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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

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ANNA DINSDALE SWENSON, '80.
ALBERT R. BARTON, '96.
WARREN M. PERSONS, '99.
LOUIS W. BRIDGMAN, '06.

Contents for Octocer, 1904

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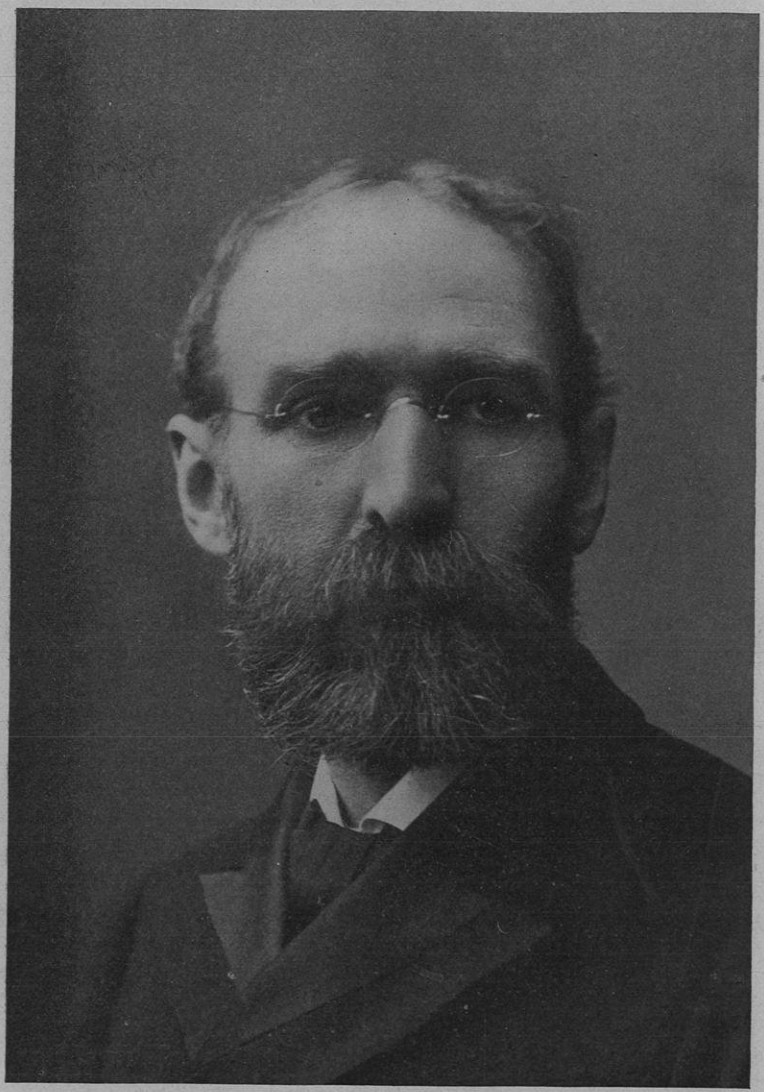

PRESIDENT CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE.

THE

WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this special number is to preserve for those who were here, the impressions of the Jubilee, and to convey to alumni who were absent, some idea of the nature of the Semi-Centennial. Many of us have few recollections which we would not more willingly surrender than the memory of that celebration. With its five crowded days of addresses, receptions, processions, and pyrotechnics, without a discordant or a disappointing note, the Jubilee was a remarkable achievement. Back of all that was picturesque and inspiring was the significance of half a century of service, crowned by the selection of one of the University's own sons to guide its future fortunes. None who returned to Madison and the old Hill last June went away disappointed. The Jubilee was a perfect and complete success which left only delightful memories. It is to preserve these memories, these choice impressions of that wonderfully successful celebration, that we offer this account of the Jubilee. Even the most cherished mental pictures fade in time. But material records aid in their preservation and restoration. Here is the raison d'etre of this Jubilee number. In it, we say to you who were here, come and enjoy again those perfect days in June, and you, too, who were absent, come with us and watch the stately processions, listen to the eloquent addresses, saunter with us at night under the myriad lights of the old campus, and hear again the old songs, sung as only Wisconsin under-graduates can sing them. But with our best efforts, there is much that we cannot convey in these pages. Recollection and imagination must supply the atmosphere, which, after all was the most characteristic thing about the Jubilee. The thrill of pride at the ringing tributes to the greatness of the University, the keen pleasure of the meeting, the hand pressure of friend or class-mate of the splendid years of youth, the satisfaction of contemplating the evidence of growth and prosperity in our beloved Alma Mater, these and much more, page and picture cannot convey. We submit this description fully conscious of its limitations but believing it is better that the Jubilee should be imperfectly preserved than not at all.

In preparing this account of the Jubilee, we have not hesitated to make full use of, even to the extent of copying exactly, any material which came to hand. It does not seem practical to give credit in each special instance, without breaking the continuity of the story, hence we make general acknowledgment and gratefully express our thanks for all the matter thus used.

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of the University of Wisconsin, June 5-9, 1904

SUNDAY

Baccalaureate Day

The week opened most auspiciously. The weather, on which so much depended, many of the exercises being arranged to take place in the open air, was all that could be asked and continued perfect throughout the week. Alumni from Maine to California came back by hundreds to celebrate Wisconsin's birthday about the old Hill. The students, who usually leave in considerable numbers before the close of commencement week remained, almost to a man, and added much to the spirit of the occasion. Distinguished guests from the great educational institutions of the world came to add their congratulations on the occasion of the installation, by the University, of one of its own sons as President. Unquestionably, it was one of the greatest university celebrations in the history of the country.

The Jubilee was formally opened Sunday with the baccalaureate sermon of former President John Bascom. Owing to Dr. Bascom's serious illness, he was made unable to attend and his address was read by the Honorable John M. Olin of the law faculty, who graduated from the University during Dr. Bascom's administration.

At exactly four o'clock on Sunday, the academic procession began its march from the Library to the gymnasium. Regents, members of the faculty, and distinguished scholars of other institutions, to the number of 250, gathered in the corridors of the Historical Library, the faculty being arranged in sections by colleges. President Van Hise, with President George F. Merrill, '72, of the Board of Regents, led the impressive company. Dr. James Davie Butler, Hon. William F. Vilas, 58, and Hon. John M. Olin, '79 *l*, followed. The following was the order of the procession in detail:

President Board of Regents, George F. Merrill, President Charles R. Van Hise.

Dr. James D. Butler, Col. William F. Vilas.

Hon. John M. Olin.

Vice-president J. B. Parkinson, Rev. George Edwin Hunt.

Members of the Board of Regents.

Judge George H. Noyes, Judge J. B. Winslow.

Representatives of foreign universities.

Representatives of American universities.

Representatives of learned societies.

Deans and directors of University schools and colleges.

Faculties of college of letters and

science, college of agriculture, college of law and college of engineering.

Issuing from the east entrance of the Library, the procession passed down the terrace to State street, and by State, Park and Langdon streets to the gymnasium. The leaders passed slowly up the great hall, and ascended the platform, the members of the faculty following. Unaccustomed as is the present age to dignified ceremonial, the impression created by the sober black gowns, set off by their glowing cardinal and parti-colored hoods and mortar-boards, was one of deep solemnity, to which the semi-religious character of the baccalaureate exercises strongly contributed. The Madison Choral Union of 200 persons, seated in the north end of the hall led the singing, under the direction of Professor Parker, the vast audience joining in the doxology. The venerable Dr. Butler pronounced the invocation in a voice trembling with emotion, ending with the words, "Almighty God, we come before thee with a half hundred years of memory behind us and we now invoke thy blessing."

The Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's Messiah was rendered by the Choral Union, with the audience standing. President Van Hise then read a letter from Dr. Bascom regretting his absence at the ceremonies, and introduced the Hon. John M. Olin who read the baccalaureate address. Prof. Olin's distinguished oratorical ability and close acquaintance with the former president, admirably fitted him for the difficult task. Alumni whose undergraduate days in the University were spent when Dr. Bascom was its head remarked upon the sympathetic rendering which Prof. Olin gave to the address. He caught its spirit completely and the very intonations of his voice resembled those of the beloved former president.

Bishop Fallows, '59, the Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, '80, and the Rev. C. H. Niles, '85, officiated in local churches Sunday morning.

MONDAY

Class and Alumni Day

Although Monday's schedule included no formal program it was one of the great days of the Jubilee. The class day exercises in the morning contributed the requisite enlivening touch of student color, which was still more effectively displayed in the marches and torch-light procession of the evening. Through the afternoon, the Alumni held sway in the annual meeting and the president's reception, and at six o'clock again assembled for the alumni dinner. Everywhere enthusiasm was unrestrained. Old graduates who had not met in thirty years fairly rushed into one anothers' arms, and to see one such meeting was worth all the Jubilee cost anyone. The man who thinks that sentiment and tradition can have no hold in an institution but fifty years of age would, had he been at this celebration, have paused to meditate as, through the progress of the days he saw the Wisconsin

spirit, rising with each new occasion, through triumph after triumph, until the closing hours, Thursday night, when, even with the last strains of music dying in a final echo through the great armory, Wisconsin was loath to leave till the last light flickered out.

The class day exercises of the seniors were not greatly different from other class days. A burlesque on the original research idea in the class history was a clever hit, which, with poems, oration, statistics and various farewells, constituted the swan song of the class of 1904.

The Alumni Meeting.

With the annual meeting of the association in the afternoon and the yearly dinner at the Armory in the evening, Monday was Alumni Day, in fact, if not by designation. The meeting of the association was the most notable in its history and the banquet was the largest and most enthusiastic ever given, as was but natural.

More than two hundred of the University's most representative graduates, men and women attended the alumni meeting in the auditorium of University Hall and manifested the keenest interest in the business transacted. The greater part of the afternoon was devoted to an earnest and spirited discussion of alumni matters, chiefly financial. On every hand there was evidence of a desire to strengthen the association and enlarge its field of usefulness to the University. Opinions differed as to ways and means but in every mind there was clearly the thought, that the opportunity which the Jubilee offered for reorganizing and strengthening the alumni association and the magazine, ought not to go unimproved. The executive committee for 1903–1904 proposed a number of amendments which became the basis of debate.

Before the regular business was taken up, President Van Hise was given the floor, to speak on matters which were to be taken up as he could not remain during the entire discussion. He first read this letter of regret from ex-President Bascom:

"To the Alumni of the University: I wish to express my profound regret to you—Alumnae and Alumni—who graduated at the University during my presidency, that I am unable to meet you at the Jubilee.

"I have long anticipated the pleasure of seeing you, but now find it impossible. O, for two weeks longer in which to have gathered further strength.

"I trust that this present disappointment may be partially atoned for by some future greetings, the hope of which I shall not yield. Your constant friend,

"JOHN BASCOM."

Resolutions were at once adopted conveying to President Bascom the sympathy and regret of the association at his poor health and much-mourned absence, and expressing a hope for his early recovery, a committee being named to forward the message by telegraph.

President Van Hise then spoke briefly of the plan of reorganization to be offered, expressing the hope that the association would not adjourn without taking some action in the direction proposed. He was not, he said, committed to any particular form of action, but he believed that an of-

IVY EXERCISES ON CLASS DAY.

ficer should be provided to give his time to the work of the association, in order to make it an efficient factor in the advancement of all University interests.

Regular business was then taken up in order. President H. C. Martin, '79, appointed a nominating committee, consisting of S. S. Gregory, '70, Charles F. Harding, '75, Ernest N. Warner, '89, Mrs. Frank Heim, '89, and Mrs. Grant Showerman, '85, which reported as follows:

President—Magnus Swenson, '80, Madison.

Vice-president—Miss Emma Gattiker, '81, Baraboo.

Secretary—John M. Nelson, '92, Madison.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Bertha Pitman Sharp, '85, Madison; James G. Wray, '93, Chicago; Mathew S. Dudgeon, '95, Madison.

Prof. D. B. Frankenburger, '69, Mrs. Anna Dinsdale Swenson, '80, and John M. Parkinson, '86, held over as members of the committee.

The main interest of the meeting centered in the constitutional amendments proposed by the executive committee; first—to create the office of general secretary, carrying with it a fixed salary, this general secretary to give his entire time to the alumni work; and second—to establish a life membership, fixed at $30. The plan was explained in detail by Secretary Allen, who stated that under the old system, with but 600 subscribers, the magazine had paid as much as $450 a year in salaries. Under the new plan it was expected that the general secretary would be paid, probably, $1,000 a year. Graduates who knew of the struggle to keep up alumni interest in the past were skeptical as to its feasibility. The debate which ensued was spirited, and was participated in by a large number of graduates, particularly the older men present, but the amendments finally prevailed.

John M. Dodson, '80, spoke of the necessity of getting the younger alumni into the association, particularly the graduating classes, from year to year. This, he said, could only be done by taking the matter to them directly and offering them inducements to affiliate. To this end he proposed the amendment by which members of each graduating class may become life members of the association for $20, payable $2 a year for ten years, provided they join within 60 days after their graduation. By this means, it is hoped to retain their interest when it is keenest and when the ties of college sentiment are strongest. Dr. Dodson declared that if alumni were but kept in touch during the first three or four years after their graduation, there would be little danger of their later growing away. The proposal met with general approval, the only debate being on the amount of the reduction to be made to the seniors.

Other methods of getting hold of the graduating classes were discussed and it was voted to make them the guests of honor at the alumni banquet each year, special invitations to the class and a committee of welcome being suggested. It was pointed out that in the past the graduating classes had been neglected, no effort having been made to get them to the dinners and meetings, with the natural result that they did not feel themselves to be of the alumni. Colonel George W. Bird, '60, Miss Louise P. Kellogg,

'97, and Bishop Samuel Fallows, '59, were appointed a special committee of welcome to receive the members of the class of 1904 at the banquet in the evening.

Alumni Dinner.

No event during the week partook more thoroughly of a Jubilee character than the Alumni dinner. Eight hundred graduates and former students sat at the long tables and even before they reached the banquet hall, class enthusiasm and university spirit were in rampant evidence. The guests met in the gun room on the first floor of the gymnasium and formed by classes. It early became evident that the attendance would far exceed the number on which the committee had counted. Tables had been set for six hundred persons and provisional arrangements made for seating and serving another hundred, but when the long lines began to file into the hall, table after table was quickly filled. When every one of the seven hundred seats had been taken, nearly a hundred were still standing. Eventually places were provided for all. Gov. La Follette and the executive party were among those who stood while additional tables were being improvised. It was, of course, the greatest gathering of alumni since the founding of the University.

On account of the great increase over the number expected, the service was slow but the long waits between courses were punctuated by class yells of every year and epoch, until the last known slogan had been exhausted. Then unknown cheers began to resound. Alumni who graduated before the yelling era began, determined not to be out-done, framed yells on the inspiration of the moment which were a credit to their ingenuity and were given with no uncertain force. Bishop Fallows and Alexander C. Botkin, the earliest graduates of the University in attendance, were given an ovation when they gave a '59 yell, which, to say the least, had no tottering age in its meter or the vim of its rendering. But the climax occurred when a little, gray-haired man, far down at the extremity of a long table, arose and shouted, with all the zest of a sophomore,

"D. K. T, D. K. T.,
He was fired in '53!"

Readers of the Alumni Magazine of last year will recall the incident, the little man being D. K. Tenney, who left the University in 1853, as the result of an incident in which he figured, and his subsequent refusal to inform on a class mate.

The University Men's Glee and Mandolin Clubs, stationed in the orchestra balcony, and the Women's Glee Club, on the stage opposite, sang Wisconsin songs throughout the evening and lent a touch of undergraduate color to the scene. Owing to the slowness of the service, the speakers were unable to begin until a late hour. This was the one unfortunate feature of the banquet, as great numbers of those who attended desired also to see the student demonstrations outside, which were scheduled for 9 o'clock, and by leaving early, they were obliged to miss most of the addresses.

Judge John B. Winslow, '75 *l*, of the Wisconsin supreme court, acted as toast-master. Bishop Samuel Fallows, '59, treated his subject, "The University and Freedom of Thought,"

with a reminiscent touch, referring to a time when, as a student, he was summoned to a conference by Chancellor Lathrop, who desired him to moderate the freedom with which he expressed his anti-slavery views, but he declined to surrender his freedom of speech, and the right has never been infringed in the University of Wisconsin. "No university or college," said Bishop Fallows, "which receives millions of dollars from the state, or any individual, has a right to put a padlock on the lips of the faculty or students and prevent them from telling the truth."

Mrs. Lucy C. Daniels–Thompson, '79, spoke on "The Higher Education of Women," and especially urged the continuance of that liberal attitude toward the policy of co-education which is the pride of the University of Wisconsin.

"The University in Business Life" was the toast of David F. Simpson, '82, judge of the fourth Minnesota district. Judge Simpson especially advocated the kind of university training which develops sympathy towards humanity and gives a better adjustment to democracy. Beneficence and kindness, he maintained, are much needed in the business world.

George F. Merrill, '72, '73 *l*, president of the regents, represented that body on the toast list. He dwelt on the point that the regents aim so to shape the policy of the University that it shall offer absolute equality to rich and poor alike, and to make the taxpayer who gives his $1 realize that he is doing for the institution, as well as the man who pays his thousands in taxes.

President Van Hise commended the action taken in the afternoon meeting, to strengthen the alumni association and urged the cooperation of all graduates in that work. "The University," said President Van Hise, "may be all the alumni strive to make it."

Students' Dances and Processions.

The figure march and May-pole dance, and the torch light procession, culminating in the mammoth bonfire on the lower campus, were the spectacular features of the evening celebration contributed by the students. In the first, nearly four hundred young women took part, the march and dance taking place on the brilliantly lighted upper campus. Thousands of spectators lined both sides of the broad plaza leading up to University Hall, almost an hour before the time set for the march to begin. Shortly after nine o'clock, the lines of young women appeared and began their picturesque evolutions. Each girl wore a shirt waist suit of white, a frilled hat in her class colors, and bore a hoop with garlands of ribbons of the same shades. Each of the four classes formed a separate line, graded up in height, the leaders being the shortest girls in each class. In and out they marched in graceful and intricate figures, to the foot of the campus, then back again to the center, finally forming eight concentric circles, the alternate lines marching in opposite directions. It was a rarely beautiful sight, the spectral lines of white weaving in and out in the most bewildering, yet harmonious, figures.

At a sudden signal, the lines halted, the girlish faces were framed in hoops of parti-colored ribbons for a moment, then all seated themselves

upon the grass to form a figure like a vast, living rose. In the center stood the May-pole, around which selected dancers from each class executed the May-pole dance as a climax to the women's portion of the celebration. The University band played for the march on the campus, but for the dance the young women themselves furnished the accompaniment of mandolins, guitars and banjos.

Immediately after the close of the girls' drill, the crowds swept down to the lower campus and Park street, where the torchlight procession had been forming for an hour. The students in the parade were dressed in mantles of red and white, with military hats of various styles and colors, and each bore a flaming torch. They were martialed in companies by the officers of the University regiment. Throughout the entire evening there was the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the students. Time after time, the varsity yell was given, and the band was forced to constant repetitions of popular old Wisconsin airs. When the column finally formed by fours and began its march, over a thousand men were in line. The march was down to the campus, past the President's house and by Langdon street and Wisconsin avenue to the Capitol square, returning by Washington avenue and State street. On the avenue the men marched by companies, filling the entire street with a solid bank of lights for a distance of two blocks. The rear of the procession was brought up by the float rigged by the engineers on which was a gasoline engine operating a dynamo, illuminated devices and a search light.

Returning to the campus, the procession formed a hollow square around the parade ground, within which picked companies gave an exhibition torch-light drill.

Then the torch was applied to the enormous pile of combustable materials gathered for the bon-fire and the flames shot up a hundred feet in the air. The whole district surrounding the campus was brightly illuminated, and the great library building, blood red in the reflected glow of the leapng flames was a spectacle of remarkable beauty. People were loath to leave, but as the bon-fire waned, they finally turned homeward and left the campus to the upper classmen for the traditional midnight pipe of peace ceremony.

TUESDAY

Inauguration Day

The inauguration of President Van Hise was the central event of Tuesday's program and a more impressive testimonial of the esteem and personal devotion of his students, fellow faculty members and brother alumni cannot be easily imagined. The stately, academic procession, the solemn exercises within the great hall, the stirring strains of orchestral music and the

THE FIGURE MARCH.

splendid efforts of Wisconsin's most eloquent sons, welcoming a brother alumnus to the highest and most honored position in the service of the state, all contributed to an effect of surpassing and majestic dignity. All through the long morning of a beautiful June day, such as only Madison knows, 2,500 persons listened, with no thought of time, to words of welcome, greetings of good cheer and pledges of devotion from Wisconsin to her new leader, that found an echo and awoke a thrill in every heart. The attention of the vast audience was broken only when it rose to cheer the words of a favorite speaker or to greet his successor with the ringing, old Wisconsin yell.

President William Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago, bringing the greeting of the sister universities, was given a most cordial reception and his address was a happy one. From the point of view of a dozen years' experience, he spoke to Wisconsin's president-elect of the problems, the disappointments, possibilities and compensations of his position. President Harper pointed out how the isolation from his fellows, misunderstanding of his acts and motives, the bigness of his task and the difficulty of seeing tangible results from his efforts, would at times deeply depress him.

The compensation would come, said President Harper, in the ideal character of the life and in the satisfaction, which no man can describe, of helping and uplifting others.

In his last message, President Harper exhorted President Van Hise to coöperate with the other universities of the West in matters of common interest to the universities and the constituencies they represent, to lay special emphasis upon those features of university work which sustain close relationship to the interest of the people and finally, if possible, so to arrange his affairs, that it might be possible to continue his own personal work in his chosen field of scientific research.

"There are many considerations in favor of this suggestion," said President Harper. "I would urge this upon you, in part, because in view of the character of your past contributions, otherwise science will sustain great loss; in part because if you maintain such work you will hold a place among your colleagues which otherwise might be lost; in part because if you give up such work for a period of years you will be unable to resume it after so long an interval; but I beg you to consider this chiefly for the joy and satisfaction which it will bring you. Such work, in contrast with the rigor and the weight of your official duties, will prove to be a source of recreation and intense enjoyment. You will thereby increase your strength for other duties. You will secure for yourself a calmness of temper, a courage of heart and mind which might otherwise be unattainable.

"With these warnings and assurances and exhortations, I bid you, on behalf of the sister universities, a hearty welcome into the brotherhood of presidents and wish for you and your institution richest blessings from the great giver of all good."

Governor Robert Marion La Follette, '79, followed President Harper, and was received with a storm of applause as he advanced to the front of the platform. Governor La Follette's address was in his best style, polished, beautifully rounded and faultlessly delivered. He spoke of the university as among the highest products of a democratic commonwealth, and the closing words of his address, which follow, epitomize its whole thought.

Standing here at the close of the first half century, we turn to meet the increasing responsibilities of the coming years. It is not enough that this university shall zealously advance learning, or that it shall become a great storehouse of knowledge into which is gathered the accumulating fruits of research and all of the world's best culture, or that it shall maintain the highest standards of scholarships and develop every latent talent—all these are totally essential—but the state demands more than all these. The state asks that you give back to it men and women strong in honesty and integrity of character, in each of whom there is deeply planted the obligation of allegiance to the state. That obligation should meet them as they cross the threshold of this institution and go in and out with them day by day until it is a conviction as strong as life.

That obligation can not be discharged by the passive performance of the merely normal duties of citizenship. Upon every citizen rests the obligation to serve the state in civil life as the soldier serves the country in war. To this high duty the children of the university are specially called. The state has prepared you for this work, and you are honor bound to strike the blow or say the word which will make the state stronger, promote a better public policy, insure a better government. To be silent when you should speak, to dodge, or evade, or skulk, is to play the coward. To compromise with the opponents of just and equal government for personal advantage or business gain is to betray the state and make barter of citizenship.

In the words of him whose precious life is too enfeebled to permit him to be with us today: "Your training pledges you to the state. Redeem this pledge and you will grow in wisdom and in favor with God and man."

This inauguration of a new president into the duties of his office is but a form. But it is the highest tribute that can be paid the state and the university to inaugurate as president on this fiftieth anniversary a man who is the best type of both its citizenship and its scholarship.

To have attained a growth in fifty years which enables this institution to take a boy from the farm, train him for his profession, and then a quarter of a century later take him from the acknowledged head of that profession before all the world and find him the best equipped man the country could offer for the presidency of this great institution, is the living pledge that it is doing good work, and that it is a thoroughly democratic state university.

William Freeman Vilas, '58, spoke on behalf of the regents and was accorded an ovation surpassed only by that later given President Van Hise. His address was scholarly and eloquent, leading from the progress of learning through the ages, to the present and future of the University of Wisconsin. Colonel Vilas, too, pointed out the University's grand objective, the creation of citizens of intelligence and virtue, apt to enjoy and advance the privileges and aspirations of a noble community and closed with these words to Wisconsin's president:

Your task as your succession, sir, is great and splendid. All the energies of life will be none too much for it. To its worthy performance the regents, who have already given you their trust, now bring you hope and cheer. May this institution of learning, which we so love, forever stand a beacon of light from yonder hill, a blessing to mankind.

Congressman John J. Esch spoke for the alumni and his address was one of the most popular of the day, being repeatedly interrupted by rounds of applause. He spoke as follows:

During these last fifty years who shall set a limit to the influence which this institution through its graduates has exerted in amalgamating and Americanizing the heterogeneous tribes and peoples who settled this mighty commonwealth? It is today an institution more cosmopolitan than many a foreign seat of learning, hoary with age. Its annual catalogue will

show more Scandinavians than that of Heidelberg, more Germans than that of Oxford, more Irish than that of Paris Students have come hither from the uttermost parts of the earth and, returning as alumni, have carried something of our Wisconsin spirit and tradition unto the masses of India and China, and to Japan, apt child of our civilization.

A university tradition can come not suddenly, nor through rich endowment, but through length of years and the achievements and sacrifices of its faculty, students and alumni. It is tradition which is the cohesive power binding together students and alumni as with bands of steel. It is tradition which makes the son follow the footsteps of the father until the family name recurs with each succeeding generation. It is tradition which endears the names of "fair Harvard," "Sons of Eli," and "Old Nassau," to the thousands who have passed out from the portals of Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Though but one-half a century old the genuine Wisconsin spirit of fighting best when nearest defeat is becoming traditional. The same determination shown on many a historic athletic field has been carried into social, political and intellectual contests in after life. One element of college life which manifests itself in older and, especially eastern institutions, is that which inspires the alumni to show their gratitude to their alma mater through bequests, gifts or endowments. All the financial aid given to the university other than by the state and federal governments in fifty years would not equal a single one of the many bequests showered upon Harvard, Yale or Princeton. Why is that? Is it because being a state institution, supported by general taxation, we, students and alumni, feel no sense of obligation or of gratitude for an education which compared with the cost in other institutions is comparatively free? I hope not. Our earlier graduates, few in number contending against adverse conditions, in an unsettled state, had fewer opportunities to amass such fortunes as would justify considerable benefactions.

With the increasing size and influence of the university and the growing prosperity of many of its alumni, I wish on this most auspicious occasion to appeal to the hundreds of them here assembled in the words of President Angell, "If you would cherish a reasonable hope of future felicity you must first provide for a generous gift to the university." Perpetuate yourselves by founding some scholarship or endowing some chair for original research to the end that opportunities may here be offered second to none in the land. At Princeton's sesqui-centennial in 1896, a memorial fund was raised by friends and alumni of over $1,600,000. May the time come, and that speedily, when from out our midst, there may arise a second Pierson, Cornell, Hopkins, or Stanford, to provide means for educational work and research which even a just and generous state can not undertake.

Mr. President, just a quarter of a century ago, you and I were college mates. In those days of comparatively small things you imbibed large ideas from big men. While some of us "are scarce our fathers' shadows cast at noon," you have grown to full stature. Honored as no other alumnus has been in being elected to the presidency, you, in turn, have brought to your high office a reputation fairly won in the world of science, as an indefatigable, independent seeker after truth.

In behalf of over five thousand alumni, I congratulate both the university and yourself upon this glad occasion which marks your formal induction into office and the beginning of another fifty years of progress. During the twenty-six years of John Witherspoon's presidency of Princeton there were graduated no less than thirteen governors of states, three judges of the supreme court, twenty-three representatives, twenty senators, one vice president and one president of the United States, and scores of others, who in the days of the revolution, were veritable fathers in Israel. May your administration usher in the Augustan age of our university, and may she, with the great universities of sister states, here represented, train the youth of our land into obedience to constituted authority, respect for the state and its institutions and into a public spirited, courageous and patriotic citizenship.

State Superintendent Cary brought the welcome of the public school system of the state, pointing out some of the problems which he considered that President Van Hise would have to solve: the necessity of professionally training teachers; of delegating strong men to instruct the university's first year students; of developing the graduate school; and not permitting utilitarian studies to overshadow the humanities, in which pulse the warmth of life, the bonds that make the whole world kin.

Prof. Frederick Jackson Turner, '84, extended the greeting of the faculty in a brief speech and Eben Roger Minahan, '05*l*, spoke for the undergraduates of the University, closing with the words:

For many years we have known Professor Van Hise. As a member of the faculty he endeared himself to all. He was ever mindful of the students' interests and only a complete list of the undergraduates would show the number of his friends. We believe in him. We know that his ability, his enthusiasm and his fairness insure the advancement of the university. His untiring energy will keep Wisconsin at the front. The student body, three thousand strong, with all due respect, but with genuine Wisconsin democracy, extends the right hand of friendship and congratulation to Charles R. Van Hise, our new president.

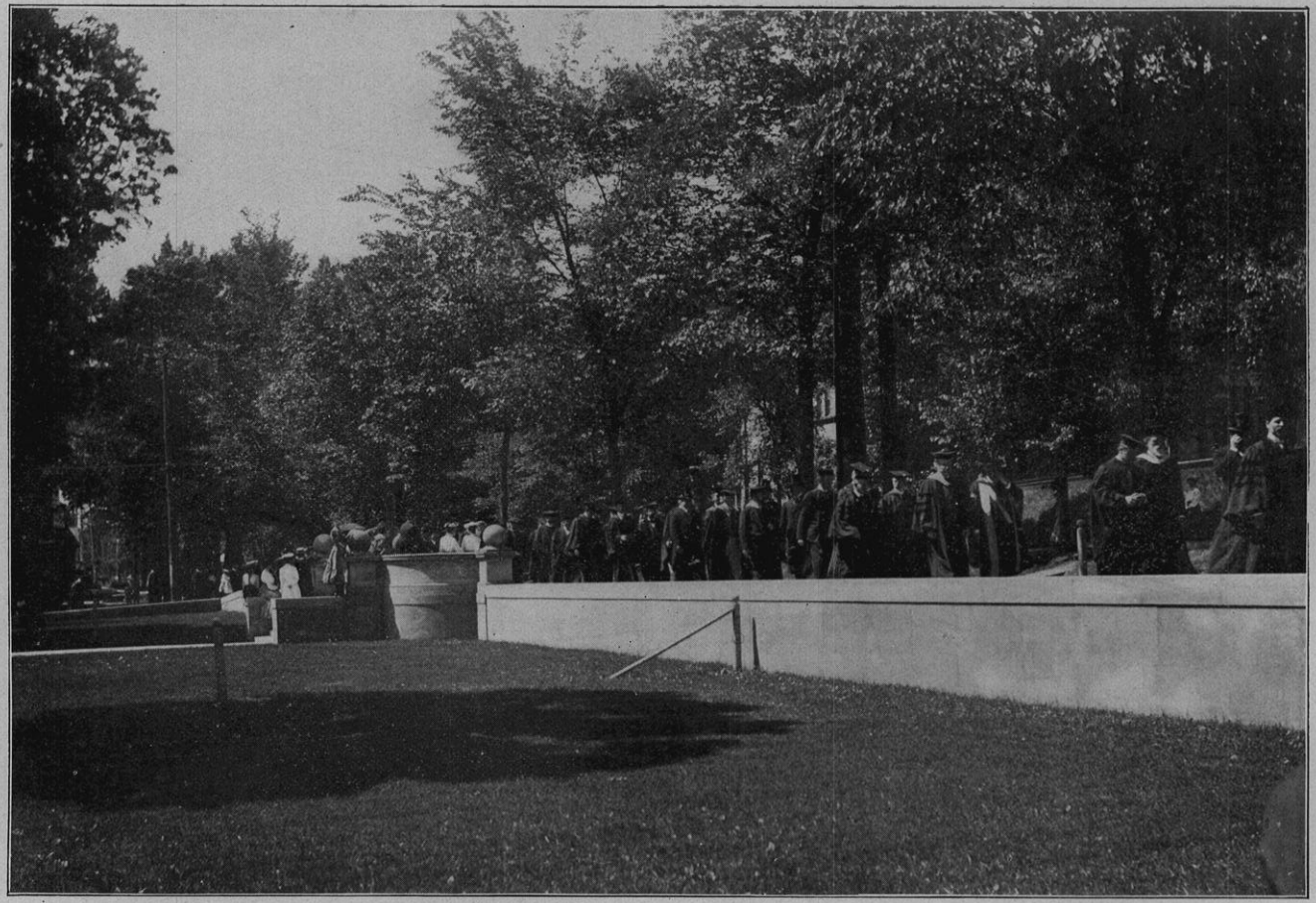
President Van Hise's inaugural address closed the exercises of the day.

Inaugural Address of President Charles Richard Van Hise

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year. . . . A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you."—*Leviticus*, xxv: 10 and 11.

UPON behalf of the regents and faculty I thank the hundreds who have come here to join in the jubilee of the University of Wisconsin. We are delighted to welcome our guests from all parts of the United States, from Canada, from Europe, and from other parts of the world. Among the honored guests are official representatives of universities, academies and learned societies, of museums and libraries, bearing the congratulations of the institutions which they represent. That the chief learned institutions of the United States, a considerable number of foreign institutions, and many renowned scholars should regard this jubilee as of such consequence as to wish to take part in it, should encourage the state to continue to support and further to develop its university.

Fifty years ago the instructional force of the very small college here situated, even then called the University of Wisconsin, consisted of four members—three professors and one tutor. That year there were in attendance 56 students all men of whom only 41 were of collegiate grade. The only building on the ground was old North Hall. This building still stands to give evidence of the architectural taste of those who designated it. Even in these early days Chancellor Lathrop and other men who controlled the policy of the university had visions of the future. A wide avenue was laid out from the head of State Street to the crest of University Hill. Upon one side of the avenue, somewhat down the slope, was placed North Hall, it being planned to build a South Hall at the corresponding place upon the



PROCESSION ON PARK STREET.

other side, and to locate the main building of the future university upon the crest of the hill. The dreams of the men of this time went even further than this, their plans providing for four dormitories. Later structures, and all succeeding plans, have left open the broad avenue above State Street, and the three buildings—North, South and University Hall—stand at the places assigned them by the men who, in their minds, created these structures before the foundation of any was laid.

At the end of the college year of a half century ago two students were graduated, Charles T. Wakeley and Levi Booth. We hoped the latter would sit upon the platform to-day as a guest of the university, but in the midst of his preparations for the long joruney from Denver he was stricken with a serious disease. We deeply sympathize with him in his misfortune and hope for his speedy recovery. Upright and influential in the community in which he lives, a leader in his chosen vocation, we recognize him as a type of the thousands who since 1854 have been granted the degree of this university.

The morning is too far advanced to permit a narrative of the development of the University of Wisconsin from the time it bestowed its first degree upon Charles T. Wakeley and Levi Booth. Many of us have read of, and some of those here know of the struggle first for existence and, later, for advancement, during the twenty years from 1854 to 1874.

At the beginning of this period John H. Lathrop was chancellor; then followed the two years' incumbency of Chancellor Barnard; the headship of Professor Sterling for six years; the presidency of Paul Chadbourne for four years; and the four years' term of President Twombly. During these years great progress was made, with exceeding slowness and difficulty at first, haltingly always, but still progress. South Hall and University Hall, planned by the adventurous thoughts of the leaders of the early days, were built. Slowly recognizing that in a state university there must be no distinction between the sexes, the authorities of the university constructed Chadbourne Hall and gradually admitted women to all the privileges of the university. Substantially the same relations which now obtain between the high schools and the university were established, the certificates of high schools being accepted by the university, thus linking together in one unbroken chain the various branches of state education. The departments of law, agriculture and engineering were started. Finally, in 1872, the state, confessing that it had frittered away the university land-grants in order to attract settlers to Wisconsin, recognized its obligation, and gave to the university financial support to the extent of $10,000 per annum. This sum was small, but it was of profound significance as marking the recognition of a fundamental obligation of the state, the ignoring of which would have delayed for many years the growth of the university, if it would not have indefinitely condemned the institution to obscurity. At the end of this period of twenty years, in 1874, the faculty consisted of 29 members; the students, exclusive of the preparatory class, numbered 310.

While the dawn of prosperity may

be said to have appeared between 1870 and 1874, this latter year marked a new epoch in the university, for then came John Bascom, of Williamstown, Mass., as our president. His administration continued for thirteen years, from 1874 to 1887. Preparatory work was now cut off, and transferred to the high schools. The College of Letters and Science, in these earlier years called the College of Arts and Letters, became consolidated and unified. Strong courses in the liberal arts were built up. While instruction in law and the applied sciences of agriculture and engineering increased somewhat, these subjects were still of very subordinate importance. During the administration of Dr. Bascom the instructional force increased from 29 to 49, the college students from 310 to 505. At the beginning of this administration there was one so-called resident graduate and at the end there were three. These advanced students mark the beginning of graduate work. During President Bascom's administration Assembly Hall and the first Science Hall were built. A few years later the latter was destroyed by fire; but so rapid had been the development of science in the university, that it was necessary to replace this building by a larger and better Science Hall and to provide separate buildings for chemistry and shop work.

Of deep significance with reference to the future was the fact that during these years ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, a man who had gained his fortune in the Northwest, gave a portion of this wealth to the university in the form of Washburn Astronomical Observatory. For more than twenty-five years this institution has been of inestimable advantage to students of science, and one of the important centers of productive scholarship at the university. It has thus helped to make the university known, not only in the state, but throughout the nation and the world. But, perhaps, most promising of all with reference to the future, was the action, in 1876, of the state legislature, which levied a continuing one-tenth of a mill tax for the support of the university. In 1883 this tax was increased to one-eighth of a mill and in later years the state grants have been further increased from time to time. Thus the state became committed to permanent and liberal financial support of the university.

While the alumni of the time of John Bascom remember with delight their student days, while they retain much that they then acquired, while they place above price the intellectual attainments which have enabled them successfully to deal with the world, probably for many of them the most treasured remembrance, the most potent influence which they carried away from the university, was the pervasive, mastering, moral power of John Bascom, whose personality wrought itself during his presidency into every graduate. The men of the days of Dr. Bascom may, or may not, now believe the tenets of his formal philosophy and ethics as given in his books, and as pounded into them in the class-room with sledge-hammer blows, but they believe and share in his high ideals, are inspired by his burning enthusiasm, and have thus been led to stand steadily for the right.

Following the administration of Dr. Bascom came that of President Cham-

berlin, from 1887 to 1892. During these years the new Science Hall was completed, the Law Building was constructed, and an appropriation was secured for a gymnasium. The instructional force increased from 50 to 68; the students from 505 to 1,092. The graduate students increased from 3 to 22. The work in law, agriculture, and engineering, which had been mere adjuncts to the study of liberal arts, received organization as colleges. This perfected the present organization of the university into Colleges of Letters and Science, of Engineering, of Agriculture and of Law.

A distinctive feature of Chamberlin's administration was the recognition of the importance of applied science. The profound necessity for raising the ancient art of agriculture to a science in order that the land shall yield its fullest return, and that the occupation shall be dignified and ennobled, was fully appreciated. It was also seen that in this age, in which the world is for the first time being taken possession of by man, advance is largely in the hands of the engineer.

But, perhaps, of even greater significance than the development of applied science was the emphasis placed by Chamberlin upon scholarship and research—a definite attempt on his part to make the institution of which he was the head justify the name of university. To this end the system of university fellowships was established, scholars and investigators were added to the faculty, and the small beginnings of what, during the present year, became a graduate school appeared. The profound influence of this movement was not limited to the advancement of knowledge. It was equally important in the diffusion of knowledge. The man who is so full of enthusiasm for his chosen subject that he will burn his brains for its advancement is an inspiring teacher. He is the man who illuminates the knowledge of a thousand years ago with the discovery of to-day.

Following Chamberlin's administration came that of Adams from 1892 to 1901. On account of the ill-health of Dr. Adams, for the last two years of his administration, the charge of affairs was largely in the hands of Dr. Birge, and, after Dr. Adams's resignation in 1902, Dr. Birge was acting president until 1904. During these twelve years the gymnasium was finished, the large group of agricultural buildings, including Hiram Smith Hall, the Horticulture-Physics building and Agricultural Hall, were constructed. And, crowning all, by the joint efforts of the Historical Society and the University, the superb state library building arose, little short of the perfection of the structures of the ancient models. This building stands as a permanent and powerful influence for the promotion of the beautiful and appropriate in architecture.

During the twelve years' administration of Drs. Adams and Birge the instructional force increased from 68 to 180, the number of students from 1,092 to 2,877, and the graduate students from 22 to 115.

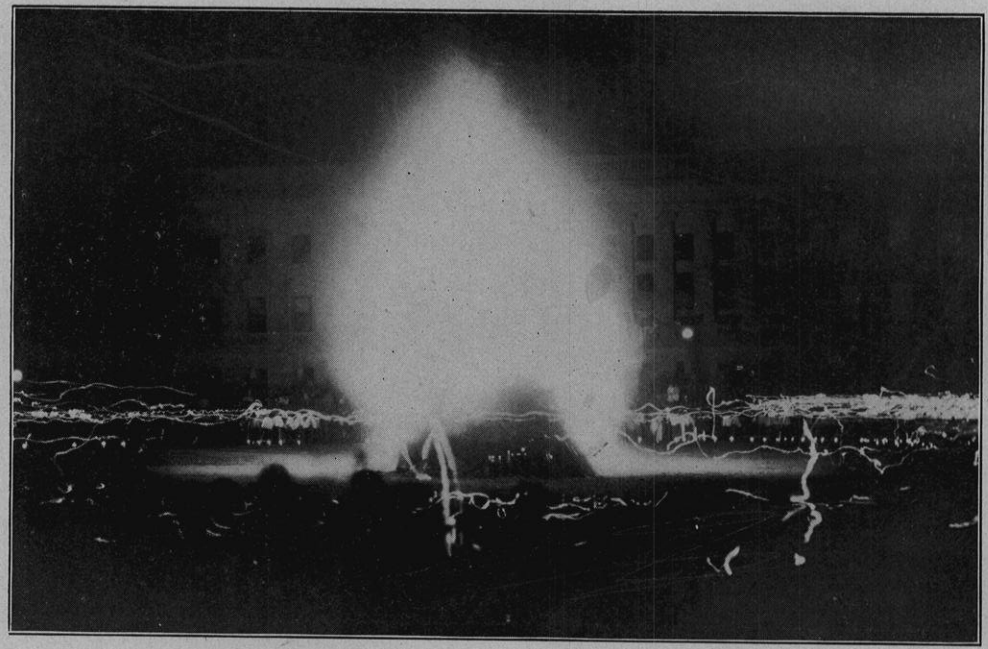
The applied sciences of engineering and agriculture rapidly developed during those years toward their true proportionate position in the university. The course in commerce, which may be called a course in applied arts, was organized. This course was at once a conspicuous success.

The rapid rise of applied education in the university during the administrations of Chamberlin and Adams alarmed some persons, who feared that the influence of the liberal arts was thereby endangered. As a matter of fact, during Chamberlin's administration the number of regular undergraduates in the College of Letters and Science increased from 217 to 711, and during the following twelve years to 1903, excluding those in commerce and pharmacy, from 711 to 1,232. During these same seventeen years the number of graduate students increased from 3 to 119.

In education, as in industry, when a fortunate development takes place which meets a need, it finds students adapted to it. Were it not for the courses of applied education in the university, it is safe to say that about 1,000 students now here would be somewhere else, and it is also certain that if technical education had nowhere developed in this country, a large proportion of this 1,000 students would never have entered a university. If one but compares the very slow increase in the number of students at Oxford, where the old curriculum has remained largely intact, with the rapid increase in the number of university students where applied education has developed, he will not doubt the correctness of these statements. Applied education is mainly fed by a new constituency. While applied education may attract a few students who otherwise would have gone into the courses of liberal arts, the tremendously increased momentum of the educational movement produced by the large numbers that flock to the universities probably has brought to the liberal arts more students than have been lost to it by the rise of applied knowledge.

While all this is true, it is fortunate that in this university the College of Letters and Science became so firmly established before agriculture and engineering were developed. So strong are the liberal arts and pure science, that I have no fear that the College of Letters and Science will lose its leading position in the university. For this college the union of the great Historical Library, the University Library and the Wisconsin Academy Library is most fortunate. This superb joint library is doing for the liberal arts what the various science buildings with their equipment have done for the pure and applied sciences, affording opportunity for the highest grade of work, an opportunity utilized by the students in those departments in which men of university caliber occupy the chairs. As evidence of the increasing power of the College of Liberal Arts is the recent growth of graduate work, the students in which, with few exceptions, are in the College of Letters and Science.

During the current year the schools of economics and political science, of history, of pharmacy, of education and of commerce, which had been organized under the administrations of Chamberlin and Adams, have been merged in the College of Letters and Science. These changes place all of the economic work done in the university in the Department of Political Economy; all of the botanical and chemical work heretofore done in the School of Pharmacy under the Departments of Botany and Chemistry, respectively. The purpose of the change is to correlate the work in these vari-



THE BONFIRE.

ous lines with the work in the liberal arts, thus unifying the College of Letters and Science without weakening its various courses in any way. The courses in commerce and in pharmacy now have the same relation to the other courses of the College of Letters and Science, that the courses in civil engineering and electrical engineering have to the course in general engineering. The graduate work of the university being located in all of the colleges and representing their culmination, has been organized into a school.

The catalogue of the present year shows an attendance of 3,150 students, and an instructional force of 228, while this commencement there will be conferred in course 361 degrees, of which 334 are bachelors, 17 masters and 10 doctors. If we contrast these numbers with those of fifty years ago, an instructional force of 4, 56 students and 2 baccalaureate graduates, is it surprising that we should cry: 'and ye shall hallow the fiftieth year. . . . A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you'? And with our joyfulness there is a profound feeling of thankfulness to the state that has had the wisdom to be guided by men of such breadth of view as to provide liberally for the education of its children and of all others who care to share its educational hospitality.

While the achievements of the past fifty years are sufficiently great for celebration, the ideal of the state university is still more worthy of celebration. A score of years ago it could not have been said of any state in America, that it had shown willingness to support a university of the highest class; but now several state institutions are recognized as standing in the first group among American universities. These institutions are mainly supported through taxation imposed by a democracy upon itself, for the sons and daughters of the state, poor and rich alike. Until this movement of the state universities had developed, the advantages of all educational institutions of the highest rank in all countries had been restricted to one sex, and even now it is practically impossible for the sons of artisans and laborers to enter the doors of many. In state institutions, where education is maintained by the people for the good of the state, no restriction as to class or sex is possible. A state university can only permanently succeed where its doors are open to all of both sexes who possess sufficient intellectual endowment, where the financial terms are so easy that the industrious poor may find the way, and where the student sentiment is such that each stands upon an equal footing with all. This is the state university ideal, and this is a new thing in the world.

The older universities of America have developed from small colleges. The earlier colleges of the United States were modeled upon Oxford and Cambridge. We turn for a moment to these institutions, in order to understand the nature of their influence upon the American university. If one were to name the most fundamental characteristic of these English institutions, it would be the system of halls of residence, involving commons, unions and athletic fields. The communal life of instructors and students in work, in play and in social relations is the very essence of the spirit of Ox-

ford and Cambridge. It might almost be said that this constitutes Oxford and Cambridge. So fundamental have the English regarded the system that, from time to time, when the students have become too numerous for accommodation in existing quadrangles, another college has been founded upon the pattern of the others. If one were to consider the modern demands upon a university and especially the demands for wide opportunity to study science, pure and applied, he could scarcely imagine a more antiquated system than that represented at Oxford and Cambridge. Indeed, the old system has failed to meet the new conditions, and Cambridge especially is being rapidly modified under them, the various colleges contributing jointly for laboratories in pure and applied science, which may be utilized by the students of all the colleges. But, in making these radical changes, there is no thought of abandoning the halls of residence, with their communal life. Rather than surrender these, the authorities would, I believe, give up all modern lines of work. The college system of Oxford and Cambridge may seem absurd, but for some reason these universities have produced an astonishingly large proportion of great statesmen, writers and scientists. The men of Oxford and Cambridge have been largely instrumental in extending the empire of Britain over the earth; they have contributed liberally to the greatest literature of the world; they have furnished many fundamental ideas to science. In view of these stupendous results we need scarcely wonder that the Englishman is not eager to make over Oxford and Cambridge after the Yankee or the German model.

In the early days of the University of Wisconsin, when the only college buildings were North and South Halls, when Professor Sterling, his family, several instructors and a majority of the students lived in these halls, we had the essentials of the English system. Even when President Bascom came here in 1874 the remnants of the system still existed. Many of the men, a majority of the women and a number of the instructors lived in the dormitories. In 1884 came the disastrous fire which destroyed the first Science Hall. There was urgent necessity for lecture rooms and laboratories to carry on the instructional work of the institution. Without any definite plan to change our system, indeed without any thought of the profound change which was being made in the character of the university, the students were turned from the dormitories, and halls of residence for men at Wisconsin were abandoned.

I have no doubt that every one of the alumni here, who in the old days lived in North or South Hall, feels that this change, although possibly necessary at the time, was most unfortunate. The professor in the classroom and the laboratory can do much for a student, and especially he can do much if he believes that one of the highest functions of a professor is is that of a comrade. But, when the student goes out into the world, there is no other part of his education which is of such fundamental importance as capacity to deal with men, to see the other fellow's point of view, to have sympathetic appreciation with all that may be good in that point of view, and yet to retain firmly his own ideas and to adjust the two in fair proportion. Nothing that the profes-

sor or the laboratory can do for the student can take the place of daily close companionship with hundreds of his fellows. In the intimate communal life of the dormitories he *must* adjust himself to others. He must be genial, fair, likable or else his lot is rightly a hard one. This fundamental training in adaptibility to and appreciation of his fellows can only come from attrition between a large number of human units. These are the reasons, understood without statement by Englishmen, which make them adhere to the Oxford and Cambridge system. These are the reasons, profoundly comprehended by Cecil Rhodes, which lead him to leave his entire fortune to establish the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford for the Teutonic race, knowing as he did from experience the influence of the communal life of Oxford in molding a world-conquering man. Believing, as he did, that the Teutonic people are to control the destinies of the world, he was deeply anxious that many of the best of the youth of Africa, Australia, Canada, Germany and America should gain the Oxford point of view.

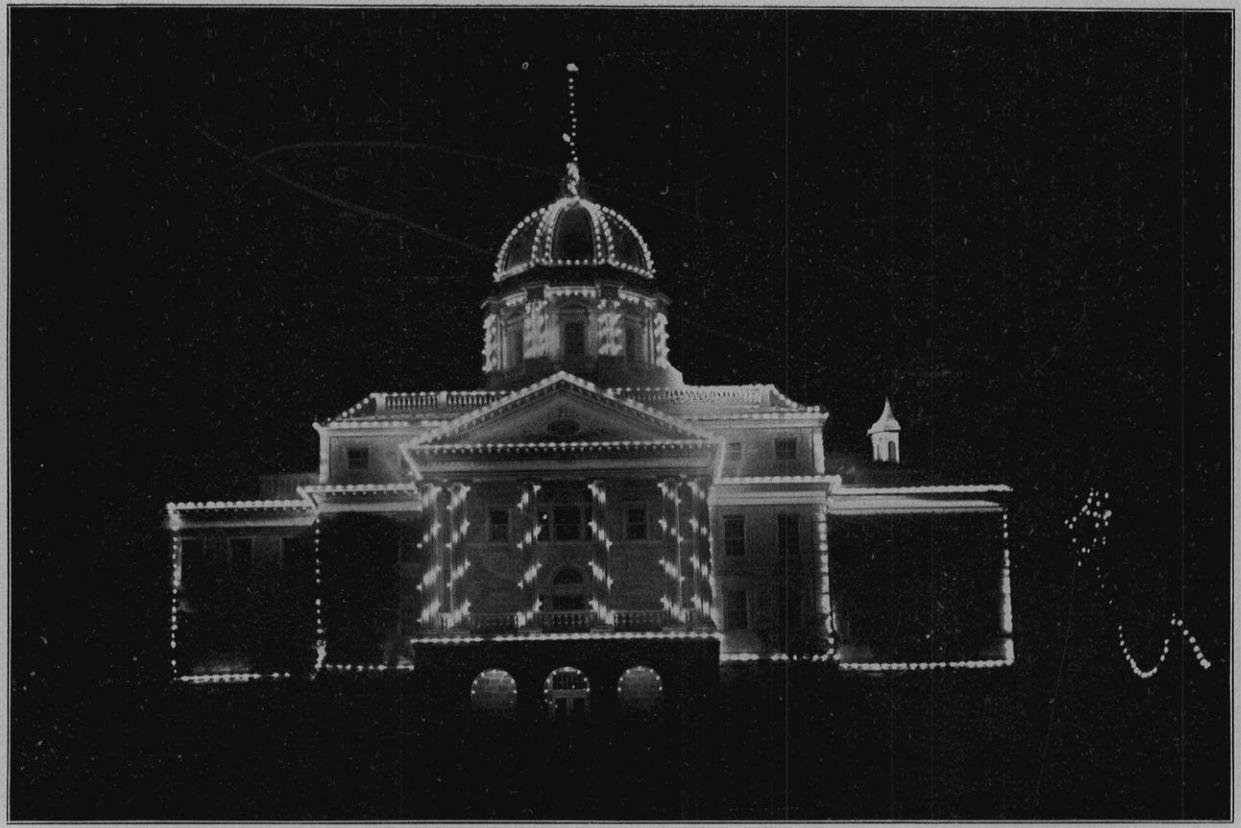
Harvard, Yale Princeton and Pennsylvania, originally modeled on the English university, and suffering under no accidental disturbance, have retained many of the features of this system to the present day. If the University of Wisconsin is to do for the sons of the state what Oxford and Cambridge are doing for the sons of England, if it is to do even what the eastern institutions are accomplishing for their students, not only in producing scholars and investigators, but in making men, it must once more have halls of residence, and to these must be added a commons and a union. At the commons the men meet one another each day; at the union they adjourn for close, wholesome, social intercourse. The union should be a commodious and beautiful building, comfortably, even artistically, furnished. When the students are done with their work in the evening, the attractive union is at hand, where refreshments may be had, and a pleasant hour may be spent at games, with the magazines, in a novel, or in a social chat. The coarse attractions of the town have little power in comparison.

But, to build adequate halls of residence, commons and a union will require large sums of money. What more fitting thing for wealthy men of the state, who have gained their riches by taking advantage of its natural resources, than to turn back to the state some portion of their wealth for this most pressing need? In no way can a man leave a more appropriate and permanent monument for himself than by building a hall of residence, a commons or a union. The State of Wisconsin is a safer trustee than any individual or corporation. The man who attaches his name to a hall, a commons or a union will fix that name as one to be loved in the minds of the unnumbered sons of the state that during the centuries to come will flock to the University of Wisconsin to obtain intellectual training, to develop high ideals, and more than all, to gain sterling, vigorous, self-sufficient, adjustable manhood. May I not hope that before the end of this jubilee year the money will be forthcoming to provide for these needs, so that the necessarily very large demands upon the state may be re-

stricted to supplying additional buildings, equipment and instructional force made imperative by the extraordinary increase in number of students at the university?

We have now very briefly sketched the effect of *one* of the influences of the English upon the American university, but there remain other influences to be considered. The original American college was essentially a counterpart of the English college; indeed, this was true well into the nineteenth century. But, in the second half of that century, important American modifications appeared to better adapt the college to our needs. Perhaps the most important of these was the development of pure science and its assimilation by the college of liberal arts. This radical change met a much more ready welcome in the west than in the east. For a long time in the east science was regarded as an intruder, and was only slowly and partially admitted to full fellowship with the studies of the old curriculum. When science was finally, grudgingly, given a place in some of the more important institutions, it was made an appendix to the college, and in a number of cases a new name was attached. This is illustrated by the Lawrence and Sheffield Scientific Schools. In the west science did not receive separate foundations, although the courses in which science was the major line of work were at first kept separate from the old course in which the classics and mathematics dominated. A new degree was given for science, which, for many years at least, was regarded as inferior to the A. B. degree. To the present time in some institutions of the east the distinction between work in science and work in the old curriculum is retained; and in one the organization of the college and the scientific school are so nearly independent that the college has introduced science into its courses, thus duplicating much of the work of the school. And in another, where the separate organization of the classical college and the scientific school is more or less formal, different degrees are granted in the college and in the school, without regard to whether the subjects pursued by the students receiving the different degrees are the same or not. In the state universities where the college and school of science were never made separate foundations, and where with the great increase in number of subjects, freedom of election has been introduced, it has become recognized either that there should be a separate degree for every group of studies, or else one degree for any group of liberal studies. This latter alternative has been accepted by the leading state universities, and, in this respect, it is believed that they are leaders in educational progress, although not pioneers, for Johns Hopkins led the way. No one now doubts the right of pure science to full admission to the list of subjects which may be pursued for a liberal education. Not only so, but it is recognized that the scientfic spirit has permeated and vivified the studies of the old college course.

Scarcely less noteworthy than the winning of a place for pure science in the university has been the rise of the great groups of studies classified under political economy, political science, sociology and history. From a very subordinate, almost insignificant,



UNIVERSITY HALL AT NIGHT.

place in the curriculum, they have risen to a place not subordinate to classics or science.

The development of these subjects in the universities is destined to have a profound influence upon governmental progress. In the university men are trained to regard economic and social questions as problems to be investigated by the inductive method, and in their solutions to aim at what is best for the whole people rather than at what is favorable to the interests with which they chance to be connected. Such of these men as are filled with a burning enthusiasm for the advancement of the race, are capable of great accomplishment, for they possess the enlightenment upon which wise action may be based. Already men who have studied history, economics, political science and sociology in the universities have achieved large results in the formulaton and enforcement of the written law, and in the growth of a healthy and powerful public sentiment. Soon such men will be found in every city and hamlet, leading the fight against corruption and misrule, and, even more important and vastly more difficult, leading in constructive advance. In these men lies, in large measure, the hope of a peaceful solution of the great questions deeply concerning the nation, some of which are scarcely less momentous than was that of slavery.

But the western people were not content with the expansion of pure knowledge. They demanded schools of applied knowledge. This demand was early recognized in this and many other universities by the organization of law schools, which deal with subjects more closely concerning each individual. So important is the subject of the law that these schools of applied knowledge were very early established and their subsequent development has been uninterrupted.

After science found its way into the universities, a natural, indeed an inevitable outcome of its admission into the institutions supported by the states demanding both culture and efficiency was the rapid growth of the applied sciences, of which the more important are agriculture, engineering and medicine. The people of the west went even further than this and demanded that language, mathematics, political economy and history should be so taught as to serve the man of affairs, and thus there arose here the first strong course in commerce in the United States. Such a course has now been introduced into a number of other institutions, including one of the principal universities of the east. Whether one deplores or approves the rise of applied knowledge in the universities, it is an inevitable movement which, for my part, I expect to see extended. In the recognition of the intellectual power gained by pursuit of applied knowledge and its extreme importance in the development of the nation, the state universities of the west have been at least abreast of the eastern institutions.

From the foregoing it is plain that the most important American modifications of the English college system have been the introduction and development of pure science and applied knowledge. While these modifications represented a great broadening of the classical college, they did not produce a proportional increase in the height of the edifice of knowledge.

This leads us to another influence upon the American university, which has profoundly modified it—the German influence. Some thirty years ago John Hopkins, at Baltimore, left his fortune to found a university, and Daniel C. Gilman was called as its first president. President Gilman saw an opportunity for a new type of institution in America. Having visited universities abroad, he became convinced that the great need was for a university upon the German model, where investigation and the production of scholars should be the dominating ideas. The ablest scholars at home and abroad were invited to fill the chairs of Hopkins. The success of this new type of institution in America was almost instantaneous. Not only did Hopkins soon become a chief center of research in this country, but it sent scores of men with Hopkins training as professors to other universities. Even earlier than the foundation of Hopkins, a steady stream of students was returning to America from German universities, bringing with them the German spirit. After the foundation of Hopkins this stream increased rapidly in size. The students trained at Hopkins and in Germany could not fail to influence the more important institutions of the country. There slowly appeared upon the stronger of the old colleges a superstructure.

This upward movement was more quickly felt in the east than in the west, but, even in the west, here and there, a scholar in the state universities appeared who was not content to do instructional work alone. At Wisconsin the first of these were Allen and Irving. Chamberlin, an investigator, believing in research in state universities, when he became president at Wisconsin, began systematicaly to develop scholarship and research. Other state universities have gone through similar stages of growth. Thus both in the east and in the west the graduate school has arisen upon the college, and its influence permeates all parts of the university. But the growth of the graduate school in the American university has been slow. The cost of such a school, relative to the number of students within it, is large, and it has been assumed that the state universities especially must not go too far in the development of such a school. No mistake could be so fatal to the power for good of the state university. In Germany, where the universities mainly devote themselves to the class of work done in the graduate school, the universities are, without exception, supported by the government. The German statesman regards it as a matter of course—as settled beyond dispute—that the production of scholars and investigators at the university is a necessity to the nation. To them, he believes, is largely due the great position which Germany has taken during the last half century. It was after the disasters of the Napoleonic wars that the German educational system was reconstructed, at the top of which was the university. The rise of the university has been correlative with, and one of the chief causes for, the rise of Germany.

If time permitted, I should be glad to consider the effect of university work upon the mind of the student, that is, work in which he takes a share as an investigator and during

which he requires the spirit of research. It would be easy to show that the qualities of mind gained by such work are those which best fit him for the struggle of life—which best fit him to handle difficult business, social and economic problems. In Germany the university scholar is a man of affairs. He is found in all important divisions of administration. Almost every prominent German and Austrian professor is an official adviser to the government. Already, in America, we see the beginning of this movement. University professors are asked to serve on tax commissions, in the valuation of railroads and in various other capacities. Within the next half century the number of such men in these and similar positions will increase many fold. The college-trained man, and especially the university-trained man, is, directly or indirectly, to control the destinies of the nation.

But while the professor performs important service outside the university, his greatest service is his own creative work and the production of new scholars in the laboratory and seminary. I unhesitatingly assert that there is no investigation of matter or force or mind to-day in progress, but to-morrow may become of inestimable practical value. This could be illustrated by various investigations which have been made here. It is easy to show that the discoveries at the University of Wisconsin bring vastly more wealth to the state each year than the entire expenditure of the institution, but to tell of them might seem like placing too great emphasis upon our own achievements, and I, therefore, turn elsewhere for illustrations.

Scarcely more than a century since, Franklin began studies upon the nature of lightning. Later the character of electrical force was during many years investigated with remarkable power by Faraday. If, during these studies, some one had said: 'Of what practical value can be the discoveries of Franklin and Faraday?' no one could have given the answer. Had this work been paid for by the state it would have been easy to show to the legislature that such a foolish waste of money was wholly unwarranted. But out of the discoveries of Franklin and Faraday, and those who followed them, has come one of the greatest material advances that the world has known. Electricity has become the most docile of the forms of energy. It serves to carry to distant points the power of Niagara. It is the nerves which make all the world one body, which bring to us instantaneously all the happenings in every quarter of the globe, which puts in our ear the vibrations of the voice of our friend a thousand miles away. Through increased knowledge of nature the peoples of all nations are being made slowly, haltingly, with occasional disastrous wars, into one family. And this is largely the result of recondite studies upon subtle forces, which, even now, we can not define, but which we can utilize.

A striking case of the profound service of the investigator is furnished by the studies of Pasteur and Koch. If, a half century since, a legislator in France had wished to be humorous at the expense of the scientist, what better object of derision could he have found than his countryman, Pasteur, who was looking through a miscroscope at the minute forms of life,

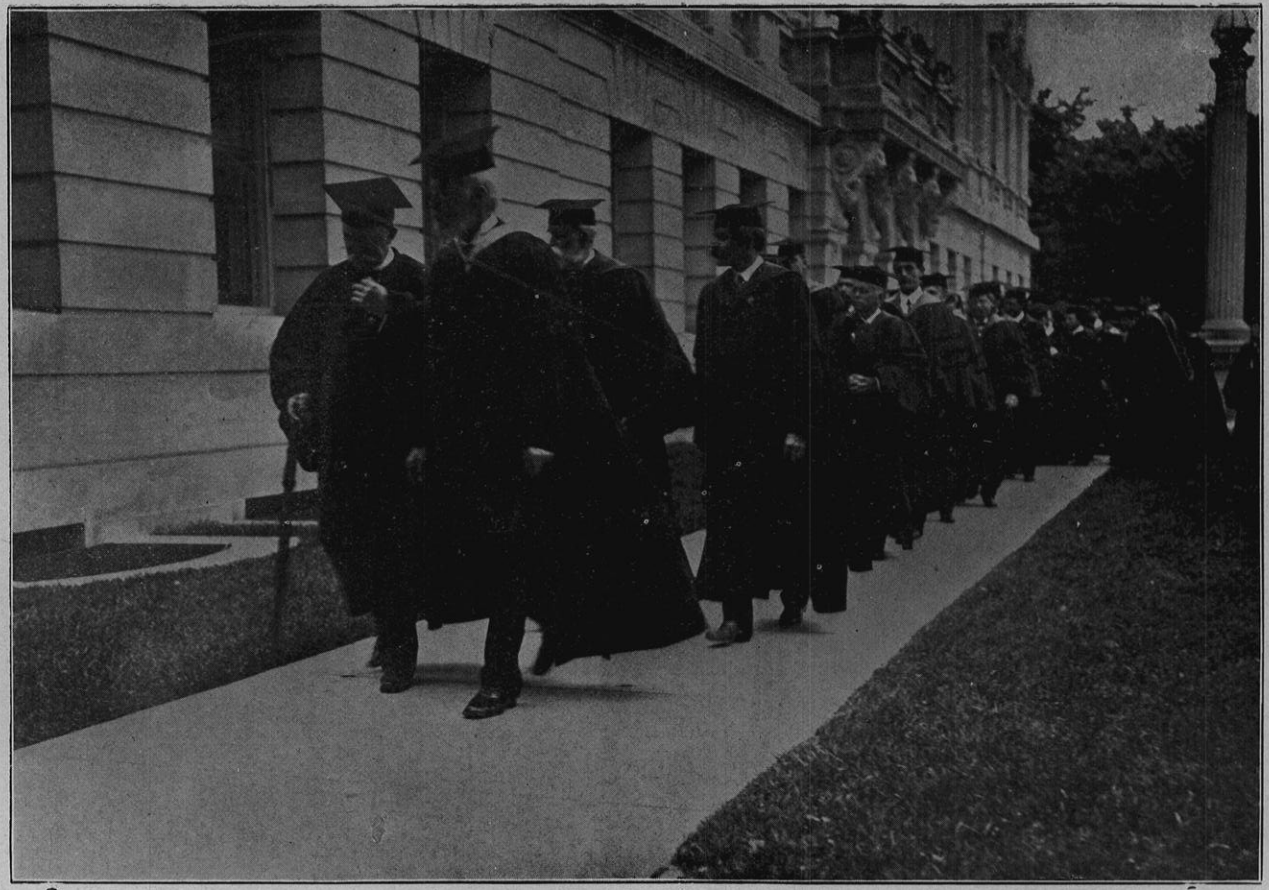
studying the nature and transformations of yeast and microbes? And yet, from the studies of Pasteur and Koch, and their successors, have sprung the most beneficent discoveries which it has been the lot of man to bestow upon his fellow men. The plague and cholera and yellow fever are controlled; the word diphtheria no longer whitens the cheek of the parent; even tuberculosis is less dreaded and may soon be conquered; aseptic surgery performs marvelous operations which, a few years ago, would have been pronounced impossible. The human suffering thus alleviated is immeasurable.

These illustrations are sufficient to show than no knowledge of substance or force or life is so remote or minute, although apparently indefinitely distant from present practise, but that to-morrow it may become an indispensable need. The practical man of all practical men is he who with his face toward truth, follows wherever it may lead, with no thought but to get a deeper insight into the order of the universe in which he lives. It can not be predicted at what distant nook of knowledge, apparently remote from any practical service, a brilliantly useful stream may spring. It is certain that every fundamental discovery yet made by the delving student has been of service to man before a decade has passed.

Already at Wisconsin here and there a scholar has arisen whose most elemental thought is to see deeper into the order of nature. Let the university search well for such spirits and give them unbounded opportunity, for they are to be the benefactors, not only of the state, but of the entire earth; for a new truth, a new principle, is not the property of any state, but instantly belongs to the world. May men of creative power, trained by Wisconsin, leave our doors in ever-increasing numbers, until they become a great enlightening influence in the state and the nation! The final and supreme test of the height to which a university attains is its output of creative men, not in science alone, but in arts, in literature, in ethics, in politics and religion.

I, therefore, hold that the state university, a university which is to serve the state, must see to it that scholarship and research of all kinds, whether or not a possible practical value can be pointed out, must be sustained. A privately endowed institution may select some part of knowledge and confine itself to it, but not so a state university. A university supported by the state for all its people, for all its sons and daughters, with their tastes and aptitudes as varied as mankind, can place no bounds upon the lines of its endeavor, else the state is the irreparable loser.

Be the choice of the sons and daughters of the state, language, literature, history, political economy, pure science, agriculture, engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting or music, they should find at the state university ample opportunity for the pursuit of the chosen subject, even until they become creators in it. Nothing short of such opportunity is just, for each has an equal right to find at the state university the advanced intellectual life adapted to his need. Any narrower view is indefensible. The



PART OF ACADEMIC PROCESSION.

university should extend its scope until the field is covered from agriculture to the fine arts.

The barrenness of America in the creation and appreciation of literature, music and art is the point upon which Europe charges us with semi-barbarism. If the university does not become the center for the cultivation of the highest capacities of the human mind, where is the work to be done in this country? In America there is no other available agency. This work must be undertaken by the university, or else remain undone.

If the people of the United States are to cease being mere money getters, if they are to accomplish more than material advance, if they are to have proportional development, the university must give opportunity for training in all lines of human endeavor.

If the University of Wisconsin is to do for the state what it has a right to expect, it must develop, expand, strengthen creative work at whatever cost. Only by so doing is it possible for the university to serve the state in the highest way. For my part, I look forward with absolute confidence to the liberal support by the state of a school whose chief function is to add to the sum of human achievement. I am not willing to admit that a state university under a democracy shall be of lower grade than a state university under a monarchy. I believe that legislatures elected by all the people are as far-sighted as legislatures that represent an aristocracy. A great graduate school will be realized at some state university during this century. Is Wisconsin to have this pre-eminent position?

We are now able to suggest the ideal American university—one which has the best features of the Englsh system with its dormitories, commons and union; one which includes the liberal and fine arts and the additions of science and applied science; and one which superimposes upon these an advanced school modeled upon the German universities, but with a broader scope. In such a university the student in the colleges of liberal and fine arts has opportunity to elect work in applied science, and thus broaden his education. He feels the inspiring influence of scholarship and research, and thus gains enthusiasm for the elementary work because it leads to the heights. The student in applied knowledge is not restricted to subjects which concern his future profession, but he has the opportunity to pursue the humanities and the fine arts, and thus liberalize his education. He, too, feels the stimulus of the graduate school, and, if one of the elect, may become an investigator and thus further ameliorate the lot of mankind by new applications of science to life. The student in the graduate school, primarily concerned with creative scholarship, may supplement a deficient basal training by work in the liberal arts and in the schools of applied knowledge. Thus the college of liberal arts, of applied knowledge and of creative scholarship interlock. Each is stronger and can do the work peculiar to itself better than if alone. This combination university is the American university of the future, and this the University of Wisconsin must become if it is to be the peer of the great universities of the nation.

Wisconsin is among the state universities which have this opportunity

open to them. Many of the states have divided their grants among several foundations, supporting at different localities, schools of liberal arts, of agriculture, of medicine and of mining. In Wisconsin there is only one institution which attempts to do university work. Public and private funds alike, which are to go to a university, should come to that institution. This statement does not imply lack of appreciation of the excellent and very important work done by the colleges of the state. May they continue to thrive; may they continue to have the support of the citizens of the state; for the many thousands of students that during the next half century are continuously to demand a college education in this state can not be accommodated in one institution. Collegiate work should be done at several centers within the state, but professional and university work is so expensive and the different schools and colleges are so closely related, that the best opportunities can only be furnished in the various fields in the university. At a university of the first rank the opportunities for instruction in the fields strongly covered are superior to those which can be offered in an institution devoted to a single field. Wisconsin has fortunately escaped the fatal mistake of subdivision of its university effort. With the concentrated support of the state, public and private, there is no reason why the University of Wisconsin should not do in every line as high grade work as any in the country. My faith is such that I look forward with confidence to the future, with profound conviction that the breadth of vision, which has enabled this institution to grow from small beginnings to its present magnitude, will continue to guide the state, until a university is built as broad as human endeavor, as high as human aspiration.

Luncheon and Drive.

Immediately following the inauguration exercises a buffet luncheon was served in the corridors of the Historical Library. The original plan had been to have the luncheon outside on the Library terrace but the sky clouded shortly before noon and fearful of a shower, the committee decided to serve it within the building. The effect was equally satisfactory, and the four hundred guests, the majority of them wearing academic garb, made a picturesque assemblage scattered through the marble corridors of the magnificent library. The charming informality of this luncheon was in pleasing contrast to the average seriousness of functions of its character. Grave college presidents balanced tiny coffee cups and consumed paté while they chatted with members of learned societies.

Luncheon and the succeeding reception over, the guests of the University were driven through the grounds and over some of Madison's matchless pleasure drives. This event was managed by the Forty Thousand Club and over a hundred vehicles, tendered by citizens of Madison, were occupied by the visitors and members of the faculty designated to act as cicerones. Any alumnus who ever wandered out between classes on a perfect June day to the crest of Observatory hill and fed his soul on the beauties of that gorgeous panorama stretching away from the Heights down to Lake Men-

dota and Picnic Point, along the sweep of blue waters to the Yaharra, over the city to Monona and on up to the Heights again, can understand the enthusiasm to which the visitors gave voice. To many it was a revelation and their appreciation was manifested in the most unstinted terms. The public spirit which has paid by subscription for all the works of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association was also highly commended.

The carriages started from the Library, swung around by Chadbourne Hall and up to the crest of the Hill, past University Hall, down to the lake shore drive and on to the limits of the university grounds, returning by way of Camp Randall, to the campus, where most of the visitors inspected the college buildings. Everywhere there was enthusiastic agreement with the sentiment of Professor Woodburn when he declared that the University of Wisconsin is situated in one of the chosen spots of the earth.

Orchestral Concert.

An orchestral concert in the gymnasium at 4 o'clock completed the afternoon's entertainment. Bach's orchestra, which furnished the music at all the formal events throughout the Jubilee, rendered the following program:

PART I.

Overture to Marritana .....Wallace
"The Peer Gynt Suite".....Grieg
"Morning" .....
"Aase's Death" .....
"Anitra's Dance" .....
"In the Hall of the Mountain"....King
Cantabile, solo for violoncello.....
.....Saint-Saens
By Hugo Bach.
Northern Carnival ..... Svendsen

PART II.

Selections from Wagner—
Overture from "Rienzi".....
Prelude to "Parsifal".....
"The Procession of Women," from "Lohengrin" .....
"The Death of Siegfried," from "Die Götterdämmerung" .....
Grand March, from Tannhäuser.....

The audience was one of the largest of the week, every seat and aisle being filled with people. The numbers were repeatedly encored and the concert was one of the most popular features of the Jubilee.

Water Fete.

The water fete in the evening was a marvel of gorgeous beauty, the most spectacular of the purely display events during the Jubilee. The press accounts convey a measurably good idea of the scene and one of the best is here given.

"It was a spectacle of marvelous beauty, a veritable scene from fairyland, this festival on the water. Even before the beginning of the pyrotechnic display the decorations on the shores of Lake Mendota presented a brilliant picture with the brilliantly festooned trees of the upper campus and the temple of light into which the main hall has been literally transformed by the thousands of incandescent lamps in two mile array.

"The capitol dome was outlined by electric lights in honor of the occasion. The distant background, the broad lawns sloping gently down to the water edge, were illuminated with long garlands in brilliant colorings, looped in pleasing design beneath the branches of the stately broad spreading shade trees which are one of Madi-

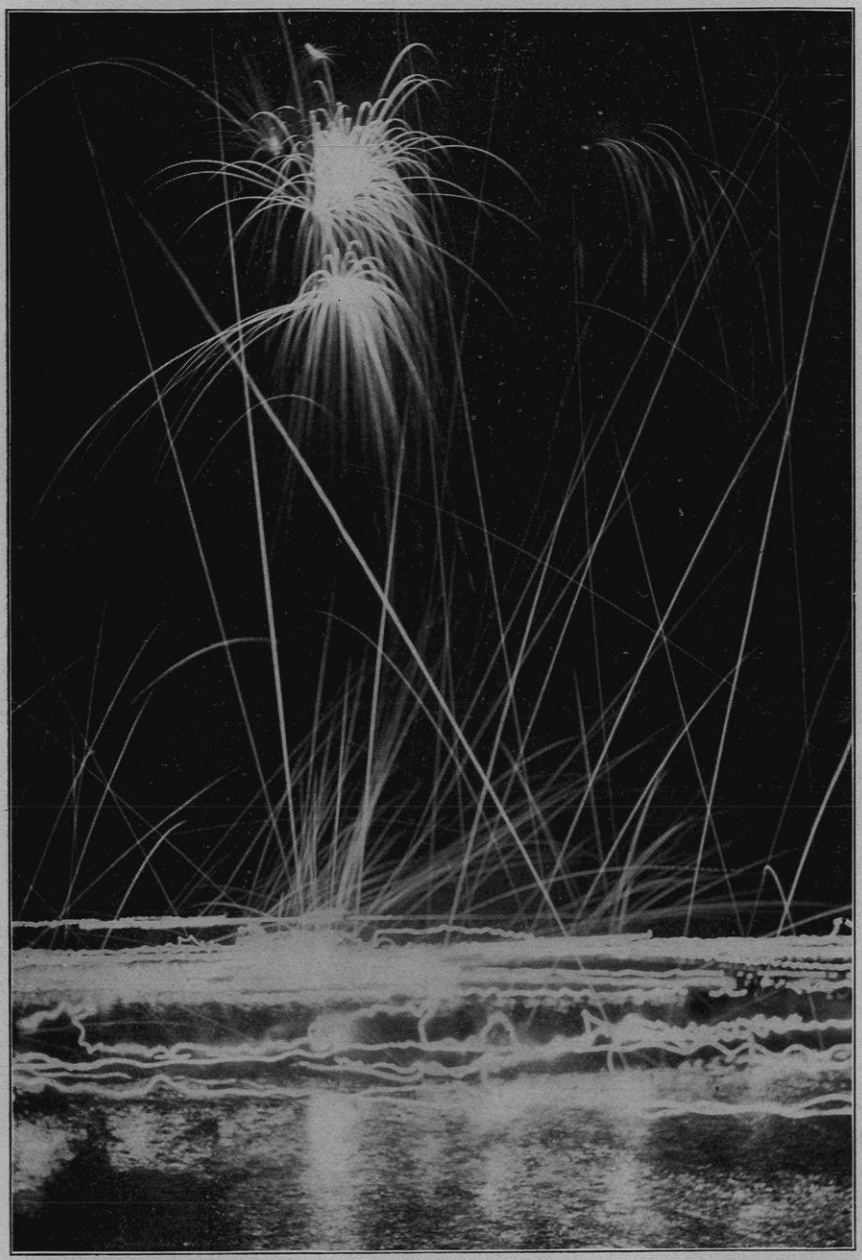
son's just causes for pride. Odd shaped Japanese lanterns swinging beneath the trees, and long strings of fairy lamps made the outdoor scene one of oriental splendor, and outlined the shores of the lake with a necklace of gleaming diamonds, flashing forth radiant and ever shifting colors. From a pagoda erected some distance from the shore near the home of President Van Hise soft strains of music floated out over the water, and the verdure clad lawns, which were thronged with people.

"At 9:30 o'clock the approach of the naval parade was heralded with the boom of canon and a fusilade of fireworks from the extreme northeast end of the lake. Soon the gleaming red lights of the naval pageant appeared in the distance as the line of boats started on its journey down the lake. Slowly they floated over the bosom of the picturesque expanse of water, new beauties unfolding to the eyes of the interested spectactors with the advance.

"Hundreds of boats were in the line, launches radiant with electric lights, sailboats with all the ropes outlined with Japanese lanterns and little skiffs which seemed to drift idly and aimlessly over the waters. Students in each of the boats carried two or more bright red lights made by the flaming ends of tubes of strontium salts, and the effect of these waving torches covering the lake is beyond the power of description.

"Great waves of limpid red light streamed from them crimsoning the waters, the hundreds of lights carried by the boat men dotted the lake with balls of flame and red light was burned at frequent intervals along the shore. Showers of rainbow fire filled the heavens, there being an incessant pyrotechnic display. Whistling bombs shot high into the air and the explosion was followed by a rain of gleaming golden dust or of green, red, blue, and yellow stars. Roman candles, immense rockets, flower pots, and water fountains sending a spray of fire from the surface of the lake made the scene one of unrivalled beauty until nearly midnight.

"Some distance from shore an electric fountain on a float completely covered with tree boughs played constantly, catching the changing lights until every drop in the giant spray seemed a gleaming diamond. This fountain was the result of the ingenuity of the engineering department, to whom the credit for the entirely display is due."



THE WATER FETE.

WEDNESDAY

Jubilee Day

Wednesday was Jubilee Day and the splendid pace set on the preceding days was easily and magnificently maintained. Representatives of the great universities and learned societies of the world brought their formal greetings to Wisconsin and the presidents of five great universities offered their felicitations to the University and its new leader. All the addresses were attuned to the same key-note, the special character and ideals of the state-supported university, in contrast to the institution of private foundation and endowment. The fact that four of the five leading speakers of the day were state university presidents went far to explain the emphasis of this point, but throughout the week the fact was never wholly lost to view, that the state university occupies a distinctive position in the educational world. Recognition of the University of Wisconsin as the typical state university was equally general.

The formal exercises of the forenoon, preceded by the usual academic procession, began with the presentation of accredited delegates from the universities and learned societies, who then delivered the greetings of the institutions which they represented.

"The University of Munich extends its greetings, through its representative, Kuno Francke," announced Prof. J. F. A. Pyre, of the Wisconsin faculty, acting as herald, and the distinguished scholar was escorted to the platform, where he presented to President Van Hise the formal salutation and congratulation of the great University of Munich. One by one, in like manner, some twenty delegates delivered their messages of greeting. The academic garb of cap and gown, the clear ringing voice of the herald, the dignified mien of the delegates, all contributed to an effect of almost mediaeval solemnity. Alumni and students alike gave unbroken attention through the entire ceremony.

President Daniel Coit Gilman of the Carnegie Institution, the first of the speakers, reviewed the progress of higher education, particularly in America, and closed with these words:

"May I ask your attention for a few minutes while I take a look around and forward. I see around us these convenient halls, well equipped with apparatus of instruction and investigation, and chief among the libraries of this country, the library of this university. I meet the men who are the coming generation the interpreters of the coming generation, the interpreters of tion and fame. I hear of the alumni, of the position which they hold, and the influence they exert throughout the state and beyond its borders.

"All this, I say, is the achievement of fifty years. I pray that under the guidance of almighty God and with the blessing of providence, the state of Wisconsin, its administrators, its legislators, and its people will continue to foster, enlarge, and enrich this great institution until its benefits shall reach every one of the inhabitants of the state, and its fruits be distributed for the healing of nations in every part of this world."

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler followed with California's greeting. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"California sends greeting to Wisconsin. California has reason to know that it is men and not things that make a state. For ages treasures of gold lay hidden in its hills, untold fertility slumbered unvexed by plows in its valleys, its highways to the commerce of the orient lay untracked by ships, until there came men with daring and wit to find and create and use.

"The greetings which the university of California, out of the sober discretion of its five and fortieth year, brings to your fiftieth commencement, are still greetings of the heart. You are indeed a university after our own heart. We love you for the comeliness of your outward visage. We love you for the steadfastness and truth that is in you; your ideals are our ideals. We love you for the struggles you have endured; through the same waters have we passed. We love you for the enemies you have made; they are our enemies—ignorance and the sordid look, narrowness of vision and slavery of the mind.

"The state university is inevitably appointed to serve the highest needs of the highest life of the state, to determine its standards, to provide its experts, to solve its problems, to lead it toward the things that are highest and freest and best. In realization of its appointed task the state university will tend to give over the cramming shop, and the recitation mill, and the coddling house."

President Northrup's address echoed the cordial sentiment of President Wheeler's, his reference to the friendly relations of Wisconsin and Minnesota bringing a round of student applause. His address included the following:

"I take great pleasure in presenting to the University of Wisconsin the greetings of a younger sister, the University of Minnesota. We offer you our most hearty congratulations on the success which has attended your work during the half century just now closed, and our best wishes for your continued prosperity in the years to come.

"The University of Wisconsin has always impressed me as being characterized by an eminent degree of virility. With a distinguished faculty, not only teaching with success but making notable contributions to knowledge, and with a most generous equipment for research in some lines of study, its students are trained in an atmosphere of liberality and freedom, and they become in the process independent and self-reliant. Wisconsin undergraduates are always plucky in athletics—taking defeat with noble fortitude, all the more praiseworthy because they are not used to it—and when victorious somewhat considerate of the feelings of the less fortunate.

"The University of Wisconsin is notable for the number of its distinguished alumni. I can not but think as I recall the names of some of her eminent sons—among them Vilas, Spooner, La Follette, and Van Hise—that the university has been peculiarly fortunate in the student raw material it has had to deal with, if, indeed, these men ever were raw material."

"No characteristic of the American people is nobler than their devotion to universal education. It is, however, a fair question how far the public education should be carried. In the early days of the country only a common school education—common indeed—was furnished by the state, and even that was paid for by all who were able to pay. As emigration has moved westward and states of imperial dimensions have been organized hundreds and thousands of miles from the traditional seats of higher learning in the east, these new states have felt that institutions for the higher education were absolutely necessary, and that without these in the new states it would be possible for but few of the rising generation to secure such education. As a consequence, state universities have been established in nearly all of the states not embraced in the original thirteen colonies; and though the expense has been large and the annual outlay for the support and extension of the work is not inconsiderable, it is yet true that the additional burden imposed on the taxpayer by

the state's support of the university is so small as in reality not to be felt at all by most, and not to be a hardship to any; while the benefits to the state in elevating the thought, knowledge and purpose of its citizens, and in securing as the products of intelligence and scientific knowledge, larger returns from labor expended on the soil or on the materials furnished by nature surpass the cost fifty fold. Wisconsin certainly needs no special argument to justify her liberal support of the state university. She has only to look at the results that have been secured by original research here which have made her a leader in the onward march of progress in agriculture and in scientific production in many other departments of labor.

"I am sure there will be no steps backward. On the contrary I sincerely hope that progress will continue to be our watchword — a progress possible only through careful experiment and systematic original research; and that in some degree what Macaulay said of the Baconian philosophy may be truthfully said of the state university: 'A point which yesterday was invisible is its goal today and will be its starting post tomorrow.'"

President Angell's reception indicated both the high regard in which he is personally held and the cordial feeling of all Wisconsin men towards the University of Michigan. His closing tribute is here given:

"How full of hope is this hour for this university whose day of jubilee we have met to celebrate! Here she sits like a queen in the heart of this proud commonwealth. And what a commonwealth! With an area greater than that of some European kingdoms, with boundless wealth of soil, and mine, and forest, with a population drawn from the most virile states of the old world and of the new, with two great lakes and the majestic current of the Mississippi washing her shores and waiting to carry her teeming products to the markets of the world, with a history full of romance and heroism, it needs no seer to predict her future greatness. And worthy of this proud and intelligent state, the center of her intellectual force, the object of her generous care, this university is developing its strength with a speed which is even outstripping that of the material growth of the commonwealth. With the rapidly increasing number of earnest students taxing her resources to the utmost, with faculties whose merits are heartily acknowledged by all scholars, with a new president whose scientific work is honored on both sides of the sea, and whose decisive mind and administrative ability are fitly recognized by his call to the executive office, with the hearty and effervescent enthusiasm of these sound lunged and clear voiced undergraduates, with a great body of zealous and devoted alumni so numerously represented here today, with every manifestation of a most ardent public interest in the institution, and with the sincerest good wishes of colleges and universities from all parts of the land, what single thing is wanting to make this a jubilee to be remembered and talked about until the centennial celebration. We rejoice together, therefore, not only over what has been achieved, but still more over the brilliant future which we are sure is in store for the university. For though we who celebrate today must grow old and pass away, thank God the university does not bend under the weight of years, but grows ever more vigorous with the lapse of years, and shall greet her coming centennial fresh in eternal youth."

In bringing the congratulations of the University of Missouri Dr. Richard Henry Jesse, president of the university, said:

"The University of Missouri sends greetings and congratulations to the University of Wisconsin, feeling the strength of the common bond between them. Each includes a college of agriculture as well as of letters and science. The first president of Missouri came to Wisconsin as the first chancellor, and then returned to serve us as president for the second time. With gladness of heart we of Missouri wish you of Wisconsin Godspeed, as, with not a cloud in the sky, you start out afresh un-

der the leadership of that distinguished scholar, on whose shoulders has fallen the mantel of the mighty Adams."

Alumni Reunions.

The afternoon was given up entirely to class reunions and alumni gatherings of a social nature. Practically all classes, from '59 to '03, had reunions. The form of entertainment varied from afternoon teas and evening dancing parties to banquets and basket picnics. Few of these gatherings were marked by any formal proceedings, and as no records were kept, except in one or two instances, it is impossible to name the graduates who attended each one. But the numbers were surprisingly large and the enthusiasm of the meetings unbounded.

In the evening the university dinner to the official Jubilee guests was attended by three hundred distinguished visitors, members of the faculty and friends of the university. Here, as at the more formal exercises of the day, the key-note was seriousness and dignity. The speaking was excellent but for the most part was, in effect, a continuation of the congratulatory addresses of the morning. There was little distinctly after-dinner speaking. The program, as given below, was not finished until nearly 1 o'clock.

TOASTS.

William Freeman Vilas, Toastmaster.

RESPONSES.

Brig.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Lakes.

Dr. William Lowe Bryan, President of the University of Indiana.

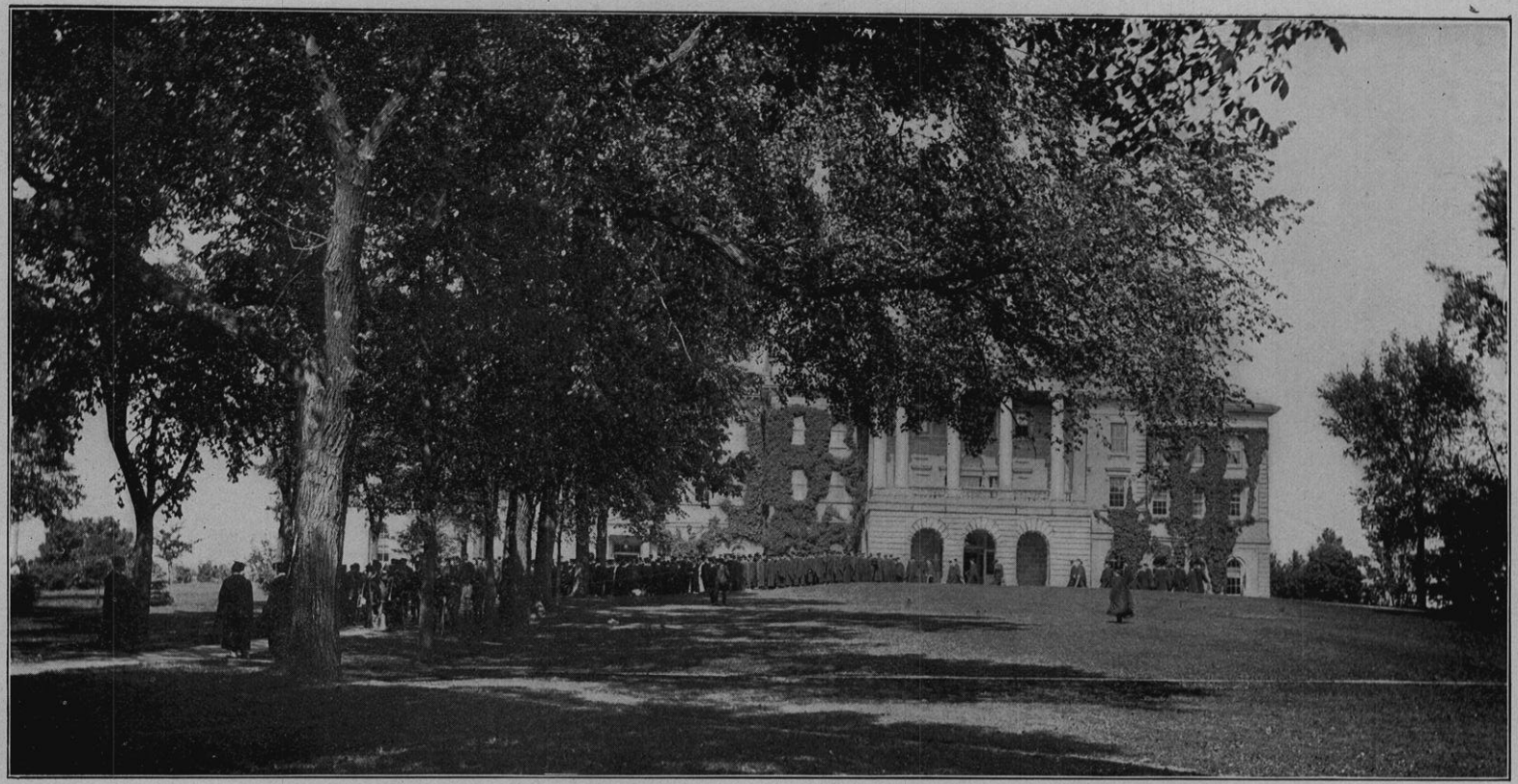
Mr. Grove Karl Gilbert, Geologist, United States Geological Survey.

Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of the Review of Reviews.

After the regularly designated speakers had finished Col. Vilas called upon a number of distinguished guests who responded briefly. They were Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; Edwin Hale Abbott of Cambridge, Mass., formerly connected with the Wisconsin Central Railway; Dr. Theodor Lewald, German commissioner to the St. Louis fair and a noted scientist; Dr. Henry Taylor Bovey, English scholar and dean of applied science of McGill university, and James Ford Rhodes, the American historian.

Promenade Concert.

In the early evening, the Wisconsin State Band and Men's and Women's Glee Clubs gave a promenade concert on the Upper Campus which attracted great numbers of Jubilee guests who were not present at the dinner. The concert was a splendid success. The numbers rendered were, many of them, old, familiar Wisconsin favorites whose popularity never wanes, and the hundreds who strolled about the brilliantly lighted upper campus received them with the greatest enthusiasm. Encores of Wisconsin songs were frequent and when the last number was finished the crowd seemed reluctant to leave the campus and turn toward home.



STUDENT PROCESSION FORMING.

THURSDAY

Commencement Day

Commencement, the last formal ceremony of the Jubilee, was a fitting conclusion to a supremely successful celebration. Conferring the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon thirty-nine distinguished scholars, whose achievements in letters, science, art and philanthropy have made their names international possessions, was the academic climax of the great semi-centennial. Never in the history of the West has a university thus honored at one time so many notable men. The graduating class, usually the lions of commencement were, for once, observers rather than observed. There were no graduating orations, no march up to the platform to receive the coveted diplomas from the hand of the President. Instead, the candidates for the baccalaureate degree simply rose, en masse, in the auditorium, standing while President Van Hise pronounced the words conferring on them their degrees.

Thursday's procession was the most impressive of the Jubilee. In addition to the regents, the faculty, and distinguished official guests, three hundred fifty-five seniors in full array of gown and mortar-board, more than doubled the number of previous days. The Hill graduates formed at University Hall and marched down the south side of the campus, the law class falling in line as the procession passed the Law building. On Park street they formed behind the faculty, and at 10 o'clock, the procession entered the Armory to the strains of Meyerbeer's march from "The Prophet."

In place of a program rendered by members of the class, Dr. Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, former president of the University, and Dr. William Peterson, principal of McGill University and delegate from the University of Oxford to the Jubilee, delivered the longer addresses of the day. Dr. Chamberlin was the opening speaker and was given a most cordial reception. His theme, "The State University and Research," was a scholarly effort, characteristic of this deep thinker. In closing, Dr. Chamberlin paid a high tribute to the University of Wisconsin as a leader in research, and expressed the hope that it would continue in this direction until it became the ideal state university.

Dr. Peterson's address was, perhaps, the most pleasing of the entire week, completely captivating the great audience. As aptly expressed by a member of the Wisconsin faculty, famed among his associates for terse characterizations, Dr. Peterson combined British steadiness with Yankee versatility. While his subject was "The Unity of Learning," the genial English scholar devoted much of his time to an introduction which was in the nature of a message of good will and fellowship from across the sea. His delicious humor and brilliantly witty sallies won the instant sympathy

of his audience. He spoke feelingly of his own university, explaining how Oxford had been misunderstood. But no more brilliant or effective justification of the Oxford system could have asked, than Dr. Peterson himself, the polished product of the Oxford system.

After an orchestral interlude, the deans of the various colleges and schools introduced the candidates for degrees and ranks to the President. They were admitted in the following order: bachelors of art, bachelors of philosophy, graduates in pharmacy, graduates in music, bachelors of science, bachelors of law, and bachelors of science in agriculture. The graduates, as noted, received their degrees while standing on the floor of the auditorium, but the granting of the higher degrees took place on the platform, with more than the usual ceremony. The candidates were admitted in groups as follows: masters of art, masters of science, masters of pharmacy, electrical engineers, civil engineers and doctors of philosophy.

The ceremonies of granting the honorary degrees, which followed, were picturesque and impressive. President Van Hise occupied the chair of state at the right of the circle and Professor Balthasar H. Meyer acted as herald, presenting the recipients of the honorary degree. As the name and rank of the prospective LL. D. was announced, he came forward and was escorted by a faculty usher to the president's chair. The president rose and acknowledged the lifted mortar-board by a similar courtesy.

While the president addressed the candidate, two faculty members bearing the doctor's collar came forward, and at the words: "I admit you to the degree of doctor of laws," slowly lowered the purple yoke lined with cardinal over the new doctor's head.

Salutes with the mortar-board were then once more exchanged, and the doctor escorted back to his seat on the arm of an usher.

The audience followed the ceremony with rapt attention, receiving and dismissing each of the honored ones with applause.

A few provoked great enthusiasm, either on account of personal popularity or because they came from foreign shores. At such times the audience rose en masse and remained standing during the ceremony. Those thus distinguished were President Angell of Michigan University; Theodor Lewald of the Imperial Psychotechnic Institute of Berlin; Miss Jane Addams of Hull house; Alexander Botkin, the earliest Wisconsin alumnus present; Principal Peterson of McGill university; Secretary Thwaites of the State Historical society; Profesor Rateau of the Paris Ecole des Nimes; and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Miss Addams, perhaps, was paid the greatest tribute.

President Van Hise addressed each one of the candidates briefly, indicating the services to mankind for which the university saw fit to confer upon them of the highest gift in its power to bestow.

Following is the text of the various addresses:

James Burrill Angell—Scholar of distinction, diplomat and man of affairs, of persuasive speech and winning address, now completing your thirty-third year of service as the head of the foremost state university, a service not to your institution and country only, but to all universities and na-

tions, on you the State University of Wisconsin takes peculiar pleasure in conferring the degree of doctor of laws.

Daniel Coit Gilman—Successively professor at Yale, president of the State University of California, first president of Johns Hopkins University, first president of the Carnegie Research Institution of Washington, for leadership in education, and especially for the foundation and development in America of an institution of the highest type, committed primarily to scholarship and research, in behalf of the faculty and regents, I have the honor to confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

William Rainey Harper—Man of courageous initiative and volcanic energy, bold and successful experimenter in education; wise fashioner of a great university, effective and inspiring teacher; creative scholar in Semitic languages and literature, professor and president of the University of Chicago since its foundation; upon you, particularly for the organization of a university of the first rank in the chief city of the entire Mississippi Valley, and as a mark of our confidence in its surpassing future and our love for our nearest and youngest neighbor, by authority of the regents, I take peculiar pleasure in conferring the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

Henry Carter Adams—Author of notable works on the theory and practice of public finance; eminent as a statistician; distinguished as a public servant laboring for the interest of the nation; upon the nomination of the faculty, by the authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

Jane Addams—Your eminence as a philanthropist, social reformer, author and creator of the greatest of all social settlements is recognized the world over. The University of Wisconsin wishes today to express its high appreciation of your work and to this end has given me the authority, which I now exercise, to confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Henry Prentice Armsby—Formerly professor at this university, with the aid of ingeniously devised apparatus you have for years been successfully working upon the very important problems of metabolism of food nutrients. Upon you, for these valuable researches on the nourishment of the body, and for vigorous administration of the Pennsylvania state agricultural experiment station, we confer the degree of doctor of laws.

Joseph Henry Beale, Jr.—Resourceful teacher, master of the socratic method, stimulator of original thought and investigation, keen and direct analyst and writer, organizer and dean of the first graduate law school of the middle west, Wisconsin honors you today with the degree of doctor of laws because of your contributions to legal education and to the literature of the law.

Alexander Campbell Botkin—The University of Wisconsin recognizes in you one of her oldest sons, whose loyalty has never wavered, whose indomitable will and tireless enery in the face of grave misfortune has won her admiration, and whose valuable service in many positions of trust and responsibility has wrought her honor. As a token of her affectionate regard, she confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws

George Lincoln Burr—Your work upon the history of superstitions is well known to scholars; today we wish to emphasize your service to the nation. When war with England seemed a possibility, the Venezuela boundary commission chose you as the scholar best fitted to act as its historical expert. You investigated fearlessly and impartially a question of the deepest moment to three nations. Your report was of the greatest service to the cause of peace. In recognition of this work, by authority of the board of regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin—It is with the greatest pleasure that we confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws. The University of Wisconsin owes you much. As her president for five years, you contributed to her development and upbuilding more than can be estimated. She honors you today for this, and also for your contributions to the science of geology. In your work in connection with the state and federal surveys, and in your com-

prehensive scientific investigations regarding the principles of ore deposition, the pleistocene formations, and the evolution of the solar system, you have combined in a rare manner patient collection of facts, discriminating reasoning power, and constructive scientific imagination. You have richly deserved the highest academic honor in the gift of this university.

John Dewey—Profound philosopher and psychologist, you have successfully applied your learning to the study of childhood and youth. You have been an inspiration and a guide to students of education in every progressive country. For distinguished service in the development of educational theory and practice this university confers upon you its degree of doctor of laws.

William Gilson Farlow—For your fundamental contributions to the morphology and classification of cryptogamic plants, in which you have advanced our knowledge of the evolution of plant life; for your valuable studies in applied botany, and because of your distinction as a representative of all botanical enterprises of international scope, the University of Wisconsin confers on you the degree of doctor of laws.

John Huston Finley—In recognition of the service you have rendered to education in the capacity of professor and college president, and of the contributions you have made to the solution of the problem of poverty by your studies among the poor of New York city, upon the recommendation of the faculty and by authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws of this University.

Kuno Francke—By the authority in me vested I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws in grateful recognition of your eminence in the interpretation of literary phenomena as reflections of the social and intellectual development of a people, of your authorship of an original and scholarly history of German literature, of your work as originator and first curator of the Germanic museum established at Harvard university, and of your great service in giving to wider circles of American readers a better appreciation of German literature and German character.

Grove Karl Gilbert—Deep interpreter of nature, scientist of balanced judgment, geologist of the first rank, pre-eminent in the development of physiography; upon you, especially for the masterly formulation of the principles of erosion, by the authority of the regents, I confer the degree of doctor of laws.

George Hempl—With the philologists of this country and of the world, we recognize in you a great interpreter of the laws of linguistic science, a teacher who is revolutionizing the methods of instruction in modern languages, and the author of an epoch-making work on the Runes. As evidence of our appreciation of your work, the regents have authorized me to honor you with the highest degree of this university, I confer upon you the degree of doctors of laws with all its attendant privileges.

William Edwards Huntington — Your Alma Mater remembers how, in the old times, in her days of weakness and littleness, your young enthusiasm stood always for culture and character. For more than a third of a century, in pulpit and professor's chair, and at the head of a sister university, you have insisted upon the deeper things of the spirit. For these high services to education and to humanity, your mother today crowns you with the degree of doctor of laws.

Richard Henry Jesse—President of the University of Missouri, educator for many years, conspicuous for moral power, builder of a strong state university, on you, for the advancement of education in the south, upon recommendation of the faculty and by authority of the regents, I confer the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

Theodor Lewald—We honor in you that rare combination of administrative talent and scientific spirit which has contributed so much toward the development of modern civilization. You have been a leader in many scientific and economic enterprises of national importance. Your work in organizing the German Antarctic expedition and the exhibits at Paris and at St. Louis of the various phases of the life of your country are particularly noteworthy. In

STUDENTS WAITING FOR PROCESSION TO FORM.

recognition of the part you have played in the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and of the friendship which exists between our country and yours, upon recommendation of the faculty and by authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Graf Limburg Stirum—We recognize you as a representative of the department of public instruction of the German empire, the educational system of which has influenced the development of scholarship and research in the universities of this country more than that of any other nation. As an expression of the educational obligation of the United States to Germany, I take pleasure in conferring upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Franklin Paine Mall—Foremost investigator in anatomy in America, leader in recent advance in medical education, you have established productive departments of anatomy in three universities. Your teaching has inspired a strong group of disciples doing important work at this and other universities. You are well worthy the honor of all, for your aim is to decrease human suffering. This university, therefore, confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Edward Laurens Mark—This university confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws in recognition of your profound researches upon embryology and the animal cell, and of your services, for more than a quarter of a century, as the head of a great laboratory in which many of the zoologists of this country have been trained in the methods of fruitful research and inspired with the highest ideals of their science.

Eliakim Hastings Moore—Teacher stimulating the study of the higher mathematics in America; leader accomplishing much for the betterment of mathematical instruction in schools of all grades; mathematician, whose erudite labors and fruitful research in an ancient science have made the world your debtor, upon you, for mathematical investigations, by authority of the regents, I confer the degree of doctor of laws.

Alfred Noble—I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws on account of your eminence as an engineer, a scientist, and a man of affairs. Your skill in large construction, your broad views and sound judgment, and your knowledge of applied science, have made you an eminent expert and enabled you to make important contributions to the solution of the great problems of transportation.

Cyrus Northrop—Renouncing high position in one of the foremost of American universities to give yourself to an institution hardly more than beginning to accomplish its splendid destiny, you have seen it, under your leadership, pass from obscurity to greatness. In recognition of this service to the sister University of Minnesota, on the recommendation of the faculty, and by authority of the board of regents, I confer on you the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

George H. Noyes—Son of this university, you have achieved distinction, both as a practicing lawyer and as a jurist. You have honored your state and your profession by promoting reforms in legislation and in the administration of justice. For twelve years you served this university as a member of its board of regents with unusual ability and self-sacrificing fidelity. For these reasons your alma mater confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Samuel Lewis Penfield—Your determination of the molecular structure of complex minerals and researches upon the relation of crystal forms to chemical composition have advanced the knowledge of the constitution of matter. For determinative mineralogy you have written the authoritative text. Worthy successor of your illustrious predecessors, Silliman and Dana, you have won fresh laurels in science for Yale university. In recognition of this work we confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

William Peterson—Your ripe scholarship and high attainments in the discovery and critical study of classical texts are known to scholars throughout the world; but today we wish especially to honor you as the head of a great university, famous for sound learning and brilliant research, located at the principal city of Canada, the

twin offspring with the United States of our loved mother England. Upon the recommendation of the faculty and by the authority of the regents, I have the pleasure of conferring upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Herbert Putnam—As an efficient administrator you stand in the front rank of those who have made the libraries of America a vital part of our educational system. In acknowledgment of your work at Minneapolis and Boston, and especially in recognition of your successful efforts to transform the library of congress into a truly national institution, it gives me pleasure, upon behalf of the regents and faculty, to confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Auguste Rateau—In recognition of your achievements as a mechanical engineer, as a contributor to the science of the flow of fluids, as a distinguished inventor of steam turbine engines and as an author of standard books in engineering, upon the recommendation of the faculty, by the authority of the regents, I confer on you the degree of doctor of laws of the University of Wisconsin.

James Ford Rhodes—Son of the middle west, your history of the United States from the compromise of 1850 is the product of a master hand. You bring to the discussion of great political questions rare felicity of phrase, vigor of treatment, and a judicial temperament which give sure promise that your work will live. Upon you, for your eminence in historical research, this university confers the degree of doctor of laws, with all its attendant privileges.

Albert Shaw—In conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon you we express our appreciation of a great editor, a pioneer in the scientific investigation of conditions of municipal life and government in the Old world and the New, a promoter of well-considered reforms, an author of important economic and sociological works, and a wise counselor in public affairs.

Edgar Fahs Smith—For pioneer work in the electrolytic separation of metals; for valuable researches upon the compounds of tungsten, molybdenum, and uranium; for the training of a large number of scholars devoted to the advancement of the science of chemistry, this University confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Reuben Gold Thwaites—The University of Wisconsin feels especial pleasure in conferring upon you her highest academic honor. As secretary of the State Historical society you have contributed much to her efficiency as an educational institute. As a collector of historical documents, as editor of the Jesuit Relations and the Journals of Lewis and Clark, you have made substantial contributions to the history of the west; and your charming literary style, discriminating scholarship and breadth of view, have popularized accurate historical information. By authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Edward Bradford Titchener—Through your skill in experimentation and your independence and sanity of judgment, you have become a leader in modern psychology. In many ways, and especially by your laboratory manual of experimental psychology, you have contributed to the creation of a new department of university study. For this work, the university confers upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler—In you we desire to honor today an unusual combination of scholarship, literary culture, and executive ability. We recognize in you a scholar with a rare faculty of literary expression, one of the foremost American philologists, and an executive of force and sound judgment. In recognition of your service as president of a sister state university, and of the strong impulse which you have given to the study of the Greek language and literature, by authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

John Bradley Winslow—Your alma mater is pleased to honor you with its highest degree. Through a series of legal opinions, which are models of soundness, clearness, and conciseness, you have made important contributions to domestic jurisprudence. By long service upon the board of visitors of our university you have con-

tributed much to her prosperity. Upon the nomination of the faculty, and by the authority of the regents, I confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws.

Robert Simpson Woodward—As a mathematician you have departed from the beaten paths, and have applied your art with unusual power to new fields in the border-land between astronomy, geodesy, and geology. In recognition of your important contributions to knowledge in this department of learning, the university confers upon you its honorary degree of doctor of laws and welcomes you to its fellowship.

James Wilson—From the presidency of Iowa Agricultural College, you were called to the cabinet by William McKinley. By President Roosevelt you were retained as the head of the United States department of agriculture. Under your solicitous care scientific work has risen to a first place in the greatest bureau of agricultural research in the world. Upon you, for the encouragement and fostering of agricultural education and research, and thus helping to dignify the great fundamental vocation of agriculture, this university confers the degree of doctor of laws.

President Van Hise's Address to the Class of 1904

"Members of the Graduating Class: The University of Wisconsin commemorates fifty years of service to the commonwealth. These words inscribed on the medal struck for our jubilee were chosen as standing for the idea most worthy of celebration. The university was founded and has been supported by the state for service to the state. Only so far as the university has rendered service has it a right to expect support.

"Young men and women, you have obtained an education for a fraction of its cost. You should have the same feeling of gratitude toward the state that one has toward a benefactor. The state does not ask, it does not expect, each of you to turn into its treasury the amount expended upon your behalf, but it does ask that you shall feel under deep obligation to Wisconsin. For my part I have no doubt that you will carry back to the state, in increased efficiency, manyfold the wealth expended upon you. I have not the slightest doubt that Wisconsin is vastly richer today than it would have been had it kept the money it has given to the university and maintained no high grade institution of learning.

"This added wealth has been due to the dissemination of practical knowledge to all the people and to discoveries which have been taken advantage of, not only by this state, but by the nation and the entire civilized world. To utilize effectively natural resources requires deep insight into the order of the universe. While the material gain to the state by the application of knowledge obtained through the university is already vast, there remains possibilities in the further utilization of our natural resources beyond the dreams of the imagination. But to accomplish this development will require the trained hands and brains of thousands of youth intimately acquainted with the forces and substances of the world, from gravity to electricity, from the almost insubstantial ether to the wonderfully organized forms of life.

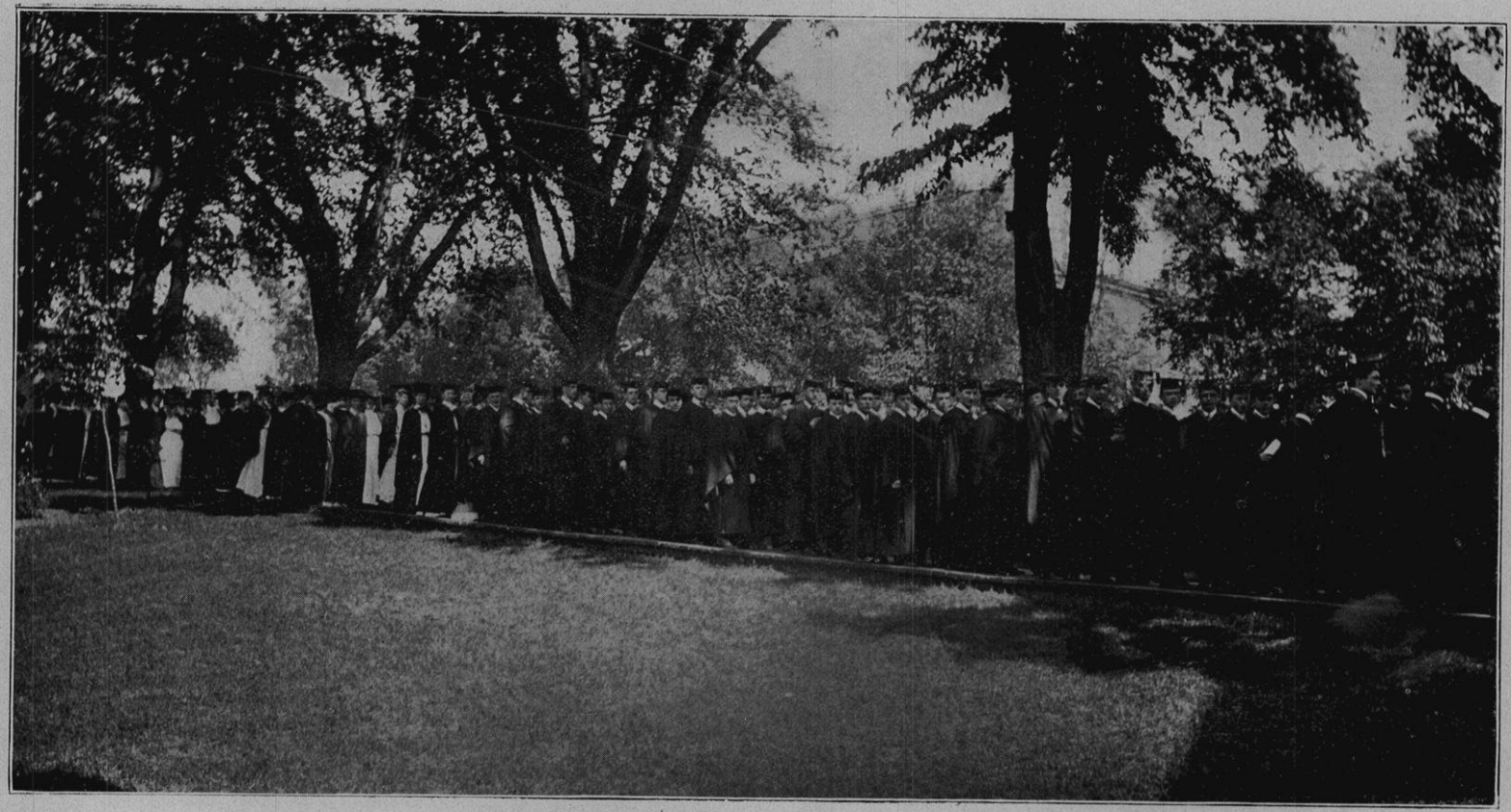
"But the material gain to the state in consequence of the university is small compared with the intellectual

and spiritual gain in having in every community men and women with high ideals, trained and efficient in doing the day's work—in helping others the better to do their day's work—and thus raising the commonwealth to a higher place. Wisconsin alumni have taken distinguished parts in the state and the nation as statesmen, as scholars, as scientists, as inventors. These men we all delight to honor, and nothing that I might say can increase the appreciation of their service. The training of these men alone would more than justify the university.

"But I wish also to emphasize the service of the more numerous and less noted alumni, that during the past fifty years we have seen spreading throughout the state, the nation, and to foreign lands, capable, strong, clean, faithful, influential in the communities in which they live, true to family ties, fighting the disintegrating forces of the nation, standing unfalteringly for social and governmental advance, serving the state and nation, finding life well worth the living, and thus helping to make the world a more fortunate environment to the human beings of the future. These men and women are at work in the home, in the school room, in the business office, in the pulpit, upon the platform, in the legislative hall, in the study, in the laboratory, and in other lines of human endeavor. Almost without exception they are men and women of standing and influence in the communities in which they live. From them radiate uplifting forces and in them we find a chief justification for the support of higher education by the state.

"Certainly so far as this world is concerned, the highest achievement is to diminish human suffering and to increase human happiness. If this be so, the service to the state of the university through its alumni is immeasurable.

"It is my hope, it is my profoundest desire, that you of the graduating class of this jubilee year serve the state with ever-increasing devotion; that if possible you extend a larger service than any preceding class. This should be the ideal of each class that goes out from these halls. By serving the state you also serve the university. If the graduates of the university do their part in the world, the state will ever continue to enlarge its support to the university. In advancing the state and nation to the best of your ability you best advance your alma mater. May you and your successors so do your work that at the end of another fifty years Wisconsin may be among the group of states representing the highest type of civilization in America, and a vastly broader and loftier university may commemorate one hundred years of service to the commonwealth."



STUDENT PROCESSION ON THE UPPER CAMPUS.

The Alumni Reception and Ball

The closing scene of the great five days' celebration was one of gaiety. The alumni reception and ball was a brilliant event, attended during the evening by more than five hundred guests. The reception lasted from 8 to 11, the guests being received by President and Mrs. Van Hise, Col. and Mrs. Wm. F. Vilas, Governor and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Vice-President and Mrs. Parkinson and other members of the reception committee. The dancing lasted until a late hour and furnished a spectacle rivalling the great undergraduate "Proms." The decoration was the most satisfactory and artistic piece of work ever done on the interior of the Armory. With the last strains of the "Home, Sweet Home" waltz, the great Jubilee passed into history, but for the hundreds who returned to their Alma Mater for the celebration it will live always as a delightful memory. As a demonstration of the splendid growth and foremost position of the University, it was absolutely convincing. Considered as a reunion of alumni, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, it exceeded all expectations. As a simultaneous celebration of the state university idea in education, the fiftieth anniversary of the University and the installation of its new president, it was a perfect success. More could not have been asked by Wisconsin's most devoted sons.

The Organization of the Jubilee

The Jubilee idea had its inception with President Adams who long looked forward to a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the University's founding. His illness, however, put an end to such plans as he had in mind, and although Acting President Birge favored the plan, he did not wish to attempt anything definite until a president should be permanently chosen. Soon after President Van Hise assumed his office, he called a large meeting of representative members of the faculty to whom the question of holding a semi-centennial celebration was submitted, and in case of a favorable decision, to make suggestions as to the nature of the celebration to be attempted. The decision of the meeting was entirely favorable and it was further recommended that the growth of the state university idea and the present status of the state universities in higher education should be made the dominant note of the celebration. It was also agreed that the formal inauguration of President Van Hise should form a leading part of

the Jubilee ceremonies. Similar views were subsequently expressed by the University faculty when the matter was formally brought before it.

President Van Hise appointed a large committee to have charge of the details of the celebration and during the year this committee worked out all the plans for the Jubilee, the execution of which was left to a considerable number of sub-committees, some twenty in all. The sub-committees were responsible for the execution of the details, all acting under the general supervision of the chairman of the general Jubilee Committee, Professor George C. Comstock. At a meeting of Madison ladies held at the residence of the president, the question of aiding the Jubilee committee in the entertainment of the official guests was taken up and a Woman's Auxiliary Committee with Mrs. W. F. Allen as chairman, was appointed for this purpose, which subsequently rendered most valuable service.

The matter of raising funds for the celebration was left to President Van Hise, who appointed finance committees in important alumni centers, which committees had charge of the solicitation of funds. Particularly vigorous assistance was rendered by the Madison committee, composed in part of alumni of the University, and in part by business men of the city who were not alumni. It is interesting to know that on the day appointed for closing the Jubilee subscriptions, just $100 in excess of the amount asked for had been subscribed and when the bills were finally paid, the total expense was within $20 of the amount called for by the budget prepared by the Jubilee Committee.

(University Seal)

The Brenner Bronze Jubilee Plaque

The oblong plaque (2½ x 1⅞ inches), exquisite in color and technique, just executed under the auspices of the University, wakens a wish to know what had formerly been done here of analogous nature. This wish grows stronger the more it proves impossible to find any connected account of the scattered particulars concerning which it calls for and rewards research, and hence the following details have been compiled:

On January 15, 1850, the regents, of whom J. H. Lathrop, who had begun service as chancellor on the first of the previous October, was president, adopted for their seal "the eagle side of the American half-dollar, until a permanent corporate seal should be provided," and on January 22, 1852, they instructed their executive committee to procure an official seal with such device as the chancellor should determine. On February 11, 1854, they accepted the chancellor's report that he had designed and caused to be engraved a corporate seal, its device being an upturned eye surmounted by converging rays, with the motto NUMEN LUMEN, surrounded by the legend *Universitatis Wisconsinensis sigillum.*

In the same year, 1854, this seal must have been affixed to the diplomas of Booth and Wakeley, the two who then became the earliest graduates of the University.

Numen Lumen, a device equally ancient and honorable in Madison educational history, printed in the upper left hand corner of the primitive or first plaque, may be fancied to overlook it all, as a guardian angel. This motto was probably Greek to a smaller percentage of undergraduates under Lathrop than in any subsequent era. Like oracles and other laconisms it must be in a sense a dark saying, and the shorter the darker. It not only permits but prescribes the supplying of unspoken words. But there is in this couplet nothing ambiguous. It can afford to be misunderstood by those who interpret it as *new light,*—taking its first word from a fancied Latin form of new.

To those who remember Cicero's Dii suo numine defendunt, Deus cujus numini parent omnia, or Plutarch's translation of it as Τὸ *θεῖον*, Numen is the supreme attribute in the classic pantheon, called accordingly sanctum, sacrum, adorandum, venerabile, Olympicum. Above all is it the title of the only god who was viewed as optimus and maximus.

Cognate in etymology with the English word nod, it brings us at once to the nod of Jove, in the first book of Homer, which was given in place of oath or seal or sign manual to prove his decree to be beyond all shadow of turning. This nodding, which Homer calls "the stamp of fate and sanction of a God," sends a thrill into all Grecian pages and ages and is even echoed in Shakespeare's nod which "unmanned Macbeth in strange infirmity."

Numen Lumen! Did Lathrop, a man of keen and delicate taste,—and

by no means a man of small Latin and less Greek,—originate the happy marriage of these words by what Horace calls a *callidajunctura?* (A. P. 47.) It is possible, and will seem more so to those, who like the writer, have never been able to detect these two words standing in a separate phrase, or as initial. It is, however, more likely that the chancellor chanced, as I did, to meet them as the closing clause in the verbal cognizance of the Earl of Balcarres which was: Astra castra, numen lumen; that is, Stars my camp [or field bed *canopy*]; God my light.

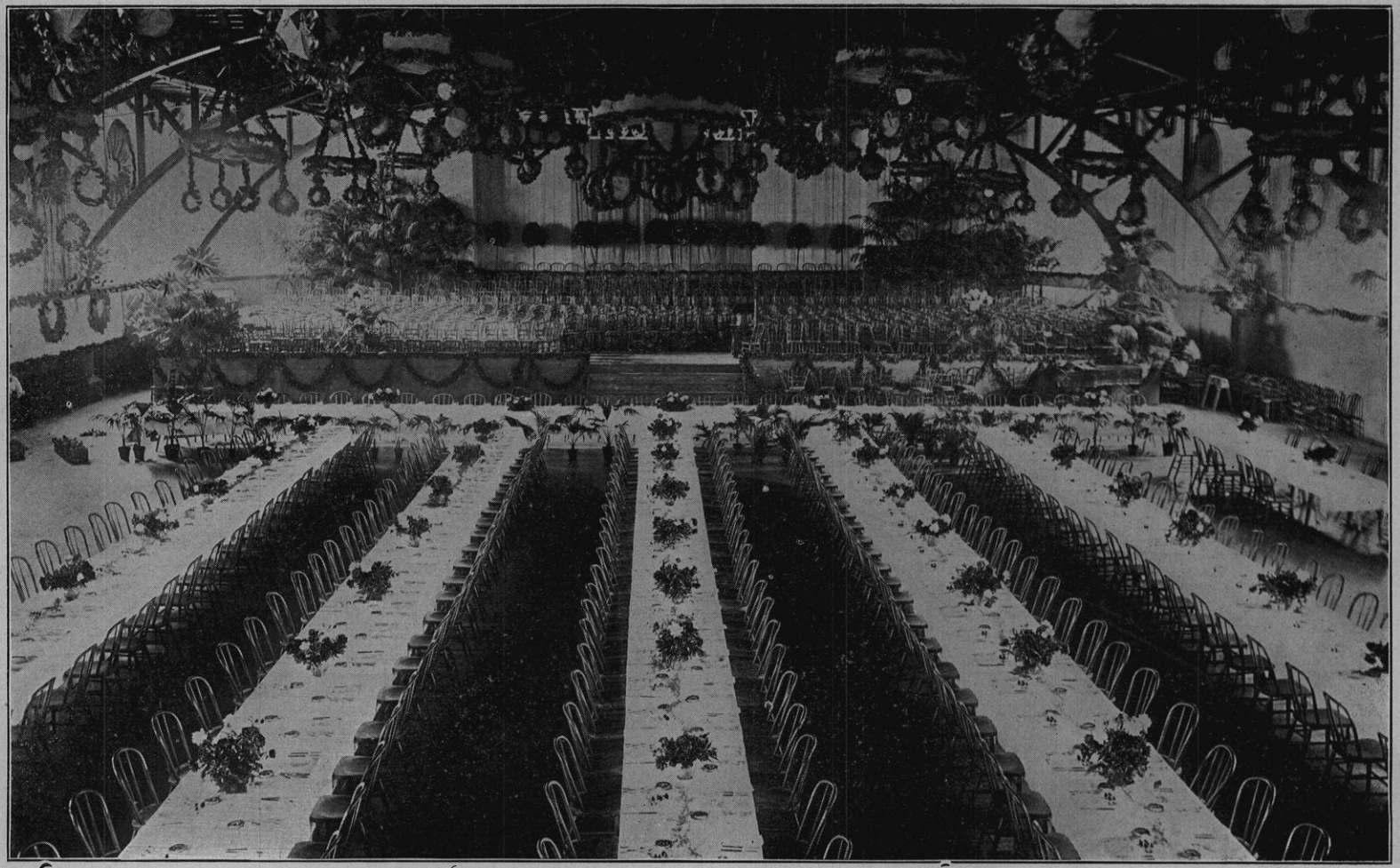
This Earl, whose family name was Lindsay, was born in 1618 and died in 1659. In the troublous times when England and Scotland were newly merged, his influence on both was equally great and good, and he was worthily ennobled, while his issue have showed themselves undegenerate. One, an officer under Burgoyne, was a leader in the only hostile force that was ever victorious in Vermont. Years afterward George III, as yet half-witted, welcomed him among courtiers and very naturally delighted to honor him by an introduction to Benedict Arnold, then dancing attendance there. "What!" cried Balcarres, "the traitor!" and turned his back. Challenged by Arnold, he met him in a duel and received his fire. Unscathed, when Arnold shouted, "Why don't you shoot?" his answer was, "I leave your slaughter to the hangman!"

Lathrop had the Greek horror of too much. He knew as well as Hesiod that half may be more than the whole, as well as when it is, so he chose the last half in the quaternion of Balcarres' vocables and refused the first. He enriched his poor infant with a badge of honor, small as all jewels are,—but which the richest and oldest universities must envy, and which no one can think of discarding or translating more than of braving the curse overhanging him who moves the bones of Shakespeare.

Momus, sitting in judgment while the gods passed before his critical eyes, detected something to carp at in one and all, till Venus stood at his bar, when he was struck dumb. Yet after she had started away triumphant his speech returned and his verdict was, "Her shuffle is, if not conceited, a trifle too self-satisfied." Some trifles in our admirable memorial bronze rouse the captious spirit of Momus.

Germans who are so largely clarifying their own alphabet, which had doubled their myopia, will consider Brenner's preferring a cris-cross-row which confounds the forms of U and V, and betrays other literal malformations which dictionaries have eschewed for generations,—a step backwards towards the dark ages.

The five Latin words on the seal,—though thanks to nine points of possession they hold their own,—are scarcely enough to save the University from the reproach of provincializing itself in the eyes of cosmopolitan institutions which understand Latin better than English. A university which thinks itself old enough to borrow the costume of most ancient institutions and to lavish their hoods and badges with a profusion undreamed of where those insignia originated and are still "as thinly placed as captain jewels in the carcanet," should not quite cast off the time-honored words



BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY DINNER SHOWING DECORATION OF ARMORY.

with which those decorations are still so widely conferred and associated.

Words are things, and were never more precious than today.

In the life of Cornell I see upon the title-page, inscribed on his seal the words, "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." His aim, however, was long more narrow, and it is said up to an epoch-making day when he learned by asking a scholar the desiderated meaning of a hard word.

The final fling of Momus at Venus shall be brief. Brenner's artistic motive or cardinal idea is an ideal of aspiration and of inspiration. In his handiwork, however, it is more evident that the torch in one hand of the climber stands for Lumen than that the uplift of the other hand is in prayer to Numen for more of that enlightening. Neither of the Brenner lessons shines with such a self-manifesting brightness as does the Balcarres' blazonry of *astra castra,* which in Fairbairn's heraldic emblems is a star-studded sky so high above a tent that a revelation of both Numen and Lumen is borne in upon us. Yet all blazonry where there is no *man* is a solitude. Insensate matter cannot rouse an interest or feeling that is really human. Brenner's achievement is of a higher order. He sets before our eyes the agnostic man of whom Longfellow's Excelsior gave a prototype,—a man to whom in his heaven-climbing endeavor our fellow-feeling must glow with brotherly kindness.

—JAMES D. BUTLER.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning with the November issue, a new department, to be known as The Month Current, will be inaugurated. In it important news of the University will be handled, with such editorial interpretation as the facts may seem to require. The field of the new department will include not merely matters related to the official life of the University, but, in addition, such subjects as student activities, alumni organization, intercollegiate relations, in fact all matters related in any direct way to the welfare of the institution.

All the regular news departments are much cut down this month to make room for Jubilee matter: e. g.—nearly ten pages are omitted from a single department.

NEWS

Daily Calendar

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

SEPTEMBER.

Monday, 26.—Registration began.—Contract for erecting the new Y. M. C. A. building let to T. C. McCarthy of Madison.—Prof. Howard L. Smith returned from his European trip.

Tuesday, 27.—Entrance examinations.—First issue of Daily Cardinal.—New University water plant tested, demonstrating its efficiency for fire protection.

Wednesday, 28.—Delta Delta Delta entertained at Devine cottage, Elmside.

Thursday, 29.—Regular class work resumed on the Hill.—Twenty-five men responded to Coach E. S. Driver's call for candidates for freshman foot ball team.—First meeting of University band held in the Armory.—Board of regents selected 42 new members of the faculty, as follows: 5 professors, 22 instructors, 14 assistants.

Friday, 30.—President Van Hise at first convocation of the year urged students to affiliate with university organizations, commended idea of Greek-letter societies and took a strong stand against hazing.—Commodore E. B. Rose of the varsity crew announced that $300 had been raised for the crews this year.—All literary societies resumed work with regular debates.—Messrs. Louis and Pierri Dupont of Paris, France, visited Experiment Station and University grounds under escort of Dean W. A. Henry.

OCTOBER.

Saturday, 1.—After four days of registration, Registrar Hiestand reports 2,207 students enrolled.—Weather bureau station on North hall, secured through efforts of President Van Hise and Professors Birge and Comstock, began operations.—Varsity foot ball team defeated Ft. Sheridan soldiers 45 to 0 at Camp Randall.—Engagement announced of Miss Aurie V. Hedrick and Prof. Ernst Voss of the German department.—Harold Geisse, '05, elected to succeed William T. Evjue, '06, on Hesperia's joint debate team.

Monday, 3.—Board of regents elected eight to fellowships and scholarships.—First interfraternity party held at Keeley's.

Tuesday, 4.—Self-government association gave a tea in the rest room in Main hall.—Yellow Helmet elected to membership: Edward S. Jordan, '05; Otto Kowalke, '06; Henry C. Allen, '06; Harry Parker, '06; William B. Roys, '06; Thaddeus Brindley, '06; Hugo E. Ernst, '06; Harold Falk, '06.

Wednesday, 5.—Military drill for freshmen began, the sophomores to begin later.—Dr. Albert Orth, director of the Berlin Agricultural school, foremost German authority on agriculture, the guest of the college of agriculture.—Dean E. A. Birge returned from a meeting of the state fish commission at Minocqua.—President Van Hise held conference with representative body of students in reference to mutual university interests; the conference is to become permanent feature, with all student organizations represented.

Thursday, 6.—Frank Waller, '07, the star quarter-miler, point winner in recent Olympic games, returned to University after a week at Yale.—First recital of University School of Music given in Library hall by Mrs. Inga Sandberg and Miss Daniel, both new instructors.—Freshmen, through overwhelming numbers, won the annual freshman-sophomore rush; no injuries.

Friday, 7.—Prof. Paul S. Reinsch at convocation gave address on "Japan and Leadership in Asia," a powerful defense of Japanese methods of warfare and of their institutions.—First scrimmage of the freshman foot ball team took place. Coach Driver predicts a championship freshman team.

Saturday, 8.—'Varsity foot ball team won poorly played game from Marquette College at Camp Randall, 33 to 0.—Paul B. Rogers, '05, chosen leader of the Mandolin club.—Record attendance at all-university reception in the gymnasium by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. The Apollo orchestra played.

Monday, 10.—Athletic board filled vacancies by the election of Captain Miller, Van Meter and Burling of the crew, Captain Leahy and Brush of the baseball team, Captain Breitkreutz and Daniells of the track team.—Open foot ball practice resumed. Coach Curtis addressed students on the lower campus, urging them to support the team in its struggles.—A. L. Stone, assistant in agronomy, and Mr. Fuller, assistant in animal husbandry, left for St. Louis, Mr. Stone representing the Agricultural college as delegate to National Plant Breeders' association.—Walter Wellman, famous newspaper correspondent, visited his daughter, Miss Rose Wellman, '07.—The Edwin Booth Dramatic club initiated seven men: J. G. Hamilton, '05; W. G. Darling, '05; T. Logan Boyd, '07; Ralph Hetzel, '06; Rowland Hill, '07, and W. S. Griswold, '05.

Athletics

This number of the Magazine will reach the alumni only a short time before the Michigan game. Those who live in Wisconsin are able to follow the work of the team reasonably closely, others who reside farther away and are interested in foot ball, wish to know something about the material and the prospects. The remainder of the schedule is as follows:

October 15.—Notre Dame at Milwaukee.

October 22.—Drake at Camp Randall.

October 29.—Michigan at Camp Randall.

November 5.—Beloit at Camp Randall.

November 12.—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

November 24.—Chicago at Chicago.

Two games have been played. The 'varsity beat the regular army team of Fort Sheridan October 1, 45–0, in two twenty minute halves. In this game Wisconsin showed a very good offense for the first test of the season. The soldiers were led by Lieutenant Hackett, last year captain and quarter back at West Point, and they displayed admirable pluck, but were entirely outclassed. Wisconsin relied largely on straight foot ball from the regular formation and gained ground steadily and fast. The halves, Vanderboom and Grogan, made long gains outside of tackle; Clark, at full back, was used successfully in line plunging, and Bertke was drawn back and run into the line for steady gains from guard back formations. The 'varsity line-up when the game began was Findlay, l. e.; Donovan, l. t.; Bertke, l. g.; Remp, c; Stromquist, r. g.; Kinney, r. t.; Captain Bush, r. e.; Kuhmstead, q. b.; Vanderboom, l. h. b.; Grogan, r. h. b.; Clark, f. b. In the second half many substitutes were tried, twenty men being used by Wisconsin.

In the second game against Marquette College of Milwaukee, October 8, several substitutes were used and the work of the team was distinctly poor. The faults of indifference, loafing and self-satisfaction were glaringly apparent. The men did not play the foot ball which they knew. Since that game the coaches have given the team a severe shaking up. Older players counseled an increase of the scrimmage work, of which there had been little. The student body was urged to come out and the policy of secret practice was suspended until the near approach of the Michigan game shall make it imperative. The result of opening the practice has been an interest not equalled in years.

The coaches have been greatly chagrined by reports that they were not in agreement, whereas the force is absolutely united. In the nature of things Messrs. Curtis and Cochems hold different ideas at times, but in every such instance they have gone over matters together and decided

upon their course, which, once decided, represented their united views. Both men are working hard and proceeding along lines which they have planned out together, and on which they have reached a complete agreement at every step.

The material is abundant and heavier than ever before. All have had considerable experience, though some, notably the tackles, have not played the positions for which they are now being coached. At center, Remp played on the 'varsity last year, was a substitute in 1902, and had considerable experience before that. Donovan, at left guard, played three years on the University of Iowa; Stromquist had several years' experience on teams in Kansas; Bertke, left tackle, Captain Bush, right end, and Vanderboom, left half back, are all playing in their third year. Findlay was a regular at left tackle in 1903 and a substitute end in 1902. Clark, full back, played in 1903, as did Perry and Wrabetz. Grogan played several years at Marquette and Sacred Heart Colleges. Kinney, right tackle, is about the only wholly inexperienced man on the team. He played three years on the Fond du Lac high school and a few weeks at Wisconsin in 1900 but has never been tried out in fast company. Kuhmstead and Jones at quarter back were substitutes in 1903.

When the question is asked whether Wisconsin will beat Michigan, one can only say if the development of the team is consistent in the next two weeks, and the full possibilities of the material are realized the 'varsity will enter the game with a good fighting chance of victory. In any event the team ought to hold Yost to a close score. Beyond the Michigan game, Wisconsin has had little time to look.

The policy instituted last fall of developing the foot ball material in the freshman class by providing a coach for the class team and giving the first-year men a good schedule will be continued this fall. Earl Driver, who coached the 1907 team, has been re-engaged and several games have been settled. It is hoped that a game can be arranged with the University of Chicago freshman team, to be played at Marshall Field during the forenoon of Thanksgiving Day.

On account of the large number of student members of last year's athletic board who graduated in June, it was necessary to make appointments to fill the board up to a point of working efficiency. The constitution permits the board to fill vacancies in its own membership, for the term between the opening of the school year and the annual election in February. Under this provision, the following men were named at a meeting held October 10th, to replace graduates of 1904: Captain Miller, Van Meter and Burling of the crew; Captain Breitkreutz and Daniells of the track team, and Captain Leahy and Brush of the base ball team. Subsequent to the election a question was raised as to constitutionality of this action, it being claimed that the members of the board had no authority to make so many appointments and that the constitution required, in such cases, a general election. It is so long since the constitution of the athletic association was revised that it is hardly a working instrument now, and no one seemed to know what the law in the matter was. A compromise was finally made, by which it was agreed to submit the whole matter to a general election which will be held October 19th. Only three student members of last year's board, Captain Bush, Bertke and Wrabetz, of the foot ball team, returned to college this year. Whatever the law of the situation may eventually be discovered to be, it does not seem reasonable that three members of a board, which normally comprises ten students, with others, should not be permitted to fill seven vacancies. It is raising no question as to the intentions or merit of the recent action to say that a condition such as existed this fall should call for a general election.

The boat race on the Hudson came so late last spring that the result was merely noted by this department in the final number of the magazine. Inasmuch as Wisconsin's showing—last place in a field of six—was a surprise and a disappointment to all Wisconsin men, the writer took some pains to carefully look up the facts regarding the crew and the outcome of the race. If, as was generally believed, the varsity eight was a fast one, there must be some explana-

tion for its crushing defeat. If it was not a good one, if the men were inefficient, or improperly handled, or if circumstances affected the result, over which coach and crew had no control, an explanation was due. Certainly justice demanded that the exact facts, uncolored by sympathy or adverse prejudice, should be clearly stated to the alumni and students of the University. Refusal on the part of the crew and coach to make excuses in the moment of defeat was admirable and in keeping with Wisconsin tradition, but a just and complete statement, not for the outside world, but for Wisconsin men alone, is in order. To secure it seemed the proper province of this department. Coach O'Dea was first asked for his version of the race and the season's showing, and in response to the request, wrote me a letter. Members of the crew and substitutes were separately questioned, former oarsmen who saw the race, disinterested spectators, and newspaper men, were asked for their impressions, and all agreed upon the essential point.

At the time of the race it was stated privately, by some of the crew, that the Wisconsin shell shipped four inches of water in the first mile. Here was the gist of the whole matter. If this statement was true, it constituted a good and entirely sufficient explanation of the varsity's failure to show better, for no crew, however good, could row four miles, so handicapped, and win or finish anywhere near other even fairly good eights.

While the actual strength of the varsity was not generally known before the crew went East, the feeling of alumni and students was pretty well expressed by a former varsity oar who said, "Some day Wisconsin is going to Poughkeepsie and, without attracting much attention before the race, is going to win an unexpected victory. This may be the year." Coach O'Dea believed he was taking the best eight he had ever developed at Wisconsin, and his opinion has not changed in spite of the fact that Wisconsin finished last and was beaten by Syracuse a full minute,—winner's time, 20 minutes 2 3-5 seconds; Wisconsin's, 21 minutes 1 1-5 seconds. The boat load of water, shipped because Wisconsin rowed in a shell which was not at all adapted to the weight of the crew, made speed impossible. About ten minutes before the start, a little blow came up from the southeast which, against the tide, roughened the water a good deal. Wisconsin's light shell, built for a smaller set of men, was very low in the water and in spite of the fact that a new and higher washboard had been added shortly before the race, shipped, in the first mile, fully four inches of water. Any one who is at all familiar with eight-oared rowing will understand, without further explanation, why the crew finished in the ruck. Every time the oars were pulled through, the water rushed astern and splashed clear up on the cockswain's body. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the course improved after a mile had been passed, otherwise Wisconsin would never have finished at all. As it was, it was only clean blade work and beautiful watermanship that kept the boat afloat. Wisconsin was pretty tired at the finish, but more disappointed than tired, for every man in the boat knew that the crew's poor place at the finish was due to circumstances over which he and his fellows had no control. It was characteristic of the Wisconsin spirit that no man offered excuses after the race. No public statement has been made by any member of the crew or the rowing department, but the facts, as here given, have been sought out, as stated, and I have not been satisfied until all were carefully verified. I believe this is the real reason for Wisconsin's defeat.

If it be asked why the crew was sent East to row in a boat not fitted for the men, it need only be said that the finances of the Athletic association forbade the purchase of a new shell. The boat used was thoroughly tried out, and in dead calm proved to be very fast, but would stand absolutely no sea. Coach and crew knew this perfectly and hoped and prayed for smooth water at Poughkeepsie, with what result, everyone knows. Before leaving Madison, the men rowed four miles in this boat on Lake Mendota in 21 minutes, 45 seconds, which is the best time a Wisconsin crew ever made over the Mendota course. In the Duluth race, the varsity rowed two miles in dead water in 10 minutes, 35 seconds, which would be as good as 19.10 at Poughkeepsie. Several times while en-

deavoring to row a four mile trial on Lake Mendota, the crew was compelled to stop and bail out. I personally know of one instance when, in trying to get home from the north side of the lake in a very light sea, it was necessary to stop four times to bail.

In view of the facts, as here given, it seems to me that Wisconsin has no reason to complain at the showing of the 1904 crew and of the sportsmanship which declined to make excuses, when, if ever, excuses would have been justifiable.

It should be added that there was no slump in condition at Poughkeepsie. The men stood the trip well, and were worked very lightly after their arrival, being on the river only during the three days before the race.

Alumni

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

The Milwaukee Alumni Association held a business meeting October 10th to prepare plans for a vigorous campaign to increase its membership. Officers and members are enthusiastic in their determination to make the association the largest and strongest organization of university alumni. Judge Warren D. Tarrant, president, appointed a special membership committee to carry on the work and expects to have 400 or 500 members within three months, and between 600 and 700 at the end of the year. All of the old officers who were chosen at the annual banquet in the spring, were re-elected as follows:

President—Warren D. Tarrant.

Vice President—Dr. T. L. Harrington.

Secretary—Mrs. Caroline H. Pier-Roemer.

Treasurer—Robert Wild.

Executive committee—H. J. Desmond, E. P. Vilas, and Robert N. McMynn.

Membership committee—Robert E. Wild, A. C. Umbreit, H. H. Jacobs, and Miss Mamie Laflin.

The executive committee was instructed to arrange for a banquet during the year, and other social features as may be deemed proper. These will probably include an informal smoker for the men, and some suitable entertainment for the women members of the association.

The University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago held its regular dinner Tuesday evening, October 11th, at the Bismarck Garden. About fifty alumni attended and Geo. F. Downer, '97, secretary of the general association, was present and addressed the club, explaining the reorganization of the association and the work that is now being carried on in the General Secretary's office. Frederic Whitton, '89, of the noonday luncheon committee, announced the resumption of the Friday luncheons which have been so popular with the Chicago alumni for a number of years. On Fridays, from 12:30 to 2, Wisconsin men who are in business down town, lunch together at the Grand Pacific hotel. A special dining room, the Touraine room, is reserved by the club for the luncheons throughout the year, and alumni, professors or students of the University are invited to come in at any time when they are in Chicago on Fridays at these hours. The attendance at these weekly gatherings is from fifteen to twenty-five alumni and former students.