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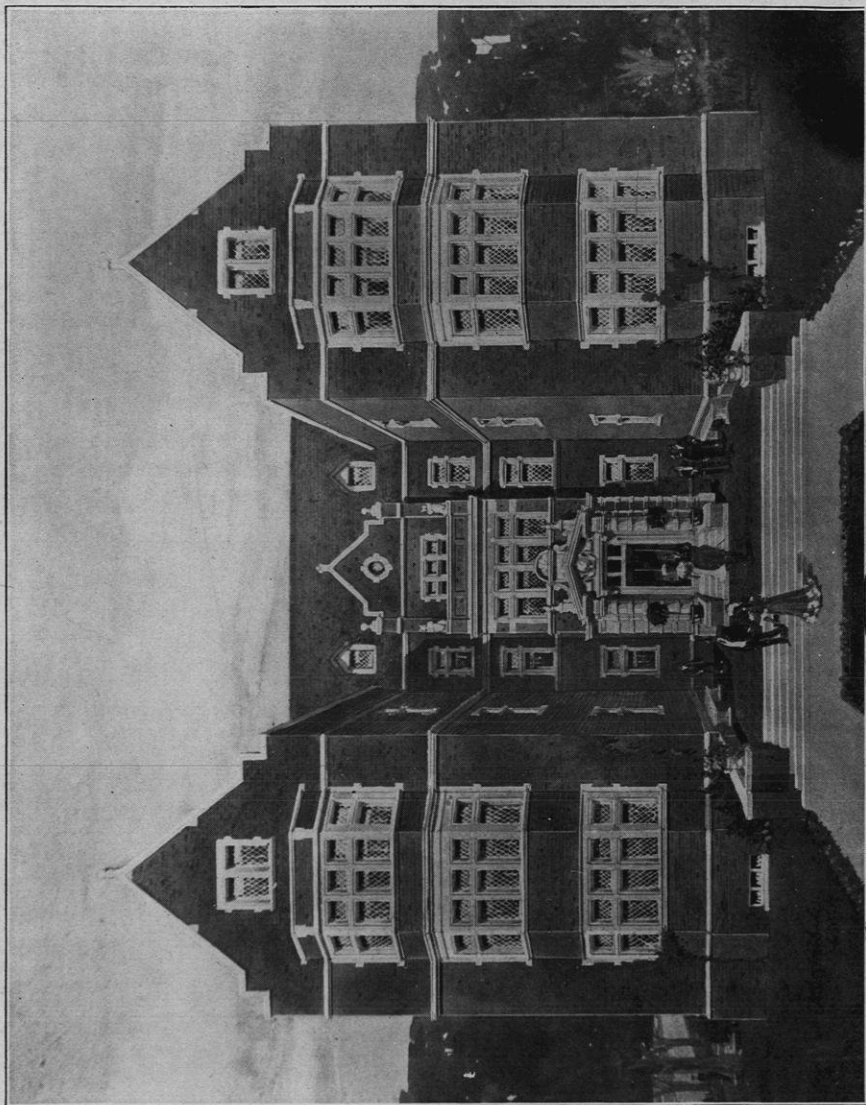
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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1908

NO. 5-6

EDITORIAL

EXEMPTION OF SENIORS FROM EXAMINATION

MEMBERS of the senior class of the university, backed by a number of members of the faculty, are back of a movement having for its object the exemption of seniors, whose class work for the last semester of their senior year is satisfactory, from examination. The students who are urging this matter are not those who have been drawing "the gentleman's mark of Fair" during their college course. They are not those who fear that they may be the unfortunate victims to be pulled out of the commencement procession, this year, for they are men who stand for a high grade of scholarship.

These students believe that examinations at the end of the other seven semesters of a university course are not only the best method of testing a student's knowledge of a subject but that they possess the educational value which comes from a complete and thorough review of the subject. But it seems to us that these students are right in their belief that at the end of the last semester of their college course final examinations for students whose class work is of such a grade as to make it possible for the professor to give him at least a satisfactory passing mark, are entirely unnecessary and undesirable. They are undesirable for

this reason: If students' interest in their work has been such as to keep them in the university for four years, during which time their scholastic record has been of a grade sufficient to entitle them to the rank of a senior, the chances are that with a very few exceptions, these students' work will be sufficiently satisfactory at the end of their last semester that a final examination will be unnecessary to determine whether they know enough about the subjects in order to graduate. In case of the student whose work is not of such a grade, an examination is the only satisfactory solution of the problem.

To require every senior to go through the nerve wrecking process of final examinations at this time, examinations which are, as the senior sees it, to determine whether she is to be graduated or not, whether she will "write the folks to come or stay" is undesirable not only because of the unpleasantness of any examination, but because of a lack of time due to the following conditions: All students have a thesis which they must get ready for acceptance at about the same time; second, because they have a commencement program which requires much time if it is to be a success; and third, because during the last few weeks of a college course a student should have some time to himself.

No discussion is necessary to make

the point that a thesis requires much of a senior's time during the last semester. It is the belief of many students, alumni and faculty that commencement work at Wisconsin does not amount to as much as it should. The success of commencement week depends not only upon the officers of the class but upon the members of the class as well. The principal cause of lack of preparation for this week has been the rush and excitement over examinations. The time of the senior has been divided between reviewing for, and taking examinations, and preparing a class play, a class day program, comment orations and the like, with the result that the latter have had to suffer in order that there would be no question about the former. Then, too, if seniors were exempt from these tests it would be possible to hold commencement and alumni week while the university is still in session. In this way the undergraduates would take more of an interest in the affair and alumni in coming back would see the university more as it appeared "in the old days."

The senior whose college days are about to draw to a close is not asking too much when he requests for more leisure time at that period of his college course. While in the university friendships have been formed, and incidents have occurred, the memory of which he will always cherish. If by giving these seniors more time for

leisure during the last few weeks it will be possible for them to spend more time with one another, reviving incidents which took place during their earlier college days—if by this process of exemption from examinations such would be the culmination of the four years spent at Wisconsin, if commencement week would thereby be given its proper place, all of which would help to send out a class from Wisconsin which would be better prepared to serve themselves, their state and their Alma Mater, it would seem to us that a vaster amount of good would thereby be achieved than that which is at present obtained from "commencement examinations."

WHY DON'T YOU DO IT?

If you have been receiving this *Magazine* and have not as yet paid your subscription, including your association dues, for '07-'08 of *one dollar*, why don't you do it? This *dollar* has been due from you since the first of last October. With the additional money put into the *Magazine* it will scarcely pay for itself this year. We are endeavoring to save the expense of writing you, who are delinquent, a letter calling your attention to that which you already know. Your tardiness is responsible for two numbers being run in this issue. For the sake of the *Magazine* kindly send your *dollar* at once.

NEWS OF THE ALUMNI

THE Johns Hopkins association of Wisconsin Alumni held its first meeting of the year at "Hanselman's Church," Baltimore, on Friday, Feb. 21, 1908. The membership has fallen off

Johns Hopkins Association

somewhat during the past year, but it is hoped Wisconsin will send down a large delegation next fall. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Dr. Guy Le Roy Hunner, '93, president; H. F. Derge, '04, vice president; A. O. Fisher, '05, secretary and treasurer.

Among those present at the meeting were: Doctors G. L. Hunner, G. J. Heuer, P. W. Clough, E. G. Birge, and Messrs. W. E. Grove, H. F. Duge and A. O. Fisher.

On January 24th the Colorado Alumni association of the University of Wisconsin gave a banquet at the

Albany Hotel, Denver, in honor of Prof. Paul S. Reinsch.

The Colorado Association There were present about forty enthusiastic rooters for 'Varsity, who made the evening merry with songs and college yells. John H. Gabriel, as president of the Colorado Alumni association, presided. Hon. Alva Adams, three times elected governor of the state of Colorado, an ex-student of the University of Wisconsin, fittingly responded to the toast, "Some Wisconsin Memories." Dr. John C. Shedd,

Hon. '99, dean of Westminster University, Denver, told of "The Early History of Wisconsin." Hamlet J. Barry, '03, gave something of the "University of Today," while Prof. Arthur J. Hoskin of the Colorado State School of Mines, '90, toasted "Our Honored Guest." In response, Prof. Reinsch gave us an extended and most interesting account of the progress made at the university, and the hopes and aims of the faculty for the future. One notable fact about the gathering was, that one of the three state institutions of higher learning in the state of Colorado was represented at the banquet by graduates or former students of the University of Wisconsin who hold its advanced degrees.

The Colorado Alumni association of Wisconsin has about one hundred twenty members, and although not as strong in numbers as that of many other states, it possesses the enthusiasm to make it a working factor in the life of the supporters of this great institution. It is honored as no other association can be, in that it has among its members the Hon. Levi Booth, the remaining member of the *first class*, '54, who, with his charming wife, graced this occasion, and in his splendid way told us of the inception and early history of the university. Mr. Booth, now eighty years of age, is quite strong and active, and bids fair to give us many more years of his helpful influence.

At the close of the meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John H. Gabriel, '87; vice-president, Mrs. Sidney Osner, '92; secretary and treasurer, Clifford W. Mills, '05; executive committee, G. C. Welch, '91, E. M. Sabin, '93, and F. J. Petura, '04.

Frank Kratz was recently elected president of the Washington, D. C., association. This association has a large membership and is planning much for the future. Mr. Kratz is a member of the United States Geological Survey.

During the past week Fola La Follette appeared at the Columbia theatre, Washington, D. C., carrying the role of leading

Alumni Greet lady in "Bluffs."
Fola Wednesday night
La Follette, '04 Wisconsin Con-

gressmen tendered Senators La Follette and Stephenson a box party in her honor. The rah-rah boys concluded to be included, too, and took seats in the gallery. (Of course they all had the price of parquet seats, but they wanted to be recognized as the genuine article and not ringers hired for the occasion.) When a huge bouquet of roses was handed up to Miss La Follette the U-Rah-Rah! Wisconsin! broke out in a fashion to remind the old grads of "The time when,—etc." The Congressional party concluded the evening with a supper at the New Willard; the gallery party concluded the evening with the nearest substitute for the dog wagon. A certain reporter maintained that at least a hundred rooters were present; fifteen

Badgers did the work. Such are the possibilities of the U-rah-rah. One Congressman (not a U. W. man) said, "I never liked that yell at home, but down here it sounded mighty good."—(J. E. Baker, '05.)

A Wisconsin society has been organized at Portland, Oregon, among former residents of the Badger state principally for social purposes. Meetings will be held once a month. A list of the names and addresses of former Wisconsin people now living in Oregon is being prepared. The officers of the association and their former Wisconsin residences are: President, Attorney Louis B. Reed, Ripon; vice president, Attorney H. E. Easterly, Madison; treasurer, R. H. Hughes, Oshkosh; and secretary, Miss Edith R. Sabin, Milwaukee.

More than forty alumni and former students of Wisconsin sat down to the third annual dinner of the

Superior Superior Alumni as-
Alumni Dine sociation held at the Gitchmadji club. Professor E. A. Ross of the university was the speaker of the evening. Short talks were given by local people, among whom were: H. H. Grace, Genevieve Eaton, and A. D. S. Gillette. President T. E. Lyons of the association acted as toastmaster. The music for the occasion included several varsity songs.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Miss Marcia Jackman, '00, to J. F. A. Pyre, '92, was announced some weeks ago at a luncheon given at the home of Mrs. John G. Rexford at Janesville, Wis.

MARRIAGES

WELSH, '04—BIGELOW, '03.

The marriage of Miss Ada Welsh to Mr. George Tyler Bigelow was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Welsh, 416 North Livingston Street, Madison. Rev. George E. Hunt of Christ Presbyterian church officiated. The bride wore a white gown of liberty satin trimmed with old lace. She was attended by her sister, Miss Iva M. Welsh. Mr. Charles Miller Bigelow of Boston, a brother of the groom, was best man. Following the ceremony forty guests enjoyed a wedding breakfast at the residence, which was prettily decorated with southern smilax, carnations and roses. The bride was graduated in '04. The groom was graduated from Wisconsin in '03 and from Harvard in '06. Since that time he has been practicing law in Muskogee, Oklahoma. Mr. Bigelow and his bride will be at home to their friends after May 1.

HOOLEY, '02—EVANS.

The marriage of Miss Edna L. Hooley, '02, to Donald Evans was solemnized at Des Moines, Iowa, October 24, '07. At home at Hampton, Iowa, where Mr. Evans is practicing law.

MCKINLEY—THURINGER.

The marriage of Charles Thuringer to Elizabeth McKinley took place at New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 15. At home at 345 E. 33rd St., New York, where Mr. Thuringer is assistant engineer, Penn Railroad Co., Tunnel & Terminal.

BIRTHS

A daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Harry McCard at Washington, D. C. Dr. McCard was graduated in '96.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Hanks at 525 Wisconsin Avenue, Madison. Mr. Hanks was graduated from the university in '89.

SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?

'54.

L. P. Booth, the only living member of the first class graduated from the University of Wisconsin, is situated on a ranch near Denver, Colo. He has an entire section of land, has lived there since early 60's, and his buildings are provided with conveniences and equipments of the latest make.

'67.

Mrs. Mary L. Rockwell has moved from Milton, Wis., to 46 Madison Park, Chicago.

'81.

Mrs. G. W. Manson (Lizzie Schofield) of Wausau, Wis., is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Hofer, in Kansas City.

'83.

John Barnes is a non-partisan candidate for justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin at the coming judicial election.

Henry Pennock, for twenty years a successful lawyer of Omaha, will make his permanent home at Seattle, Washington.

H. P. Stoddart is assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of Nebraska and is editing the supreme court reports.

'89.

W. A. Curtis has moved from Madison to Ashland, N. H.

'90.

A. J. Myrland is located at Grantsburg, Wis. He is serving his fifth term as county attorney of Burnett county. From 1903 to 1907 Mr. Myrland was a member of the university board of regents.

'91.

Stephen F. Grover has been a practicing attorney at Grantsburg, Wis., since 1892. He was district attorney of Burnette county from 1892 to 1898.

George G. Armstrong is district judge of one of the most important districts of Utah. His bench is at Salt Lake City. His first term expires January next, and he has, as yet, no opposition for re-election. This information was furnished by Edward E. Browne, '90, state senator from the 21st Wisconsin district, who, while traveling through the west, paid him a visit.

On March 15 E. H. Powell moved from Scranton, Pa., to Selah, Wash.

'95.

Gertrude C. Ross's address is 174-27th St., Milwaukee.

J. E. Harris, formerly located at Seattle, Wash., now resides at Arlington, Wash.

'96.

Dr. Harry S. McCard is practicing medicine in Baltimore, Md.

'97.

F. J. Short, whose former residence was at Ithaca, N. Y., is located at Sangu, Cal.

'98.

Christopher A. Donnelly has changed his place of residence from 561 E. 62nd St., Chicago, to Highland Lake, Colo.

Julia Ruebhausen is teaching German in the East Denver high school. Her address is 2708 Boul. F, Denver, Colo.

Kathryn Goodell is teaching in the Viroqua, Wis., high school.

'99.

Thomas A. Tobrud has moved from Viroqua, Wis., to Everett, Wash.

Maud Murrish is teaching English in the East Denver high school.

Adeline M. Jenney has a graduate scholarship in the English department of the University of Illinois.

Mary E. McCumber is teaching Latin in the Fond du Lac, Wis., high school.

For the past two years Lulu B. Fiske has been compelled to give up teaching on account of serious ill health.

Maud Miller spent the summer of 1907 abroad.

'00.

C. O. Hibbard recently spoke to the students and faculty of the university on the work carried on by the Young Men's Christian association with the Japanese army during the late war.

'01.

Wm. P. Vroman's address is 54 Walton Place, Chicago.

Lewis D. Rowell has changed his address from 262-27th St. to 143-28th St., Milwaukee.

'02.

Solomon Heubener, professor of insurance and brokerage at the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania, recently delivered an address before the meeting of the National Tax Commissioners of the United States, held at Columbus, O. His subject was "Taxation of Insurance Companies."

'03.

John W. Billing's address is 210 N. 44th St., Merchantville, N. J.

'04.

James Zimmerman is located at 233 McGreger Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Maurice W. Moe has been appointed assistant custodian of the Milwaukee government building by Post Master D. C. Owen at a salary of \$1,400.00 a year.

'05.

A Washington, D. C., paper has the following to say regarding Fola La Follette's work as leading lady in Bluffs: "Miss La Follette's intelligent acting in the role of the bride furnished unmistakable proof that

the young actress has more than sufficient ability to make a name for herself on the stage."

'06.

M. G. Birge is teaching history and literature in Gale College, Galesville, Wis.

Ralph D. Hetzel, L. '08, has been appointed instructor in oratory and debate at the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore. He will assume the position next fall. Mr. Hetzel is editor-in-chief of the *Daily Cardinal*, and has taken an active interest in university oratorical and debating events. He was a member of the intercollegiate debating team which recently defeated Minnesota on the question of exclusive federal regulation of corporations doing an interstate business.

Ex-'06.

William Evjue was promoted from the position of city hall reporter for the Milwaukee *Sentinel* to "telegraph editor" of that paper.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE REGENTS

THE interment of the remains of President and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams, brought to Madison last month by Regents George F. Merrill and Lucian S. Hanks, took place at Forest Hill. A number of the members of the faculty, including President C. R. Van Hise, Deans E. A. Birge, H. S. Richards and W. A. Henry, and Professors W. W. Daniells, J. C. Freeman, F. J. Turner, C. F. Smith, R. T. Ely, B. W. Snow, C. S. Slichter, F. W. Woll, G. Showerman, E. B. Skinner, L. W. Dowling, J. W. Cunliffe, L. Kahlenberg, B. W. Jones; Regents L. S. Hanks, G. F. Merrill, C. P. Cary, and Magnus Swenson; Judge J. B. Winslow, Hon. W. F. Vilas, Mr. W. D. Hiestand accompanied the remains from Historical Library to the cemetery.

President Charles R. Van Hise and Dean Birge spoke briefly of the life and work of President and Mrs. Adams and their relation to the university. President Van Hise said:

"We, all personal friends of Dr. and Mrs. Adams, stand beside their graves. It is no time for extended remarks, but we must recall that they had an abiding affection for the University of Wisconsin, for which they gave more than a decade of their lives. This was borne in upon me as never before when I was with them at Redlands for a few days a short time before their deaths.

"Transplanted late in life to a remote state, because of ill health, Dr. and Mrs. Adams had entered into all the local interests of the community with which they had cast their lot. They had built a home, and were looking forward to some years of quiet in Redlands after many years of labor in the difficult and disquieting field of executive educational work. It was most inspiring, and also most pathetic, to find them looking forward and lending a hand in the advancement of the community of which they had decided to become a part for the closing years of their lives.

"But the keenest interest of Dr. and Mrs. Adams still remained with this university. They wanted to know of its progress and its problems in all their details. The latter Dr. Adams discussed as wisely as when he occupied the office of president. When he finally departed from this world, to be followed by Mrs. Adams a few months later, it became known that all their possessions, save some minor legacies, had been left to the university, thus confirming the impression that this institution was their paramount interest.

"Dr. and Mrs. Adams loved the University of Wisconsin as parents love the children for whom they labor. It is therefore most fitting that their bodies be interred in Forest Hill cemetery, at a point where one may see from their graves the buildings of the great institution which, like their lives, is to spread the light of

knowledge in this commonwealth. Let there be light, more light, more light, in order that the road to salvation may be illuminated for the people of this nation and of all the earth."

Two important additions to the faculty of the recently established college of medicine

New Professors for Medical College

were made by the regents in the appointment of Dr. Arthur S. Loevenhart of Johns Hopkins University to the professorship of pharmacology and toxicology, and of Dr. Charles H. Bunting of the University of Virginia to the chair of pathology.

Dr. Bunting, whose home was formerly in La Crosse, is a graduate of the university in the class of 1896, and received his medical training at Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated in 1901. He was afterwards on the faculty of the college of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania under Prof. Simon Flexner, now head of the Rockefeller Institute, and on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University. For the past two years Dr. Bunting has been the head of the department of pathology of the college of medicine at the University of Virginia. The addition of Dr. Bunting to the faculty of the University of Wisconsin college of medicine is regarded as an important one, because of his wide experience in pathology, as a hospital officer, teacher and investigator. His chief scientific work has been in hematology, and he has made important contributions to the subject of anaemia.

Dr. Loevenhart is also a graduate of Johns Hopkins University with the degree of doctor of medicine. Upon completing his medical course

he was made a member of the faculty in the department of physiological chemistry, and since 1905 has been associate professor of physiological chemistry and pharmacology at Johns Hopkins. While still an undergraduate Dr. Loevenhart by his research work attracted wide attention both in Europe and this country. He was one of the first to discover the reversible action of organic enzymes and has made notable contributions to the subjects of induced oxidation, catalysis, and the action of certain drugs on the body.

E. A. Boyer of Milwaukee, who has had much experience as an organizer of correspondence school work, was appointed field organizer in the correspondence study branch of the university extension division by the regents. Ray L. Baller was appointed instructor in experimental engineering. R. R. Marshall was made assistant in soils in the college of agriculture. Upon recommendation of the faculty of the college of law, the degree of bachelor of laws was conferred upon Newton W. Evans, Dousman; W. Don McGraw, Chippewa Falls; John R. Snider, Kilbourn; and Albert E. Twesme, Galesville.

The arrangement of the fellowships and graduate scholarships annually awarded to promote higher scholarship and research has been modified by action of the regents.

Honors for Scholarship Sixteen university fellowships of the annual value of \$400 each, and fourteen graduate scholarships of an annual value of \$225 each are awarded each year. The Mary M. Adams graduate fellowship

in English, of an annual value of \$500, established by the late Charles Kendall Adams is also filled every year. Of the sixteen university fellowships, two are allotted to the department of political economy; two to the department of history; two to the biological sciences and geology; and one to each of the following departments: political science, sociology, Latin, Greek, German, romance languages, chemistry, physics, mathematics and astronomy, philosophy, and education. According to the new arrangement which goes into effect this year, application for these fellowships, accompanied by evidence of scholarship, ability and general fitness, must be in the hands of the president not later than March 1 of the collegiate year preceding that during which the fellowship is held. All fellowships will be filled each year, and fellows may be re-elected for an additional year. Of the fourteen graduate scholarships, two are allotted to the department of political economy, three to the college of engineering, and one each to the departments of political science, European history, and American history. Besides these university scholarships, the Henry Gund graduate scholarship for the department of German, of an annual value of \$225, and the F. W. Allis graduate scholarship in Germanic philology, of an annual value of \$150, will be filled this year. The regents have also established honorary fellowships, sixteen in number, which are restricted to persons who have already held academic honors such as fellowships. No compensation is attached to these honorary fellowships except the remission of university fees.

Plans have just been completed for the new animal husbandry building for the college of agriculture, the feature of which is to be a great horse

Stock Judging and cattle judging **Arena** pavilion with a seating capacity of 2,000. The building will be 210 feet long by 110 feet wide, one of the largest buildings of the agricultural group. The tan-bark arena of the judging pavilion will be 180 feet by 68 feet, and will be very well adapted for stock exhibitions. The new structure will be begun early this spring, and will be located on the south side of Linden Drive between Box-Elder Drive and the horse barns, 50 feet back from University Avenue.

The new building will be a fire proof structure of concrete, faced with pressed brick, trimmed with stone and timbers, and roofed with slate. It is to be of Seventeenth Century English architecture, and promises to be the most attractive of the agricultural buildings. The main floor will contain the offices of the members of the department of animal husbandry and of the farm superintendent, veterinary operating rooms, harness and repair shops, together with feed and store rooms. There will also be a demonstration room for classes in animal husbandry, a dispensary, and a live stock and vehicle washing room. Beneath the building there will be a cellar for storing roots.

The stables, which will be located under the seats of the pavilion, will accommodate from 40 to 60 animals, as there are 22 single stalls and 18 large box stalls that will be capable

of division whenever it is necessary to provide for more space temporarily during stock judging contests.

FACULTY AND CURRICULUM

James J. Hill of St. Paul, president of the Great Northern Railway Co., has given the university an additional \$2,000 with which to develop the James J. Hill Railway Library established by him with an endowment of \$5,000 three years ago. This addition to the endowment will be expended in building up the present collection of books relating to railroads. This library will be the most complete of its kind in the country. Already nearly 9,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals have been secured for this collection. While much of the material relates to the history and development of American railroads, the collection also includes many books and periodicals relating to the railroad systems of England, Germany, France, Belgium and Holland. Complete files of American and foreign periodicals will also form a part of the collection. Some 50 of these periodicals have already been obtained. About 5,000 reports of railroad companies and other pamphlets and documents of importance in the study of the development of railroads are included in the library. Mr. Hill's gift to the university was made as a result of his interest in the work of Prof. Balthasar H. Meyer of the department of political economy, now a member of the railroad rate commission, while Prof. Meyer was securing material for his monograph dealing with the Northern Securities Case

published some time since as a bulletin of the university.

In the seventy-five years in which railroads have been operating a great amount of literature relating to every phase of railroad transportation has been written. During the past two years the library authorities have been making every effort to secure as much of this published material as possible. In selecting books for the library material relating to American railroads has been given first importance. The history of the railroads of America is to be found in the hundreds of reports of its hundreds of operating companies and in miscellaneous pamphlets relating to the history of these companies. By searching subject bibliographies to discover the best of the works on railroads a large number of books and pamphlets practically forgotten have been added to the collection. Book auctions, sales of private libraries, and catalogues of second-hand books are continually being followed to secure pamphlets and periodicals that have become rare. From the various sources an extensive collection of over 3,000 of these scattered reports has been made.

Among the more important additions to the railway library which have been made since its foundation are three valuable English collections, in which are to be found the material for an extensive study of the English railroad system. The John H. McRae collection of pamphlets relating to southern railroads of the United States, the collection of one of the pioneer railroad builders of South Carolina, was acquired in 1906. The collection includes some 500 pamphlets, among the number being an almost complete file of

the reports of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, which built the second railroad of importance constructed in America.

To afford the student of transportation problems an opportunity to make comparative studies of the railroad systems of the various countries, an attempt has been made to get the government statistical serials of every country which publishes such statistics of its railroad system. Statistical material for France, Germany, England, Belgium and Holland has already been collected, and search is being made for documents relating to other countries. These statistics, together with the practically complete files of reports of state railroad commissions of the United States already to be found in the Historical Library, offer an unusual collection of source material to the student of railroad transportation.

Efforts to secure complete files of railroad periodicals have met with considerable success. A file of the *American Railroad Journal* from its beginning in 1832 to the year 1861 is now in the library. The library also contains a complete file of the first important French railroad journal, as well as numerous other rare periodicals, including Frederick List's *Eisenbahn Journal*.

In the past it has frequently been regretted that there existed no large railway library in the United States, such, for example, as the Prussian Library of Public Works possesses. With one possible exception, the Hopkins collection at Leland Stanford University, made several years ago, there has been no single great railway library in America. Such a criticism of American libraries can no longer be made. The student of

transportation will, in the future, find in the James J. Hill Railway Library of the University of Wisconsin ample material for detailed as well as extensive studies of every phase of railroad transportation.

Comprehensive plans for the modification of Camp Randall in conformity with the plan for a greater university, urged by President Chas. R. Van Hise, have been received at the office of Mr. A. Peabody, supervising architect of the university.

The design is one of a series of studies made by the architectural commission consisting of Professors Warren P. Laird and Paul P. Cret of the University of Pennsylvania, working in conjunction with Mr. Peabody. The plan is a special study of the development of Camp Randall as an athletic field and a military parade ground.

The plans submitted by the architectural commission are not expected to be used immediately; in fact, they may not be used for a long time. The commission is simply working out a scheme of grouping the buildings of the university, and it is upon this scheme, if finally accepted, that all the buildings constructed in the future are to be based.

The commission has submitted two sketches, the more available of which provides for a football field with axes running north and south instead of east and west, as at present. North of the football field, and fronting on University Avenue, the gymnasium is to be located, and directly east of the gymnasium is the main entrance to the field. Other entrances on War-

ren Street are also provided by the plans.

The area marked off for a football field will be used for baseball also, and will be surrounded by a cinder track. To the west and south of the football field the ground is laid out in tennis courts, three practice football fields, and a number of courts for basketball, hockey, la crosse and other games. The tennis courts will be located where they are at present, but their number will be increased.

The south half of Camp Randall will be occupied, according to the plans, by a drill ground for the university corps of cadets. Fronting on Warren Street will be a drill hall for indoor work, and stretching to the southwest from this hall, and occupying the entire southern portion of Camp Randall, will be a parade ground. The dimensions of this drill ground are approximately 600 by 1,200 feet. It will be surrounded by trees and walks.

The design for the alteration of Camp Randall is one detail of a group, which, when all its parts are complete, will be put together to form a comprehensive plan for the erection of university buildings in the future. It is expected that the group as a whole will be finished this year or next.

In the preparation of these plans, the university has enlisted the services of two of the greatest architects of the country. Mr. Laird is the regular consulting architect of the university, and his work is well known to Wisconsin people. Mr. Cret has won distinction through his prize-winning design for the building of the Bureau of American Republics at Washington and through

his designs for many other notable buildings.

Not as many persons as should be aware that in the museum of the State Historical society there are frequent changes in **New Exhibits at Museum** many of the cases devoted to temporary exhibits. Over 75,000 people visit the museum each year, but it would be a 100,000 at least, were it generally known how interesting and instructive a place it is.

There is now in preparation in the ethnology room an exhibit illustrating aboriginal flint-working. This exhibit includes flint nodules, flakes, chipping hammers, rejects and blank forms from an extensive Indian flint quarry and workshops at Seneca, Missouri, presented by the Wisconsin Archaeological society; a cache of flint blanks, heaps of flint chips, pebble hammer stones, flakes, rejects and finished implements from a village site at Richland City, on the Wisconsin river; series of blue hornstone and novaculite disks, and other materials of interest. There are also shown in this case a series of quartzite blanks collected by Dr. Frederick Starr of Chicago from a stone-age workshop site near Kiakongo in the Congo river region, west Africa, and deposited by him. Other additions to and rearrangements of the specimens in this hall are being planned.

Dr. W. B. Hinsdale of Ann Arbor will shortly deposit in the museum a collection of Iroquois ethnological materials.

In the south hall of the museum there have been placed on exhibition several new screen exhibits. One of these illustrates by means of photo-

graphs, prints, drawings, maps and appropriate labels the occupancy of our state, from prehistoric times to the present, of the Winnebago tribe of Siouan Indians.

On another screen is shown, by means of a series of beautiful photographs loaned by H. R. Clough of Milwaukee, various phases of modern Chippewa Indian village life.

A third screen, now in preparation, will show a reproduction of a series of pen-and-ink drawings prepared by Jesse Cornplanter, a talented but untaught Seneca Indian boy of twelve years of age. These illustrate various Iroquois Indian games and ceremonies and were prepared at the suggestion of Dr. Frederick Starr; the money for their engraving and printing being contributed by others. Through the efforts of the same gentleman a permanently endowed medal known as the Cornplanter Medal for Iroquois Research, in honor of the famous Seneca chieftan, has recently been established.

Two cases in the room devoted to the famous Piranesi engravings are occupied at present with an interesting collection of old Dutch, German, English and other bibles and works of a religious character. There are also shown specimens of leather tooling, pigskin binding, etc. In another case is a copy of the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, printed on August 2, 1834, being the first newspaper printed in Wisconsin territory. There is also a volume of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, printed in colonial days by Benjamin Franklin.

The State Historical society desires to make many additions to its collections of Wisconsin archaeo-logical, ethnological and historical materials. Alumni having such speci-

mens in their possession are requested to donate or deposit them in the museum. For such assistance the society will be most grateful.

The officers of the American Ethical Union have just decided to hold the summer school of ethics, formerly located at Plymouth, Mass., at Madison from July 6 to 24. The faculty of the school includes a number of well known leaders in the ethical culture movement. The purpose of the summer session is to assist school principals and teachers, Sunday school workers and settlement leaders in the work of character training and moral education of their pupils. This school of ethics is to be held during the regular summer session of the university and will be open to summer students and others interested.

The advisory council of the school consists of Dr. Felix Adler, professor of sociology and political ethics at Columbia University; Edwin R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy at Columbia; and S. Burns Weston, editor of the *International Journal of Ethics*. Among those who will give instruction in the summer school are Professor Percival Chubb, Ethical Culture School, New York; Dr. John L. Elliott, head worker of the Hudson Guild Neighborhood House, New York; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, head worker of the Down Town Ethical society, New York; Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, head of the department of Semitic languages, Cornell; Professor Charles Zueblin of the department of sociology, Chicago University; Alfred W. Martin, New York, and Mrs. Anna Garlin Spen-

cer, associate leader of the New York Ethical society.

The program of the summer school of ethics includes two courses of 15 lectures each, supplemented by study conferences; lectures and conferences to be given each afternoon throughout the three weeks. Among the subjects to be considered are the ideals, principles and methods of moral education; the need of moral instruction; systematic moral training; vocational ethics for girls; and the ethical values in literature and in school festivals. The ethical movement, its basis, history, aims, distinctive features, relation to current thought and action, with the consideration of the application of ethical forms to the family, the state and the industrial order is to be the subject of the second course of instruction.

A number of new courses are being offered for the first time during this semester. Professor M. P. Ravenel, recently appointed head of the department of bacteriology, has a new course

New Courses in the biology and chemistry of water supplies, and a course in medical bacteriology. The department of history offers for the first time a course entitled "The spread of Greek civilization from the earliest period," and a course on the German revolt of the sixteenth century. Professor D. C. Munro has a new course on the crusades. Professor Julius E. Olson of the department of Scandinavian languages and literature has two new courses in Ibsen's dramas in English translation. In the department of political science there is to be given a course of lectures in German entitled "Deutsches

Staatsrecht," by Frelherr von Teubern, German fellow in political science. There is a course in constitutional law cases showing the development of interpretation relating to the clause dealing with the regulation of interstate commerce. A course in general ornithology, designed to give a general account of the structure and life of birds, a large part of which is to consist of field trips for the identification and study of common spring birds, will be given in the department of zoology by Dr. George Wagner. Professor C. F. Burgess of the department of applied electro-chemistry has arranged a new course in the manufacture and distribution of gas; and courses in chemical machinery and appliances, chemical manufacture, and metallurgical calculations, will also be given. J. L. Bartlett, U. S. Weather Observer, offers a course in climatology, with lectures and laboratory work.

Requirements for the master's degree have been modified by the faculty upon recommendation of the faculty of the graduate school. Hereafter the preparation of a thesis will be required only of such candidates for the master's degree as desire to specialize in a definite line of study. At least one year of academic work, including normally from 9 to 12 unit hours each semester, is required for the second degree. Candidates for the master's degree who are graduates may be permitted to do one-half of this work in absentia, and may complete the resident study in two summer sessions. All candidates for the mas-

ter's degree are required to take an oral examination upon the graduate work presented. The second degree in engineering will be conferred upon graduates of approved institutions who pursue one year of advanced study in the college of engineering; and upon graduates of the University of Wisconsin who have spent three years in professional work, one of which must be in a position of responsibility, and who present a satisfactory thesis.

Several bulletins, intended for general distribution, have been issued in the various series. "The Indebtedness of Samuel Taylor Coleridge" **Publishes More Bulletins** to August Wilhelm von Shlegel," by Anna A. Helmholtz, forms No. 4 of Volume 3 in the philology and literature series; and "German Literature in American Magazines Prior to 1846," by Dr. Scott Holland Goodnight, which is No. 1 of Volume 4 of the same series, have come from the press. To the engineering series have been added "An Investigation of Centrifugal Pumps," by Clinton B. Stewart of the hydraulics laboratory, and "Tests in Reinforced Concrete, Series of 1907," by Morton O. Withey, of the testing laboratory. Dr. Margaret A. Schaffner's dissertation on "The Labor Contract, from Individual to Collective Bargaining," forms the first number of Volume 2 of the economics and political science series; and Dr. Raymond V. Phelan's "Financial History of Wisconsin," now in press, forms No. 2 of the same volume.

The movement to establish a chair at the university as a memorial to

the distinguished German-American statesman, Carl Schurz, is progressing so satisfactorily **Push Work on Memorial** as to be quite certain of success. It is proposed to raise \$60,000 and already about half of the necessary fund has been subscribed.

A meeting of the executive and advisory committee of the Carl Schurz Memorial association of Wisconsin was held in the capitol recently, Dr. B. H. Meyer, chairman of the railroad commission, presiding. Professor Ernest Voss made a report of the progress of the work and plans for the future were discussed. This work began last year, but was suspended in the fall on account of the financial depression, and it has been decided to push the work from now on until the entire fund is available. Prominent German-Americans of Milwaukee have already subscribed \$25,000. It is expected to raise \$5,000 in Madison, of which \$1,000 will be sought from members of the university faculty.

It is proposed to establish a chair at the university, to be filled from year to year by a German professor. All phases of German scholarship are to be represented, letters and science, as well as engineering, medicine, law, literature and art. The entire state is embraced in the movement and every city will have an opportunity to contribute. Letters have already been sent out to principals and superintendents of schools to help organize local committees. Exceedingly encouraging letters have been received from Superior, La Crosse, Watertown, Appleton, Berlin and other places. The alumni of the university are to be given an opportunity to take a special interest in the movement. It is hoped to get the

money ready by June of this year so that the necessary arrangements may be made with the German government and have the chair established and filled by the opening of the fall semester in September. While in Madison, the professor will be a member of the university faculty but will also deliver lectures of a popular kind in the cities of the state. Such professorships have been established successfully at some other of the leading universities of the country. The present German visiting professor at Harvard, Professor Clemen of Bonn, lectured here in February.

Provision for a course for the training of teachers, principals and superintendents at the university was

New Teachers' Training Course

made by the regents upon recommendation of the faculty. The new course, which extends over four years, and is to be required of all students desiring teachers' certificates, includes work in education, psychology and professional training in the subjects which the students are preparing to teach in high school. Arrangements were also made for an advanced course open to graduates who have completed the regular four years of academic work. A director to supervise the training of teachers and additional instructors to take charge of departmental teachers' courses were also provided by the regents.

Teachers' courses are to be developed in all departments the subjects of which are taught in the high school, and especially qualified instructors are to be chosen to conduct this work. Students in this course are required to select a major, sub-

ject which they desire to teach, or a major and one or two minor subjects, in all of which they must prepare themselves thoroughly. Observation of teaching in the high school is to form an important part of the teachers' courses. All students preparing to teach will be required to enter the new course for the training of teachers.

Arrangements were also made for an advanced training course. This second course is designed to furnish additional professional training to graduates of the university and institutions of similar rank. At present the special advanced work may be pursued during two summer sessions as the equivalent of one semester of graduate study. It is expected that this will lead eventually to the placing of professional study in preparation for teaching and for the supervision of schools upon a definite graduate basis requiring five years for its completion. The advanced course is designed for the training of school superintendents as well as high school teachers, and includes observation of teaching, inspection of schools and practice teaching. A special certificate is to be granted upon the successful completion of the advanced teachers' training course.

The administration of the new course is to be in charge of a director to be appointed before the end of the present academic year, and an administrative committee consisting of members of the faculty representing the departments the subjects of which are taught in the high school. In addition to the present corps two more instructors are to be appointed for next year to take charge of departmental teachers' courses.

University Architect A. Peabody has drawn up the plans for remodeling the university boathouse, and the work on the interior of the building will be started at once.

He has given the boathouse three new piers which will extend out into the lake from a platform which is to be built in front of the three boathouse doors, the length of these piers will be the same as a shell. The building of the piers will make the exit from the boathouse to the lake an easier matter than it was before. It will allow the shells to be turned around after they are carried out of the boathouse. Work on the piers will be started as soon as the ice is out of the lake.

The interior of the boathouse will also show a marked improvement. Brackets for the shells will be supplied, four new windows will be cut in the walls, two on each side, and a door will be cut in the southwest corner. The door at the southeast corner will not be used as an entrance.

In the future the boathouse will be used exclusively for the crews. Although this idea has been carried out in the past, the rule will be enforced more strictly when the new improvements have been made.

The upstairs is closed up at present and has been so for some time, but it is the idea of Architect Peabody that in the near future it would be fitted up and used as a place where the members of the crews can get together. The university carpenter will do the work, both interior and exterior, on the boathouse.

In a special bulletin entitled "Tuberculosis of Domestic Stock and Its

Control," Dean H. L. Russell of the college of agriculture at the university describes the symptoms of the dread disease, its causes, the usual mode of introduction into herds, and the proper methods of controlling it.

"The disease occurs most frequently in cattle and swine," says Dr. Russell, "and its ravages have become so marked in late years that every stockman should be familiar with the conditions under which the disease develops. In both cattle and hogs it is exceedingly difficult to recognize tuberculosis in its early stages, but as it progresses in the body, loss of weight occurs, and in the later stages, emaciation. If the disease is present in the lungs, as is usually the case in cattle, a hacking cough develops. The lymph glands may show evidence of enlargement, and the coat become rough. When an animal gradually 'runs down' in condition without apparent cause, particularly if the trouble is accompanied by a hacking cough, tuberculosis should be suspected. In case the animal dies or is slaughtered, an examination of the internal organs should always be made.

"Even in the moderately early stages of the disease, it can usually be recognized by the presence of enlarged, hardened glands along the windpipe, in the lung tissue, and often in the body cavity. The liver, when affected, has yellowish abscesses. Upon cutting these tubercular growths, they are generally found to contain yellowish or grayish-yellow cheesy material, often firm and hard, and gritty to the knife, but sometimes, in advanced stages, broken down into a creamy pus.

“Like all other communicable diseases, tuberculosis is produced solely by the entrance of a microscopic plant organism, the bacillus of tuberculosis, into the body of a susceptible animal. The germ multiplies rapidly in the tissues and is thrown off in the feces and from the lungs. An animal suffering from the disease is therefore spreading it from the time the tubercles or nodules in its body begin to break down until death occurs. Not only is the affected animal itself a source of danger, but the germs are distributed throughout the stable, transmitting infection to healthy stock even after the diseased animals are removed.

“The disease is usually introduced into a herd by the purchase of an animal in the early but unrecognized stages of the disease, or by the use of infected factory by-products, like skim milk or whey. Over 200 cases have been found in Wisconsin where tuberculosis was introduced in herds by newly bought animals from outside, in some cases by pure bred stock. Such an increasing number of herds have become involved that the public auction and private sale have become a menace.

“Proper pasteurization of factory by-products used to feed young stock should prevent the danger of spreading the disease, and dairy factories should voluntarily take this precaution. Farmers should apply the tuberculin test to their herds, and if the animals are found free, all stock introduced should be tested before being admitted to the herd. For young stock and hogs, skim milk separated at home or pasteurized at the factory should be used. If the disease is found in the herd, the affected animals, should be separated

and disposed of, and the barns disinfected. In the case of valuable animals, healthy calves may generally be secured from reacting cows if the calves are separated at birth and fed on boiled milk or on the milk of healthy animals.”

Eight well known authorities in their special fields have been secured for the tenth annual summer session of the university:

New Professors for Summer Work Professor Camillo von Klenzo, professor of German at Brown University; Professor Harold D. Haseltine of Cambridge University, England; Professor John J. Wilmore, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Boston; Professor Peter W. Dykema of the Ethical Culture School of New York; Dean H. V. Ames of the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania. Besides 133 courses in 20 departments in the college of letters and science, regular work will be given in the colleges of law, engineering, and agriculture. Forty-eight members of the regular university faculty will give courses in the college of letters and science.

Camillo von Klenzo of Brown University, who is a celebrated authority on German literature, is to give a course on German literature since Klopstock, including the classical period; the romantic school; the most characteristic dramatists, novelists and lyricists of the nineteenth century, with reference to parallel movements in English and French literature. He will also conduct a seminary on the modern German short-story of the eighteenth century, and the evolution of the “*Novelle*” as

anecdote to the psychological short-story.

The history department has been fortunate in securing Dean H. V. Ames of the graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania, who will give a course on the political and constitutional history of the United States from the adoption of the federal constitution to the close of Jackson's administration. He will also conduct a seminary on the reconstruction period, including the theories and the actual processes of reconstruction.

Three important courses in geology will be offered by Professor R. H. Whitlock of the New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton: physical geography for high school teachers; the physiography of the United States; and a field study in the vicinity of Madison and Devil's Lake.

Three courses in public school music, both elementary and advanced, will be given by Peter W. Dykema of the Ethical Culture School of New York; and courses in art for public school teachers, as well as some instruction in household decoration, will be given by Miss Lucia Williams Dement of New York, a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute and of Teachers' College, Columbia.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, noted as a practical philanthropist, and for nearly forty years as a writer and speaker on subjects of education and reform, will give a course in the sociology department on methods of social reform, ameliorative, reformative, preventative and constructive. The purpose of the course is primarily to aid in preparing men and women for either professional or voluntary work in philanthropy and in

social betterment. Mrs. Spencer is eminently fitted for the leadership of such classes, as she has occupied positions on the World's Congress of Charities and Corrections of 1893; on the National Council of Women; on the New England Woman's Suffrage association; in the Providence Public Education Association for Organizing Charity; and now at the head of the New York School of Philanthropy.

The college of law has added to its faculty for the summer session Harold D. Hazeltine, who has degrees from Brown, Harvard, the University of Berlin, and an honorary M. L. from Cambridge, England, where he is a reader in English Law and lecturer in Emanuel College.

This year the college of engineering gives for the first time full courses of college grade, with special emphasis on advanced work for engineers in the field and teachers in technical schools. Professor John J. Wilmore of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute is to give advanced work in steam and gas engineering, in conjunction with Professor A. W. Richter of Wisconsin.

The first agricultural extension course given at the Winnebago County agricultural School in Winneconne by the university proved **Another Farmers' Course** so successful that it has already resulted in a second course, to be given at the Marinette County agricultural school in Marinette March 17, 18, 19 and 20. Eight members of the regular instructional staff of the university college of agriculture attended the Winneconne meeting, taking part in the program and giving courses

of instruction similar to those given in the ten days' farmers' course at the college of agriculture in February. There were 300 farmers in attendance the opening day of the extension course, and the interest and enthusiasm increased throughout the week until, the last few days, there were between 500 and 600 in attendance. The total enrollment showed that 57 per cent were in attendance three days or more, and 80 per cent attended two days or more. Eight counties were represented by the farmers in attendance, including Winnebago, Outagamie, Fond du Lac, Waupaca, Calumet, Waushara, Dane, and Portage.. K. L. Hatch, the principal of the Winneconne agricultural school, who is a graduate of the university college of agriculture, was highly gratified with the success of the first extension course.

About 1,000 teachers, representing the primary, high and normal schools and colleges of the southern part of the state, gathered

Southern Teachers Meet at Madison on Friday and Saturday, March 13 and 14,

for the annual meeting of the Southern Wisconsin Teachers' association, was held in the buildings of the university. A reception was tendered the visiting teachers by the faculty of the university and the teachers of Madison in the Historical Museum on Friday evening. Among the speakers of the convention were Dr. Charles McMurry of De Kalb, Ill.; the Hon. Francis Blair, former superintendent of schools for Illinois; William Hawley Smith; State Superintendent C. P. Cary; High School Inspector H. L. Terry; Rural School Inspector L. W. Wood; Professor W. H. Dudley of Platteville; Prof. E.

B. Skinner and Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the university; Prof. A. A. Thompson of the Richland County training school; Prof. W. E. Elmer of Hartford high school; and S. Y. Gillan of Milwaukee.

The features of the program included a tuberculosis exhibit prepared by the department of bacteriology of the university, with a talk on "Tuberculosis and the Schools," by Dr. M. P. Ravenel, head of the department of bacteriology of the university. There was an exhibition of specimens of work of school children from all parts of the world which have been collected and prepared by J. S. Morrow of Spring Green. Special musical numbers were given at each meeting by the University orchestra, the University band, the Men's and Girls' Glee Clubs, and solists from the University School of Music.

FACTULTY PERSONALS

At a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Dr. M. P. Ravenel, head of the bacteriological department, and Professor M. V. O'Shea of the department of education, were appointed as members of the committee of one hundred scientists. The committee has as its purpose the furtherance of increased federal regulation of public health. Three important questions are under consideration by the committee: typhoid fever in the great river valleys of the country, as the Ohio, Mississippi and Hudson river valleys; tuberculosis; and the establishment of a bureau at Washington from which will be answered questions regarding the public health of the country. In connection with this work local advisory

committees for various parts of the country have been named; that for Madison and its vicinity includes Professor Richard T. Ely and Professor John R. Commons.

A cut and short biographical sketch of Dean Harry S. Richards of the law school appears in a recent issue of *The Daily Iowan*, published at the University of Iowa. The *Iowan* is printing a series of cuts of prominent alumni. Dean Richards graduated from the Hawkeye institution in 1892.

Dean C. R. Bardeen of the medical school spoke in behalf of the faculty of the university at the banquet given by the U. of W. Club of Chicago at that city on Friday, March 13.

Dr. Carl Young has been appointed assistant professor of English at the university for the year beginning July 1. Prof. Young was graduated from the University of Michigan in the year 1901 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1902 received the degree of master of arts from Harvard. From 1903 to 1905 he was instructor in English at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Since that time he has pursued graduate work at Harvard, and is now abroad on a traveling fellowship from that institution. The dissertation which he submitted for the doctor's degree is being published by the Chaucer society.

Prof. Rossetter Gleason Cole, head of the school of music, has just received notable recognition abroad, through the performance of two of his larger compositions, both melodramas. "King Robert of Sicily" was given in a Tonkunsverein concert in Cologne, and "Hiawatha's Wooing" was given in Paris. Prof.

Cole has just been elected vice president of the Music Teachers' National association at the annual meeting at Columbia University. He is the retiring president of the organization, and also acted as chairman of the general section on colleges and universities, besides leading the conference on harmony, and presenting a paper on "Musical Degrees in American Colleges."

At the fifth annual convention of the Religious Education association recently held at Washington, D. C., President Charles R. Van Hise was elected a member of the board of directors for the ensuing year.

Professor Moses S. Slaughter, head of the department of Latin, has just been appointed professor of Roman Literature at the American School of Classical Studies at Rome for the year 1909-10. Professor Slaughter was chosen by the managing committee of the Archaeological Institute of America. The purpose of the school is to give American students the advantage of completing their classical education by a study of Roman life, literature, civilization, topography, epigraphy, art, and architecture. The school has recently added instruction in mediæval and renaissance art. The students number from fifteen to twenty each year, and all are graduates of the American colleges and universities. Several fellowships are maintained which are granted on competitive examination, including one in Roman archaeology, Christian archaeology, renaissance art, and two on the Carnegie foundation in Roman archaeology and Roman literature. The school is in charge of a permanent director, at present Prof. Jesse B. Carter, formerly of

Princeton University. In addition to the director, a professor of Roman literature is annually sent to Rome from one of the American universities, and other instruction is given by permanent instructors attached to the school and by well known Italian and German scholars who are residents of Rome.

STUDENT BODY

Although the basketball game between Wisconsin and Illinois, played at Madison February 4, ended with a score of 27 to 14 in favor of Wisconsin, the game was much closer than

Defeat Illinois the final score indicates, for the Illini had a surprise in store for the Badgers, and during the whole of the first half it looked a great deal as if Wisconsin would not have the privilege of playing Chicago for the western championship. The first half ended with a score of 8 to 7, with Wisconsin at the short end. But a spurt of brilliant playing in the second half, aided by enthusiastic cheers from the bleachers, sent the Badgers to the five, and saved the game for Wisconsin.

That both the team and the rooters valued the Illinois team too cheaply, was evidence in the first half. They got into the game with such a dash and spirit that they played the Badgers completely off their feet. The latter, however, showed the effect of the hard Minnesota trip. They did not fight for the ball with their usual spirit, while their passing lacked snap, and their basket shooting was poor.

Swenholt, who got six field baskets, which was almost half of Wisconsin's total number of points, was

easily the star for the Badgers. Witt, at left guard, played a strong defensive game, and Harper did some good floor work. Stiehm and Rogers appeared to have an off night. The big center, although closely watched by his opponents, managed to get four baskets, but had six fouls marked against him. Rogers made three out of a possible five free throws, but could not find the basket from the field.

The whole Illinois team played a fast, aggressive game, with no one man starring particularly. Their style of play could not be called rough, although there was a great deal of holding, a fault that characterized each team's work. Their aggressive in the first half surprised both the Wisconsin team and their supporters, but in the second half the bleachers responded nobly, and cheered the team with true Cardinal spirit, to which the men responded by a desperate rally that put them in the lead.

The summary:

Wisconsin (27).

	F.	G.	F.	T.	F.
Rogers, r. f.	0	3	0		
Swenholt, l. f.	6	0	0		
Stiehm, c.	4	0	6		
Harper, r. g.	1	0	0		
Witt, l. g.	1	0	2		
	—	—	—		
Totals	12	3	8		

Illinois (14).

	F.	G.	F.	T.	F.
Watson, r. f.	1	4	2		
Popperfuss, l. f.	2	0	0		
Brundage, c.	0	0	2		
Dadant, l. g.	2	0	1		
Thompson, r. g.	0	0	0		
	—	—	—		
Totals	5	4	5		

Referee—Joe Davies, Milwaukee. Scorekeepers—Ryan, Angell. Time-keeper—Hannan. Time of halves—twenty-five minutes. Attendance—1,400.

The Wisconsin basketball team was defeated by Chicago at Bartlett gymnasium by a score of 24 to 19, in one of the most desperate games ever played at Chicago. This is the first defeat for the Badger five, but they succeeded in holding the maroons to the closest score of any team that has yet played Coach Rayercroft's men on their own floor.

The game itself was probably the most strenuous contest ever held in Bartlett gymnasium. The play was fast and rough, and long before the close of the second half the players were almost completely exhausted. The closeness of the play roused the crowd of spectators to a fever heat, and several times it was necessary for Coach Rayercroft to attempt to calm the excited maroon rooters.

The sensational playing of Falls, left forward, who scored 14 of the maroon points, was largely responsible for Chicago's victory. Falls secured five field baskets and threw four fouls. Schommer, center, was a potent factor in the maroon teamwork. He secured two field goals, holding his opponent, Stiehm, to a no score game.

The defeat of Wisconsin casts no stain on the playing of the men. In spite of the fact that both Harper and Lindeman have both recently recovered from sickness and have had but three opportunities for practice before the big game, the Badgers held their opponents to closer score

than any team has yet succeeded in doing on Chicago's home floor. In the game at Madison, Wisconsin's lead at the end of the second half here was twelve points, while the maroons were unable to beat out their opponents by more than five.

The game itself was close throughout, and although the maroons jumped into the lead early in the first half, Wisconsin tied them during several stages of the game. Georgian scored the first goal for Chicago in the first minute of play. At the close of the second half the score stood 15 to 12 in favor of the Midway team. Wisconsin started the second half with a rush, tied the score, and the game was in doubt until Falls turned the tide by a sensational throw from the center of the field.

For Wisconsin Harper and Swenholt each got two field goals and Rogers one. The Badger Captain also made seven free throws. The lineup,

Chicago		Wisconsin
Falls	l. f.	Sweinholt
Georgian	r. f.	Rogers
Schommer	c.	Stiehm
Page	l. g.	Harper

Goals from field—Falls (5), Georgian (2), Schommer (2), Harper (2), Sweinholt (2), Rogers. Goals from fouls—Schommer (2), Falls (4), Rogers (9). Referee—Reieman, Shelbyville, Indiana. Umpire—Byrnes, Chicago.

Breaking a conference record by not allowing their opponents a single field goal, and outplaying them at every stage of the game, Wisconsin completely smothered the Nebraska basketball team by a score of 43 to 4.

From the first whistle, it was evident that the Cornhuskers did not even have a fighting chance, the only question being the size of the score. It can not be denied, however, that Coach Clapp's men played in hard luck, for several times the ball, after rolling tantalizingly around the basket, showed a perverse tendency to stay on the outside. The men were light but fast, and showed some good team work, but they were woefully weak in throwing from the field. Wood, at right forward, played the best game for the visitors.

Stiehm at center was the star for Wisconsin. Twelve field goals were chalked up to his credit, and if he had played at the same speed in the second half as in the first, the score would have been larger. Rogers and Swenholt each got four baskets, and although they could not equal the giant center at shooting goals from the field, they were a more important factor in the team work.

The game was comparatively free from fouls, only five being called in the Badgers, and three on Nebraska. On the whole, the game was slow, especially during the second half, when the Badgers loafed about the floor in a listless sort of way. The band, under the leadership of Director R. E. Owen, turned out in force, and furnished music far above their usual standard. The score of "The Red Mill" was especially well received. The summary:

Wisconsin (43).

	F.	G.	F.	T.	F.
Rogers, r. f.	4	1	1		
Swenholt,	4	0	1		
Stiehm, c.	12	0	1		
Harper, r. g.	1	0	2		
Witt, l. g.	0	0	0		

Wilce, l. f.	0	0	0
Noe, l. g.	0	0	0
	—	—	—
Totals	21	1	5

Nebraska (4).

	F.	G.	F.	T.	F.
Wood, r. f.	0	0	0		
Perry, l. f.	0	0	0		
Walsh, . c.	0	4	0		
D. Bell, r. g.	0	0	1		
P. Bell, l. g.	0	0	2		
Schmid, l. f.	0	0	0		
	—	—	—		
Totals	0	4	3		

Referee—Joe Davies, Milwaukee.
Time of halves—twenty-five minutes.

The narrow margin of two points was all that stood between the Badger basketball five and victory in the championship basketball game with Chicago — and victory in this case meant the much-coveted title of western inter-collegiate champions. It proved too much for them and although every member of the quintet fought one of the most gallant fights ever seen on the gymnasium floor, they were unequal to the occasion and the University of Chicago's five carried off the honors, the final score being 18 to 16.

It was one of the greatest contests that has ever been held here and although Wisconsin lost, it has every reason to be proud of its team. At no time was the margin between the teams more than two points and for the greater part of the game it was one point. The Badgers at first were slightly nervous and this fact probably cost them the championship; when they settled down, they played just as good a game as their maroon

rivals. They have one thing to their credit, they scored one more basket than did Chicago. It was a rough game, bitterly contested in every play, but the roughness was not intentional—it was the result of the eagerness of the members of both teams. Wisconsin had 21 fouls called on them, while the maroons escaped with 14. Chicago realized 10 points on their free throwing, while the best the Badgers could do was 6.

CHICAGO'S REMARKABLE GAME.

Chicago played a remarkable game in many ways. Their covering up was the finest that has been seen here in a long time. Whenever a Wisconsin player got the ball he was smothered by a maroon and throughout the entire game, the varsity players only got a few open chances at the ball. Captain Schrommer of the maroons played a great game, playing the floor in excellent style and getting a spectacular basket from the center of the field. Stiehm, the Badger center, was in fine mettle, holding the Chicago star to a single field basket and outjumping him most of the time. "Bill" Witt, the new guard, played up to the standard he has set in the last few games and blocked many of Chicago's attempts in addition to breaking up play upon play.

The gymnasium was one solid mass of humanity when the game was called. Every possible seat was engaged for long in advance of the contest and hundreds witnessed the game from a standing position. All that was left was a little enclosure around the playing floor. Many of the more daring enthusiasts shinned up the iron girders and got a bird's eye view of the game from that position. The rooting was inspiring

and Chicago cannot complain of the treatment accorded them by the audience. Their meritorious performances were applauded with the same spirit as those of Wisconsin's men. There was no jeering nor hissing and whenever Chicago had a chance to make a free throw there were no distracting noises.

The Badgers made their appearance upon the floor at 8:15 and were given a rousing cheer by the rooters on both sides of the hall. They were followed by Chicago and the maroons were given a skyrocket. The Badgers appeared to be in jovial spirits but the men all wore determined looks that showed that they were going to fight the battle of their lives. As they stood down at the basket, practicing, they missed frequently and Captain Rogers was unable to make free throws with any great accuracy. They were no worse than Chicago in this respect, however. At 8:45, the two teams met in the center of the floor and received their instructions from the officials, Referee Rieman of Shelbyville, Indiana, and Tom Byrne who umpired. Just before the opening whistle, the entire crowd rose en masse and sang the varsity hymn.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Wisconsin	7	1	.875
Chicago	7	1	.875
Illinois	4	4	.500
Minnesota	2	6	.250
Purdue	0	8	.000

Although defeated by Chicago in the game which decided which team would meet Pennsylvania for the national collegiate basketball championship the game has us bearing in the above percentage column for the western teams, and Wisconsin is

**Summary of
Basket Ball
Season**

still tied with Chicago for first place.

As runner-up for the championship, Wisconsin's team and coach can not be given too much credit for the gallant up-hill fight they waged during the entire season. Not only did misfortune attend the team throughout, but ill-luck came heaviest at the most critical moments.

Hopes for a championship team were exceedingly bright at the beginning of the season. With a veteran team, and a number of good substitutes, Wisconsin practically had the championship "cinched." But the loss of Scribner and Walvoord by conference regulations, and also that of Captain Frank, placed an altogether different aspect on the situation.

Rooters were more than pleased when the first Illinois trip resulted in victories over Purdue and Illinois. But these teams were hardly counted in the championship race, and great interest was aroused when Wisconsin first met Minnesota, who came here with a great reputation after defeating Columbia. Their decisive defeat, coupled with the still more encouraging victory over Chicago, raised the Badger rooters to a high pinnacle of confidence in the reconstructed team. Not only had Wisconsin defeated the chief claimants for the championship, but several new stars had been discovered, who had bright hopes of a place on the all-western.

But the expectations that the Badgers would show their full strength in the final spurt for the pennant was doomed to disappointment. The Nebraska game added another record to the team, but the second game against the maroons at Chicago, the game that would have given the Bad-

gers the pennant had the team been in the same form that they showed against Chicago in the first game, was lost by a narrow margin of five points. It is the firm belief of both team and coach, that, had Lindeman and Harper been off the sick list a final game with Chicago would have been unnecessary.

Although not champions, the Badgers have developed some individual champions, and established records that will stand for some time. Swenholt and Lindeman have shown that they are to be considered in the selection of an all-western team, while Stiehm has pushed Schrommer, who has been the choice for two years, to the limit. Rogers' record at Champaign, when he threw twenty out of a possible twenty-seven free throws, is likely to stand for some time. Another record, which speaks well for the defensive play of the whole team, was made when Wisconsin allowed Nebraska but four points, not one of which was made in a field goal.

The record made this year is born out well by that of the past three years in the western intercollegiate basketball league. In these three years, Wisconsin has scored more victories and lost fewer games than any other league team. Chicago has won seventeen and lost eight. Minnesota has won fifteen and lost nine, while the Badgers have won nineteen and lost six. In the four years of regularly organized western basketball, Wisconsin has been champion once, tied for first honors once, and been second twice. They have defeated every team at least once during the season, and the only time they have met defeat on their home

floor, was in the championship game with Chicago, and that only by the narrow margin of two points. The records of the men for the past season:

	F.G.F.T.F.O.B.C.				
Rogers, r. f.	12	57	10	2	8
Swenholt, l. f.	23	0	12	3	8
Stiehm, c.	23	0	29	9	9
Harper, r. g.	14	0	13	17	6
Lindeman, l. g.	6	0	28	11	6
Witt, l. g.	4	0	14	2	4

The 1909 Badger is well under way according to statements of Chairman Walter von Kaltenborn and copy for some of **Junior Annual** the sections of the **Under Way** annual will be sent to the printers next week. The chairman also announced that the book will appear May 25, unless something unforeseen happens.

The board have formulated plans for a number of features which they anticipate will make a "hit." It has been conceded that the book is becoming too voluminous and numerous departments will be condensed. On pages where previously two or three pictures have appeared there will now be double that number in some instances.

The various departments have been reorganized and are said to have a good working system.

The department of publication will be notable this year for the fact that it will contain a history of each of the eight journals now published in the university, in addition to the usual illustrations and cartoons.

The art department will be a feature of the book. Joseph Keho, chairman, has been assisted by a number of various artists whose work will be produced both in color and

in black and white. Each department will have a colored plate on the first page, and the number of engravings of university and campus views will be increased.

The committee on arrangements, consisting of Professors M. C. Beebe, W. D. Pence, H. B. J. Thorkelson, have arranged for **Engineers** two trips for the **Leave Soon** junior and senior engineers.

Those going on the eastern trip will leave on April 10, visiting Chicago, Niagara, Buffalo, Schenectady, and probably New York. The civil engineers will go to Pittsburg instead of Schenectady. The western trip will be taken on April 13, and the engineers will visit Milwaukee and Chicago.

The places which will be specially visited on the eastern trip include the Fiske Street Turbine plant in Chicago, which is the largest in the world, developing 100,000 horse power. At Niagara, the development of power at the Falls, on both the American and Canadian sides, will be emphasized. The Lackawanna Steel Plant and the waterworks system at Buffalo will be examined by the students. The Schenectady Locomotive works and General Electric company's works at Schenectady will be especially instructive for the mechanical and electrical engineers.

The civil engineers will go to Pittsburg instead of Schenectady to examine the steel works and bridge construction and operation there. The party may go to New York to inspect the Bowery and Broadway but that will not be under the official guidance of the department. The eastern party will number about

seventy, and about seven guides will accompany them.

The western party will take in the West Milwaukee Car shops, the Allis-Chalmers works, the Street Railway Power houses, and the breweries at Milwaukee. In Chicago the Illinois Steel company's plant, the Western Electric company's plant, and the waterworks station are the chief points that will be visited. The civil engineers in the party will examine the tract elevation work, and bridge construction and operation. The Fiske Street Turbine station will also be visited. There will be about thirty-five in the western party and three or four guides.

The baseball horizon is rapidly clearing up and this year's chances for a good nine are beginning to dawn bright. Regular practice is going on daily at the Gym under the supervision of Coach Barry and Dr. Hutchins and about sixty men have turned out, only thirty of whom are eligible for the varsity team.

Among those who are in a close race for the place of pitcher are Johns and Locke, who have done good work in the interclass league, Pease who has played on the Watertown team and the Georgetown university squad, Knight and Wagner. Harden, who played in the Superior league last year may be barred by the one year rule although he entered with special credits.

Candidates for catcher's place are: Bassett, who tried for shortstop last year, Kuehling, who played on the Shullsburg team last year, Kendall, A. L. Thompson, who plaid infielder

with the Blair Patents last season, Barlow, Kaufman Barnes, Fess, Jones and Horneffer.

Promising candidates for first base are: Dacy, Baily, Simpson, Floete, and Sletten, besides Mucklestone who played on the varsity team last year.

Whitmore and Wolf are out for second base.

Infielder candidates are: Lupinski, Nash and Palmer.

Kaufuss, captain, will play shortstop. Culver is doing good work in hopes of making third base.

Others who are reporting regularly, including several members of last year's team are: Messmer, Riley, Whitmore, Fucik, Sladky, Tearman, Williams and Pergande.

Among the thirty ineligible men including freshmen and "cons" is much good material which will be brought out as work continues.

Thomas J. McClernan, '07, Madison, scholar in Latin and Greek in the university, was selected by a committee of the faculty as

McClernan Wisconsin's candidate **Goes to** for the Rhodes scholarship and was later **Oxford** chosen as the scholar who will go to Oxford next year. The other candidates were E. A. Houghton of Lawrence University; Wesley Ayer of Beloit; and of Wisconsin was made at a meeting on March 20 in the office of the chairman of the committee on selection, President Charles R. Van Hise of the university. The other members of the committee are President Platz of Lawrence University, President Eaton of Beloit, President Hughes of Ripon College, and President Daland of Milton College.

Three times a week, thirteen coeds invade the rustic simplicity of the College of Agriculture and attend the girls' class in floriculture given by Professor J. G. Moore of the horticulture department. This course, designed for and attended only by coeds, is of the nature of agricultural domestic science and is given at the horticulture building on account of the greenhouse conveniences. The girls are instructed in the care and management of flowers both from the biological and aesthetic standpoint.

The Montana students of the university have organized a club which has as its object the bringing of students from their state to the university. The club also proposes to bring together in a social way the students from the western state.

At the meeting of the University Press Club, the election of new members and officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Edwin C. Jones, '07, L. '10, president; William D. Richardson, '10, vice-president; W. J. Goldschmidt, '08, secretary; Dallas S. Burch, '08, treasurer; George Hill, '08, librarian; William J. Bollenbeck, '08, member of the executive committee.

The following new members were elected: Edward M. McMahon, '08; Julius O. Roehl, '08; Walter G. von Kaltenborn, '09; Ernest Jung, '09; George M. Sheets, '10, Frederick C.

Scoville, '10; David S. Hanchett, '10, and James S. Thompson, '10.

Plans were made for a number of dinners during the remainder of the year, the first to be held March 10 at a down-town cafe. Prominent newspaper men from Chicago and Milwaukee will speak at the dinners.

The senior class elected the following officers to officiate in the class exercises connected with the graduation ceremonies in June:

Senior Class Election President, Geo. Matthews, Burlington; first vice president, George B. Hill, Milwaukee; second vice president, Elizabeth Stoddard, Janesville; secretary, Charles Byron, Milwaukee; treasurer, Thomas Heftp, Monroe; sergeant-at-arms, Lee H. Huntley, La Crosse historians, Susan Armstrong and John V. Mulaney, Madison.

The list of appointments to the social, arrangement, memorial, color, and invitation committees will be announced by President Matthews at the next meeting of the senior class, to be held some time next month. The class play, cap and gown, and senior swingout committees were appointed last semester by President Lee Huntley and are as follows:

Senior class play—George B. Hill, Milwaukee, chairman; Theodore Stempfel, Chicago; John V. Mulaney, East Troy; Gould W. Van Derzee, Milwaukee; Charles S. Mercein, Milwaukee; Cosalette Elliot, Kansas City; Susan Armstrong, Madison; Ruby Hildebrand, Milwaukee, and Frances Cleary, Platteville.

Senior swingout—Felix C. Rice, Milwaukee, chairman; Julius O. Roehl, Milwaukee; Hilbert C. Wall-

ber, Milwaukee; Ruth L. Jennings, Madison; Alice Evans, Madison.

Cap and gown—Edwin G. Fox, Madison, chairman; Frank G. Auer, Eau Claire; Ruth C. Van Slyve, Madison; Emma Manor, Baraboo.

The final oratorical contest, deciding who shall represent Wisconsin in the Northern Oratorical contest and also who shall win the Cream City prize of \$100, was won by Edgar E. Robinson, '08, Philomathia. The following was the program:

Frank Fawcett, '08, Forum Columbia—"Plea for Brotherhood."

William F. Leiserson, '08, Philomathia—"Socialism, Practical Program."

George C. Matthews, '08, Hesperia—"Democratic Centralization."

Edpar E. Robinson, '08, Philomathia—"The Man on the Frontier."

Gustave Buchen, '09, Philomathia—"A Centralized Democracy."

Charles C. Pearse, '09, Athanae—"Centralization in Democracy."

Ethel Thomas, '09, Castalia—"Woman, a Conservative."

Robert J. Burke, '10, Philomathia—"The Mission of the Gaelic League."

As a result of the contest, Philomathia winning the first three places, that society holds for the second year the oratorical banner.

The "A Capella society," a new organization of students interested in its study of choral music, has been organized. The society, which is to be similar to organizations of the same kind at other universities, particularly Northwestern, where membership is sought by a large number of students, will study the choral music of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mr. E. A. Bredin, instructor in the school of music, is organizing the society and will direct the meetings.

The meetings will be held each Saturday afternoon and will consist of a study of the composers of that time and the singing of their productions. All the music will be sung without accompaniment.

Membership in the society is limited to sixteen. All the parts have been filled for this year, the membership having been largely selected from the singing societies in the university.

WHAT MY ALMA MATER NEEDS

Extracts from Letters received from Alumni

OUR university needs this *Alumni Magazine* and it needs to have it made just the way that real alumni spirit can make it, for my contact with college men in the East convinces me that, in comparison, Wisconsin men are wanting in college spirit—love for Alma Mater. I am frank to say that it is only within the past few years that I have fully awakened to this fact, and it is my purpose from this time on to make amends so far as possible. Every alumni should support the association and should have the *Magazine* and help to fill it with the spirit needed to keep “old Wisconsin” on an equal footing with other universities in the matter of love and reverence from its alumni.”—J. R. Wise, '88, Carlisle, Pa.

“We certainly do want to send the crew east this spring and I am sure that at the proper time alumni will respond to the financial call.”—S. W. Richardson, '03, Fargo, N. D.

“It is with great pleasure that I note the energy and enthusiasm of the young men and women who have taken the place of us old fogies and are succeeding in making Wisconsin one of the great universities of Europe and America. From time to time as business calls me to your vicinity it is with many sentimental emotion that I again go over the old university grounds. Wishing that all

the alumni will have the feeling I entertain of supporting your most excellent paper and congratulating the university on the recent success of Carl Hill at our Hamilton club contest.”—Edmund H. Smalley, '75, Chicago.

I wish to congratulate you on the magazine. You deserve great credit in keeping alive the sacred fire of loyalty to our Alma Mater.—Richard G. Harvey, '98, Racine, Wis.

“I hope you will be able to gather in the subscription money and carry on the good work of the *Magazine*. It certainly has a place to fill and ought to be supported by all alumni.”—Frank H. Kurtz, '99, Milwaukee, Wis.

“I am much pleased with the *Magazine* and hope that your appeal to the alumni will meet with the deserved reward.”—Oliver B. Zimmerman, '96, Charles City, Iowa.

“Your *Magazine* is a great pleasure and I hope it may have every success.”—R. E. Tearse, '00, Minneapolis, Minn.

“The *Alumni Magazine* is of high standard and much enjoyed by myself. The new features you have added this year make it better than ever before.”—Orin E. Crooker, '01, Woonsocket, R. I.

NEWS OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES

RUMORS are current at the University of Chicago that Coach Alonzo H. Stagg will soon sever his connection with the Midway institution. No statement has been received from the famous coach, who is now residing at Miami, Florida. His reason for leaving Chicago is said to be his dislike for the reform attitude which is being assumed by the faculty there. Stagg had hoped to arrange a game with Michigan for next fall so that the western championship might be settled, and his inability to swing the reform professors into line is thought to be in large measure the cause of his supposed intention to leave. It is said, however, that he will return for the track season next spring.

Only five games of football will be played by each team in the western college conference next fall, as the result of the action taken by the faculty of Northwestern University. The latter body voted not to approve the proposition to increase the number of intercollegiate contests from five to seven, making three of the eight schools in conference that are opposed to the plan. As the constitution of the conference requires a two-thirds vote in favor of the proposition, the new rule was lost.

The universities of Chicago and Wisconsin have already voted against

the plan, which was approved by Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Purdue and Indiana.

Swarthmore College, which had been left a part of the estate of Anna T. Jeanes on condition that the institution abandon athletics, will either accept or reject the gift with the condition named or refuse it, according to a statement made by President Swayne. The college has received many communications showing how the gift could be accepted without carrying out Miss Jeane's conditions, and in reply to these President Swayne made the following statement:

"The numerous suggestions by which Swarthmore College might receive the conditional gift of Anna T. Jeanes without carrying out her wishes in regard to intercollegiate athletics have not been considered by the board. It has been and is the purpose of the board to meet the matter squarely and either decline the gift or accept it with the conditions.

"The question of abandoning coeducation at Swarthmore never has been considered by the faculty or the board. The college has been coeducational from the beginning. The charter provides for instruction of both sexes. In the past five years there has been an increase of 60 per cent in boys and nearly 60 per cent in girls."

One of the suggestions advanced in the matter was to accept the gift and make the institution a girl's college exclusively.

Pennsylvania defeated Columbia recently in a debate on the question: Resolved, that,

Pennsylvania all questions of constitutionality being
Defeats set aside, all corporations engaged in
Columbia interstate business should be compelled to take out a federal license. Pennsylvania upheld the negative.

Prince Maharajkumar Victor Nitendra Narayan, son of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, India, has registered at Cornell
Prince Enters and will take a
Cornell course preparatory to practical work in India, where he will have charge of some 40,000 acres of his father's tobacco lands in the Far East. The Maharajah is one of the richest monarchs in India.

While speaking of sports, the prince, who is reputed to be a good athlete and looks the part, became very much interested. He said he had played association football in India, cricket and rugby in England, enjoyed rowing and had been taught jiu-jitsu every day by a master of art. He has asked the manager of the association football team to notify him when the team will report for practice, as he will try out for it. Although he has never played baseball he likes the game and wants to learn it.

The student bodies of both Cornell and Princeton are much aroused over the fact that the annual Cornell-Princeton football game has been

abolished by the football managers of the two colleges. The blame for the affair is placed upon the Princeton managers, who insisted, because of purely commercial reasons, that the game be played in New York. Cornell wanted the contest on the college field.

In the Columbia crew budget for 1908 issued by Manager Moore, is an item for \$1,000 for a boathouse on the Jersey shore
New Boathouse of the Hudson
for Columbia river. Members of the crews for the

past ten years have found it impossible to row on the east shore of the Hudson and so were forced to move to the Harlem to do their training. Now that rowing has become impracticable on the Harlem, the directors of the rowing club suggest that a floating boathouse be built and anchored on the Jersey shore of the Hudson.

Coach Rice, in a recent letter to the directors of the rowing club, gave the following reasons for the necessity of a new boathouse: The mud flats of the Harlem are full of malarial germs in the spring and threaten the men's health daily. The absence of a clear, healthy atmosphere results in a sluggishness of movement in the crews while training. Aside from the question of health, there are no longer practice stretches in the Harlem, owing to the heavy traffic and numerous bridges that cause eddies and turns which disturb the crews and are a constant menace to the shells.

The trustees of Williams College, finding that Williams has had 57 intercollegiate contests during the past

year, have decided that athletics are being carried to an excess. They have adopted a resolution calling on the faculty to restrict contests to the territory within 200 miles of Williamstown and to provide that no more than one contest may be held with a single college in each sport except in case of a tie.

The Oxford University Athletic club has declined the challenge of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic association of America for an international track and field meeting between teams representing that organization and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in London, following the Olympic games. The only reason given is "insuperable difficulties."

Amherst College has just received more than 1,000 volumes of Chinese literature, the gift of Sir Chentung Cheng, former Chinese minister to the United States. He is a graduate of Phillips Andover.

Robert B. Burch, '09, who has been elected captain of the Yale eleven, is the first man ever elected to the captaincy of the Yale team who has not had at least one year's experience as a regular. He played in two minor games and for the last minute of the Harvard game last fall.

In the 2,200 students at Yale, Connecticut is represented by 630, New York by 532, Pennsylvania 140, Ohio 138, Massachusetts by 135, and Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan and Kentucky make up about 24 per

cent of the registration. Out of forty-five undergraduate foreigners, three are Japanese, while twenty are Chinese; the rest being scattered among various other nationalities.

Some Professors Receive Fair Salary The average salary of full professors of some of the more prominent universities, arranged according to size of average salaries, follows:

Leland Stanford	\$4,000
Columbia	3,747
Yale	3,500
Pennsylvania	3,500
Cornell	3,231
Mass. Institute of Technology	3,192
Johns Hopkins	3,184
Princeton	2,914
Williams	2,698
Vassar	2,698
Wellesley	1,750

The largest question, in size at least if not in importance, before the university these last few years has been the very puzzling matter of keeping university ideals and athletics within hailing distance. Now that the

Michigan Out of the Conference Board in Control of Athletics has, as suggested by its chairman, taken "a leap in the dark," and we are definitely out of the conference and necessarily debarred from playing our logical rivals in the west, we trust that one more word may not be amiss, ere we drop the question and settle down to await events. It may be several years before we know the real result of our action.

Certain benefits and certain equally apparent disadvantages have accrued already. We have the privilege of permitting several athletes to

play who would have been unable to participate under conference restrictions, for one more year. We can also maintain a training table, and play seven instead of five games during the season. But, on the other side, we are forced to look for games in the East and South—in fact anywhere but where we should be seeking them. For the football schedule this is not such a hardship; we have already scheduled games with Vanderbilt, Ohio State, and Pennsylvania, of which Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania will be held in Ann Arbor. In baseball and track athletics it will be somewhat different, although Michigan will of course be entered in the Eastern Intercollegiate and Pennsylvania Relay Meets. We append a passage from a suggestive letter recently received from James A. LeRoy, at present in New Mexico, which gives the view of one alumnus in regard to the "situation."

"I am against the action taken *re* keeping out of the conference, if for no other reason, because of the spirit and motives that led to this action. I have always believed our proper athletic rivals are in our own section of the country. On the other hand, I have for some time believed that the conference—as a rule-maker at least—should be abolished. . . . The ideal . . . will never be reached by the multiplication by an intercollegiate legislative body of rules, some of them senseless, the effect of which is to set each university to watching the other, while also emphasizing obedience to the letter not the spirit of the rules. Our "amateur rule" has become a fetich, often applied without rhyme or reason. I am one who would abolish it; a summer baseball player may be just as bona fide

amateur, from the proper collegiate standpoint, as the team-candidate who has, e. g., used his athletic knowledge as a newspaper reporter. Such rules run us into nonsensical situations. And, I emphasize, they breed suspicion, distrust, and a generally unhealthy atmosphere. Wipe out all rule-making by the conference as to the qualifications of athletes, and put it on the conscience (and alertness) of each university to send out only bona fide teams, i. e., composer of players who are in college primarily to pursue studies, whether or not they've ever made money, directly or indirectly, out of athletics. (The English amateur rule has no proper place in America, where social conditions are different.) Then, if you find one of your opponents is not living up to this standard, just cease playing with that college, just as a gentleman ceases to play any game with one who cheats. I don't imply that agreements between the universities regarding number of games, professional coaching, training tables, or other similar means of bringing intercollegiate athletics into proper subordination to academic standards, are not wise; and for such purposes, the present conference mould well serve. But I don't believe in any rule against freshmen playing, nor limiting an individual's intercollegiate activity to four years, nor any thing of that sort; those things, like the question of bona fide membership of teams—the only proper test of amateurship for American colleges—are the business of the individual colleges, not of a general 'pow-wow.' Experience, it seems to me, has demonstrated the un wisdom of conference legislation to 'purify athletics.'"—*Michigan Alumnus*.

AMERICAN STUDENT LIFE

President Hadley's Remarks at an Undergraduate Banquet in Berlin.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Feb. 2, 1908.

On Thursday evening, January 30, President Hadley was the guest of honor of the great banquet given by the students of the University of Berlin in the assembly-hall of the Soldiers Union Building. Between five and six hundred members of the student body were seated at the tables and many more were massed at the sides and in the rear of the building. The president spoke readily in German without manuscript for nearly an hour on "Student Life in American Universities." After making clear the difference between the purpose of the English college and that of the German university, he showed how the American institution of learning occupied a middle place between the two in its aims and methods. This latter fact, coupled with the variety of purposes which led American young men to seek a college education, made possible, he contended, a development of the student life itself which one does not see in the Old World. In regard to the undergraduate life and its various activities he spoke as follows :

"You can scarcely imagine what a microcosmos this American student world is. It has its own organized social life. The student societies are not merely clubs for personal enjoyment or the development of their members. They are first and foremost component parts of the social organization itself. The best of them do not choose their members until the latter have been for a long time in the university and have proved their worth in some way. Such an

election is regarded as the highest distinction in the academic life and the possibility of it serves as a spur to industry and demonstration of ability among the students in the lower classes. Student public opinion is influenced and expressed through a number of student journals. At Yale University, the editor-in-chief of the *Yale News*—the only student paper which is issued daily—has a more deep-reaching influence upon the students than all the deans or heads of faculties. It is only after a hard competition, which must be honorable and above suspicion, that he can obtain this position. As a rule the editors of the *News* have filled their positions exceptionally well.

"For the most part the lines of activity of the American students and student organizations,—literary, musical, or scientific—correspond to those of other lands, and I need not describe them more fully. But there is one branch where, in America, as in England, things have developed in a special way. I refer to the competitive tournaments or athletic sports. From his cradle the American likes to play ball, and even as a child he admires every boy who can play the game well. In the schools the game is organized, in the colleges this organization is carried still further. Many complain that far too much time is wasted on this game, that might otherwise be devoted to intellectual development. But the advantages accruing from it are far greater than the disadvantages. In the first place it is not from the cult of the Muses but from the cult of Bacchus as a rule that these games turn the efforts and thought of the students. Again, it is just such

games that train men not alone to be physically strong and skillful but, more than that, to learn how to subject themselves to a very strict discipline, a thing which is of the utmost importance in our American life. Furthermore, the interest in these games brings the graduates back to their Alma Mater, as nothing else could attract them, whereby the fraternal student-comradeship becomes not merely a thing for a few years only but lasts throughout life."

At the close of the address, which received most generous applause, the students presented President Hadley with three tastefully framed photographs of Rector Stumpf, Professor Schmoller and Professor Adolf Wagner, respectively. The meeting then resolved itself into a *Kommers*, or banquet.

HARVARD ALUMNI BANQUET

The university faculty numbers many Harvard graduates among its ranks and several of these attended the annual banquet of the Harvard

club in Milwaukee at the Pfister. The club was organized some ten years ago and the practice of meeting yearly has been maintained, the attendance increasing with each gathering. Covers were laid for 50 guests at the last assemblage. Professor A. S. Flint, astronomer, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Harvard graduate in Madison, the recent banquet being the third gathering of the club that he has attended. Besides Professor Flint, the university was represented by Dean H. S. Richards of the college of law, Dr. C. R. Bardeen, dean of the college of medicine; Mr. F. O. Reed, assistant professor of romance languages; Mr. E. B. Schlatter and Mr. O. L. Keith, instructors in romance languages. While in the city, Professor Flint was a guest at the home of Mrs. John Tweedy, a relative of Mrs. Flint and a member of one of the distinguished families of the state. Dean Richards met Mrs. Richards and son in Milwaukee where they had been spending a day or two with relatives.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY CLUB AT MADISON

By H. L. SMITH, '81

FROM the standpoint of the alumni of the university no improvement in recent years is of more interest or importance than the establishment of the University club which occupied its new house about February 1. In no way connected with or supported by the university, or under its control, it owes its establishment and its fifty-thousand-dollar property entirely to the initiative and the exertions of the alumni of this and other colleges and universities living in or interested in Madison.

For many years one of the great needs of the city has been a University club. Capital of Wisconsin and seat of the university, Madison is the permanent home of a large number of men who have been students at some college or university, and it is also frequently visited by such men whose residences are elsewhere. The common interests which the college education furnish have long made it highly desirable that at the center of the political and educational organizations of the state some common club home be established for college men who are permanently or temporarily in the city. Professional men from every part of the state are coming to Madison every day, and at a University club they will have an opportunity to meet at the table or in the club rooms leading representatives of their own professions, members of the various state commissions,

and other officials of the state. The alumni of the University of Wisconsin in particular have felt the need of such a club, which they might make their headquarters when in the city. Here they will be able to meet fellow alumni and come into close touch with the officers of the university. Here they will be able to discover and discuss the plans for the development of the university and to make their influence felt in shaping her policy. The result will be equally valuable to the individual alumnus and to the university.

Several attempts in recent years have been made to organize such a club, but not till now have any of these attempts succeeded. At last, however, a University club has been organized, a clubhouse has been built and equipped, and the club is in successful operation.

The clubhouse is situated at the corner of State and Murray streets, within a few steps of the State Historical Library; it faces northward upon the lower campus of the university and commands a view of Lake Mendota. This is an exceptional location both for university professors and for others on account of the easy access offered by the street cars and because of proximity to the university. The site is familiar to old students as the former home of John B. Parkinson, vice-president of the university. This home, which had been damaged by fire, has been rebuilt,

but as it is not large enough for the purpose of the club, a part of a new building has been erected. In the planning of this building two principal objects have been kept in view; the funds immediately available and the scope which the University club should have in the future. It was therefore deemed wise to begin the construction of a permanent building by erecting on the west side of the Parkinson house one wing of the new clubhouse, in such a way that the two buildings could be used jointly by the club, till such time as it shall be feasible to remove the old building entirely.

The new building is of dark-colored paving brick, with floors of reinforced concrete and a tile roof. It is of the most approved fire-proof construction.

The west or right wing of the new clubhouse, now completed, contains a large lounging room on the ground floor, a billiard room and dining room on the first floor, and above this two stories of private apartments with every modern convenience. The old house was repaired and left much in the same condition as it was before the fire which damaged it. This portion contains the reception hall, club room, and a secondary dining room; in the second story, a reception room for ladies, breakfast room, writing room and card room; on the third floor, bed-rooms; while the rear portion of the house has been converted into kitchen and servants' quarters.

The architect's plans for the complete building contemplate the construction of the left wing and the intervening central portion which will constitute the main entrance and

rotunda. In this will be parlors and reception rooms, and at the rear a large dining hall opening to the east and south and connecting with an exterior portico or loggia for use in summer.

The main idea underlying the design is the English manor house, with the symmetrical treatment of the front and with the recessed central portion in which the main entrance is situated, giving an ample terrace between the wings for the convenient gathering of club members. In the architect's plans there are reproduced many features from the interiors of manor houses, as illustrated in the treatment of the rotunda or entrance hall, the banqueting hall and the long library. The interior woodwork in oak follows English models quite closely, and forms a harmonious and to some extent historical reproduction of well-known English interiors.

The interior woodwork of the remodelled part of the clubhouse is mainly finished in ivory enamel. In the lobby and in the basement and first story of the new part, there is brown English oak, while the upper two stories of the new part are finished in weathered oak. The principal rooms have been decorated in a manner at once comfortable and highly artistic.

The lounging room in the basement of the new part displays an immense fireplace with a beamed ceiling. The furniture is in the old German style and the wall decorations are in keeping with the spirit of the plan.

The main club-room on the first floor of the remodelled part is decorated in colonial style. The furniture

is mahogany and the walls are finished with linen-colored tapestry cloth.

The dining room in the remodelled part has a burlap dado and a grape-design frieze above this. The furniture is oak. In the dining room of the new part there is a fine set of carved oak furniture. This room and the billiard room are partly paneled. Above the paneling in the dining room the walls are covered by Walter Crane's well known orange-branch paper. There are at present in the billiard room two billiard tables and one pool table, and another table for either pool or billiards will be set up when it becomes necessary.

Among the more attractive rooms on the second floor, mention may be made of the writing room and library, finished in green and tan, with green rush-fiber furniture. The card room, ladies' reception room, breakfast room and halls, and the various chambers for transients are also all proportionately decorated and furnished.

As it stands the clubhouse contains twenty-one sleeping rooms and ten other rooms used for club purposes. The regular resident membership of the club is limited to two hundred and fifty, and is practically full. Provision is also made for one hundred associate members, chosen from among the younger men of the university and of the city; they have no voice in the affairs of the club, but are entitled to its privileges for three years, with the expectation that at the expiration of the term, if not sooner, they will be transferred to the class of regular members. The annual dues of a regular member are twenty-five dollars, and those of an associate member are fifteen dollars.

Quite a number of college men residing out of Madison have already taken regular membership, and this number will be increased. But special provision is made for non-residents by a non-resident membership; members of this class pay ten dollars annually and no initiation fee.

This feature of the club is proving exceedingly popular among the alumni and the professional men of the state, as, indeed, the experience of similar clubs elsewhere would lead one to expect. The Graduates' club at New Haven, for instance, has a non-resident membership of about eight hundred, and New Haven has more hotels than Madison.

A number of sleeping rooms in the clubhouse have been reserved for the use of non-resident members, and more will be added if it be found that they are needed for this purpose. These rooms are attractively furnished, and college men throughout the state and in adjoining states who are interested in having comfortable and homelike quarters when they come to Madison will find here the place they want. A first-class restaurant is maintained where meals can be had *table d'hote* or *a la carte*. In the building as it now stands, there are two dining rooms, and a breakfast room and buffet. In short, membership in the club is already a coveted privilege.

The land, the present buildings, and the furniture of the clubhouse have cost \$52,000.

A cut of the clubhouse as it will appear when completed forms the frontispiece of this number of the *magazine*.

The officers and directors of the club for the present year are:

President, Howard L. Smith, U.

W., '81; vice-president, B. H. Meyer, U. W., '94; secretary, D. L. Patterson, Pa. State., '95; treasurer, Morris F. Fox, U. W., '04.

Directors: Charles R. Bardeen, Harvard, '93; John Barnes, U. W., '83; E. M. Griffith, Yale, '95; E. B. McGilvary, Davidson, '84; E. Ray Stevens, U. W., '93; F. E. Turneure, Cornell, '89.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CHICAGO

We are proud of the second best team in western college basketball, we believe, in eastern college basketball as well! Without conjectures on what might have been, we are proud of the men and of their coach for what they have done during the past two months and for the splendid record with which they closed

the season. To those who saw the game last night, the plucky fight from start to finish, the nervousness exhibited in every lull of play were proofs that, while victory meant much to some two thousand frenzied rooters, it meant far more to five men who were playing the game and fighting the battle. Satisfaction that a team is working its very best at every moment of play is the next best thing to an earned triumph and, in the days when Wisconsin teams have not been victors, they have never been found poor losers.

Chicago is to be congratulated not merely for victory but for winning on a foreign floor and before an audience which, while not in any way unfriendly to the visitors, was clamorously loyal to the home team.—
Daily Cardinal.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE DECENT AVERAGE*

By ANNIE S. MCLENEGAN, '97

IN your current discussion of the tendencies of student life in our own university and others, it seems to be the complaint of the idealistic observer, one complaint, at least, that our students do not desire to get the right things out of their student life, the things they ought to desire, —*if only they had been born different.* The writer of the Epistle to the Undergrads in the December issue of this magazine seems to see two kinds of students: the purely frivolous ones,—the “butterflies,” and those who come to learn the way to do something,—the “digs.” The old, old complaint is that the student butterflies do not dig enough, and that the digs have too little of the butterfly about them. It is not my purpose to write to you about the sins of the butterflies, for they have been exploited enough; but following are a few words about the digs in your midst, those contemptible digs, by one who has learned to be their friend.

I. THE PROBLEM OF BREAD AND BUTTER.

Whatever may have been his motive in the fine old days that are done and gone, it is the problem of his bread and butter for this world that brings the average student of today to your university. And from what conditions does your average student come? He comes from an average home, a middle-class home,

decent, but unilluminated with any intellectuality or poetry, and generally without means to pay more than the bare expense of a university course, in many cases, none at all. We all know such young people. Skimping and clever self-help have brought them here. Perhaps the young man has worked in a store or factory two or three years. The young woman has been teaching in a small school and has come hoping to work into a position with—alas! something more splendid in the way of salary. Many a plain father and mother yearn to have their children profit by educational advantages that did not exist for them; and the discontent for something wider in range than their little home town has led the children on. They know, moreover, that all the good things of life they will ever enjoy, will be what they can earn.

But with what easy grace does the apostle of liberal education dismiss the bread and butter problem as a factor in student life! “Spend your time in reading plenty of books that do not teach anything,—sing, loaf, play! Do not dig, for now you should broaden. Do not insist upon commercializing your training for life by taking courses that teach you something useful. Be broad. Learn lies deep in the hearts of common

*This article was published in the Wisconsin Literary Magazine for March.

to be beautiful, symmetrical, and gay!" But ever and ever our great cities are growing larger and the huge machinery of life becomes more complicated. Each year the requirements for place in any business are more exacting. Each year any calling demands more technical knowledge, which the overworked high schools and trades schools are striving to give the rank and file, to whom a university is a closed paradise. . Sensative to the pulse of our industrial system, our universities increase their requirements in study, especially in those courses that teach "useful" things. So this is why there are so many digs studying in your great library, while the butterflies dance and play. It is not, O fellow mortals, because they would not like to be butterflies, for man is by nature a pleasure-loving being. It is because they have no time. They have inherited nothing beyond an ordinary mental capacity, to struggle to obtain his opportunity, to work that opportunity to the limit,—such is the problem of your classmate, the dig. It is so much easier to be broadminded and to be gay when father pays all the bills.

II. CULTURE AND OUR TIMES.

Whatever the functions of a university may be held to be in a monarchy which cherishes a leisured class among its other relics of the past, the production of the cultured exquisite is no part of the business of an American university. For, when made, what shall he do? He may make us pretty books a la Roycroft, but nobody of sense pretends that we need them. He may write more pretty ballads of dead ladies, but who cares? He may write us a prob-

lem play, with no real problem in it for normal people, so who will respect it? The dilettante, in all varying degrees and shades of dilettantism, has no place in the American scheme of things. The great, hoarse voice of affairs drowns out all such little futilities.

Again, it is idle for those of us who love books and the literary training to sigh for the days when Milton and Addison could be slowly matured within the shadow of Cambridge and Oxford. Men of their acumen are not living in the realm of ideas today; they are down in life. Politics and applied science hold them. In the day of Shakespeare, poetry was the voice of a whole nation's desire, and the relation of art to its time was more vital than it has ever been since. Our world is willing to be amused and diverted by its men of letters, but it does not seek them out. Nowadays the drama pays best when it is only an amusement for people who are fagged out with living. Art and music depend for a patronage upon women's clubs and millionaires. Our world seeks statesmen to settle its vast industrial evils; it seeks scientists to inquire into its mysteries, lawyers to settle its quarrels, physicians to heal its diseases, and the clergy to shrive in it the time of repentance. The men and women of the hour are those who are battling with our industrial and social questions. A man or woman of culture, as an end in itself, is as much of an anachronism as one of Alma Tadema's cool and lovely Roman interiors; quite as beautiful and as useless. No, the world does not want the humanities just now, and so our students do not seek them. Teachers of English may con-

gratulate themselves if their classes do not yawn openly over a lesson in the "Faerie Queene."

III. THE UNIVERSITY AND THE STATE.

The grandest achievement of a university is that it gives an increased power of usefulness to every human soul within its touch. To be a conservatory of the world's most accurate knowledge, not simply for the sake of that knowledge, but to pour it out in blessings on the state, this is its work. To slowly, but finally raise by intelligence the standard of living in its community, to bring the best of life into poor places,—this is its destiny. How shall a university best do this, My answer is, by teaching men and women how to work. *The culture that we Americans need is that which comes by knowing how to do something useful well,—the purification of mind and heart, not by dreaming and speculation, but by active service.* The product may not be so fine as that the world once had, but it is better adapted to the life of this age. Our times are those of the common, but not necessarily the commonplace. Ordinary people and things have souls worth regarding when one learns to know them. O you teachers that sit in the high places of teaching, what greater thing can you do than to touch the wistfulness that men and women into a well-directed activity?

IV. THE WISCONSIN SPIRIT.

A university is primarily a place for work, not for play. Your prevalent dissatisfaction, dear undergrads and others, with student life is due, in the last analysis to this,

that some of you have allowed the element of play to grow beyond its proper proportions. There never was a time in all history when a university was solely a place to play, and it should not be now. But there was a time, the Homeric age, for instance, when grown men and women were children at heart and acted like children—shedding tears over defeat and yelling over the falling enemy. A football game always brings this parallel to my mind. For of all pitiful absurdities, the spectacle of twentieth century men and women yelling and shedding tears over an athletic contest, is the worst. One might be induced to weep over Chicago beef, or Mormonism, but never over a lot of young men why enjoy mauling each other in the mud! To a Wisconsin spirit based solely on anything so meaningless as a football game, I have nothing to offer. But to a Wisconsin spirit founded on my alma mater's service in the common life of the state and her nation, I have an unwavering loyalty and trust to give. They say that old Wisconsin spirit is dead. May I suggest what the new Wisconsin spirit may come to be. Love and loyalty for an institution that is putting many a man and woman into the way of self-mastery and of service in the world's work. This is not religion. It is the law of human life.

V. THE DECENT AVERAGE.

No, my lords and masters, this is the day and time of the decent average. What is aristocratic eccentric, or sentimental, ought to be swept from our reckoning of what makes for the good of all. Commercialism is with us because labor, and not

privilege, is the basis of our life. The ordinary people of the world are coming in for their long-deferred day. This is not an age of gallant heroisms, but of good citizens in the making. Born with no titled heritage of either brains or money, democracy means that the average man or woman shall have an opportunity to win their title to both.

PROPER FUNCTIONS OF ATHLETICS IN UNIVERSITIES

Read at Annual Meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association,
New York, by PROFESSOR J. F. KEMP of Columbia University

(Reprinted from the *Educational Review*.)

THE subject set for my paper is not the easiest one in the world to discuss in a way at once satisfactory and efficient in results. I wish neither to be destructively critical leading to no practical result, nor purely general and mushy, glossing over my honest convictions. Athletics in our colleges and universities and their attendant intercollegiate contests are taken with enormous and rather supersensitive seriousness by our alumni and students. While this is in some respects one of their most objectionable aspects, yet in other respects it is an expression of loyalty and devotion to alma mater that has its good side, and no officer of instruction would wish to fail in appreciation of what is commendable in it. Many a man, disturbed though he may be over present conditions, hesitates to speak out his convictions and to get into the turmoil of a discussion which seems certain to arouse more or less intense antagonism and sometimes to lead to estrangements. One can only bespeak forbearance from those who differ, and a consideration of the subject with an eye single to the best and most efficient work in our institutions of learning. For after all colleges and universities are essentially educational bodies whose reason for existence is that they prepare and equip earnest, well-

trained, and self-restrained young workers who will take their places in the business and professional life of the country to its efficient maintenance and further prompt development. From this fundamental and all-important consideration we must not let our enthusiasms turn us aside. It certainly is true that the importance of athletics is greatly exaggerated, and in the general view of the field occupied by educational institutions on the part of those within and without, there is much distortion of perspective. In company with many colleges I have even heard, with vast dismay, an eminent bishop in preaching a baccalaureate to the graduates of the year, spend half of his time discussing athletics as the paramount interest of the student body, when about fifteen per cent of his special audience or more were women, and the balance came from the several professional schools whose graduates had with few exceptions long gone by the period when they were available for teams. To the officers of instruction it seemed like magnifying a side issue, until the subjects of the first magnitude appropriate for the occasion were all lost to view.

This instance will serve to emphasize one point that I wish to make at the outset. Colleges and universities, properly so called, are not ex-

actly the same thing in this connection. In the professional schools the constituency is older and more settled in its purpose in life. A very large proportion have past their undergraduate days and have settled down to courses of study leading to definite careers. The spur of earning a livelihood is more keenly felt; the demands of instructors are more insistent, and the administration aims to establish the same standards which are required in later life. The faculties are far more restive under the interference of student interests of all sorts with proper fulfillment of demands of instruction. Membership on an athletic team is often equivalent, in the case of men of less than exceptional ability, either to practical suicide as regards a degree, or to its postponement for a year. It is possible that with reference to purely college matters my own view may be influenced by the fact that I sit also in the faculty of a professional school, where requests for absences for athletic contests are looked upon in somewhat the same way as they would be at West Point. I can well imagine the feelings of the commandant and his brother officers if schedules were submitted to them with the full expectation of favorable action, each involving from one to several days' absence upon journeys from fifty to a thousand miles in length, and three, four or even half a dozen times in a single term. The discipline of a good engineering school is essentially military and the ideals and professional ethics in engineering practice are very much the same as those of the older profession of arms.

Making all these allowances, however, there is no defensible reason

why every good college should not be a place of just as insistent and regular work as a professional school, due allowance as regards the grade of work being made for the less mature development of the average student. The ideals of a definite profession as the goal are, of course, not present or at least not so persuasive and unifying, but sound standards of discipline can not fail and the widespread easy-going atmosphere of our colleges is one of their greatest reproaches. They are suffering in the estimate of many discerning observers by comparison with the engineering and technical schools, so that the remark is at times made that colleges have grown to be essentially social organizations where so-called college life and college spirit are chiefly cultivated, while the real educational work of the country is being done in the technical and scientific schools. In the latter, for example, the "gentleman's mark" of C or 70 cuts a small figure. In view of instances of schedules of intercollegiate contests, which I may cite later, and which are the most extensively advertised things whereby observers at a distance may judge the spirit of an institution, it is small wonder that a very unfortunate impression is current regarding the real requirements of work in colleges in general.

The subject of the function of athletics divides itself naturally into two parts, one local or intra-mural as we often call it, the other intercollegiate. I can not take them up as entirely separate but will more especially advert to the first and then to the second.

Two years ago intercollegiate contests were confronted with a crisis. The extremely objectionable features

of football had raised to an outbreak dissatisfaction long slumbering but none the less intense and sincere. There came a period of agitation and discussion; of some reform and repentance; and of probable improvement in the game of football itself. I speak with reserve because I do not know the revised game from personal observation. On the whole the net results for betterment according to the hopes of many in our faculties have proved small, and the strength of the grip which this particular sport has upon the institutions of learning has been demonstrated in the most emphatic way. Few faculties can stand against football. Except for the possible amelioration of some of its worst features of play, the following summary is substantially the total. Two institutions of the Pacific coast have changed from the old game to the Rugby type, and so far as I know the substitution is considered a decided improvement. One in the central states abolished the old game, but has this month restored it under restrictions as to numbers of contests. Several others in the same section reduced the schedules somewhat. In the east, one university abolished the game and after two quiet autumns, incomparably superior to their predecessors as regards scholastic activities, is not likely to restore the older order of things. One great university uttered much brave speech and then discreetly stopped short of anything else, thus avoiding by masterly inactivity much uncomfortable agitation on the part of alumni and students, but, as many onlookers hope, not permanently abandoning the position.

In the matter of football it is also noticeable that in several larger in-

stitutions out of town games are fewer than they formerly were. Thus Pennsylvania only played one this fall, the Michigan game; Harvard visited Annapolis; and Yale went to West Point and Cambridge. But of course as these teams did not go away from home and yet kept up a full schedule, other teams had of necessity to visit Philadelphia, Cambridge, and New Haven, so that for colleges at large there is in this particular little difference to be noted. I do not recall a case the past fall of a team going off for a week to some quiet resort in order to rest and steady the overwrought nerves of the players anticipatory to some important game—yet within a year or at most two years I think I am correct in saying this has been done by both Pennsylvania and Yale.

There is thus apparently some disposition manifested in two or three larger institutions to restrict excessive absences—and I may add that at Columbia our committee has endeavored to keep baseball games, lacrosse, and other similar contests confined to Saturday afternoons, a custom which some of us hope to see firmly established.

But nevertheless these results I consider small because the great reform that was before us of magnifying intra-mural games, each community by itself, and of minimizing intercollegiate contests; of working toward wide and general participation in less intense sport, and curtailing the fierce struggle of a few who had occupied the stage to the exclusion of the rest; of multiplying the players and diminishing the rooters; of increasing the fun and recreation and decreasing the misguided heroism and the spirit of daring to die

in the service of alma mater—these all-important considerations have largely dropped out of sight. Yet two years ago they were the great objects in the minds of many professors widely distributed over the country, as well known in the estimation of a large committee which took the questions up at Columbia for an elaborate report with recommendations.

I will therefore squarely propound the proposition that the proper function of athletics, whether intra-mural or intercollegiate, is that of recreation and refreshment from the inroads of sedentary life. Colleges and universities are places of pronounced sedentary life and of great drain upon nervous vitality. For most men the life is unnatural and tends to throw them into various disorders which are combated and eliminated by physical exercise preferably in the open air. The exercise is most beneficial when accompanied by the element of fun and amusement or when it takes the form of a contest in a friendly way between individuals or groups, fairly well matched. Such recreation must, of course, take place at times free from serious engagements as in the hours of the afternoon either early or late, or of a half-holiday specially set aside from them. Or they may be more extensively practiced in vacation. As soon as the games or contests during the weeks set aside primarily for work go beyond this field they no longer discharge their proper functions but are over the bounds that are a menace to the very purposes for which colleges and universities are established.

I venture the statement that as far as intercollegiate contests are con-

cerned in almost all cases the arduous training not only passes far beyond the field of recreation and refreshment but is itself an added and exhausting nervous drain, tutting off the natural supply of energy and strength which ought to go into work. Instead of being a means of recreation and refreshment the teams have in their best uses become rallying points for intense patriotic devotion and support. To students and alumni alike they are concrete embodiments of alma mater, and they fill much the same place that the flag does to a regiment in battle. But in a less commendable aspect they occupy also, in the minds of many supporters and administrative officers, the place of extremely important advertisements, which are exploited in the press as no other form of activity is and they have a glamor for young lads about to enter college which is believed to help materially to swell the ranks of the freshman class. For instance, within the past two years, two New England colleges which in the past have borne good reputations for earnest work and serious purpose have sent their baseball teams in the midst of the spring term each on a week's trip to and beyond Chicago. Yet after they crossed the Hudson river there is no institution with whom they had the slightest normal or natural rivalry and the taking of a squad of fifteen or twenty young men from their proper duties for a full week in addition to a schedule in other respects normally absorbing can be defended on the ground of a hoped-for advertisement. I question, however, if the procedure did not alienate more parents than it ever attracted sons, and I believe that, in and of themselves,

this and similar practices are thoroughly indefensible and have done much harm. The schedule for next spring in the case of at least one of the two institutions referred to, is not essentially different although Philadelphia is this year the objective instead of Chicago. Amid these conditions, officially approved, educational obligations of course sit lightly, and a community of young people with a not over-serious regard for responsibilities in the inevitable result.

Instances of this sort, which are not specially exceptional, lead me to advance the next point that, if we must have intercollegiate contests during term time, they should be limited to those with institutions not over an hour or two away on the railway. Where there are lectures and recitations on Saturday mornings, the grounds of the competitor should be reached by a start after twelve o'clock noon. If Saturday is a holiday they should be reached by a morning start. With home and home games, there are few institutions which can not in this way be provided with as many contests as are desirable. If old rivals at a greater distance are to meet, the game should be the objective point of the season and should be placed in the opening of a vacation or during one of the recesses with which our terms are punctuated. If championships are to be decided among several at remote situations, the only feasible plan is to meet as soon as vacation arrives at some central point, and decide baseball, lacrosse, soccer, and the like by a tournament lasting several days, just as we have our boat races in June.

In no other way can proper scholastic requirements be maintained at the same time with intercollegiate contests, and the present practice of games with all sorts of remotely located competitors, with whom there is no natural rivalry and to meet whom long journeys must be undertaken is only bringing our colleges into greater disrepute as encouragers of idleness and trifling. A general agreement among college presidents as regards feasible zones, or at least among committees whose duty is to pass on schedules, would do much to restore a reasonable balance of conflicting interests, and to ameliorate the hostility which so many earnest and sincere teachers feel toward a branch of student interests whose hold on alumni and graduates is exceedingly strong.

Intercollegiate contests are, however, to my mind, the least important feature of the function of athletics in our colleges and universities, for as I said before, refreshment and recreation are their main end. The recreative function can only be attained by a wide and general participation on the part of the student body and by local contests between classes, schools, dormitories, fraternities, boarding clubs, or any other groups large enough to put two, five, nine, or eleven representatives in the field. It is a hundred times more to the credit of Harvard to have scores of boat crews on the Charles, than to win the regatta on the Thames, and it is a hundred times more beneficial for all the rest of us to have our tennis courts, running tracks, baseball diamonds, gridirons, or handball courts thickly peopled each afternoon, by as many teams as

they can hold, than it is to go delirious over a contest on which for the time being all is staked. All who are fond of outdoor sports, and at the same time are anxious to do good service for alma mater, may well preach this doctrine in season and out. In its practice, too, I am firmly convinced it will prove more satisfactory to our students and a source of greater enjoyment to them than the present order of things, criticism of which, or opposition to which, makes them so extremely restive and militant.

In summary, therefore, I will say regarding the function of athletics in our colleges and universities, that it should be essentially one of refreshment from work. Athletics can only accomplish this end when pursued in

moderation, by the student body generally, and at hours that do not conflict with the hours of study. I am personally convinced after long observation that on the whole we would be much better off in all the main purposes of a college or university if we did not have intercollegiate contests at all, but as I see no prospect of their disappearance, and as I respect the very sincere desire on the part of alumni and students to participate in them, I am willing to concede their indulgence on Saturday afternoons between near neighbors. Where undertaken between rivals, remote from each other, they can only be scheduled during the vacation, if we are to maintain our proper standards of work.

PROGRESS IN THE COLLEGE OF LAW

DEAN H. S. RICHARDS

BEGINNING with the present university year all persons seeking admission to the law school of the university as candidates for a degree are required to satisfy not only the general entrance requirements of the university, but to present in addition thereto credits equivalent to the freshman and sophomore years in the college of letters and science. Students who can satisfy the high school requirement are still admitted, but not as candidates for the degree, although the faculty reserves the right to recommend such students for the degree, if they display unusual proficiency in their law studies. Considerable misapprehension seems to prevail among the friends of the university not only as to the purpose and scope of the present rule, but also as to the probability of its extension in the near future to the point of requiring a collegiate degree as a prerequisite to legal study. The present article is written to clear up, if possible, this misunderstanding.

To maintain a law school worthy of the university requires a competent faculty, proper equipment in the way of library facilities and lecture rooms, and a student body composed of well trained men of sufficient maturity to pursue the specialized topic of law to the best advantage, and animated by a desire to do thoroughly honest work. While a competent faculty and proper physi-

cal equipment are indispensable, still efficient class room work and a high standard of scholarship can not be expected if the classes are made up of men of varying degrees of preparation and experience. The instructor must either adapt his methods to the best trained men or to the least trained men of the class. If he adopts the first plan, he is apt to teach over the heads of the second group, and they, as a group, obtain little from the course, become discouraged, and are frequently dropped from the school for defective scholarship. On the other hand, if the instructor feels bound, as he should, to make the work fit the needs of the less prepared, the work drags for the better men in the class, and the standard of work as a whole must inevitably fall to a lower level. The law is a highly specialized subject demanding for its mastery maturity of mind and breadth of training usually lacking in the high school graduate. It is not just to such men to hold out to them that their preparation is sufficient to enable them to pursue the work of the law school successfully, when in fact such is not the case.

It did not seem feasible or desirable to require candidates for admission to possess a collegiate degree. Such a requirement involves a too radical departure from the previous standard in force here, and in other western schools, and would have re-

sulted in such a large reduction in the attendance as to defeat the very ends sought for by the regulation, and for the further reason that the training and maturity desired could be acquired by a less rigorous policy. The two year requirement was finally fixed upon largely because it represented the point in the college course at which the student is permitted to specialize in his work, and when he is presumably mature enough to obtain the best results from such specialization. Although a collegiate degree is not required, it is believed that in the practical working out of the present rule, the tendency will be for students to take both collegiate and law degrees, a result that is possible by spending one additional year in residence and combining law and collegiate studies in the senior year. At least one-third of the men now in the law school follow this practice and the proportion of students doing so in the future will greatly increase when this university adopts the policy which prevails in most of the leading universities in the country of crediting the first year of the law course toward the collegiate degree.

It is believed that a proper administration of the new rule will result in eliminating all the inequalities, which have proved a source of embarrassment in the class room in the past, except those which are inherent in the nature of the individual student. Every member of the class will have a chance and the drags and embarrassments of the old system will disappear and higher scholarship should result. The rule has not been in force long enough to justify fully the predicted results. However, it is the unanimous opinion of

the faculty that the work of the classes affected by the rule is of a higher order than that of classes entering under the old regulations, and the belief is borne out by the fact that it has not so far been necessary to drop any members of this class from the school on account of defective scholarship, whereas in the past from 10 to 15 per cent of the first year class were annually dropped for this cause alone.

It is interesting to note that at the time this requirement was adopted in this university, no other law school except Columbia and Harvard (where an A. B. degree is prerequisite to entry) exacted as high a requirement for the degree of LL. B., and it was feared that the result would be a heavy falling off in attendance. A loss has occurred, but not to the extent anticipated. In 1905-06, when one year in college was required, the attendance fell off a trifle over 20 per cent. In the university year of 1906-07, the year requirement being still in force, a small total increase of attendance was shown with a large increase in the entering class. In 1907-08, the present year, when the two year rule became effective, the total attendance is only four less than that for the preceding year. Prospective students have adjusted themselves to the new requirements, and it is probable that the year 1905-06 marked the lowest point of attendance in the school. These facts serve to show that the standard adopted is not unreasonably high.

The chief argument against the rule is that it deprives men of exceptional ability of the advantages of the school. It is safe to say, however, that the exceptional men will

take care of themselves. Regulations are of necessity made to meet the needs of men of average abilities, who perforce must constitute the bulk of the student body. The door is not closed to the genius, however. If he can enter the freshman class of the university, he may come into the law school, and if by virtue of his talents, he can carry his legal studies with honor, the degree may be awarded him.

The new requirement has been favorably commented upon by members of the bar of the state and the State Bar association has by resolution approved the rule. Favorable comment has been made in other quarters. The president of the Association of American Law Schools in his annual address this year urged a like standard for all schools in the association and a committee of that association has the proposition under consideration, for report at the next meeting. The Association of American Universities has also approved of two years preparatory work in professional schools, and the members of the association are classified on this basis. The law schools of Yale, University of Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Cornell, Texas, Washington, California and Nebraska have either announced similar requirements to become effective in the near future, or have already put them into operation. Other prominent law schools connected with state universities are contemplating similar action, as correspondence with members of their faculty relative to the working of the rule here indicates.

The time is not far distant, if it has not already come, when no law school can pretend to be of the first rank which does not exact at least

two years of preliminary training for its degree. The University of Wisconsin should reap substantial rewards in reputation and prestige as a leader in the movement for higher standards, which in the final analysis simply means more efficient legal education.

Another change which tends to promote efficient work, by recognizing the varying capacities of students, is the introduction of the elective principle in the work of the second and third years, thus enabling the more capable students to carry courses in excess of the prescribed work. Under normal conditions, the faculty is prepared to offer at least forty-five hours per week as against thirty hours previously the rule. As a result of offering more courses and the introduction of the elective principle, the students meet in smaller class sections, making individual attention by the instructor to the student possible.

The instructional force now consists of five full professors devoting all their time to the school, and two resident lecturers, with occasional lectures by members of the bar of the state, representing an addition of two resident professors since 1903.

The library, as a result of special appropriations, has increased in this period from 8,000 to 16,000 volumes and comprises complete official reports of the state and federal courts, English reports, as well as a collection of text books and legal periodicals. With the beginning of the coming university year, the school will have the exclusive occupancy of the Law Building for the first time since the building was erected.

In April, 1907, the regents established a summer session in law cov-

ering a period of ten weeks. Under this sanction full courses in law were established for beginners and advanced students. Students taking the full summer course are able to earn one-third of a year's credit toward the degree in law. The summer session will appeal especially to teachers and to others who are engaged during the regular session, but who desire to begin their law studies without giving up their regular employment. Regular students can also materially shorten the calendar period of residence by taking advantage of the session.

The first session held in the summer of 1907 was very successful, about forty students being enrolled. Courses in Contracts, Criminal Law, Carriers, and Sales were offered. During the session of 1908 beginners' courses will be offered in Property, Torts, and Pleading with advanced

courses in Constitutional Law, Quasi-Contracts, Bills and Notes. Instruction will be given by Professors Cook, Gilmore and Smith of the regular faculty assisted by Professor Hazeltine, lecturer on English law in the University of Cambridge.

At the last session of the legislature tuition fees in the college were abolished and the law students now pay the same incidental fee as students in the college of letters and science. Non-residents of the state pay \$50 per year. Fee for the summer session, \$25.

The college in point of equipment and grade of work being done ranks with the first law schools of the country. The measure of its success will be the character and professional standing of its graduates. Tested by such a standard, it is believed that the results amply justify the liberal policy of the regents toward this college.

THE POLICE REPORTER

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, '10

THE police reporter on one of the metropolitan dailies sat at his desk trying in vain to wrack his brain for a Monday morning story. There hadn't been anything doing in police circles for almost a week, which is something extraordinary for a large city. Not even a stabbing affray in the marine district. It was Sunday and Sunday of all days is the hardest one on which to get stuff to fill the news columns of a paper. In the first place, there's something in the day itself. The staff never feels like over-exerting themselves on the day when most people are enjoying a rest and even the proverbial "nose for news" fails to come to their aid. Nobody seems to be in the right spirit. Because of the lack of local, the city editor is always more or less cranky and this is reciprocated on the part of the reportorial staff.

As he sat there, puffing away at an old corn-cob pipe, the telephone bell at the opposite end of the room rang and he took his time about answering it. When he did, his tone was anything but receptive.

"Is this the Morning Globe?"

"It is; what d'you want?"

"This is So and So's drug store on Blank street; there has been a shooting affray down in the Italian settlement a block and a half from here and I———"

Without waiting for anything more, he banged down the receiver

and, with a bound, snatched his coat and hat from his locker. Taking three steps at a time, he was down on the street in a minute.

A fast ten-minute walk brought him to the scene of the murder. On the outside of the little single-story building were gathered a large crowd of excited Italians, all chattering an unintelligible language an illuminating their conversation by means of the most violent gestures. Swarthy Italian laborers, most of them; a few women scattered here and there, unkept and filthy little babes in their arms and a mob of children.

Knowing the impossibility of getting any information from the motly array on the outside the reporter entered the small, foul smelling, dark room, hoping there to meet some police officers who would be able to give him the story.

To his surprise and discomfiture, he found, upon entering, that the police had not yet arrived. In one corner of the room, a frantic mother, almost hysterical with grief and fear, in the other, the husband, now a murderer, his eyes bloodshot and glaring, in his hand a tightly gripped revolver. For a time the reporter could not help keeping his eyes riveted on the man. There was something so uncanny about him. He sat there a few seconds as though stupefied, then threw the flimsy instrument of death to the floor and, without glancing either to left or

right, walked out onto the street. Not a hand was raised to arrest him.

When he had left, the police reporter recovered from the stupor which seemed to have possessed him upon entering. A soft moaning in the corner of the room drew his attention to that part. There on a rude cot lay a little baby, its little olive-colored face distorted with pain. A bullet hole in its temple told the bullet's course.

Shortly afterward the police entered. The child was still conscious but death was inevitable and but a short way off. As far as the police could make out the facts of the case were these. There had been the usual family quarrel. The husband, after

spending half the day in a nearby saloon brooding over his trouble, returned home resolved to kill his wife. As he entered the door, the woman, carrying the child in her arms, came out of the adjoining room to meet him. The man fired; the bullet missed its intended mark and buried itself in the head of the little child.

When he returned to the office, the thing in its awfulest horror dawned upon him. It made him sick at heart. He finally pounded out the story, but it took every ounce of strength in him. It is one of those things that haunt you for weeks and one occasion when a reporter's life is not to be envied.

THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER, '09

President Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs

THURSDAY, March 12, marks the day of the fifth anniversary of the University of Wisconsin International club. At first an obscure, unknown feature in the life of a great university, this club is now acknowledged to be one of the most successful organizations in the institution. It may not be amiss at this juncture to reflect upon the progress the club has made during the five years of its existence, the problems it has to cope with, and the ideals which inspire it.

On the evening of March 12, 1903, sixteen foreign and ten native students of the University of Wisconsin, together representing eleven nationalities, gathered in the modest little apartments of Karl Kawakami, a Japanese. They founded an International club, in which the representation of every nationality in the university were to meet on a basis of equality and brotherhood. All were "to cultivate the arts of peace whereby lasting international friendships may be established." Hovhan Hagopian, an Armenian, headed this organization, a Norwegian was its first vice-president, the offices of secretary, treasurer, and censor were filled by a Japanese, a United States member and a German, respectively.

Foreign societies were no uncommon feature in American university life. Every large institution of learning had its prospering German,

French, Chinese, Norwegian, or Latin-American clubs. But the idea of a *cosmopolitan* organization, with universal brotherhood as its cornerstone, was a novel one. By many it was denounced as a chimera. The very idea of amalgamating into one brotherhood men of the most diverse religions, different nationalities, contrary political opinions, and unequal social standings caused a faint smile of contempt on the countenances of narrow-minded nativists.

Yet the early pioneers battled bravely on. In the beginning the programs were modest indeed. Little attention was paid to the social side of club life, and the members limited themselves to serious discussions of contemporaneous international problems.

But the club soon became aware that more ought to be done. The members realized that the foreigners ought to be welcomed and aided immediately upon their arrival at this university. They saw that the social element was an important factor for promoting better understanding between people of different race. As the membership grew and most national contingents consisted of from five to fifteen members, they felt that an entire evening ought to be turned over to one nationality and that nationality furnish the program. Thus we find every member appointing himself a committee of one to aid

every foreigner and especially his countryman in getting his courses arranged and in engaging suitable quarters. We find the programs broadened to include a series of "national rights," in which the members of one nation, on the evening of their country's holiday, describe the history and institutions of their country, play music by their national composers, project on the canvas pictures of their native land, and decorate the hall with their native colors. Perhaps the most gratifying thing about these "national nights" is the broadmindedness with which the representatives of every country discard their nation prejudices and try to enter into the spirit of the colony which is in charge of the evening. The list of activities now includes meetings of a purely social nature also, in which the various nationalities have an opportunity to get better acquainted with one another. Several dances are given, a reception is tendered to the newly arrived foreigners at the beginning of each college year, and an anniversary banquet is held at which every nationality responds with a toast in its own language.

The membership of the club has now reached seventy, and twenty-one nationalities are represented. The membership includes thirteen Filipinos, three Norwegians, three Germans, one Jamaican, four Japanese, one Swede, twenty-one Americans, one Scotch, three Canadians, three Mexicans, four Chinese, one Hungarian, one Bohemian, one Romanian, two Nova Scotians, one Austrian, one Peruvian, one Brazilian, one Russian, one Englishman, one Cuban and one Argentinian. In addition, Holland, Armania, Belgium and Porto Rico

have been represented since the founding of the club.

Partly at the suggestion of the Wisconsin club, partly through their own initiative, the foreign students at other universities soon lingered into similar cosmopolitan organizations, until to-day flourishing clubs are in existence at Leland Stanford in the far west, Harvard and Cornell in the east, Louisiana in the south, and seven leading state and endowed institutions of the north—Illinois, Chicago, Purdue, Iowa State College, Michigan, Ohio and Iowa. Negotiations are pending for the organization of chapters at Oxford, Berlin, Bonve, Tokio, Mexico, Paris and Copenhagen.

December 28-30, 1907, was held at Madison the first convention of cosmopolitan clubs. A national constitution was drafted by which the eight clubs then in existence formed an association for the purpose of "uniting and strengthening existing chapters, of promoting the organization of chapters in other colleges and universities, of cultivating the arts of peace, and of establishing strong international friendships." The Wisconsin club was made the first executive chapter of the association, and from its midst were selected the first president and secretary-treasurer. The honor and responsibility of publishing the first annual of the association fell to Cornell, from whose membership the editor-in-chief was chosen. The work is thus on a sound business basis. The Wisconsin officers, especially the secretary, are doing all in their power to organize new chapters, and the Cornell editor is almost ready to go to press with the first annual, which will contain the histories of various chapters, the

proceedings and speeches of the first convention, the pictures of all the chapters and officers, and other matter of interest.

Such is the organization and subsequent national association which has developed from a modest beginning of eighteen members. Consider what an influence the International club is in the life of the university. In former years the foreigner was looked upon as a curiosity which must be tolerated, but with which no intimate acquaintance must be cultivated. He felt out of place, a stranger in a strange land. Unacquainted with our social customs and instructional methods, handicapped by his inability to express himself adequately in the English language, it was only by sheer determination and a clinging to the purpose he had set before him that he finished his course. He now has a place of refuge where he is the equal of every other man. No sooner has he reached the university than he is called upon by members of the club and is invited to attend its initial reception, at which President Van Hise addresses a kind word of welcome to him. He feels that the foreigner is respected; that here he finds a broad catholicity of sympathies. He communicates his impressions to his friends at home and urges them to attend this university. History in America is made so pleasant that he decides to do post graduate work, perhaps at some other institution. But what is more natural than that he should select one at which there is a chapter of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs? From the local officers he receives a letter of introduction to the members of the new chapter, and at once he is made to

feel at home there. The importance of the movement will be further augmented when once the pending organization of clubs at foreign universities is perfected. A student can then go to any civilized country in the world, and yet feel that he has sympathetic friends; that he will find men filled with similar high ideas of international brotherhood.

But the movement has another significance. The foreigners who come to our universities are for the most part more than students in the ordinary sense. They have been sent here with a particular purpose: to study the characteristics, habits, and governmental institutions of this country. They will later occupy important positions under their governments—whether as diplomats, magistrates, or civil servants. Is it not of the utmost importance, then, that these men receive a favorable impression of our country and of all other countries represented in the club? It is the rising generation which will determine the course of political events in the future. In proportion as we can persuade these representatives of foreign countries that war and hospitality are thoughts remote from us will the hopes for the realization of mild peace be intreated.

Already foresighted statesmen and scholars have grasped the importance of the movement. Public men like Andrew D. White, Dr. Lyman Abbot, President Schurman, John Barrett, Professor G. C. Comstock, Albert Shaw and President Van Hise are lending their hearty cooperation. All have predicted for it a brilliant future in the promotion of world peace. Perhaps Professor Comstock put it strongest when he said in his address

to the Christmas convention, "the movement will join in rearing upon foundations already laid the superstructure of a world state in which the intelligence and civic virtue of every race shall be associated for the common weal of man."

While the club has thus even recognition, there is one serious obstacle in its progress: it has no home. At present the meetings are held either in the illustrated lecture room of the School of Music or in private homes. True it is that public-spirited men, especially Professor Comstock, are doing all in their power to make the foreigner feel at home. Not only has the Director of the Graduate School repeatedly invited the club to his beautiful mansion on Observatory Hill, but he has interested other prominent Madison people in the movement. President Van Hise, too, regularly invites the club to his home once a year, an honor which is accorded to no other undergraduate club. Yet the club feels more strongly than ever the need of a home of its own. At present it is hard to get the members together. They see each other in the formal meetings and thus lack the personal contact which can do so much toward promoting better understanding and fellowship. The "national nights," while the most instructive feature of the club's program, are open to the objection that in them the "colonies" in charge are more or less on parade, on exhibition, and one cannot get as good an insight into the characteristics and viewpoints of the different contingents

as one could through personal heart-to-heart contact.

Above all, the club can as yet do but little toward aiding the foreigner upon his arrival. A Chinaman, coming directly from Shanghai, entered the institution the second semester. As he had no idea of American prices, he was "fleeced" most unmercifully by a local tailor, and had to pay exorbitant rates for a dingy room until the members of the club discovered him. This condition of affairs could never exist if the club had its own quarters. Every foreigner upon reaching the university could be directed by the registrar to the International club house where every assistance would be given him. He could either live at the club house or at least feel that he is welcome to spend his leisure hours there. The club would maintain a library in which could be found the leading foreign and domestic papers and such publications as the bulletins of the Bureau of American Republics and of the governmental departments at Washington. Were a foreign professor or statesman to visit the University of Wisconsin, he would be invited to make the International club his headquarters.

But the club cannot raise the necessary funds unaided. It is to the alumni that we appeal for support. The Cornell chapter has almost raised enough for its clubhouse through the generous cooperation of public-spirited alumni. Why cannot the alumni of the University of Wisconsin contribute their mite toward the Wisconsin International clubhouse?