconsin and we are making an extra effort this year to secure the names of all former students now living in Milwaukee, and our special efforts are going to be di-

rected to get these to come out. One will be surprised at the amount of latent enthusiasm and spirit there is in these men. They have always felt as though they did not belong to us and our invitation is more than appreciated by them, to say nothing of the fact that all helps to bring about the one desired end. We are planning to secure one member of each of the earlier classes and two of the later classes, whose duty it will be to see their fellow classmates and get them to come to our banquet.

One other reform will be that no dues will be exacted from our members. Everyone who ever attended Wisconsin is ipso facto a member. The small running expenses will be paid for in a small additional price per plate at the banquet.

We are glad that the united effort is being made to do missionary work among the alumni and we trust that the efforts of the workers will be crowned with success.

ERNST VON BRIESEN, Sec.

MARRIAGES

TAYLOR, '04—GROW, '07.

On May 27 at Neillsville, Wisconsin, were married Mr. Charles A. Taylor and Miss Grace L. Grow. They will reside at Barron, Wisconsin, where Mr. Taylor is engaged in the practice of law.

PYRE, '92—JACKMAN, '00.

DARLING, '05—JACKMAN, '04.

At 8 o'clock, August 4, 1908, at Christ's Episcopal church in Janesville, Wis., occurred the double marriage of Miss Marcia Jackman to Prof. James Francis Augustine Pyre of Madison and Miss Margaret Jackman to Dr. Walter Gregory Darling

of Crystal Falls, Mich. All the members of the bridal party were graduates of the university.

Prof. Pyre is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pyre and is a professor in the English department at the university. Mr. Darling graduated from the university in '05 and from Rush Medical college of Chicago in '08. Following the marriage at the church, a reception was held to some 100 guests, relatives and intimate friends at the home of an uncle and aunt of the brides, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jackman.

Prof. and Mrs. Pyre will be at home Wednesdays in October at 625 Mendota Court. Mr. and Mrs. Darling will reside in Crystal Falls, Mich., where Dr. Darling will engage in the practice of his profession.

MILLS, '05—KETCHPAW, '06.

On August 12 occurred the marriage of Miss Maude Luella Ketchpaw to Mr. Clifford Wilde Mills, at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. At home, after September 10, 2350 Gilpin St., Denver, Colorado.

PHELAN—HELMHOLTZ, '05.

At the Chicago home of the bride's parents 459 Bower Ave., were married on Monday, August 10, Dr. Raymond Vincent Phelan of the University of Minnesota and Dr. Anna Augusta Helmholtz, of the University of Wisconsin. Only the members of the immediate families were present.

THOMPSON—WARNER, '00.

Florence M. Warner and Victor E. Thompson, graduate of Stout Manual Training school, Menomonie, were married at Windsor, Wis., June 30. They will make their home in Grand Rapids, Wis., where Mr. Thompson

will have charge of the Manual Training department in the high school.

BLOODGOOD, '88—HOLT.

Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood and Miss Edith Holt were married on September 1, at 44 East Seventy-eighth St., New York.

JONES, '70—MACDONALD, '86.

Burr W. Jones and Miss Katherine I. MacDonald were married at Chipewa Falls, Wis., on September 7, 1908. They will reside at 112 Langdon St., Madison. Mr. Jones is one of the most prominent attorneys in Wisconsin. Miss MacDonald was editor of the American Book List Association.

LESLIE, '07—BERTLES.

John W. Leslie and Miss Alma Bertles were married at the home of the bride's parents in Green Bay, Wis. They will make their home at Oak Park, Ill.

DEATHS

WILLIAM F. VILAS, '58.

Colonel William F. Vilas, '58, ex-United States Senator and member of President Cleveland's cabinet, died at his home in Madison, on August 27, 1908.

His death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain. On July 20 he was first stricken with the malady, and lingered with but few signs of consciousness until the end came a month later.

William Freeman Vilas was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, July 9, 1840.

His father, Judge L. B. Vilas, who had been a prominent man in Ver-

mont, removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1851. William F. entered the University of Wisconsin, where he pursued the full classical course, graduating with the highest honors of his class in 1858, when but 18 years of age.

The following year he entered the Albany law school, from which he graduated in 1860. Returning to Madison he began the practice of law in company with Charles T. Wakeley, and subsequently the firm also embraced Eleazer Wakeley, formerly a United States territorial judge. When the civil war broke out he gave up law for the time and began raising troops with all the zeal of his young manhood. He raised a company for the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin infantry and was mustered in as senior captain. Soon after entering active service he was promoted to major, then to lieutenant-colonel and during much of his service he was in command of the regiment.

He served in the army of the Tennessee under Gen. Grant, and, in the Vicksburg campaign, led the regiment in several rapid skirmishes and battles, which contributed not a little to the success of the military operations in that region. After the end of the Vicksburg campaign Colonel Vilas' regiment was sent to New Orleans, and he, seeing a long period of inaction before him, resigned his commission, returned home and resumed his law practice, in which he steadily rose to the front rank.

He was married in 1866 and established himself on a beautiful farm just outside the city limits of Madison, and here his evenings were spent in study. In 1875 Colonel Vilas, Judge David Taylor and J. P. C.

Cottrill were appointed a commission to revise the statutes of Wisconsin, and this work occupied three years, involving an immense amount of labor.

He caused the short course in agriculture to be established, greatly adding to the usefulness and popularity of the agricultural department. He was a member of the lower house of representatives in 1885, and was instrumental in obtaining for the university the largest appropriation it had ever received up to that time.

Col. Vilas' prominence and ability as a lawyer and public man secured his appointment, in 1885, as postmaster general in President Cleveland's cabinet. His administration of the office was efficient and able and gave general satisfaction. In January, 1888, Secretary Vilas was transferred to the interior department, which he thenceforth held until the end of President Cleveland's term.

The campaign of 1890 resulted in a democratic victory and Col. Vilas was elected United States senator to succeed Senator Spooner. In the senate he ably supported the administration of President Cleveland and was easily one of the leaders of his party in that body. Upon the expiration of his term he was succeeded, in turn, by Senator John C. Spooner, the republicans having regained control of the legislature. After his retirement from the senate Col. Vilas was interested in many public enterprises. He was one of the most active members of the new capitol commission and of the Vicksburg monument commission.

Col. Vilas was noted as an orator of great power, and one of his most famous speeches was at the banquet of the society of the Army of the

Tennessee in Chicago in 1879, upon the occasion of Gen. Grant's return from the trip around the world, when Col. Vilas responded to the toast, Our First Commander, Gen. U. S. Grant. The speech was delivered before a most distinguished assemblage of men who had won distinction in civil and military life, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the auditors and by the press throughout the whole country.

He was married Jan. 3, 1866, to Anna M., the third daughter of William H. Fox, M. D., of Fitchburg, Wis. Mrs. Vilas was born in Fitchburg in 1845. Of their four children, the eldest daughter, Cornelia, died in 1893, and their eldest son Levi died at the age of 8 in 1877. Henry died in 1899. Mary E. (Mrs. Lucien M. Hanks) resides in Madison.

GUSTAVE W. GARVENS, '04.

On Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1908, a cablegram announced that Gustave Walter Garvens, '04, engineering, had died of cholera in Manila. He was born in 1879, and after finishing the high school took the civil engineering course in the University of Wisconsin. Since graduation he was in Des Moines, Iowa, and in Utah, and then went to the Philippine Islands, in government employment.

Mr. Garvens was a fine type of manhood and his passing away in the prime of life is deeply regretted by his many friends.

SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?

'75.

Eugene W. Chafn is the first graduate of the University of Wisconsin to receive a nomination for President

of the United States. He is running for this office at the head of the Prohibition party. He was formerly grand chief of Good Templars in Wisconsin, and later became national grand counselor of that organization. He is the compiler of *Chafin's Lives of the Presidents*, and author of *Lincoln: Man of Sorrow*. He is a lecturer of distinction.

'77.

Thomas H. Gill, who for twenty years has been connected with the law department of the Wisconsin Central railroad, has tendered his resignation to take effect November 1. He will retire to private law practice with Arthur Barry of Phillips, Wis., under the firm name of Gill and Barry, with offices in Milwaukee. During recent years Mr. Gill has held the position of general counsel for the road.

'79.

Senator Robert M. La Follette has announced that he will shortly publish a weekly magazine "devoted to the public interest upon lines broad enough to appeal to the progressive people of the entire country." He says "with the assistance of able writers and correspondents I will furnish readers a summary of important news, a digest of proceedings in congress, a report of the progress made in the struggle for self-government in cities and states, and timely, well-considered contributions and editorial discussion upon economic, financial and social questions." The subscription price is one dollar a year.

'82.

E. A. Drake, first honor member of the class of 1882, was on July 2 elected president of the New Mexico

School of Mines, located at Socorro. Mr. Drake has been a member of the faculty of the School of Mines eleven years and for eight years has been editor of the *Socorro Chieftain*, one of the most influential republican papers in New Mexico.

'84.

Dr. Albert J. Ochsner, who was elected president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association last June, was born in Baraboo, Wisconsin, April 3, 1858; graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Science; graduated from Rush Medical College with degree of M. D. in 1886; F. R. M. S. Kings College, London, 1888; spent two semesters in the University of Vienna; one semester in the University of Berlin.

At the present time he is Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Illinois; Surgeon-in-Chief of the Augustana Hospital; Surgeon-in-Chief of St. Mary's Hospital; President of the Chicago Surgical Society. His home address is 710 Sedgwick St., Chicago.

John A. Aylward was nominated for governor of Wisconsin on the Democratic ticket at the last primary election.

'85.

L. F. Frisby is now located at Dayton, Ohio, with the National Sign Company.

'93.

M. V. Staley is now head of the Latin department at the state normal school at Natchitoches, La.

Sabena M. Herfurth, who was formerly instructor in the University of Wisconsin, has gone to Milwaukee

Downer College, to take a German instructorship.

John H. Moss was elected president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association at Milwaukee at the last meeting of that organization.

'96.

C. H. Williams is now located at Denver, Col. He is general manager of The Northern Colorado Power Co.

'97.

Captain William F. Hase, Law '97, is now at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he is taking the post graduate course in the Coast Artillery School.

Albert R. Hager is general agent for the International Correspondence Schools at Shanghai, China. His address is Box 552.

F. J. Short's address is Agnes Memorial Sanitorium, Montclair, Colo.

'98.

F. A. Harrison is school superintendent at Rhineland, Wis.

Roy E. Fowler's address is 725 Cedar Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

'99.

Gilbert Random is teacher of physics and physical geography at Sacramento, Cal.

Cora F. Desmond is teaching English in the high school at La Crosse, Wis.

L. A. Jones is now in the town of Lake, Ninth District, Milwaukee, in charge of the public schools.

Lulu B. Fiske is teaching Latin and German at Menasha, Wis.

Mrs. Mabel Simpson-Riley is professor of botany at the University of Puget Sound, Washington.

'00.

J. H. McNeel is principal of schools at Marquette, Mich.

May Lucas is teaching Latin and German in the North Side high school at Manitowoc, Wis.

O. F. Wasmansdorff is at Lewiston, Montana, where he holds the positions of city engineer, county surveyor, U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, and Vice-President of the Central Montana Coal Company. He writes that there will soon be enough Wisconsin graduates in Lewiston to form a local alumni association; and that he is anxiously awaiting that time.

'01.

Harriet Sawyer is teaching English in the Janesville high school.

Julia F. Smith of Madison has gone to Columbia College, S. C., to take the position of instructor in German and English.

Laura Brownson is teaching English in the Darlington high school.

'02.

Warren D. Smith, who has been in the Philippines during the last three years in the government geological service, spent part of the summer in Madison, visiting at his home. On September 15 he sailed for Europe, where he will spend some months in study, returning to Manila next May, via the Mediterranean. Just before leaving Manila, he was appointed chief of the division of mines. Mr. Smith said he is confident that an alumni association will be organized on his return to Manila, since there are enough U. W. men there to make it desirable.

Lelia Bascom is at the Madison high school, where she is teaching English.

C. E. Lamb is at Cobb, Wis., as principal of schools.

J. F. Powers is principal of schools at Shawano, Wis.

Hal Murley is at Argyle, Wis., in charge of the schools.

W. H. Kelley is principal of schools at Mt. Horeb, Wis.

George I. Kemmerer is at Socorro, N. M., where he holds the position of professor of chemistry in the New Mexico School of Mines.

Hugo A. Winkenwerder is professor of forestry at the School of Forestry, Colorado Springs, Col.

Henry L. Janes, who has been secretary to the American legation at Santiago, Chili, was recently promoted to the same position with the legation at Rio Janiero, Brazil.

Helen Sherman is now at Milwaukee Downer College, teaching science.

'03.

August Grimm now lives in Ketchikan, Alaska, where he is principal of schools.

H. W. Kircher is principal at Dodgeville, Wis.

Abbie Terry is at Superior, Wis., where she is teaching English in the Blaine school.

W. T. Runzler is now at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia., where he is professor of Latin and German.

Anna Storm is teaching English in the high school at Plainfield, Wis.

Imelia J. Slinde is principal at Colby, Wis.

Lillian Richards is teaching English at Houghton, Mich.

Beulah Post is teacher of Latin in the Fond du Lac high school.

M. P. Osborn is teacher of Latin and German in the high school at Dodgeville, Wis.

Edna Dessaint is teaching Latin in the high school at Sheboygan, Wis.

Mina A. Anderson is at West Allis, Wis., where she is teaching English in the high school.

H. C. Stair is school superintendent at Berlin, Wis.

Andrew W. Hopkins contributed an article to the August *Outlook* concerning the work of Dr. S. M. Babcock and Dr. E. B. Hart of the college of agriculture. Mr. Hopkins says that these two men are known to the world as men who have revolutionized the dairy industry.

'04.

Winifred D. Hazeltine of Mazomanie is now in the Philippines, where he is in the government health service. During the summer he was helping to stamp out the cholera plague.

Mabel J. Bradley, who received the degree of M. A. last June, is professor of modern languages at Howard Payne College.

Nellie Miller is teaching mathematics in the high school at Sioux City, Iowa.

R. T. Nichols is science teacher at Visalia, Cal.

Bernice C. Hatch is teaching English at Whitewater, Wis.

Blanche M. Kinnie is teaching Latin and German in the high school at Rhinelander, Wis.

Hattie Kuhns is at Marinette, Wis., where she is teaching Latin and German in the high school.

J. W. Steenis lives in Waupaca, Wis., where he is superintendent of schools.

Mary A. Egan is in Green Bay, where she is teaching English in the West Side high school.

Nettie M. Cook is teaching science in the East Side high school at Green Bay, Wis.

Adah O. Streeter is at Sisseton, S. D., where she holds the principalship of schools.

William Urban is principal at Clintonville, Wis.

B. E. McCormick is principal of schools at Watertown, Wis.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Griswold on April 2, 1908. Mr. Griswold is located with the Denver Gas & Electric Company.

'05.

Elva Cooper is now at the University of Washington, where she is instructor in mathematics.

Ralph T. Craigo now resides in Madison, where he holds the position of instructor in the correspondence study department of the new University Extension Division.

Miss Ellen Hammersley's address is Madison, Wis., R. F. D. 7-92.

Grace Wells is Latin teacher in the East Side high school at Aurora, Ill.

Rose Wagner is teaching German in the high school at Sheboygan, Wis.

Harriet Pietzsch is teaching Latin and German in the high school at Mazomanie, Wis.

Eunice True is at Baraboo, Wis., teaching English in the high school.

Bessie Rounsvell is teaching English and mathematics at Lake Mills, Wis.

Lilian Sabin is teacher of English and history at Portland, Oregon.

Augusta C. Lorch is Latin and German teacher in the Mineral Point high school.

Daisy M. Allen is history teacher in the high school at Menominee, Wis.

Iva C. Allen is teaching mathematics in the North Division high school, Milwaukee.

William Milne is principal of schools at Merrill, Wis.

Solon J. Bueck is instructor in American history in the University of Indiana.

Kathryn I. Brahany is teaching English in the high school at Menomonie, Wis.

Esther R. Conklin is teaching Latin and German at Whitewater, Wis.

Mary MacArthur is English and history teacher in the high school at Menomonie, Wis.

Harry E. Wulfing is now with H. M. Byllesby & Co., Engineers, at Chicago. His address is 10854 Prospect Ave., Morgan Park, Ill.

Henry O. Paulson's address is Mead, Wash.

C. P. Norgord, whose home is at Bangor, has resigned his position at the head of the agronomy and soils department of the Arkansas Experiment Station to accept an appointment to the faculty of the agronomy department of the University of Wisconsin Agricultural College.

'06.

Albert T. Twesme was nominated for the Wisconsin assembly on the republican ticket, to represent Trempealeau county. He defeated Speaker Herman L. Ekern.

T. L. Bewick holds an instructorship in science at Manzanita Hall, Palo Alto, Cal.

Corrie Belle Dawkins is teaching at Spartanburg, S. C.

Alma Vater is Latin teacher at Platteville, Wis.

Julia Tormey is teaching English and Latin in the high school at Shawano, Wis.

Helen Rosenstengel is teacher of German in the South Side high school at Manitowoc, Wis.

Maude E. J. McMillan is teaching Latin and German at Tomah, Wis.

Marion G. Mulick is teaching history in the East Side high school at Green Bay, Wis.

Ralph D. Hetzel is instructor in English and argumentation at Oregon Agricultural College.

Edwin Ott is history instructor in St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.

C. C. Bishop is principal of schools at De Pere, Wis.

H. A. Melcher is at Delavan, Wis., where he is in charge of the city schools.

Arthur Dietz is principal of the graded schools at Knapp, Wis.

J. P. Goebel is at Durand, Wis., as principal of schools.

J. B. Hagberg is instructor in chemistry and physics in the Rio Pedras normal, Porto Rico.

R. A. Karges is at the River Falls normal school, Wisconsin, where he is teaching physics and chemistry.

F. R. Hamilton has been appointed superintendent of schools at Hudson, Wis.

Richard Zeidler is in charge of the schools at Fennimore, Wis.

G. R. Ray is principal at Milton Junction, Wis.

Arnold Lau is teaching at Stevens Point, Wis.

J. H. Baker is in the East Division high school, Milwaukee, where he is teaching physics.

Goldie K. Grant is at Marquette, Mich., as teacher of Latin in the high school.

Edna Eimer is teaching English at Fond du Lac, Wis.

Martha Fay is teacher of Latin and German in the high school at Oconto, Wis.

Eunice E. Fisher is teaching English and algebra in the high school at Ontario.

Matilda Dyrud is teaching mathematics at Marshfield, Wis.

D. J. Jones is teaching history in Washington, D. C.

Lucretia M. Herrick is teaching history at Merrill, Wis.

Alexius Bass during the past summer was playing at the Fuller opera house, Madison, with The MacLean Stock Company.

Horace Secrist was appointed economics assistant in the University of Wisconsin, for the coming year.

Marion E. Ryan is instructor in English at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Delia White is teaching history and science in the high school at Clinton, Wis.

Marion Wright is Latin and German teacher at Red Ridge, Mich.,

Freda Wehmhoff is teaching English and German at Hayward, Wis.

Martha Washburn is teaching mathematics at Monroe, Wis.

Lillian Banting has gone to Alma College, St. Thomas, Ontario, to take the position of English instructor.

Esther Anderson is teaching mathematics in Westlake School for Girls, Los Angeles, Cal.

Anna E. Christman is teaching at the Waushara County Training School at Wautoma, Wis.

Katherine Swint is teaching English in the high school at Cuba City, Wis.

Josephine Steig is teacher of science in the high school at Mayville, Wis.

L. F. Purdy is teaching English and history in the high school at Elkins, West Virginia.

Marie Parker is teaching history and English in Mapleton, Minn.

Frieda Pfafflin is German and English teacher at Wauwatosa, Wis.

Ethel Virtue is teaching Latin in the high school at Webster City, Ia.

Maud N. Munroe is at Berlin, Wis., where she is teaching English in the high school.

Evelyn Niedecken is teaching chemistry in the South Division high school, Milwaukee.

Pearl M. H'Doubler is teaching English and history in the high school at Birnamwood, Wis.

Helen M. Howe is teacher of Latin in the high school at Paulina, Iowa.

George Ives is teaching science at Ashland, Wis.

E. S. Jedney is at the Nelson Dewey school, Superior, Wis., where he is teaching history and commercial subjects.

Isabel R. Johnson is at the high school in Rhinelander, Wis., as teacher of science.

A. C. Krey is teaching history in the South Division high school in Milwaukee.

C. C. Lefebvre is teacher of science in the East Side high school at Green Bay, Wis.

May V. Dunn is at Marshfield, Wis., teaching English in the high school.

Elizabeth B. Hastings is teaching history and English in Spring Valley.

Ella B. Gilfillan is teaching English and mathematics at the high school in Onalaska, Wis.

Iva L. Buchanan is at the Elkhorn, Wis., high school, where she is teaching English.

Anna Douglas is teaching history and botany at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Ethel P. Clough is teaching English and history at the high school, Mazomanie, Wis.

B. F. Adams is in charge of the schools at Soldiers Grove, Wis.

Harriet Brewster is Latin and German teacher in the Abbotsford, Wis., high school.

Nellie M. Angell is teaching English in the Mt. Horeb, Wis., high school.

Nora E. Binnie is teaching English at the Oakfield high school, Wisconsin.

Carolyn E. Blackburn is teaching Latin in the high school at Mt. Horeb, Wis.

R. A. Petrie has gone to Bismarck, N. D., to take the principalship of schools.

Abbie A. Green is principal of schools at Basco, Wis.

Norma C. Wood is at the Whitewater normal school, Wisconsin, as German instructor.

Laura B. Elliott is teaching at Eau Claire, Wis.

Olaf U. Stromme, who was last year at Madison, Wis., and Rolla, Mo., is now located at Hamilton, Skagit county, Wash.

Arthur Lambeck was recently appointed secretary of the Republican State Central committee of Wisconsin.

'08.

Edgar E. Robinson, editor of the new student publication, *The Spectator*, is assistant in the department of history.

Emily Lindstrom is teaching science in the high school at Horicon, Wis.

Elvira Steinfort is German and science teacher in the Wonewoc, Wis., high school.

Elizabeth Stoddard is at Merrill, Wis., where she is teaching English.

Linda M. Weber is science and German teacher in the high school at De Pere, Wis.

COLONEL VILAS AS A STUDENT

RICHARD W. HUBBELL, '58.

THE unexpected illness and death of William F. Vilas, like the Marconi System has sent a wave of genuine sadness permeating every heart of friend or admirer, throughout the nation.

Strange indeed would it seem, if as his college roommate and classmate I had nothing to say on this subject. A few words regarding his early life, I can but think, will be interesting to many. William and I each entered the college course at 14 years of age, graduating in 1858.

Excepting Professor J. B. Parkinson, there is not one other kind, loved soul of the faculty of those days left living. Unless J. W. Slaughter still lives, I am the only one left of that class.

When we graduated, William was accorded the valedictory, and the salutatory was divided between Mr. Slaughter and myself, he speaking in English and I in German.

William urged me to join the Hesperian society, so as to become a charter member. I do not know if I did or not, but I soon joined the Athenæan.

Vilas was the brightest and most lovable boy I ever knew. It was natural. His mother was one of the sweetest and most lovable of women. I had been there but a few days when William took me to his home to introduce me to his father and mother. His mother treated me with the same apparent affection that she did William. We looked alike, and I was in those days often taken for him. He

had the profoundest respect for his father and approached him to introduce me as formally as if he were the governor of the state.

William never took part in the follies and boy-escapades of other students. He regarded his studies as a pleasing task and ever, in all his literary pursuits, with, it seems to me, a self-prophetic eye to his own brilliant future career.

Intellectually, the first thing that struck me was the superb qualities of his mind. He had the fine, clear, keen brain of a woman and a memory which easily retained all it acquired.

At first his efforts at extemporaneous speaking were awkward and difficult, but ere he graduated, by constant study and effort, he had become a fluent and forcible speaker; and in a few years was to become an orator, the peer of any in the State.

Shortly after graduation, I called at his house and found him in a room by himself still pursuing his studies, the same as if in his college room. How different from his contemporaries, who considered that, excepting the study of some profession, all others should be relegated to the past!

After his marriage to Miss Fox, I visited him at his Oakland home, and found him deep in the study of ancient and modern poetry and oratory, assiduously committing to memory whole passages of celebrated classical lore.

During the college course, there was considerable interest taken in the game of chess, and William spent his

nooning playing chess. He soon became proficient, and, as a proof of his wonderful power of concentration and memory, was able to vanquish many while he himself played blindfolded.

His habits, his thoughts were all manly. He had a profound veneration for his superiors in age and learning.

While he never, as I said, took part in the fun and wild amusements of his friends, he often went hunting with us and enjoyed the pastime as much as any of us.

He recruited a company for the 23rd Wis. Regiment and Sinclair Bot-

kin went with him. I tried hard to go in the same regiment, but there being no office vacant I went home and enlisted in the 24th. I wanted the place as sergeant major, which McFarland got. Mac was killed in the first battle.

The rest of Col. Vilas' career is known to every one.

Vilas, Foote, the Botkins, Flower and many whose memory is very dear to us all, have stepped out into the Unknown, where it is certainly a most consoling hope to think we may meet them again.

COL. VILAS' BEQUEST TO UNIVERSITY

WHEN the will of Colonel William F. Vilas was made public on September 5, 1908, it was learned that he had bequeathed practically his entire fortune to the University of Wisconsin. It is said to be the largest endowment ever made to a state university. The fortune is estimated to be worth at the present time between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000; but the will provides that it must be allowed to accumulate to \$30,000,000.

It will be many years, however, before the university comes into the full enjoyment of this magnificent bequest. No part of the income will be available for the university before the death of Mrs. Vilas. Then the other relatives of Colonel Vilas are generously provided for in the will; and it is expressly stipulated that after these claims shall have been satisfied the university may use only one-half of the income until the fund reaches \$20,000,000, and thereafter one-fourth

of the income is to be added to the principal until it reaches \$30,000,000. Under these conditions it may be nearly a century before the university reaps the full benefit of Colonel Vilas' generosity.

The will is a long document—about 20,000 words—and a model of its kind. Space does not permit the printing of the entire document in this place, but for the information of the alumni the following brief abstract is presented:

Abstract of the Vilas Will

1. Entire net income from the estate given to the widow during her lifetime.
2. After the death of Mrs. Vilas, \$30,000 a year is to be paid to Mary Esther Vilas Hanks, the daughter, during her lifetime.
3. In addition to the amount inherited from her husband, Mrs. Jessie Ford Vilas, widow of the late Henry

Vilas (son of Col. Vilas), is allowed \$100 a month or more—up to \$300—according to her needs.

4. An income of \$10,000 a year is settled upon Louis M. Hanks, the son-in-law, after the death of his wife and during his own life.

5. Upon the death of both parents, the children of Louis M. Hanks and Mary Vilas Hanks will receive \$50,000 outright.

6. After the death of Mrs. Vilas, a complete inventory shall be made of the estate, and the estate, subject to the charges upon it for bequests to relatives and others, turned over to the university in the following manner:

7. A communication is to be laid before the legislature, setting forth the terms of the will and offering the property to the university, subject to the terms of the will. It is required that the legislature pass an act permitting the disposal of the estate in the manner provided for, otherwise the estate is to be divided into three parts; one part to be given to the children of Mrs. Hanks; another part to the four nieces, daughters of the late Levi B. Vilas and the nephew, Charles A. Vilas of Milwaukee; and the third part to the city of Madison, to be used for the erection of a place of recreation for the use of the laboring people of Madison.

8. In case the legislature accepts the bequest, four trustees are to be appointed by the governor and the board of university regents. These trustees are not required to give bond, unless required by law. It is held that all of the trustees should be graduates of the university and that one of them be a justice of the state supreme court. One-half of the in-

come of the estate may be sold by and for the university until the principal and the added one-half of the income reach a total of \$20,000,000; after which one-fourth of the income is to be added to the principal until a total of \$30,000,000 is reached. Accumulation of capital shall then cease unless the legislature shall order otherwise.

9. In using the income from the endowment fund, it is provided that the university establish ten professorships for research work, each professor to receive not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000 a year with a pension upon retirement (after 15 years or more) of \$2,500 a year. After the establishment of the professorships, the regents shall provide for fifty undergraduate scholarships at \$300 to \$400 per year, and it is required that for one-fifth of this number of scholarships, those of negro blood shall be preferred.

10. As soon as the endowment fund shall have reached the aggregate of \$1,300,000, it is required that a meeting place or theater, to be called the Vilas Theater, and erected in memory of the late Henry Vilas, shall be erected at a cost of \$250,000 to \$500,000.

11. After these things have been accomplished as the funds warrant, there may be established more professorships for the advancement of knowledge or for instructional work. All appointments of professors, scholars, and fellows are to be wholly in the hands of the regents.

This remarkable bequest naturally caused comment throughout the entire nation. The leading newspapers and journals made it the text for interesting editorials. Each drew a different lesson from the nature of the

bequest, but all were unanimous in predicting that it marked the beginning of a new era for state universities; that endowed institutions would no longer be considered by wealthy men the only proper object of their inheritances.

So significant are some of these comments, especially with regard to the future of the University of Wisconsin, that they are given in full.

Wisconsin's Greatest Gift

The greatest gift to the state has just been made by the will of the late William F. Vilas. It is the greatest gift, too, that has ever been received by the University of Wisconsin. A perpetual fund for the advancement of education is something for which our state university, in spite of the generous budget allowed by the state, has long felt the need.

This gift from Col. Vilas is the last and greatest of a series of donations from him to the state. In life he was always an unselfish and enthusiastic supporter of the university, as he was of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive association, and of worthy public and private enterprises generally. It was extremely fitting, then, that in death he should consecrate his all to the worthiest cause in the state, the making of better citizens.

His generosity, and that of his wife and daughter in making the fund available for immediate use, will enable the university to do many things which it has heretofore only hoped to do. It will help the cause of advanced work, special investigation, one of the aims of President Van Hise, which has been more or less balked by lack of special funds and the impropriety of using state money for the purpose. It will make possible the payment of larger salaries to professors and will raise the standard of the teaching force. It will aid in placing the University of Wisconsin more nearly on a par with the richly endowed eastern institutions and with those of the west which have their special benefactors. It will, in a word, help to make the Univer-

sity of Wisconsin less of a college and more of a university.

This gift from Col. Vilas should mark the beginning of a new era for the great institution of learning at Madison. Other alumni should follow the example so nobly set by this large-hearted man and place the University of Wisconsin where it can more perfectly fulfill its mission to the state and nation unhampered by the lack of money.

Col. Vilas has blazed the trail, and in so doing has erected a monument to his memory greater and more enduring than any other that could be built with human hands. The state will long cherish his name.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Col. Vilas Now and Hereafter

Great as he was in life—and Wisconsin never bred a greater man—Col. Vilas is greater yet in death. The bequeathment ultimately of practically all of a vast estate to the university for the advancement of learning is a manifestation of the broadest citizenship possible to conceive. No purpose could be higher—and so Col. Vilas, going the way of all mortality, leaves a name and fame that can never die but which will but grow more esteemed as the possibilities of this noble benefaction become better realized. It is a fortune splendidly bestowed—a glorious example, a wondrous inspiration. And the will! How full of tenderness and affection for family, of respectful, almost reverential, deference of constituted authority in the form of legislature and courts! The distinguished testator, himself notable for his knowledge of law, questions the legality of some provision or other with a modesty that betokens the truly great mind. The will is a model of gentleness and humility, of grandeur and goodness. At the crisis Col. Vilas exhibited the real majesty of his character.—*Madison Democrat*.

William F. Vilas' Great-Hearted Gift

William F. Vilas's great-hearted gift to the University of Wisconsin silences the complaint, frequently raised by the friends of state educational institutions, that a public school cannot look to philanthropists for favors. There was a time

when this was true; but the swelling stream of modest benefactions during recent years has been washing away all distinctions between state and privately endowed colleges. Like the extension to state universities of the benefits of the Carnegie teachers' pensions, Mr. Vilas's bequest shows that our great philanthropists are coming to recognize their peculiar function in the maintenance of public institutions; theirs is the happy privilege of furnishing money for purposes which rude state legislatures ignorantly deem unworthy. Scholarships and fellowships, liberally endowed chairs, and special laboratories, which cannot be wrung from representatives who identify culture with agriculture, must be created by private generosity. But will the result of this new movement be all that the beneficiaries hope? Will the University of Wisconsin discover, after the Vilas fund has mounted to \$30,000,000, that the rustic lawmakers at Madison will lop \$100,000 off the school's regular appropriation whenever some officeholders clamor for fatter salaries? The danger threatens less today than a generation ago, when the university was robbed of its Federal land grants. Forty years hence, the peril will doubtless be still more remote; but it may never be wholly eliminated.—*The New York Evening Post.*

A Magnificent Endowment

In bequeathing the entire fortune to the University of Wisconsin, William F. Vilas revealed the depth of his devotion to the institution, which he so capably served as a regent, and the unselfishness of his character. It will come as a revelation even to those that thought they knew Mr. Vilas. Though he had shown himself to be a man of fine public spirit in his extended service to the state, yet he had amassed a fortune without apparently having any motive in view other than his self-aggrandizement. How illy he was judged is shown by the provision of his will that, after providing a life interest for his wife and daughter, turns his entire wealth to public uses.

Mr. Vilas left a fortune estimated at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. His

will provides for the establishing of a fund which will not be complete until it shall reach \$30,000,000, after which the entire income shall be devoted to the uses of the university. Thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the university, Mr. Vilas made thoughtful provision for the expenditure of the money. It is manifest from his will that he perceived the great weakness of our educational institutions in the absence of funds with which to encourage original research. The university needs no endowment to provide for its routine work or greater buildings. Those needs will be met with. But there is need for investigation and research and the developing of new knowledge. It is not sufficient to teach that which is known. It should be supplemented with effort to make known that which is unknown. We shall not undertake to enter into the details of the will. But there is a provision relating to scholarships that deserves to be emphasized. It is enjoined upon the regents that at least one-fifth shall be allotted to worthy and qualified candidates of negro blood if such shall present themselves. It indicates the catholic spirit in which the fund was created and the beneficent purpose that it is designed to serve.

Mr. Vilas not only gave magnificently, but he gave wisely and discreetly. Men have given vastly more to educational purposes than he gave, though he gave all that he had; but none has given more wisely or better, while many have given far more that will contribute infinitely less to the ends of knowledge.—*Milwaukee Daily News.*

The Vilas Bequest

That the University of Wisconsin would be liberally remembered in any testament of the late Col. William F. Vilas was a foregone conclusion. That the bequest would assume the magnificent bounty which was announced yesterday not even the most sanguine had any hopes to expect. It is a princely gift, characteristic, fitting and worthy of the gentleman who has made it.

And it is meet at once to express appreciation of the fine spirit which also

actuated the heirs who consented to this disposition of the Vilas fortune. It is a great thing to dispose worthily of one's means when departing this life; it is an ideal thing to release a living claim on that which means power and material advancement.

The will of Col. Vilas provides for the first endowment of great scope that has fallen to the university. It has long been a source of wonder and regret that an institution of its age and with its many wealthy alumni should have been so scantily remembered with bequests and donations. The *Free Press* called attention to this fact at the time of the jubilee celebration and suggested that happy event as most fitting for the purpose. But the occasion passed with no material recognition of this kind. The conviction seemed to obtain that the state is well able to take care of its own.

The services of Col. Vilas to the university during life have been conspicuous, self-sacrificing and of inestimable value. One of its earliest and most notable alumni, he has served the institution as a gifted and popular instructor, a financial benefactor, an active and invaluable member of the board of regents, and in numberless minor capacities and personal aids. He has crowned this lifetime of devoted service to his alma mater, by a gift that will be operative for generations to come and the scope, character and influence of whose disposition cannot now be estimated. . . .

The Vilas bequest means a great future for the University of Wisconsin, and the terms of the will wisely provide for the gradual rather than the sudden diversion of the money to the institution's needs. By this evidently well-considered provision, the school will be saved from any rash and overweening exploitation, but will develop normally along the lines of its most immediate demands. The specific provisions for the use of a certain portion of the income are equally wise and commendable.—*Milwaukee Free Press*.

Colonel Vilas and his Will

In the will of the late Col. William F. Vilas we stand in the presence of a wonderful thought worked out to its com-

plete conclusions. Along with his great and profound qualities as a thinker and statesman, it was recognized that he possessed genius in the accumulation of wealth. Men of mediocre intellect have possessed this faculty of making money. Col. Vilas has demonstrated that he possessed the far loftier understanding of a wise and proper disposition of wealth.

The will is more than a mere bequest. It points out the solution of the growing dangerous problem of gigantic American fortunes. In his will he tacitly assumes the right of every man to accumulate by honest means as vast a body of wealth as he may. He recognizes the moral obligation of providing adequately for all those who have a right to expect inheritance from him after his death. But he recognized the injustice, even the evils and dangers, of leaving huge fortunes to unknown persons. After having provided adequately for all those who properly expected bounty at his death, he has recognized the claims of the state and the community in which during his life he enjoyed the opportunities for a successful life.

No more splendid cause than that of state education could have been selected as an object of his benefactions. The ultimate gift to the university removes a growing fear of many thoughtful persons. Up to now the state has been able to furnish the necessary funds for the development of the state university. But with the wide possibilities open to it in the future, there was danger that its full evolution might be hampered by its limited means. By the Vilas gift the future of the University of Wisconsin is secure for all time. It will come into its right to be one of the great universities of the world.

Col. Vilas's will is long, but it is one of simplest and clearest of documents. It is a great instrument. In it may be found a solution of the problem of swollen fortunes that might be accepted by the nation and that might be enacted into a national law.

Every man has an undoubted right to accumulate during his life all the wealth that he can. But if after he has recognized the moral obligation to provide

well for all those who have claims upon him, he will too recognize the moral obligations that his state and his community have upon him, as Col. Vilas has done, the gathering of great fortunes

will become a blessing as it should be, and not a curse.

We may all bow in reverence to the memory of a great man.—*Wisconsin State Journal*.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE'S TRIBUTE TO COLONEL VILAS

“THE death of Colonel Vilas closes a great career. For nearly forty years he has been a powerful influence in the life of this commonwealth. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been a man of great eminence in the public life of the nation.

“He stood at the head of the bar in this state. He was an orator of rare eloquence and power. He was a leader in debate in the United States Senate. He made an exceptional record as a cabinet minister in two of the great departments of the federal government. He achieved distinction

as an officer in the Civil War. He was a master of every detail of business in a wide field of industrial enterprise. He gave generously of his time to the university, which, to the end, he loved with all the devotion of his undergraduate years, and left a lasting impress of his strong personality upon many other state institutions. He died in his vigor and strength before he was touched with age. For fullness and roundness of achievement, from any point of view, it is a career of a great man. It will be long before we look upon his like again.”

Commemorative of Colonel Vilas

(Tribute paid by Republican State Convention.)

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of Wisconsin, we members of the Republican State Convention, profoundly mourn the death of the Honorable William F. Vilas, and gratefully acknowledge him as one of the most distinguished of the great men who have honored this commonwealth. His last days of life were given without hope of reward in valuable service to the state as a member of the capitol commission; and he had long served ably as one of the regents of the University of Wisconsin. In many fields of patriotic endeavor, he had earned the love and gratitude of his state, and the singular grandeur of his character is conspicuously manifest in the notable benefaction to education made possible by the splendid bequest to our university.

Resolved, Further, That an engrossed copy of this tribute be transmitted to Mrs. Vilas.

Dated, Madison, Wisconsin, September 23, 1908.



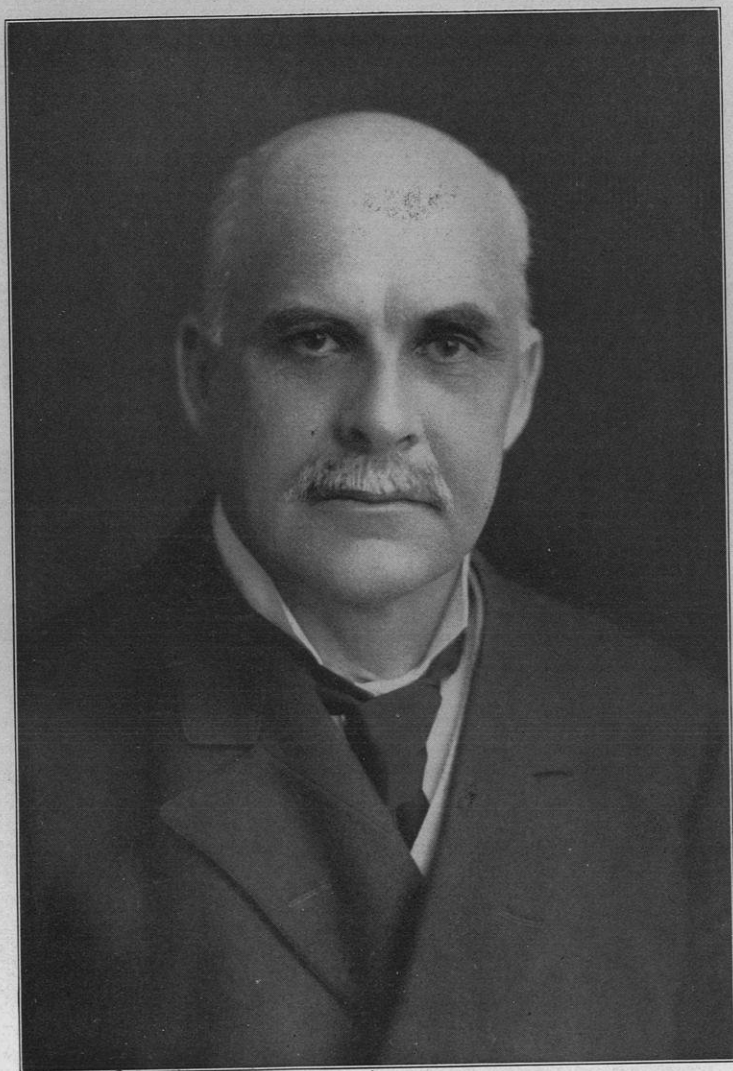


WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, '58.

Born, July 9, 1840

Died, August 27, 1908

His will created a \$30,000,000 endowment fund for the
University of Wisconsin.



EUGENE W. CHAFIN, '75.

The first graduate of the University of Wisconsin to receive a nomination for President. He is the nominee of the Prohibition Party.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF 1908

BY PROF. G. C. SELLERY.
Director of the Summer Session.

(Reprinted from *The Wisconsin Spectator* for October, 1908.)

THE SUMMER SESSION of the University of Wisconsin has seen ten summers. It is not inappropriate to survey its present position. The session opened in 1899 with a teaching staff of forty-three and a registration of 341, and this last summer it had a teaching staff of eighty-eight and a student body of 1,026. In 1899 work was offered in the college of letters and science; in 1908 the graduate school and all the colleges participated. An analysis of the attendance of the summer just past will serve as an introduction for some pertinent observations.

Of the 1,026 registered, 264 were graduates, exclusive of the graduates taking law, and 762 were in the colleges. There were 732 men and 294 women. There were 384 who admitted they were teachers, forty-nine of these being instructors in colleges and universities. There were 118 teachers from Wisconsin high schools, forty-three of whom held college degrees and seventy-five normal school diplomas. There were 432 college undergraduates. Six hundred and fifty-three students, or 63½ per cent of the total registration, came from the state of Wisconsin, the remainder being distributed among forty-two states and foreign countries.

A considerable proportion of the attendance was composed of persons connected with the teaching profes-

sion. The figures given, 384, are more or less inaccurate, because a number of teachers neglected or omitted to state their profession upon the entry blanks. Personal knowledge of a number of such cases lies behind this statement. The presence of this large body of teachers and their elections of work are illuminating. They give the bulk of their time to serious academic work, but they are also vitally interested in professional courses. The astounding popularity of the teachers' courses and the other professional courses given in the department of education could not fail to impress an educator and gratify the friends of the high school teacher and of the university. The academic courses will not be allowed to suffer, but the professional work will be further extended in the summer of 1909.

The demand for regular elementary work, except in language, is not strong. Elementary courses are desired and elected, but the students are not elementary or immature, and they ask and receive instruction fitted to their needs.

The number of normal school graduates seeking college work and degrees is rising steadily. It has grown fifty per cent in two years. It will doubtless continue to grow with the expanding requirements of the high schools.

The increased flexibility which the

summer session gives to college work for ambitious undergraduates is more and more manifest. Not only can they modify the time requirements through summer work, but they can secure general surveys of fields of knowledge which would otherwise be passed by. One example will serve. The regular course in elementary chemistry takes one-third of the student's time for the college year. Students whose main interests lie outside of science cannot usually afford the time for the course. In the summer there is an elementary course which surveys the subject in a broad way and takes say one-half of the student's time for six weeks. The course is offered, in a large measure, for students specializing along non-scientific lines who desire, in the interests of a broad education, a general knowledge of chemical laws and achievements. In the summer of 1908 there were 150 semester hours of work done in this survey course. A similar tale might be told of many other summer courses. Neither staff nor students can find time for such courses in the long session.

The law courses also illustrate this flexibility. Regular law students whom necessity drives and teachers looking to the law who can not afford to drop teaching for some time, can secure a substantial increment of credit in the summer session of ten weeks. Robust "hill" students who have completed their sophomore year elect summer work in law, although, quite properly, they must postpone their law electives in the long session until their senior years. Ten weeks of summer work, piled on generously after a school or college year, is not for the many, but for the sturdy few.

Other advantages enjoyed by the summer session help to explain its growth. It is found possible, for example, to give all the class work in the morning. The thermometer, even in cool Wisconsin, recommends this practice. The afternoon is thus available for study or recreation, according to the plans for the evening. Furthermore, the demands of this and that society upon the time of the student are at a minimum. He is free to work with concentration for six weeks knowing that he can rest at the close of the session. These observations apply also to the instructors.

Another advantage is the length of the session—six weeks. It is possible to have too much of a good thing. The instructor must have some chance for his own reading, writing, and recreation, and the student who has taught or studied for nine or ten months must also have some time to freshen himself for the struggle of the ensuing year. This is recognized by most thoughtful persons who have considered the problem. Nevertheless several of our neighboring institutions in the strenuous West have recently lengthened their sessions to eight, nine, or ten weeks. The University of Chicago's summer quarter is surely causing trouble. It seems as if the institutions just mentioned had lost sight of the circumstance that their staffs must be enlarged greatly if they are to stand such a long session without deterioration. The great eastern universities with summer schools show no signs of abandoning the six weeks' term. The great majority of teachers and students who attend a summer session ought to have a chance to recuperate

after it is over. They find such a chance in Wisconsin's summer session. The summer student body here is steadily improving in quality. In quantity it is not suffering. 1908 showed a gain of 38 per cent in attendance over 1907. We are more and more achieving a summer session

of the *élite*, thanks, in some degree, to our neighbors' practical exclusion of the teacher and student who knows when he has enough.

An important advantage of our summer session, which need only be mentioned, is its location in Madison, Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT VAN HISE'S SPEECH AT THE HARVARD COMMENCEMENT

Stenographic report of President Van Hise's remarks in Memorial Hall, Wednesday, June 24, 1908, before faculty and alumni of Harvard University.

MR. President and Gentlemen: It is a very great pleasure and honor to be here today. I feel it to be the highest honor that can come to any man in this country, for we all recognize the primacy of Harvard University among the universities of the nation. Your president, in asking me to speak, gently intimated, not in the words but in the ideas of Josh Billings, that he didn't care how much I said if it was said in a few words. And therefore I shall pass along to the one point which I wish to bring before you.

A year ago last winter when there was an association of American universities here at Cambridge, President Eliot told of four attacks upon Harvard University by the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, each attack being bent upon taxation not only upon the income of Harvard University but upon all of the real estate which was not used directly for educational purposes. That story seemed an amazing one to us who came from the middle and far West,

for we were accustomed to quite a different attitude upon the part of our legislature. This attitude of the legislature of Massachusetts seemed all the more strange because of the fact of the position which the endowed institutions have had in the East for centuries in the case of Harvard, and for more than a hundred years in the case of others. These institutions were the ones upon which the western state universities were modeled. We started out to do in the West at the state universities so far as possible the same things that Harvard University is doing for the state of Massachusetts, and for surrounding states. Why, then, this contrast in the attitude of the two?

There are several states in the Middle West which give approximately a million dollars toward higher education each year; there are at least a dozen that give between \$500,000 and a million dollars a year. The explanations which have been offered seem inadequate. It was suggested that the students of Harvard come from other

states than Massachusetts. And yet when one compares the situation in state universities he finds the same thing to be true. For instance, if we compare the oldest state university with Harvard, the oldest of the endowed universities, we find little difference in this respect. In Harvard University during the past two years 47 per cent of the students came from outside of Massachusetts; in Michigan 45 per cent of the students came from outside the state of Michigan. Other endowed institutions in the East have a less percentage of students from outside the state, so do other state universities in the West.

It has been suggested that the state universities are under state control, but the endowed universities are under private control. But again, this explanation, while it might apply in part, seemed inadequate to explain so fundamental a difference in the temper of the people. And it has seemed to me that possibly the chief explanation has arisen from the nearness that the Western state universities have to the communities of which they are a part. We understand that the alumni of the endowed institutions have an enthusiasm and a pride in the upbuilding of their Alma Maters which is not approached by the alumni of any state institutions. You uphold the ideal of Harvard and advance Harvard, and the banner of Harvard is ever before you. But have you in the foreground of your minds continually the state of Massachusetts, what service can Harvard University perform for the state of Massachusetts?

Of necessity this thought has been in our minds in the state universities. We look to the legislatures for our support; if we did not serve the

state we could not hope for adequate support. And therefore I shall take five minutes, perhaps, to tell you of some of the things which state universities attempt to do for their state.

It is not too much to say that the chief state universities are the scientific advisers of their states in all directions. They undertake to investigate the practical problems of the state and give to the people the benefits of those investigations. It would be easy in the case of any one of a half dozen state universities to show that the material wealth which had gone back to the states because of the investigations of the university had been many times the entire contribution of the state to the state university.

A dozen such illustrations might be given in reference to the state University of Wisconsin. I shall simply mention one. Some dozen or fifteen years ago the Department of Agriculture took up the question of developing a corn adapted to the necessities of our climate. After some years a corn was developed which was better adapted to our climatic conditions than any other corn which had been known to that time. Through our Agricultural Experiment Association, which consists of the alumni of the short course in agriculture in the university, we distributed that corn through various parts of the state; we had some 1,500 centers of distribution. In six years from the time that that corn began to be distributed, the yield per acre in Wisconsin had risen from an average of 27.4 bushels per acre to 41 bushels per acre, representing about 20,000,000 of bushels per annum. And the end is not yet, for the Agricultural Experiment Association last year raised an average of 64

bushels per acre upon their land. There can be no doubt that before four or five years have gone by the yield of corn per acre in the State of Wisconsin will be doubled because of the work of the School of Agriculture.

I must not take your time, but I could give you other illustrations. In engineering we take up the applied problems in steam, raising of water, and the other problems in which the state is interested. We serve upon the commissions of the state. Wisconsin has sometimes been called the state which is governed by commissions. We have a large number of commissions, the membership of which is largely *ex-officio* professors and officials of the university. So that the government of the state through commissions is in the nature of government by experts.

The chairman of the Rate Commission, the most important commission in the state, was taken from the faculty of the University of Wisconsin—Professor B. H. Meyer. The Tax Commission depends upon the university for its scientific advice in reference to appraising the property of the state. The Railroad Commission depends upon the professors of the university to take the calculation of public utilities of the state. Not only so, but our professors in law and in political science serve as assistants to the committees of the legislature. The public utilities law of Wisconsin was very largely framed by a professor of political economy and a professor of law in Wisconsin university.

Still further, we have in connection with the Legislature, a legislative reference library, run by a doctor of philosophy of the University of Wisconsin, who is also a lecturer in polit-

ical economy in the university. All bills are framed by this group of scientific experts. A legislator comes and asks for the legislation which has been made in other states, in other countries, in reference to this matter; at once there is placed in his hands all of the experience of all of the other states of the Union and of other countries in reference to the subject which he is considering. If he so desires, his bill may be drawn up by this bureau, and, indeed, the great majority of bills are drawn up by this bureau at the request of the various members of the Legislature.

And so on. We aim to make the university the instrument of the state in its up-building—spiritually, intellectually and morally. We recognize local duties as immediate duties, and believe that if we perform those immediate duties our influence will be more widely extended than it would be if we simply confined ourselves to pure science, pure learning for its own sake. Nor do we confine our efforts to instruction at the university. We say, the university must supplement all other educational institutions in the state. We say it must do every line of educational work for which it is the best instrument. And thus we have founded university extension in its broadest sphere.

I wish to give you one instance which illustrates which we are trying to do. Out in the little village of Cottage Grove, there is a boy who has a little farm of forty acres, and has a mother and a sister and an aged grandfather to support. That boy has made himself a telescope, and out of the seven or eight comets which were discovered by all the astronomers last year, two will bear the name of Mellish. It is not possible for that boy to get away from his re-

sponsibilities at home, but it is a source of great satisfaction to me that he is taking work by correspondence in mathematics in the university.

Now, I dwell upon these things not in a way to be a laudation of ourselves, or of self-complacency, but to bring before you the point for your consideration. This, I think, you may be willing to grant me, since you have admitted me to your membership. Is it possible that the endowed institutions of the East have been thinking

too much of themselves and too little of their opportunities for service in the communities where they are located. If Harvard University arises to its opportunities with reference to this commonwealth, in the way of immediate service, I believe that no bar of private control, that no bar of students coming from other states, would prevent the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from doing the same for you that the communities of the West are doing for their state universities.