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OF THE

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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

OFFICIAL ORGAN

"A Magazine Aiming to Preserve and Strengthen the Bond of Interest
and Reverence of the Wisconsin Graduate for His Alma Mater."

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

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This directory affords a convenient guide to Wisconsin Alumni of the various professions who may wish to secure reliable correspondents of the SAME PROFESSION to transact business at a distance, or of special professional character. It is distinctly an INTRA-PROFESSIONAL directory. Alumni of all professions, who by reason of specialty or location are in a position to be of service to Alumni, are invited and requested to place their names and addresses in this directory. For convenience, it has been divided up into states.

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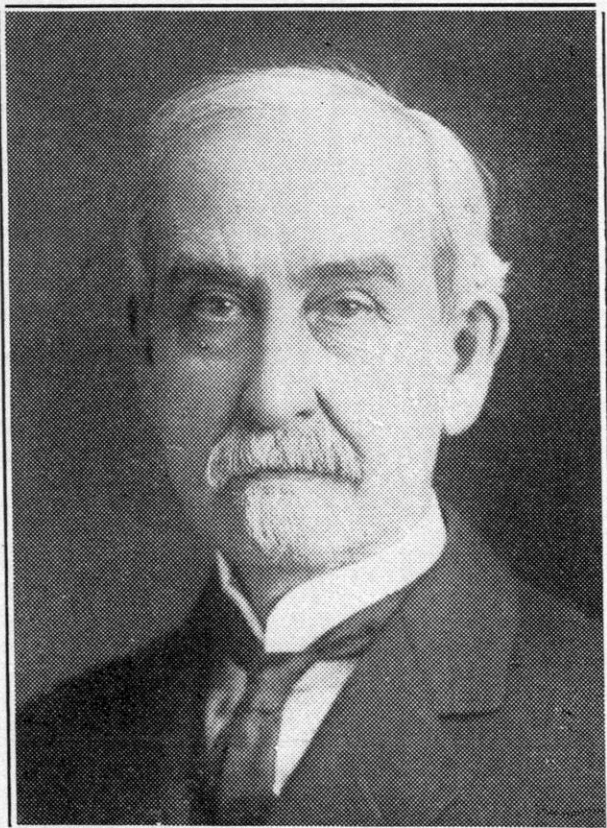
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Frank Avery Hutchins

Born March 8, 1850

Died January 25, 1914

The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

I, a wandering student, seeking knowledge, came knocking at the gates of the great University of Wisconsin, and it took me in, filled me with inspiration, and when I left its doors the kindly people of the state stretched out welcoming hands and gave me a man's work to do.—An Alumnus.

Volume XV

Madison, Wis., February, 1914

Number 5

HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION
concerning the
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
compiled by the
ALUMNI HEADQUARTERS
under the direction of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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Purpose and Scope of the Second Handbook

When the Alumni Executive Committee a little over a year ago set aside an issue of THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE for the publication of a *Handbook of Information Concerning the University of Wisconsin*, it pledged itself to publish a similar HANDBOOK each year, provided the interest displayed in the first volume warranted the conclusion of the committee, "that up-to-date information about the university is desired from time to time by the alumni."

Fulfillment of a Pledge

The reception accorded the first HANDBOOK was far in excess of expectations. Not only alumni, but many other citizens asked for copies. The press of the state gave generous space to excerpts from the publication, and in many cases commented editorially upon it. The Regents of the university, believing the information contained therein to be of importance to citizens generally, reprinted it as a public bulletin of the university, and distributed it to 9,000 citizens and tax-payers, including every member of the Legislature. In neighboring states the idea of the HANDBOOK was taken up, and similar publications were prepared regarding their state institutions of higher learning.

Reception of First Handbook

As in the case of the first HANDBOOK, the present edition is written from the viewpoint of the citizen and tax-payer who takes an interest in "the state's greatest public service corporation" not unlike that of a stockholder in the business enterprise in which he holds shares, and who legitimately asks, "What is the university doing for me today?" But while the emphasis in the first HANDBOOK was laid upon the commercial and material value of the university to the state, the present volume will concern itself more with a discussion of the ways and means by which the university seeks to accomplish its fundamental purpose, namely, that of teaching young men and women and making useful citizens of them.

Emphasis Upon Fundamentals

It should be borne in mind that the present HANDBOOK is a continuation of last year's edition; in other words, the Executive Committee assumes that the alumni are familiar with what was said a year ago regarding the university, its government, its finances, its scope and influence, and its services to the state. Repetitions are therefore avoided as far as possible.

Attached to the HANDBOOK is a summary by the Business Manager of the receipts and expenditures of the university during the last year. A detailed report, similar to that attached to last year's HANDBOOK, is printed every other year, and is available upon request.

Business Manager's Summary

In compiling the data, the Alumni Executive Committee has received the very cordial cooperation of the university authorities, who have spared no effort to place the compilers in possession of all the facts requested.

(Signed)

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THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The University of Today

Administrative Changes and Developments.

The creation of the State Board of Public Affairs by the Legislature of 1911 has been followed by the adoption of the budget system by the Legislature of 1913. Prior to 1913, the university was given large lump sums for broadly specified purposes. A large amount of discretionary power was given to the Regents in the disposition of these funds. Under the new budget system, estimated expenditures are itemized in detail, and are submitted to the Board of Public Affairs for revision and approval before they reach the finance committee of the Legislature. While, therefore, the appropriation for the support of the university is still voted in a number of fixed amounts, it is made in reliance upon detailed estimates submitted.

The Budget System and the University

The Board of Visitors of the university has been entirely reorganized. Formerly each Regent was charged with the duty of nominating one Visitor, and the Board of Visitors reported to the Regents alone. Under the new

The Board of Visitors Reorganized

law, the Board of Visitors is composed of twelve persons, four of whom are nominated by the Governor, four by the Alumni Association, and four by the Regents. At least three of the appointees must be women. While the annual report is made to the Regents as before, the new law prescribes that a copy of the report shall be transmitted to the Governor and to the Secretary of the Alumni Association. The law continues:

“Every report made by the Board of Visitors shall be taken up for consideration or action by the Board of Regents at its next regular meeting and the Board of Visitors shall be advised promptly concerning the disposition of the report and of the recommendations therein.”

An annual joint meeting or conference of the Regents and Visitors is also provided for.

Emphasis on Student Problems

The work outlined by the Board of Visitors for special investigation during the present year comprises the following subjects: student welfare, student discipline, and the relation of faculty to students.

Attention should be called in this connection to the moral and religious influence of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and to the growing work of the six student pastors, who are supported at Madison by various religious denominations, and who are aiding materially in raising the moral and religious tone of the institution. Already two leading denominations have founded university churches, a third one is contemplating removal to the Latin Quarter, and three others

Religious Care of Students

maintain student pastors attached to the city churches as assistants. In the case of one denomination which as yet supports no student pastor, the students themselves have organized for the promotion of religious work and the promulgation of religious ideals. Over forty men and women students of the University of Wisconsin attended the recent World Student Volunteer Convention at Kansas City, December 31 to January 4.

The faculty, too, is turning its attention more especially to the student problem. For the first time in the history of the institution, an official "Varsity Welcome," in the form of a general mixer, was extended to all

Faculty and Student

new students on the first Friday of the present college year by the Faculty Committee on Public Functions, assisted by a committee of upper-classmen. By the elevation of the Chairman of Freshman Advisers to the position of Assistant Dean, the importance of his intensely personal work was further recognized. Much time in faculty meetings was occupied with the question of student discipline and the overthrowing of an antiquated system of punishment for dishonesty in university work,—a system which offered no other alternative than that of suspension or failure in the course, and which thereby penalized the parent quite as much as the offending student. An important step forward was taken when the faculty recognized probation under the guidance of some member of the faculty as a form of corrective discipline to be used by the Committee on Discipline. The debates in the faculty over this question did much to turn the attention of the members to the necessity of more personal contact between professor and student.

The Spirit of the University.

The Deans of the various colleges and schools — Letters and Science, Engineering, Law, Agriculture, Medicine, and Extension — are unanimous in declaring that the work of their departments, while contributing to the material and commercial advancement of the state (as is shown in detail in the first volume of the HANDBOOK), *is primarily and fundamentally directed at the development of character, the imparting of useful knowledge, and the inculcation of high ideals of citizenship in the youth of the state.* A request was addressed to each Dean by the Alumni Executive Committee, asking for a brief statement as to the value of the work of his particular college to the student, to the state, and to citizens generally, other than that of forwarding the commercial and material interests of the state. The following replies have been received:

EDWARD ASAHEL BIRGE, Dean of the College of Letters and Science: "The central aim and purpose of the College of Letters and Science is to give its

students a liberal education, in the sense in which that term is used by the English-speaking peoples — an education which introduces the student to the learning that the race has achieved, which gives him the qualifications necessary to enter the intellectual life, which prepares him to take part in the advancement of learning, and which gives him a peculiar fitness for the study of one of the learned professions.

College of Letters and Science

“About this primary purpose cluster many other secondary ones whose nature, number, and importance change with the years. Some of them are very partially expressed, some now find expression in definite courses of study, and some will doubtless develop into new schools or colleges, as medicine did. Through all of these changes, in keeping the old and accepting the new, in adding this course and giving separate existence to that, the college will remain the most central and highest expression of that intellectual life and vigor of the community which produced and maintains the state university. As it embodies and fosters that life, it becomes also the mother of the new and concrete forms in which that life takes new expression.”

F. E. TURNEAURE, Dean of the College of Engineering: “I fully agree with the statement of President Van Hise that the chief purpose of the university is the development of well trained men of high character. While

certain special departments, such as the Agricultural Experiment Station, have a distinct purpose other than that of instruction, taking the university as a whole, the central thought and effort is the education of youth.

“In the College of Engineering, direct instructional work constitutes at least 95 per cent of the work of the faculty, and the expenditures for salaries and equipment are similarly proportioned. Further than this, it is our belief that the research work which the college is able to do contributes to the educational work of the college, not only through the information directly obtained, but more especially through the increased power of observation and analysis gained by both student and instructor.

“The engineering profession is one of great and growing importance, and high minded men are more imperatively needed than ever before. Engineering schools can do much more in promoting the welfare of the country in the development of capable and broad minded men to manage its industrial affairs than they can possibly do in direct productive research; and such educational work, strengthened as it may be by constant study of new applications of the underlying sciences, must continue to be the primary purpose of these schools.”

HARRY S. RICHARDS, Dean of the Law School: “There can be no question as to the desirability of a university education when we consider that

the security and orderly progress of the state depends upon its citizenship being made up, in part at least, of persons who are capable of thinking straight; who are sufficiently acquainted with the diverse currents of human thought and endeavor to have a spirit of toleration and sympathy; who have a background of historical knowledge that enables them to avoid the pitfalls of the past, as well as a constructive mind for dealing with present and future problems. University education is justified if its ideal is the production of men and women of this type.

"In every highly developed civilization, the maintenance of justice is of vital concern to every citizen, and forms the very foundation of the state. This fundamental depends upon the existence of a well-trained, upright judiciary and a well trained, enlightened bar. The state in its Law School aims to fit the future members of the bar for this important service. The lawyer is not working for private gain merely, he is an officer of the court, a part of the necessary machinery for the administration of justice, and as such he owes a duty to the state as well as to his client. The graduate of the Law School should have developed not only the habit of legal reasoning, which means in part, the power to analyze facts and distinguish between the material and the immaterial, but he should have a knowledge of the present ruling principles of law, their interdependence, and the way in which legal institutions develop and change in response to changing social and economic conditions and standards. This knowledge and training should give him a broader grasp of political and social science, make him a sound legislator and an efficient adviser in private and public matters."

HARRY L. RUSSELL, Dean of the College of Agriculture: "The work of a technical school, such as the Agricultural College, is not wholly confined to the training of its students for increased efficiency in the matter of applying

The College of Agriculture

scientific principles to the art of production and distribution, but concerns itself also with that preparation for life which will best fit its graduates to aspire to the position of leadership in the solution of the complex problems of the open country. While the farm is the place of business of the farmer, it is also the foundation of the home, and it is therefore our duty, as well as our privilege, to train the young men and women who elect this educational channel to fit them for life's activities so as to humanize them and give them a point of view that concerns itself with something beyond mere individual success. Agriculture and country life are indissoluble terms. The highest type of one makes possible the best development of the other. The agricultural college that neglects the latter to emphasize the former fails to accomplish its highest mission."

CHARLES RUSSELL BARDEEN, Dean of the Medical School: "The fundamental purpose of the university should be to inspire the love of truth. This,

I take it, is the meaning of the Wisconsin *Numen lumen* as of the Harvard *Veritas*. Within historical periods, at least, the evolution of society towards a higher state appears to be due not to any essential change in human beings in physical or mental powers, but to a gradual gain in knowledge of the physical world and of the possibilities of social relations, and to an increasing application of this knowledge to human needs. It is the duty of the university to advance science, to extend it, and to teach its students and others to whom its influence extends how to gain such knowledge as will make it possible to base action on as true an understanding as possible rather than on error or prejudice.

The Medical School "In the Medical School the aim is through research to advance knowledge in the fundamental sciences on which medicine and hygiene are based and to extend this knowledge, (1) to medical students who desire a thorough preparation for their life's work, (2) to students seeking knowledge of anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, or of other basal medical sciences as a part of a special preparation, as for home economics or physical training or as a part of a general education, and, (3) to students who seek medical advice and a knowledge of how to regulate their lives so as to do most effective work. The Medical School is open to physicians who desire to utilize its facilities in the study of any of the basal sciences. It aims to co-operate with the State Board of Health and the State Hygienic Laboratory in the promotion of preventive medicine, and in conjunction with them maintains a course for training officers of Public Health. It cooperates with the Extension Division in extending knowledge of hygiene to the public."

LOUIS E. REBER, Dean of the Extension Division: "The following brief statement in the words of an Extension worker adequately expresses the spirit that animates the various processes involved in extending the opportunities of the university to the entire state. The ideals and the significance of Extension teaching are herein justly set forth, and the words of this presentation of the work may be regarded as a declaration of the principles underlying the activities of this far-reaching agent of betterment:

The Extension Division "Well trained, efficient, high minded men and women? These qualities are our criteria of success in the Extension Division, and I for one cheerfully submit any day's work, or this whole season's work, or any part of it, to the test for them. This day the wife of a well known political leader asks that we organize a course in public speaking to help club women, social workers, teachers and local civic leaders; one of our largest suburban towns seeks our help in solving the problem of furnishing decent recreations to its young people; another city asks us to install courses in the schools there which will stimulate young working men and tradesmen beyond school age

who have never yet been awakened to their own possibilities. We can and will do all these things. At present seventy-three men and women of a certain city are studying Contemporary Literature and its tremendous significance in the light of the great social and industrial changes in England and America; a group of businessmen are studying Spanish to prepare themselves for travel in the Latin-American countries; a group of college trained engineers are studying the latest advances in Refrigeration, and another group of untrained artisans are learning the elements of the same practical science. And so the list might go on.

“ ‘We frankly count ourselves failures if these people do not draw from our courses not only knowledge, but inspiration, — an awakened sense of possibilities, and a new concept of life and work, particularly among the less educated and narrow circumstanced among our students. This is why we field workers believe that the Extension Division is the one institution in modern life which stands everywhere, among all people, for pure Culture. I do not use this word in the academic sense. Anything that makes a man more interested in his work than he is in himself, that gives him a glimpse of his work in relation to the great world movements which make up modern life, is cultural; for these things give men sympathy, and breadth, and human interest, — they open the broader vistas of life and bring the real desire for the greater and better things the world offers. Evidences of this awakening come to us from the most unimagined sources, and this is real Culture, as real as though it were induced by a study of the classics and fine arts. Thus the Extension Division becomes more than a mere vendor of facts. It is a new instrument of Democracy, offering the Next Step Forward to all people — college bred and unschooled alike.’ ”

Some New Developments.

During the first semester of the present college year, 4,438 four-year course students were registered at the university, — an increase of over 400 over last year. The second semester will bring this number close to

5,000. In addition, 444 took the short course in agriculture, 155 that in dairying, 28 the new forest ranger's course, bringing the total up to 5,065. Also, 1,050 farmers and farmers' wives attended the seven days farmers' course, so that during January the university campus was peopled by 6,115 men and women in quest of knowledge.

The Summer School of 1913 was attended by 2,120 students, an increase of nearly 400 over last year. In the correspondence courses of the Extension Division, more than 5,200 students are enrolled in work, over half of them pursuing studies of a vocational nature.

On Commencement Day, June 18, 1913, degrees were given to 534 men and 288 women students. Of these, nearly 200 have taken positions as teach-

ers, mostly in Wisconsin high schools, and are thus in daily contact, at a conservative estimate, with at least 10,000 young men and women, influencing and shaping their lives during the most impressionable period. A considerable percentage of the class has gone into engineering work; a goodly number into commercial positions; about a dozen are engaged in journalistic enterprises; some have entered the practice of the law; about thirty have entered professional schools to prepare as lawyers, doctors, specialists in science, or theologians.

The Graduating Class

Additions to the Faculty As in other years, a goodly number of changes has taken place in the Faculty. While it is impossible to acquaint the alumni with all of the new professors, the following appointments are of especial interest:

GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY, of Beverly, Massachusetts, a noted author and writer, has been appointed lecturer in English Literature for the second semester. Mr. Woodberry, who has been honored with the degree of Litt.D. by Amherst and Harvard, and with that of LL.D. by Western Reserve, was professor of English at the University of Nebraska until 1882, and of Comparative Literature at Columbia from 1891 to 1904. Since that time he has been devoting himself to the writing of poems, essays, and critical studies, and to editing the works of Shelley, Lamb, Poe, Bacon, and others.

PETER W. DYKEMA of the New York Ethical Culture School, who for the last four years has given instruction at Wisconsin during the Summer School, has been appointed professor of Music. He is a product of the school of music of the University of Michigan and of various European conservatories, and has made a specialty of community singing and public school music. He has taken charge of the Madison Choral Union, and on December 16 directed a Yuletide Festival of Song, the first of its kind attempted at Wisconsin. An article from Mr. Dykema's pen in the December issue of THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE has already enlightened our readers on the work undertaken for spreading the idea of community music throughout the state.

H. W. BALLENTINE, a graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard Law School, has been added to the faculty of the Law School as full professor. After seven years of active practice at San Francisco, during which time he also lectured at the Hastings College of Law, he was called to the University of Montana in 1911 to found a law school and act as its dean. Last summer he taught at the University of Michigan.

CLARENCE B. LESTER, who has been appointed to the department of special legislative library training, has since 1908 been head of the legislative reference section of the New York State Library. From 1906 to 1908 he was organizer and director of the legislative reference department of the Indiana State Library. He is a graduate of Brown University, and in 1905-06 was fellow in political science at the University of Wisconsin.

EMERSON R. MILLER, chemist of the newly established Pharmaceutical Experiment Station, did his graduate and undergraduate work at Middleburg College, Michigan, Harvard, California, and Marburg, Germany. He is an enthusiastic plant chemist and has done considerable research work in this field. He comes to Wisconsin from the Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala., where he held the chair in pharmaceutical chemistry and was in general charge of the pharmacy course. For over a year he was head of the chemistry department of the Cuban Experiment Station. The new Pharmaceutical Experiment Station

at Wisconsin is the first of its kind in this country. Mr. Miller conducts the course in plant chemistry.

ANDREW W. HOPKINS, secretary of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association, and until recently editor of *The Wisconsin Farmer*, has been appointed agricultural editor and professor of agricultural journalism. Mr. Hopkins is an alumnus of the university, class of 1903, and before taking up his responsibilities in connection with *The Wisconsin Farmer*, was educational director of the School for Employed Men at Racine.

JAMES M. O'NEILL of Dartmouth heads the department of rhetoric and oratory. Mr. O'Neill was graduated from Dartmouth, and for two years taught English at Lakeville, Conn. In 1909 he was appointed instructor in English at Dartmouth, and in 1911 became assistant professor of oratory there. His rank at Wisconsin is that of associate professor. Mr. O'Neill was secretary of the Public Speaking Conference of New England and the North Atlantic States. He is also on the board of editors of the *Public Speaking Review*.

E. D. KINGMAN has been called from the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing to an assistant professorship in railway engineering at Wisconsin. He is a graduate of Yale University. After leaving college he was instrument-man for the Pennsylvania Railroad for a year; then joined the staff of the United States Reclamation Service as field engineer; in 1909 became superintendent of construction for the Stone-Webster Co. of Seattle; in 1910 acted as assistant engineer for the city of Everett, Washington; in 1911 occupied the position of hydraulic engineer for the Kuhn Projects of California; and later in the same year joined the faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College.

MISS CELESTINE SCHMITT of Milwaukee has joined the staff of the Home Economics Course as assistant professor. She is a graduate of the Mme. Cheves Chome private school at Berschbach, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. For 17 years she conducted a business of her own, making regular seasonal trips to New York and frequent trips to Paris. She was one of the first instructors in the Girls' Trades School at Milwaukee, and was connected with it from 1909 to 1913. In 1911 the School Board of Milwaukee commissioned her to visit the continuation and trade schools of Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and England. She then took correspondence courses with Mme. Guerre's Technical School at Paris, and later was in residence at this institution for four months, obtaining her diploma in 1913.

MRS. L. R. VANDERVOORT has been appointed mistress of Barnard Hall. She comes to Wisconsin from Leland Stanford University, California, where for the past two years she has been in charge of the cottage dormitories. Prior to that she was assistant superintendent at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago. She received her training at Northwestern University and supplemented this work at Leland Stanford.

JESSE H. AMES and EDWARD M. BARROWS, two alumni of the university, of the classes of 1907 and 1906 respectively, have been placed in charge of the Extension Division districts at Eau Claire and Milwaukee respectively. Mr. Ames comes to Wisconsin from the faculty of the River Falls Normal School, and Mr. Barrows from the People's Institute of New York City.

A growing problem for the university has been that of caring for the student of limited means. Many a deserving young man and woman, eager for a college education, because of circumstances totally beyond his or her control has not the means with which to attend even a free institution like the University of Wisconsin. Various loan funds have been donated or created at the university in years past, but the

Student Aid

amount available in 1912-13 was only about \$2,800, and by the terms under which the various amounts were given, a successful applicant in no case drew more than \$50 per annum.

Two important contributions to the solution — or at least partial solution — of the problem of the needy student have been made since the publication of the last HANDBOOK. The class of 1913 hit upon the idea of urging each member to take out a \$100 twenty-payment life policy with the State Insurance Department, the beneficiary of the policy to be the "1913 Class Memorial Fund." Over 100 members passed the medical examinations and became policy holders; so that the basis is provided from this class alone for a \$10,000 loan fund, the income of which is to be used to assist worthy students. From present indications, it seems safe to predict that the class of 1914 will adopt the same scheme.

Another agency that effectively increases the opportunity for the poor man to attend the university is the Employment Bureau for Students, established by the Alumni Association in September last. While the Y. M. C. A. for a number of years maintained such a bureau, yet it was hindered by lack of funds from giving continuous all-day service. At the Alumni Headquarters at least one person is ready throughout the business day to answer calls from Madison citizens for student help, and to advise new students regarding employment. While the requests for positions by far exceed the places to be filled, due to causes and conditions peculiar to Madison which were explained in detail in the November ALUMNI MAGAZINE, yet it is gratifying to note that of 474 applicants registered, 118 have to date secured permanent positions, and for the remainder, some 260 odd jobs have been secured.

Not less difficult a problem than that of the needy student is that of the young graduate who is about to start upon his career in the world. How shall he find employment? The Alumni Association has combined an Employment Bureau for Graduates with that for students. It aims to act as the point of contact between the young man or woman in quest of a position and the prospective employer, and as the work develops, it will endeavor to secure the cooperation of an active committee of alumni in every important city.

The Young Graduate

The Appropriations by the Legislature

Educational and Student Buildings.

Provision was made by the Legislature of 1913 to meet the important needs of the university during the present biennium. As a result of these appropriations, the following building activities are about to be undertaken or are already in progress:

For years the most crying need of the university, not only from a material standpoint, but also from the standpoint of the future citizenship of the state, has been that of dormitories for men, and of a commons and union where they may meet on equal terms and enjoy the advantages of rubbing shoulders with their fellows. As was well said by President Van Hise in the first **Dormitories,**
Commons and Union HANDBOOK, "If the university were to add material wealth and neglect men, it would leave unperformed its most important function." It is not necessary to go into a discussion of the reasons why it is believed that the erection of dormitories, commons and union will help to solve the problem of democracy at the university and the problem of making useful citizens out of the students. Suffice it to say that the Legislature was so impressed with the necessity for these buildings that it appropriated \$300,000 (plus \$50,000 for equipment) for 1914-15, to be spent on buildings for student purposes.

The College of Letters and Science, in which the foundations of a liberal education are laid for all students, whether they later attend one of the professional schools or not, has long been hampered by the crowded conditions under which professor and student have had to work. **Congestion in**
Liberal Arts The lack of office space has been especially distressing. A number of members of the instructional force have had to occupy the same office simultaneously, thereby making impossible that confidential, personal relation between student and professor that is essential for the development of character in the young men and women. There was also lack of adequate classrooms. In certain courses students had to be sent away because no classroom provision could be made for them. Letters and Science was further hampered by the lack of departmental reading and reference rooms.

A large addition to University Hall, estimated at \$150,000, is calculated to relieve the congestion and make better conditions possible. It will offer space to the Department of German, **Addition to**
University Hall now housed in North Hall, and leave the latter building to the exclusive use of the Commerce Course, now very much crowded. It

will contain additional recitation rooms and offices, and afford much needed extra space for the Registrar and his force.

A \$200,000 Physics Building, to be erected probably between the Chemistry Building and University Hall, will not only offer more space in Science

Physics Building Hall to the rapidly growing Medical School, but will also accommodate the Bacteriology Department and the State Hygienic Laboratory, now housed in South Hall, and relieve the congestion of the Political Economy Department in the latter. Furthermore, it will afford adequate space, contiguous to the State Historical Library, to history and political science, now housed in University Hall. These are the two departments which should be closely adjacent to the great store of books.

The Wisconsin High School Building, upon which construction was begun last year, is nearing its completion, \$45,000 additional having become available during the present biennium. This building will make possible the

Wisconsin High School housing of a department of the university which is of vital concern to the citizens throughout the state. The Wisconsin High School will be to the students of education what the laboratory is to the scientist. In it, the future teachers of the youth of the state will learn by personal experience and the guiding demonstrations of the professor how to impart instruction to the young. The University High School is located at University Avenue and Lorch Street.

Another building, the direct advantages of which to every citizen are easily apparent, is the Home Economics and Extension Building, which is to

Home Economics and Extension be ready for occupancy in the near future. It is located south of the Observatory and east of Agricultural Hall.

The Extension Division has thus far labored under exceedingly unfavorable conditions in University Hall, and the Home Economics Course under not less crowded conditions in Lathrop and Agricultural Halls.

Other appropriations include \$58,000 for an addition to the Agricultural Soils Building, \$6,000 for a fire proof annex to the Agricultural Library,

Other Appropriations \$50,000 for shop buildings, \$15,000 for the Heating Plant, \$12,500 for smaller agricultural buildings (barns, etc.), \$9,000 for a stone foundation for the Lincoln Statue, and \$100,000 for the equipment of the new educational buildings.

Total Appropriation for the Biennium 1913-15.

The items thus far covered are for buildings and their equipment alone. In order that the alumni may know exactly how much money was appropriated for all purposes for 1913-14 and 1914-15 respectively, the following

statement of appropriations made to the University of Wisconsin by the Legislature of 1913 is here appended:

FOR OPERATION—	1913-14.	1914-15.
University General	\$1,386,269	\$1,386,269
University Extension	177,380	206,110
Agricultural Extension	40,000	40,000
Agricultural Institutes	20,000	20,000
Various Minor Appropriations	25,000	56,000
Various Minor Appropriations	18,000	-----
FOR MAINTENANCE (CURRENT REPAIRS)	62,000	62,000
FOR CAPITAL—		
General University:		
Apparatus, furniture, improvements, buildings, etc.	114,505	114,505
Books, apparatus of 1911	50,000	-----
University Extension:		
Books, apparatus, furniture	7,620	7,620
<i>Total for General Maintenance</i>	<i>\$1,900,774</i>	<i>\$1,892,504</i>
<i>For Land Purchase</i>	<i>97,900</i>	<i>97,900</i>
<i>For New Construction</i>	<i>606,000</i>	<i>650,000</i>
Total Appropriation	\$2,604,674	\$2,640,404

However, these appropriations for general maintenance absorb the following university receipts, which were appropriated from the University Fund Income and which lessen the actual annual amount appropriated from the state treasury as follows:

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Tuition fees	\$95,000	\$145,199
Incidental fees	190,000	203,300
Interest on university fund	12,000	12,000
Interest on current balances	6,500	6,500
Interest on agricultural fund	12,700	12,700
Sales—General university	22,000	22,000
Inspections, general	10,850	10,850
Miscellaneous	1,700	1,700
Federal grants	80,000	80,000
Total	\$430,750	\$494,249

Therefore, the actual appropriation for general maintenance for the year 1913-14 is \$1,470,024 and for the year 1914-15 is \$1,398,255, and the total appropriations for the same years are \$2,173,924 and \$2,146,155.

The Receipts and Expenditures for 1912-13.

As already stated, the University Business Manager's summary of receipts and expenditures is appended to this HANDBOOK. For the convenience of the

alumnus who is too busy to study that summary, we recapitulate the principal receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
From students	\$382,241 15	Salaries	\$1,144,902 53
From investments	31,874 54	Employees	135,506 56
From U. S. government.....	80,000 00	Maintaining offices	98,842 76
From state	1,478,968 56	Consumable supplies.....	225,714 71
From gifts	11,245 17	Maintaining buildings and	
From various sources.....	164,147 07	grounds	182,670 48
		Permanent improvements.....	582,354 14
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	\$2,148,476.39	Total	\$2,369,994.18

The number of members of the faculty during this period was 624; the number of students, 5,970.

The Material Services of the University to the State

As was stated in the introduction, it is not the purpose of the HANDBOOK to dwell at length upon the commercial and material values of the university to the state. Our alumni were acquainted with these in detail through the first HANDBOOK. It will be remembered that the Executive Committee showed by many concrete examples how the university aids Wisconsin industries, develops the state's agricultural resources, eliminates waste through the prevention of diseases in crops and live stock, enlists in the crusade for public health, and advances the welfare of municipalities as well as individual households. One citizen in ten, it was shown, comes in direct or indirect contact with the university every year.

To those, however, to whom the material has a larger appeal than the spiritual, it will be of interest to note some of the new developments along the lines of service to the state that have taken place during the year.

To render more direct service to the public utilities and industries of the state, and because there is at present no conveniently located testing laboratory to which electrical instruments may be submitted for testing, the

The Standards Laboratory

Standards Laboratory of the College of Engineering has been reorganized at the request of the Railroad Commission, so that it may not only, as before, calibrate electrical instruments used in the university engineering laboratories for special tests and investigations, but also standardize the instruments used by the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin and by the industries of the state. Electrical instruments and incandescent electric lamps may now be submitted for testing and standardization, subject to a set of regulations and schedule of fees obtainable by any citizen upon request. The Standards Laboratory has in its possession a complete set of standard resistance units and Weston standard cells which have been certified by the National Bureau of Standards at Washington to a high degree of accuracy. It is expected that the work of the laboratory will, in the near future, include also the certification of gas standards and meters, and any other work of this character for which a demand appears.

The spare test meters of the Railroad Commission are kept at the laboratory. When a public utility finds it desirable to use an additional meter, either when its own meter is being repaired or when it is desired to use an extra meter in the field, it is possible to rent these spare meters.

In the Department of Steam and Gas Engineering, comparative tests of three types of lineshaft bearings have been completed which will be of great

service especially to the man who contemplates the installation of lineshafts in his plant. The three kinds of bearings with which experiments were conducted are the ring-oiled babbitt, the roller, and the ball bearing. Every lineshaft wastes more or less power, due to the friction between the shafts and the bearings supporting them. The experiments determined the relative ease with which the shafts can be driven when supported by these three types. A great range of loads and speeds was covered and co-efficients of friction were worked out for each type of bearing. All questions of possible lack of alignment, non-uniformity of loading, temperature and quality of lubricant, etc., were given careful study. The tests extended over four years, and were finally repeated and all results checked by a set of skilled observers, who had formerly had no connections with the work.

Interesting courses in city planning are now being given by the Department of Highway Engineering. To any student of municipal problems it must be evident that the American city is lacking in careful, constructive planning as compared with the modern cities of the Old World, such as Düsseldorf or Berlin. The rapid rise and growth of the American city is no doubt in large measure accountable for this lack of care in providing for the future growth and future comfort of our municipalities. The professor in charge has made a careful study of the municipal problems in Europe, and has amassed a representative collection of charts, maps, and illustrations, together with data regarding city charters and municipal laws, thus offering a course that should be of tremendous practical advantage to those interested in municipal development.

By securing the full time services of Dr. H. E. Dearholt of Milwaukee, secretary of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Extension Division has been enabled to organize a Bureau of Health Instruction, the purpose of which is to spread a knowledge of the general principles of hygiene, sanitation and prevention that every citizen should know. The work started with a weekly press service on health topics to seventy newspapers of the state. Now 200 papers are using the material supplied by the department.

Another line of activity of the bureau is the preparation of health exhibits, showing in a graphic way the salutary effects of good ventilation and lighting, and of cleanliness and sanitation, and the disastrous effects of carelessness in matters pertaining to hygiene and health. Health institutes, in which these exhibits played an important part, have been held at Burlington and Janesville, and at Milwaukee in connection with the State Teachers' Association meeting.

Another new and important development in the Extension Division is the establishment of a Bureau of Community Music. The director of this

bureau and his assistants stand ready to consult with any community with reference to ways and modes of strengthening its musical life. He is ready to supply lists of materials, names of speakers and books, and addresses of people who can be useful; and to loan chorus music and band and orchestra scores, rolls for mechanical piano players and discs for phonographs. Circuits will be formed of communities which are too small to engage a full time musician; and to these circuits teachers of music will be assigned who will direct music in the schools, assist in general community music, both vocal and instrumental, and be helpful in such special lines as music in the churches and for social organizations. A number of community choruses have already been called into life by the department, and the organization of about a dozen others is under way.

It is strongly believed by the Dean of the Extension Division that the work of the class room can be made much more interesting in the graded and high schools through instruction by pictures. He has added a Bureau of Visual Instruction to his department, the purpose of which will be to supply the teachers of the state with lantern slides and motion picture films, illustrating the work of the branches taught. Just as the Extension Division sends package libraries on almost any subject to those desiring them, so it hopes to build up a similar service of slides and films. William H. Dudley of the Platteville Normal School has been appointed head of this bureau.

Hand in hand with the development of the correspondence-study idea there has arisen a demand for text books that will be of service in conducting such courses. The ordinary text book, calculated for use in the class room under the personal guidance of the instructor, has been found wanting in the case of long distance instruction. The Extension Division has therefore entered upon the publication of special texts. These include two volumes on Reinforced Concrete Construction, two on Shop Mathematics, one each on Retail Selling, Book-keeping and Cost Finding for Printers, Electricity and Magnetism, Steam Boilers, etc. The following statement, dated December 1, 1913. from the McGraw-Hill Book Company, publishers of the engineering texts, of the number of extension texts sold is indicative of the reception accorded this venture of the department:

Elements of Structures.....	584
Reinforced Concrete Construction Vol. I.....	757
Reinforced Concrete Construction Vol. II.....	227
Electrical Meters.....	746
Shop Arithmetic Vol. I.....	2442
Shop Mathematics Vol. II.....	438

Boilers	813
Shop Sketching (Just out)	92
Making a total of	6099

It should be added that many of the texts thus far published are being used by the Iowa State College, Pennsylvania State College, Oklahoma University, and the University of Minnesota.

Realizing the difficulty of reaching the individual farmer merely by means of the printed page, the College of Agriculture has for years been developing a new method of approach to the farmers of the state through

Taking the College to the Farmer its Agricultural Extension Service. By means of the farmers' courses and schools, young people's grain-growing contests, educational trains, branch experiment stations and county demonstration farms, crop demonstrations on county and state institutional farms, and cooperative demonstrations carried on with individuals, the farmers in all sections of the state have been able to see at first hand the value of improved seed and live stock and of better farming methods.

Recently the College has established a system of Agricultural County Representatives. These men, supported jointly by the college and the county, are educational middlemen between the college and the farmers who need information upon specific problems on their farms. Though inaugurated less than two years ago the movement has been so popular that applications have already been received for the maximum number of representatives authorized by the Legislature.

To encourage the following of business methods in farming, the university has been giving special consideration to the subject of farm management.

Business Methods in Farming The methods of successful farmers have been studied, and students and other farmers have been acquainted with these systems. In cooperation with Ex-Governor Hoard, the university is now carrying on farm management contests in a number of counties. The awards in these contests will be made upon the basis of net financial returns for one year. This competition will undoubtedly greatly stimulate an interest in businesslike farming in every section in which it is carried on.

Formerly the main emphasis in agricultural investigation and teaching was placed on increasing the production. Recently the subject of marketing has been attracting much attention, as it is just as important to get produce to the consumer as it is to get it into existence. The Department

Marketing and Co-Operation of Agricultural Economics was enlarged to include in a broader way than possible before, the subject of marketing and cooperation. In addition to class room work, investigations are being carried on to show the marketing processes as they

are now carried on within the state. Thus far studies have been made of the marketing of cheese and potatoes. Closely allied to these subjects is a study of rural credit which is being conducted in typical counties of the state to determine how far the need of the farmer for credit is being met by the present credit facilities.

Since the farm is not merely a place of business but also a home, the problems of country life are just as important as the questions concerning crop production and utilization. Each year in connection with the Farmers'

Developing

Rural Leaders

Course at Madison, a Country Life Conference, for those interested in rural affairs, is held. Here teachers, business men, religious and social workers, and some of the most progressive farmers of the state, have been brought together to consider the methods whereby rural life may be broadened and improved. From this clearing house of ideas they have gone back to their homes with new inspiration and plans for rural leadership. As a basis of further plans for country betterment, the university has also made careful studies of typical farm communities, conducting rural surveys to determine the manner in which the various organizations and institutions of each community are influencing the lives of nearby farmers.

In some sections of the state, truck crops, such as cabbage and onions, have been highly profitable. Many of the cabbage growers of Eastern Wis-

Saving Our

Truck Crops

consin have been driven out of business, however, by the deadly "yellows," which destroys entire fields and can not be controlled by spraying. During the past three years the university has developed disease-resistant strains which are immune to the "yellows" and produce excellent yields on "cabbage sick" soil where all commercial strains fail.

The two diseases most dreaded by dairymen are tuberculosis and contagious abortion. Due largely to the educational campaign carried on by the College of Agriculture, and to its manufacture and gratuitous distribution of tuberculin in recent years, Wisconsin dairymen have been foremost in eradicating this scourge from their herds.

To prevent contagious abortion, the university was the first in the United States to employ the complement fixation test, devised in Denmark, to aid

Tuberculosis and

Contagious Abortion

farmers in determining whether their cows were infected with the disease. So important did the dairymen of the state deem this work that they induced the last Legislature to grant the college a special appropriation for the investigation of the disease. The way in which the disease is transmitted and various possible methods of prevention are now being studied in the laboratories at the College of Agriculture and with a special herd at the Hill farm near Madison.

Although the College was enabled by a special grant of the last Legislature to increase materially its facilities for the manufacture of serum for the prevention of hog cholera, the ravages of the disease were so widespread in the state last fall that at times it was impossible to prepare the serum fast enough to meet the demand. The field demonstrations carried on by the university have convinced the farmers that vaccination is cheap insurance against the loss of their hogs when the disease gains a foothold in the community.

Insurance Against Hog Cholera

For many years scientists believed that the value of feeding stuffs could be measured by their content of digestible nutrients-fats, carbohydrates and proteins, and by the amount of energy supplied for life processes. Experiments conducted by the College of Agriculture with dairy cows have shown conclusively, however, that the specific physiological effect of different feeds must also be considered in compounding rations. For example, a ration exclusively from the products of the wheat plant invariably produced weak, undersized calves, and a low milk flow, while vigorous calves and a high milk flow were obtained on a ration from the corn plant alone. Other investigations have also shown in a striking manner the importance of an adequate and properly balanced supply of mineral matter, especially lime and phosphoric acid, in the rations for farm animals.

Science in Feeding

The raising of high-yielding seed grains has become an established industry in Wisconsin. Graduates of the College of Agriculture, who are members of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, have for the past twelve years done much to establish Wisconsin's position in this important industry. The organization now has a membership of nearly 1,500 of the leading grain growers of the state. To safeguard this important industry, county orders have been established in 37 different counties and are doing effective work in inducing the members to grow and market only superior seed. To protect further the reputation of Wisconsin seed, a plan has been adopted during the past year which provides that only inspected seeds can be sold under the registered trade-mark of the Association.

"Grown In Wisconsin", Trade-Marked Seeds

The Question of Non-Resident Fees

Within the last five years there has been noticeable a tendency on the part of the Legislature to make it increasingly difficult for the non-resident student — i. e., for the student coming from outside the State of Wisconsin — to attend our university. While up to 1909 the non-resident tuition was only \$25 per semester, it was increased to \$35 in 1910, and by action of the Legislature of 1913 is even to be raised to \$50 per semester, or \$100 per annum, beginning next fall — a figure far in excess of that of any other state university. It was pointed out in the Legislature that the cost per student was considerably in excess of the non-resident fee; and the new figure of \$100 was fixed with a desire to have the non-resident fee approximately cover the actual cost to the state for the student.

No one doubts the *right* of the state to attach conditions which will limit and even exclude non-resident students. The question is purely one of *policy*. We have briefly stated above the position of the majority of the Legislature. Since the passage of the \$100 fee act, however, many citizens who are deeply interested in the welfare of the university and whose opinions have weight, have become alarmed and have expressed their fear that in fixing too high a non-resident fee the university and the state will suffer more harm than can be offset by the possible financial gain. In presenting the case of the non-resident student, the Alumni Executive Committee desires to convey facts and figures that in the rush of the legislative season appear to have failed of presentation. With this side of the case as fully before the alumni as the viewpoint of those who favor a high non-resident fee, our readers will be better able to determine in their own minds what policy is the wiser from the point of view of the university and the state.

The state has rallied loyally to the support of its highest institution of learning in recent decades; but *it is a fact that during the first twenty years of the existence of the university the state did practically nothing for it in the way of financial support, and that the university owes its inception to the munificence of the Federal Government* in authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury by act approved June 12, 1839 “to set apart and reserve from sale out of the public land within the territory of Wisconsin, not exceeding two townships for the use and support of a university within said territory.” Six additional federal grants have followed from time to time.

**A High Water
Mark Reached**

**What is Our
Patriotic Duty?**

Expenses for buildings and for current operation were almost entirely met up to 1867 by the proceeds of Federal Government land grants. In other words, during the early years of its existence the State of Wisconsin enjoyed all the benefits of a university at the expense of the nation. The country at large paid the school bills of Wisconsin's young men at Wisconsin's university. Moreover, if the state during the early years of the university had not reduced the Regents to the necessity of selling lands at ridiculously low prices to insure its continuance, the university would today be one of the most richly endowed institutions in the country. Having wasted the treasure given it by the Federal Government, can the state afford to further violate its obligations to the nation by making it increasingly difficult for those beyond the borders of the state to attend?

According to the Business Manager's last biennial report, the federal land grants even today produce an income of \$25,000 per year. In addition, the Federal Government now contributes \$80,000 per annum in cash for the encouragement of agricultural education and research. *The university, and through it the state, is therefore still in the relation of a debtor when dealing with the nation, especially since the results achieved by the Agricultural Experiment Station have directly aided the development of the natural resources of the state.*

The State of Wisconsin in the past has generously placed the results of its experience at the service of any state or nation that desired to avail itself of it,—whether it be our experience in the regulation of public utilities, or nursery inspection, or state supervision of insurance, or university administration, or what not. Employees of the state have willingly given their time and thought to answer questions from other states and other countries. *Shall this unselfish policy be reversed, and the state show itself mercenary in its dealings with those who come to the university from beyond our borders in quest of knowledge?*

For every 100 students who come to us from the neighbor state of Minnesota we send 111 Wisconsin boys and girls to the University of Minnesota. For every 512 students from Illinois our commonwealth sends 384 to the State

Our Relation to Our Sister States

University of Illinois. The non-resident fee in these two typical institutions is, for the literary departments, which supply the basis for the work in the other departments, \$48 per annum (plus a matriculation fee of \$10 when the student first enters) in the case of Illinois, and \$60 (including all laboratory fees) in the case of Minnesota. The State of Wisconsin demands \$100! *Is it in accord with the dignity of our state and the principle of reciprocity between states that we charge the sons and daughters of our sister states more than they charge us for attending their splendid state universities?*

Casting aside any ethical considerations, such as have thus far been advanced, *what would be the effect of a policy of exclusiveness upon the effi-*

ciency of higher education in Wisconsin? The Wisconsin citizen rightly demands that his son and daughter receive a college education that shall be the equal of that offered anywhere in the country. He wants his boy and girl to leave the university well equipped to meet and face the problems of life. Which will be the better educated — he who sits at the boarding table next to the boy from Kenosha, Superior, Wausau, Stoughton, Eau Claire, Prescott, or Beloit, or he who rubs shoulders with the man from New England, the Far West, India, Japan, China, Argentina, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia, in short, from the world at large? he who has received book and class room instruction alone, or he who has been able to test out how the assertions of the author or lecturer tally with the observations of men who have personally experienced the situations discussed? Travel abroad and about this country is beyond the reach of most of the young men and women of Wisconsin who are registered at the university. But on the campus they can touch elbows with all sections of their country and of the world in the persons of well informed, active minded and ambitious young men and women from other states and countries.

To illustrate by one or two concrete examples: in the class in Oriental Politics and Civilization, in which the student is introduced to the tremendous possibilities that await the American business or professional man in China or Japan, there has in recent years been a fair sprinkling of students from all parts of the world. Said the professor in charge on a recent occasion, shortly before he was called to a larger service as minister to China: "There is no other element that has so largely contributed to my giving the best that is in me in teaching this course, as the presence of foreign students. How can I fail to be careful and accurate in my discussion of the opium traffic in China, when among my hearers are alert Chinese and Englishmen, ready to catch me on the slightest error? How can I make one-sided and prejudiced statements on the California land question when bright young Japanese sit at my feet to challenge my assertions?" Or take the classes in American history. Who can doubt the educational value in a course on the Civil War to professor and student alike of the presence of the plantation owner's son from Georgia, or the Confederate soldier's grandson from Tennessee?

The examples might be multiplied. Be it the class in sociology, in economics, in political science, in history,—Wisconsin students can only gain from the presence of students from other states and other nations. *From the standpoint of educational advantage to her own native students, therefore, can the University of Wisconsin afford to have undue barriers placed in the way of the student from beyond her borders?*

One other point should be mentioned in this connection. It is a well known fact that there are a considerable number of members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin to whom much more remunerative offers have come from other institutions. These men have remained because of the influence that the University of Wisconsin exerts upon the nation and indeed upon the world. Were the university to be reduced to a local institution, serving only Wisconsin born students and exerting only a state wide influence, it would be unable to retain these men, and the Wisconsin student would be the sufferer.

The Character of Our Instructional Staff

Every non-resident student leaves at least \$350 per annum in Wisconsin during his college course outside of his fees. The 1,250 non-resident students registered this year will therefore have placed in circulation in this state, before they graduate, at least \$1,750,000. While much of this money will be expended in Madison, it will in turn pass on to producers and business men in other parts of the state.

Our Economic Advantage

Just as the whole state is benefited by having the great paper mills in Neenah and Appleton, or the fountain pen manufactories in Janesville, or the immense machine shops in West Allis, is not the whole state also materially benefited by the presence of the outside student who spends his money here?

From a dollars and cents point of view, therefore, does it pay the state to encourage the attendance of a large non-resident student body at its highest seat of learning?

Another reason why it pays to encourage non-resident students to come to Wisconsin is the fact that *many of these men and women settle in Wisconsin and become citizens of the state.* Going over a representative list of Wisconsin alumni for ten classes, we find that fully one-fourth of those who registered as non-residents are now citizens of the state. Who will deny that these men — trained men, men of superior education — are an asset to the state?

Non-Residents

Becoming Residents

Wisconsin industries, Wisconsin manufactures, Wisconsin commercial enterprises, Wisconsin agricultural products, Wisconsin natural resources, become known abroad through the non-resident student. The non-resident cannot help but benefit Wisconsin by telling his parents or friends or employers

A Good Advertisement

at home about the state. More and more the students are being taken through our state on observation trips. The agricultural students, the journalists, the engineers, the sociologists have already made inspection trips to various parts of the state a regular part of their year's work. During the short vacations the non-resident often visits at the home of a Wisconsin student. Whatever the occasion, *is it not a fact that the non-resident through his attendance at the university becomes better acquainted with the state's possibilities, and that he spreads a knowledge of this state abroad?*

Lastly, is not a liberal policy toward non-residents essential in order that the sons of Wisconsin citizens who graduated from the university may have the widest opportunities possible for their material advancement? Wisconsin,

**The Advancement
of Our Native Students**

being an agricultural and manufacturing state, does not offer those possibilities to the railway engineer that New York does. Nor does it offer the possibilities in surgery that a metropolis like Chicago does. And so on. In other words, many a young man, son of a Wisconsin parent, will find his biggest opportunity elsewhere. But in order that opportunity may await him there, it is necessary that his Alma Mater be known to those who would employ him. His Alma Mater will be known and famed abroad only in proportion as she continues to be the national and international temple of learning that she now is, and only in proportion as her student body continues to be recruited from all over the world, from men and women who carry back to their states and their countries a living testimony of what has fitly been called "the leading state university." In proportion as her high reputation continues, will her graduates be in demand, and will the sons of Wisconsin parents be offered greater opportunities elsewhere than their particular line of equipment would fit them for in Wisconsin.

Appendix

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

University Divisions	A Expenditures for Instructional and Administra- tive Services	B Expenditures for Labor
1 Administration	\$54,499 15	\$17 20
2 General Library	17,747 43	
3 Physical Education	30,599 64	3,837 51
4 Military Science	1,835 13	25 00
5 Student Health	12,259 77	64 50
6 College of Letters and Science*	442,632 12	4,420 10
7 College of Agriculture**	184,318 68	70,648 90
8 College of Engineering	116,488 14	2,701 24
9 Law School	26,694 38	9 00
10 Medical School	26,950 03	3,340 50
11 School of Music	19,286 24	
12 Training of Teachers	22,404 80	16 50
13 Graduate School	840 00	
14 Summer Session	29,183 64	110 37
15 University Extension	119,359 41	784 16
16 Agricultural Institutes	8,797 50	72 50
17 Hygienic Laboratory	6,542 01	660 00
18 High School Inspection	4,247 30	
19 Washburn Observatory	5,680 00	
20 Forest Products Laboratory		
21 Physical Plant	4,041 27	48,799 08
22 Store	4,045 89	
23 Library School	7,500 00	
Fees refunded	\$1,144,902 53	\$135,506 56
Total expenditures		

* Includes also Pharmacy.

** Includes also Agricultural Extension.

FISCAL YEAR 1912-1913

C Expenditures for Maintaining Offices	D Expenditures for Consumable Material and Supplies	E Expenditures for Maintaining Buildings and Grounds	F Expenditures for Permanent Improvements	Total Expenditures by Divisions
\$26,265 32	\$467 01	\$4,228 59	\$1,993 06	\$87,420 33
565 88	58	9,452 46	25,678 98	53,445 33
836 96	2,945 61	12,959 90	3,768 49	54,948 11
148 74	127 63	1,324 52	750 17	4,211 19
357 90	1,396 35	961 16	1,155 61	16,195 29
4,822 98	32,370 78	42,467 02	234 45	553,405 19
19,330 40	114,730 70	28,972 93	38,477 95	456,479 56
2,220 44	6,682 68	21,500 24	11,095 07	160,687 81
272 78	10 48	2,729 09	2,566 79	32,282 52
269 41	3,744 80	1,986 13	5,265 44	41,556 31
220 16	83 43	1,717 34	1,885 89	23,193 06
596 90	111 47	1,306 84	642 51	25,079 02
67 34				907 34
1,465 23	16 79	2,673 45	90 20	33,539 68
23,327 52	1,614 16	2,905 98	5,205 90	153,197 13
11,586 02	5 54	7 50	48 33	20,517 39
503 70	909 75	380 65	1,327 97	10,324 08
2,533 51	97 25		8 40	6,886 46
55 24	6 39	1,563 26	671 04	7,975 93
131 03		6,032 19		6,163 22
3,259 10	52,244 77	39,501 23	454,033 15	601,878 60
	8,148 54			12,194 43
6 20				7,506 20
\$98,842 76	\$225,714 71	\$182,670 48	\$582,357 14	\$2,369,994 18
				8,869 51
				\$2,378,863.69

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year, 1912-13

RECEIPTS FROM STUDENTS:			
Tuition fees -----	Schedule B—2	\$ 79,037 50	
Incidental fees -----	“ B—3	172,082 04	
Special fees for gymnasium, etc.-----	“ B—4	5,497 60	
Special fees for laboratories-----	“ B—5	46,084 25	
Gross receipts from dormitory-----	“ B—6	12,502 40	
Gross receipts from dining halls-----	“ B—7	67,037 36	
			\$ 382,241 15
RECEIPTS FROM INVESTMENTS:			
Interest on “University Fund”-----	“ P—1	\$ 11,790 85	
Interest on Current Balances-----	“ P—2	7,304 51	
Interest on “Agr. College Fund”-----	“ Q—1	12,779 18	
Interest on University Trust Funds-----	“ Q—2	-----	
			31,874 54
RECEIPTS FROM GRANTS:			
Federal Government -----	“ T—1	\$ 80,000 00	
			80,000 00
State of Wisconsin:			
(State levy $\frac{3}{8}$ mill, general purposes --	“ T—2	\$ 810,000 00	
{ Appropriation, general purposes-----	“ T—3		
Appropriation, designated purposes---	“ T—4	289,166 99	
Appropriation, new construction-----	“ T—5	379,801 57	
			1,478,968 56
RECEIPTS FROM GIFTS:			
General purposes -----	“ V—1		
Designated purposes -----	“ V—2	\$ 11,245 17	
			11,245 17
RECEIPTS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES:			
Sales -----	“ W—1	\$ 131,153 57	
Technical inspections-----	“ W—2	26,225 50	
Unclaimed checks -----	“ W—3	792 45	
Insurance recovered-----	“ W—4	22 40	
Refunds from advances-----	“ W—5	3,634 15	
Student deposits-----	“ W—6	-----	
Miscellaneous -----	“ W—7	2,318 90	
			164,146 97
TOTAL RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF TRUST FUNDS, DEPOSITS AND TEMPORARY LOANS			\$2,148,476 29

In Memoriam

Two Honored Members of the Faculty Removed by Death

DR. EUGEN REINHARD

Biographical.

DR. Eugen Reinhard, assistant professor of German in the Extension Division, died on January 7, 1913, at St. Mary's Hospital, Madison. His death was due to heart failure.

Dr. Reinhard was born in Niedernberg on the Main, Germany, June 4, 1882. When he was six years old, his father died. Four years later his mother, who had married Georg Meister meanwhile, followed the father. The remarriage of Georg Meister soon thereafter left Eugen in the care of two step-parents. For a short time he lived with Herr and Frau Meister at Bayreuth, and one of the joys of his childhood was the trip to his grandfather in Würzburg. He must very soon have gone to live with this grandfather, for according to the short biography appended to his doctor's dissertations he received his early education in the public schools in Würzburg.

In 1895 he went to Eger, Bohemia, to attend the Gymnasium. Here he lived in very straightened circumstances, with the stepfather of his own stepmother. He was never weary of telling about the kindness shown him both by his stepfather and his teachers in Eger.

In 1903 he went, almost without any

means, to the University of Würzburg. Here, as in Eger, his intellectual keenness won him early recognition, and he was able to pay his way by means of a succession of scholarships. From Würzburg he went to the University of Leipzig, highly recommended by his professors at Würzburg. He ended his brilliant career as a student after receiving three higher degrees,—doctor of philosophy, doctor of law, doctor of political science. Coming to the United States in 1908, Dr. Reinhard has ever since been connected with the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin. He was secretary of the Madison branch of the German-American Alliance and was one of the three delegates from Wisconsin to the meeting of the national gathering in St. Louis last October. A year ago he paid a short visit to the Fatherland.

Dr. Reinhard was a cripple from birth, but the keenness and breadth of his intellect, the richness of his emotional and artistic life, and the quickness and loyalty of his sympathies triumphed over his physical weakness. His death, which seemed sudden to many, was foreshadowed for weeks, but his courageous bearing deceived his friends as to the gravity of the situation until his increasing weak-

ness during the last three weeks made his serious condition evident.

Simple funeral services were held for Dr. Reinhard at the home of his friend and colleague, Professor Ernst Voss. They were in keeping with his own wishes. Mrs. M. H. Haertel rendered Schumann's "Warum?" on the piano; then followed a number by a double quartet of the Madison Männerchor—"Wenn ich den Wand'rer frage," whereupon Dean E. A. Birge paid a warm-felt tribute to the memory of Dr. Reinhard. After the male quartet had rendered another of Dr. Reinhard's favorite German songs, "Nach der Heimat möcht ich wieder," Dr. Voss read a poem that had been found the day before in Dr. Reinhard's own handwriting among his papers, entitled "Meine Grab-schrift." With Chopin's funeral march the services at the house came to an end. At the grave Dr. Voss spoke the favorite poem of his friend, "Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh."

Tribute by Dean Birge.

I HESITATED to accept the duty of speaking on this occasion. It seemed to me that music might well be the entire service for one whose emotions—whose life—found such full expression in it. Yet I am glad to speak, if any word of mine can express the sense of the comradeship which we had in our friend while he lived with us, and the feeling of our loss in his death.

We shall always remember him—physically a pathetic figure as he went up and down the hill; yet pathetic in the physical sense only, for his mind showed no trace of the weakness of his frame, and his temper had received

no taint or twist from his bodily misfortunes. So he made acquaintances and found friends among us; and he gave them, in their varied interests, the welcome companionship of a mind at once educated and stimulating and a temper sweet and companionable.

Dr. Reinhard's short life of thirty years divides into two periods. The first two decades, or a little more, were years of misfortune, hardship and distress. He was plunged into poverty by the early death of his father, who was followed in a few years by his mother; he suffered not only from straightened circumstances, but from actual want. His boyhood and youth knew all the bitterness of disease, of suffering intensified by hunger and cold, and, at times by loneliness. He was cheered by the help of those on whom he had no claim of blood, but who, out of their own poverty, gave him aid, insufficient indeed, but generous and self-sacrificing, as only the poor have the courage to give. So he accomplished the duties of school and gymnasium, against almost incredible obstacles, disease, weakness, dire poverty; yet always helped on not only by an indomitable courage but by the friendship and love of associates and teachers. To all these other difficulties was added that of conscience which forced him to leave the church of his fathers, and, incidentally cost him both sympathy and aid in his education.

Thus he attained the university, and there, after he had established himself, began the second period of his life—the fortunate one. His teachers early recognized his exceptional ability, his exceptional character. They were glad to help him to chances of earning money. Thus he received

enough to relieve his necessities; enough to give him the full opportunity of study; enough, indeed, to enable him to indulge his greatest luxury—that of so construing his own needs that he could help others whom he deemed more needy. So he passed five years of happy and successful study, reaching a brilliant success at its close—a success not given to one whose physical handicap must command sympathy, but won fairly and on even terms with the world.

Then followed his coming to America, to his life and his work with us. We are glad to feel that this period of five years was also happy. He was happy in the opportunity and the ability to play a useful part in the academic world, happy in all the physical comfort that he could have, happy in the enjoyment of nature, happy in congenial associations and in friends. Most of all did he find happiness in larger opportunities of helpfulness to his fellows.

Such a life, however short, is successful. It is no small thing that it was not overcome by misfortune such as fell to his lot.

“Ah! not little, when pain

Is most quelling, and man

Easily quelled, and the fine

Temper of genius so soon

Thrills at each smart, is the praise

Not to have yielded to pain.”

And his due is a double measure of that praise, since in his case, to pain and disease were added the grinding ills of poverty.

No man could have had a better right than he had to say “Invictus!”

“In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.”

That clutch seized his vitals in a close and deadly grip; yet he could

always have named himself “the master of his fate, the captain of his soul.”

But I do not think he would have so named himself, or that he appeared to himself to be struggling with misfortunes,—overcoming them indeed, but overcoming them after a desperate contest. For he seems to have met these many and great ills of his life, not so much victoriously as serenely. He does not seem to have struggled through difficulties into scholarship. He was drawn to it by an inner affinity of spirit which enabled him to reach it almost as a matter of course, and in reaching it to put his troubles by rather than vanquish them. He appeared not so much to captain his soul and through it his frail body, as to be a soul which moved of itself toward scholarship, toward duty, irrespective of bodily weakness.

Thus rising above struggle, he escaped that toughening of temper, that hardening of the surface of the soul which almost necessarily come to those who must fight in order to win. His own ills only taught him how to aid and to sympathize with the unhappy. So far from desiring to hold others to his own standard of courageous labor and endurance, he was more than ready to sacrifice himself for all who appealed to him for help.

Now after five years—and we are glad again to name them happy years—of service and companionship with us, he has left us. Like that other Scholar—

“Out of the heed of mortals he is gone,

He wends unfollowed; he must house alone.”

Yet not unfollowed either; for after him, as after Thyrasis, follow our

thoughts and our affections. We do not give him like an alien to the cold hospitality of a foreign soil; we do not bury him like a soldier of learning, dead at his post of duty, far from the home of his birth. We lay him to rest in the kindly earth which here, as elsewhere, supports and nourishes the commonwealth of which he was a member—that commonwealth which ocean does not bound, which race and speech do not limit, whose members all over the world sooner or later find each other out—that commonwealth of intelligence, of righteousness, of sympathy, to which he belongs; which he perhaps would have hesitated to name, but which to me is the Kingdom of God.

Therefore he not only gave us much while he remained with us, but going from us, he has left us much.

“ We retain
The memory of a man unspoiled;
Sweet, generous and humane—

“With all the fortunate have not,
With gentle voice and brow.
Alive, we would have changed his
lot,

We would not change it now.”

The Epitaph.

Following is the poem, in German, followed by an English translation from the pen of Professor Voss, which Dr. Reinhard himself wrote and desired to stand as his epitaph:

MEINE GRABSCHRIFT.

Wenn ich einst zur Ruh' gegangen
Soll auf meinem Grabe prangen
Nicht ein letterreicher Stein.
Was ich werd' gewesen sein—
Wen kümmert's, wer ich ainmal
war?

Wen Name, Stand und Tag und
Jahr?

Mir sei die Grabschrift kurz und
schlicht:

Hier ruht ein Mensch — mehr
braucht es nicht.

Scheint Dir das Wort gering und
klein?

Schliesst es doch reiche, reiche Deu-
tung ein.

MY EPITAPH.

When some day I have gone to rest,
No boastful stone shall over me be
placed

To tell to others what I may have
been.

Who is concerned or cares about my
history?

My name, my place, my day and
year of birth or death?

My epitaph shall brief and simple
be:

Here rests a man—It needs no
more.

Does this word seem to you of lit-
tle worth?

It bears to me the richest, deep-
est meaning.

FRANK AVERY HUTCHINS

Biographical.

FRANK Avery Hutchins, head of the Department of Debating and Public Discussion of the Extension Division, died at his home, 435 North

Lake street, Madison, on January 25, aged 64. Mr. Hutchins' death followed an illness of three years. A month ago he had so far recovered that he was able to be taken from

the hospital to his home. On January 24, however, he experienced a further attack of paralysis which ended fatally.

The death of Mr. Hutchins removes the man who is said by those who know to be the originator of the idea that culminated in the university extension work in the State of Wisconsin. He was a pioneer in the field of library work, his continued efforts being responsible for the Wisconsin free library commission with its outgrowth, the legislative reference library. The inspiration and enthusiasm which resulted in the anti-tuberculosis movement in the state and the establishment of state parks in Wisconsin can also be traced to him.

The most noteworthy work of Mr. Hutchins was the service rendered the people of Wisconsin by the "package" library. His enthusiasm and toil have resulted in arousing and educating people all over the state through the medium of the extension department of debating and public discussion.

Mr. Hutchins was born in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1850. When he was two years old his parents came to Sharon, Wisconsin. His first public work was done as city clerk and editor of a paper in Beaver Dam, Wis. There he conceived the idea of interesting the people in affairs of their city and the state. He finally brought about the establishment of the Williams' Free Library. In 1891 he became librarian clerk in the state superintendent's office at Madison.

During this time the idea which resulted in the Wisconsin Free Library Commission was conceived. For six years he was head of the

commission. His next and last work was the organization of the extension department of Debating and Public Discussion with its famous "package" library.

In 1912 a banquet was given in Mr. Hutchins' honor. At that time hundreds of letters from distinguished friends all over the country were received and placed in a book presented to him.

Mr. Hutchins was not married. He leaves a sister, Miss Dorothy Hutchins, who has shared with him his unselfish devotion to the state.

Tribute by Edward J. Ward.

TO assure permanence and stability for an important building, it was an ancient practice to entomb a living person within its foundation as sacrifice to the god of the soil, a prayer in blood that the structure might not be shaken down. Among the traditions of this old usage is a story of one of the great cathedrals: how the architect gave himself to be buried under the corner-stone of the building he had conceived, devoting his life that it might stand.

If one had said to Frank Avery Hutchins that Wisconsin's great Free Library system with its forty thousand volumes serving seven hundred communities in every part of the state was his work, he would have answered: "Why, that is the work of the Free Library Commission and its present secretary Matthew Dudgeon, its missionary Miss Stearns and a great many public spirited people." If one had remarked to him that Wisconsin's Legislative Reference Bureau, copied now by a score of states and a hun-

dred cities, was his construction, he would have said: "That is Charles McCarthy's success." If one, having looked into the history of Wisconsin's state park movement, had said to him that this was very largely the development from his beginning, he would have replied: "I guess you have never met State Forester Griffiths." If one had traced back the story of the state's awakening to interest in matters of public health and had said to him that this was the on-going of his promotion, he would have answered: "Dr. Dearholt is the man behind that movement." And if one had said that University Extension in the great developments which are unique in Wisconsin and which have attracted the attention of the world, was the realizing of his conception, he would have replied: "Without the engineering genius and administrative power of Dean Reber, Wisconsin's great University Extension System would be impossible."

And yet, had you attended a certain meeting in Madison last January, you would have heard from these men themselves that back of their work of today was the vision of the whole, and the beginning impulse of each part, in the clear perception and the absolute self-devotion of one man, Frank Avery Hutchins.

More comprehensively than any other one, he was the architect of this commonwealth's adequate self-equipment for intelligence. And more completely than any other was his life, his whole thought and ambition and energy, given to this development which is the greatness of Wisconsin,—given not that he might be paid or that he might be called a

leader,—given with utter self-effacement — buried — simply that this structure might rise.

As city clerk of Beaver Dam he gave to that inconspicuous office a great, new meaning. He made it the center for promoting the common interest that is crucified in the average town. The public library in Beaver Dam, one of the first in the state to establish the open shelves, is the monument there to Frank Hutchins' influence.

As library clerk in the state superintendent's office from 1891 to 1895, it was his labor that established on a firm foundation the school library system of Wisconsin.

Serving for two years without pay on the Free Library Commission whose creating law he had drafted, and then for nine years giving every ounce of his strength to the work of this commission as its secretary, he set a standard of public devotion extraordinary and challenging. Out of his thought for the welfare of Wisconsin in this time, as Dr. McCarthy has said, came the state's Legislative Reference system.

Then in 1907, when the University Extension system was reorganized, it was Frank Avery Hutchins as the secretary of its department of debating and public discussion who conceived and created the package library system which is recognized as perhaps the most distinctive element in Wisconsin's University Extension leadership.

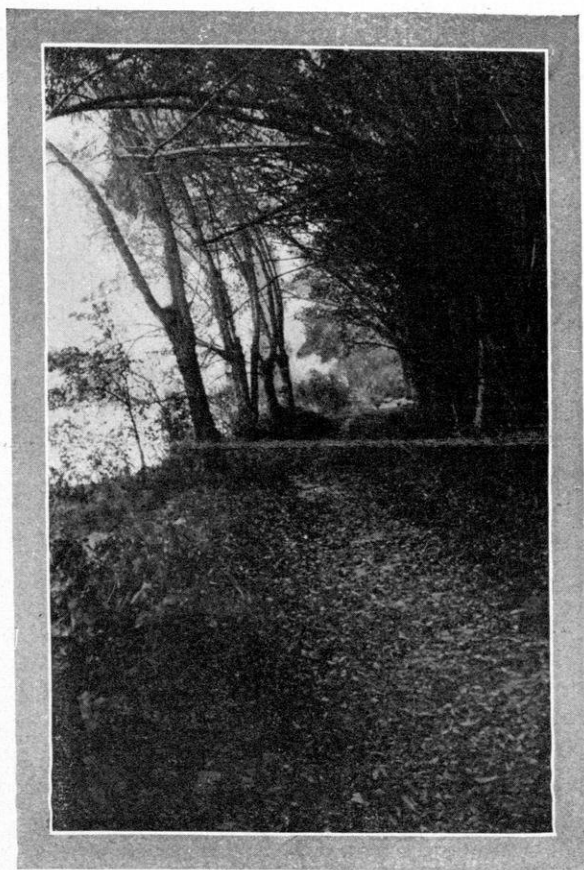
But the duties of the positions he has held have not been the limitation of this man's service. Though frail in body he yet found energy to give, in addition to an over-measure of service in the office he held, the chief impulse to the public health move-

ment throughout Wisconsin. With no remuneration whatever he did the work of the secretary in the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association until this movement was firmly established.

To estimate the service of Frank Hutchins to Wisconsin is impossible. His self-effacement and modesty have been heroic, with that highest heroism of continuous, patient, un-

heralded devotion to the common good.

But in this service through these years Mr. Hutchins has not been alone. Unrecognized and unremunerated, another has given as great devotion to his work for the state,—the sister who has cared for him and who is left. To her the gratitude and the sympathy not only of Madison but of all this commonwealth



EDITORIAL

A FITTING RECOGNITION

THE appointment of Professor Charles Forster Smith of the Department of Greek to the Annual Professorship in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for the year 1914-15 is one in which the alumni will take particular pride. Professor Smith is peculiarly our own. During the last five years at least, no article in the Magazine has attracted more widespread attention than Dr. Smith's "Personality in Teaching," published in the March, 1913, issue. Alumni everywhere wrote to inquire for additional copies. Only a few weeks ago the editor of another Alumni Magazine wrote for permission to reprint the article. Professor Smith still hears echoes of the far-reaching effects of his timely and pointed message. Thus, while altogether too few of us have had the privilege of sitting at the feet of this profound scholar with the heart and the simple faith of a child, the alumni generally feel that they know him through the printed page. The recognition that has now been accorded him by the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies, reflects honor both upon the recipient and the institution of which he has been a faculty member since 1894.

Charles Forster Smith was born in Abbeville County, South Carolina, on June 30, 1852, the son of the Reverend James F. and Julia Forster-

Smith. He attended Wofford College, South Carolina, receiving his B.A. degree in 1872. In 1874 he attended Harvard University for a short term; then left for Germany, where he spent the year 1874-5 in study at Leipsic and Berlin. He returned again to Leipsic in 1879, taking his Ph.D. degree there in 1881. Before coming to Wisconsin, he was a member of the faculty of Wofford College (1875-9), Williams College, Massachusetts (1881-2), and Vanderbilt University (1882-94). Among the special recognitions that have come to him are the vice-presidency of the American Dialect Society (1891) and the presidency of the American Philological Association (1902-3).

But this barren rehearsal of dates and achievements is entirely inadequate to convey an impression of the man. Professor Smith is, first of all, deeply interested in his students. There is a delightful informality in his classes—the student questions the professor quite as much as the professor the student. Both are working together, and nothing quite so much delights Mr. Smith as to have his pupils shed new light upon or volunteer a new interpretation of a difficult passage of Greek. While never neglecting the poor student, he counts that day happiest when he has found the "lad o' parts." That he is successful in his picking is at-

tested by the rehearsal of such names as Professors Grant Showerman, '96, and Annie M. Pitman, '97, of the University of Wisconsin, Charles H. Shannon, '97, of the University of Tennessee, Andrew R. Anderson, '00, of Northwestern University, Richard F. Scholz, '02, of the University of California, John B. Stearns, '02, formerly of Lincoln College, Clarence E. Boyd, '09, of Emory College, Georgia, Dr. Jonathan B. Browder, '97, Marie McClernon, '00, Dr. Paul Schule, '02, Edward J. Filbey, '03, Bernice Banning, '10, and others, all of whom have received a large part of their inspiration from him.

Professor Smith is a deeply religious man. He is unquestionably one of the leading laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His contributions to the official organs of that denomination are perhaps little known in Wisconsin (the usual fate of the prophet in his own country!); but ask any reader of the publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South who Professor Smith is, and he will point with pride to some article that has just appeared and say, "Read this, and you'll know him as I know him."

Again, few people in Wisconsin seem to appreciate that Dr. Smith is one of the principal men of letters in the faculty. His publications along classical lines include editions of Thucydides, Vols. III, VI and VII, of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, of Herodotus, Vol. VII; a translation of Hertzberg's *Geschichte Griechenlands*; and numerous contributions to philosophical journals. But over and beyond these technical writings he has found time to interest himself in a

variety of subjects and to give expression to his ideas in numerous non-technical papers, all of which have a rare literary charm. Take the principal of these, which were gathered in one volume in 1909 under the title, *Reminiscences and Sketches*. What was said in our book review column when the volume appeared is but confirmed by a re-reading of these delightful essays:

In this delightful volume the eminent head of the Department of Greek has gathered a series of essays which are remarkable as well for their scholarly style as for their inspiring content. A series of eleven biographical sketches occupies the first part of the book. . . . The second group is composed of a series of nine essays of miscellaneous nature. They are the musings of a genuine teacher—too seldom found in these days of utilitarianism—who loves his work and who is devoted to his profession. . . . The third group deals with life in the Smoky Mountains. In four refreshing sketches Professor Smith shows that he has not only tramped through every section of the country, but that he has become thoroughly saturated with the spirit, the wholeheartedness, the unsophisticated nature of its inhabitants.

Coupled with his literary genius, his deep religious convictions, and his exceptional ability as a teacher is a kindness and courtliness that is no doubt a heritage of his Southern ancestry, and that is especially pleasing in the midst of our brusque, matter-of-fact northern surroundings. To be a scholar without being a gentleman is an impossible situation with Professor Smith.

As Annual Professor at Athens Dr. Smith will lecture principally on Greek literature, but this formal relation will soon be cast to the winds, for, as he has himself intimated, he expects "on some fine days instead

of lecturing to the young folks, to out to Marathon, and sail over to climb Pentelicus with them, wheel Aegina."

AN "ALUMNI UNIVERSITY DAY"

THE alumni registrar of Yale University in a recent letter to us writes as follows:

"We are planning at Yale, on February 23d, an 'Alumni University Day' at which time graduates will return to the university, not for athletic contests nor for a class reunion or social festival, but to become acquainted with the university as a teaching organization and seat of scholarship."

The outcome of this innovation at Yale will be watched with interest especially by the alumni secretaries of state universities. If an endowed institution like Yale deems it advisable to re-acquaint the graduates

with the present work-day life of their Alma Mater, how much more ought a state university to see zealously to it that its alumni, who are men of influence and importance in the industrial, professional, social, and political life of their separate communities, be at all times fully informed regarding the spirit of its every-day life. Nothing leaves as deep an impression as personal observation and personal experience. If the Yale experiment proves all that is expected of it, it may be well to inaugurate a similar practice at the University of Wisconsin — possibly on the Friday preceding Homecoming Day.

A WORTHY PROJECT

The attention of our readers is especially called to Mrs. McPartlin's report of the activity of the Chicago Alumnae in the section which follows. We understand that the Chicago women graduates of the U. W. will endeavor to raise the funds for furnishing and equipping a co-operative house that shall make it possible

for young women of more moderate means to attend college at a minimum of expenditure for board and room. The Northwestern plan described by Mrs. McPartlin has much in it that is commendable. Here's hoping that the Chicago Alumnae may succeed in establishing the co-operative home at Madison!

A DELAYED ISSUE

We ask the indulgence of our readers for the tardy appearance of this issue. It will be noticed that the first section is taken up with the second annual *Handbook of Information Concerning the University of Wisconsin*. Several weeks were occupied in the collection and compilation of the data therein contained, and the matter of whipping the ma-

terial into such shape as to meet the suggestions and criticisms of the whole Alumni Executive Committee entailed much correspondence and numerous conferences. We feel sure that the accuracy thus gained will far offset the time lost. The preparation of the March issue is already under way, and we hope to mail it at the usual time.

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

U. W. CLUB OF PITTSBURGH

By ALVIN H. KESSLER, '13

At the annual election of officers for the U. W. club of Pittsburgh, held Saturday night, January 17, at the Fort Pitt Hotel, J. H. Griffith, '93, was elected president. C. F. Jamieson, '13, was chosen for vice-president, R. B. Anthony, '05, was re-elected unanimously as secretary-treasurer, and F. W. Winters, '87, and W. G. Gibson, '08, were made directors of the club. A. H. Kessler, '13, was delegated to act as official correspondent.

Arrangements are now being made by the club to hold a joint smoker with alumni of other western schools now located in Pittsburgh, in order that the institutions of the Middle

West may eventually organize a collegiate alumni association to further the interests of western universities.

Probably no other city draws so many college graduates each year as Pittsburgh, and the committee appointed by the U. W. club expects little difficulty in finding a large quota of men from every school in the Middle West.

C. C. Chambers, ex-'13, traveling secretary of Phi Gamma Delta, has now established his headquarters in Pittsburgh, and has been added to the membership roll.

A smoker followed the meeting, which was attended by twenty old-time Badgers.

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ALUMNAE

By MRS. S. E. McPARTLIN, '05

The true Wisconsin spirit prevails among the Chicago Alumnae:—once a Badger, always a Badger. At each meeting we greet all the old members and welcome one or two new ones.

In December we held our luncheon at the appointed place, Mandel's Ivory Room. Mrs. Young, '92, the hostess, deserves credit for the success of this meeting. We were all absorbed in the talk given by Miss Bennet of the Bureau of Occupation, Chicago. She was interesting and

spoke with much vim. The facts which she gave about the college women when first entering the economic world surprised rather than flattered us.

The business of this session was brief. It consisted in a report by Miss Cleveland of the membership committee, Mrs. Healey of the loan fund committee and Mrs. Freeman of the co-operative homes committee. It was decided that the loan fund committee and the co-operative home committee should

unite their efforts towards the one cause, — the co-operative home at Madison.

In January, Mrs. Vrooman, the hostess, changed the place of meeting to the Woman's Club, Fine Arts Building. At this affair we had the largest attendance this season. Miss Hope Munson, '11, was an out of town guest. Miss Mary Potter, dean of women at Northwestern, guest of honor, spoke fully on the co-operative homes at Northwestern. She made it seem not only possible but easy for us to carry on such a system of housing at Wisconsin.

She said that at Northwestern there are two co-operative halls, Pearsons and Chapin, in which 142 girls work as part pay for their board; the work of the student never taking more than an hour a day. As preceptress they have a graduate student who gives her services without pay. In addition each house employs a housekeeper, a cook, a laundress and a houseman who is hired by the hour.

The board of managers, consisting of 15 women, credit for the success of these houses is due. In addition to their economic assistance they decide such questions as who is eligible to these houses, making them pro-

hibitive to post-graduate students and regular students that can afford to pay more. This board also has a loan fund, and gives assistance not exceeding \$100 to those who are deserving. Miss Potter estimates that \$4.00 per capita plus the rental of the house,—in which 60 women are boarding,—ought to support such a home at any university. We gave Miss Potter a vote of thanks and felt that she had given us real assistance.

To revise the constitution Mrs. Stearns appointed the following committee: Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Sewall, Mrs. Sippy.

It is the intention of the committee to make it possible for any alumna to become a non-resident member.

At the next meeting, which will be held Saturday, February 14th, in the Auditorium, Mrs. Sippy will be hostess. We are to have the pleasure of listening to a musical program given by Mr. Paul Van Catwrick. As each member is privileged to bring a guest we expect an unusually large attendance; we hope, also, to greet alumnae from other

Any information regarding the Chicago Association of Wisconsin Alumnae may be had from the secretary, Miss Ada Taylor, Tower Building, Chicago.

"AGRICULTURAL EXERCISES" IN 'FRISCO.

The following letter announces an event that will be ancient history by the time this Magazine reaches our readers. Nevertheless, it is so brimful of Wisconsin Spirit that we cannot refrain from publishing it in full:

Dear Alumnus:—

"Back to the Land" has caught the alumni and next Friday evening,

the 30th, at 6:30 sharp, on Geary near Powell, the Hotel Stewart chef will regale the sons and daughters of Wisconsin with the fruits of the field at \$1.50 per. Gordon H. True, '94, and F. W. Woll, '86, have been pried loose by Benny Wheeler and Dean Hunt and attached to the State Farm at Davis. They have consented to come down specially to tell us

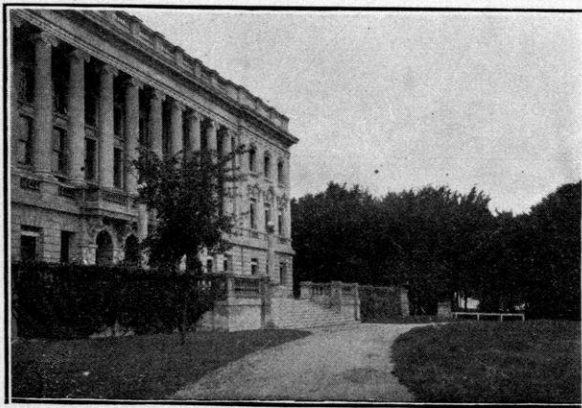
how far behind Madison we are in California and to help elect a new set of officers. I am sure you will not miss this chance to take a few kinks out of the cantankerous tenderfoot, especially Woll. To accommodate us the dining room of the Stewart has been enlarged and there will be plenty to eat if you let me know you are coming hungry, for True says they have seads at the farm if he only knows how much to bring.

Look over the list herewith, for if you get five new members for the year your dues will be remitted in case you pay.

Confidentially, several of the members failed, by reason of the financial stringency from which we are now

fortunately emerging, to send in the dollar they owed for last year, and of course you are expected to make the deficit good by promptly paying for this year. Whitton had so many functions that he kept the treasurer poor paying for postage and printing, and I therefore speak for Whitton and the treasurer because they modestly refrain from saying that the Association is some \$20 in the hole. I don't think money matters ought to be mentioned in these notices any more than they should be in church, but for the good cause, and incidentally the treasurer, I must speak, and a word to the Wisconsinite is sufficient. As ever,

FRANK V. CORNISH, '96,
Still Secretary.



STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

FROM THE CAMPUS

January 5th—For the first time in the history of the university classes are resumed after the Christmas vacation on Monday rather than Tuesday. This is due to the fact that school closed earlier than ever in December.

The new Agricultural Chemistry building is used for the first time.

January 6th—Gordon ("Slim") Lewis, '04, coach of the Wisconsin championship baseball team of 1912, is engaged to coach the 1914 nine.

In the preliminary game of the basketball season Wisconsin defeats Parson College by the score of 50 to 0.

The football schedule for 1914 is announced as follows:

- Oct. 3—Lawrence at Madison.
- Oct. 10—Unsettled.
- Oct. 17—Purdue at Madison.
- Oct. 24—Ohio State at Columbia.
- Oct. 31—Chicago at Madison.
- Nov. 7—Open.
- Nov. 14—Minnesota at Minneapolis.
- Nov. 21—Illinois at Madison.

October 31, the day of the Chicago game, will be the annual Homecoming Day.

January 7th—"Gypsy Suzanne," by Ivan Bickelhaupt, '14, is announced as the vehicle of the Haresfoot Club this year.

The law school announces that beginning with the academic year 1916-17 no student will be granted a law degree until he has spent six months in an accredited law office.

January 8th—Dr. Eugen Reinhard, assistant professor of German literature in the university, dies.

January 9th—The infirmary in Chadbourne Hall is dismantled and the fixtures are sent down to the Madison General Hospital

where the university has provided two wards for the accommodation of students.

January 10th—It is announced that Professor Carl Russell Fish of the department of history has been granted leave of absence for the second semester. Professor Fish will make an extensive tour through the South in order to gather material on the civil war and reconstruction.

Lester J. Wright, '14, is elected editor-in-chief of the *Wisconsin Country Magazine*.

January 12th—Wisconsin's five defeats Illinois by the close score of 26 to 25 at Champaign.

January 13th—A ski club is organized at the university.

January 14th—Owing to one of their members having scarlet fever the Beta Theta Phi fraternity house is placed under quarantine.

January 16th—Chancellor James Kirkland of Vanderbilt University gives a convocation address on "The Honor System."

The Vilas short-story contest closes with thirty-five entries.

A special art exhibit, containing the works of some of America's most famous illustrators, is given in the historical museum.

January 17th—Wisconsin's basketball team defeats the Minnesota five by 28 to 7.

January 21st—As a substitute for their loan fund the S. G. A. announces a yearly scholarship of \$100 for deserving women.

Miss Florence Sanville of Philadelphia lectures on "The College Woman and Her Working Sister."

David Fairchild of the United States Department of Agriculture lectures on "The Assimilation of Plant Foreigners."

January 22nd—Regular monthly meeting of the regents (see full report elsewhere).

Dr. George C. Whipple of Harvard lectures on "The Purification of Sewage."

January 24th—It is announced that the university will offer two industrial scholarships next year.

Prof. M. H. Haertel of the German Department announces a three months' tour in Germany which will begin at New York on June 25 and end there on September 5.

January 25th—The Wisconsin Dramatic society presents the "Marriage of Sobeide."

Wisconsin defeats Chicago in basketball by a score of 16 to 14.

The Badger swimming team loses to Illinois at Urbana.

January 27th—Wisconsin defeats Illinois in basketball by the score of 25 to 26.

The department of political economy announces a new course for the second semester dealing with the new currency reform.

January 19th—Professor Charles Foster Smith of the department of Greek of the university is appointed professor of classical languages in the American School of Classical Study at Athens for the academic year 1914-1915.

January 20th—E. G. Teschau, '14, of Milwaukee is awarded first prize in the 1915 Prom waltz contest.

Owing to a lack of interest in this year's Junior Prom, the committee in charge ask the Student Conference to reconsider the ruling abolishing house parties and putting limitations upon the amount of entertaining. Their proposal is rejected by a decisive vote of 26 to 11.

January 21st—A student workers' union is formed by some two hundred men and women who are working their way through the university. The organization is the result of a reduction announced in the number of student waiters at the university dining-rooms at Lathrop, Chadbourne, and Barnard Halls.

ALUMNI NEWS

The success of this personal news department is dependent upon the interest every alumnus takes in his Magazine. News items should come direct from graduates if this department is to be valuable and reliable. Contributors to these columns will greatly aid the editor if they designate the class and college of the subject of their sketch in the news items.

Following is the list of class secretaries who have been requested to send in news of their respective classes: 1884, Milton Orelup Nelson; 1886, Mrs. Emma Nunns Pease; 1887, Mrs. Ida E. Johnson Fisk; 1888, Florence Porter Robinson; 1889, Byron Delos Shear; 1890, Willard Nathan Parker; 1892, Mrs. Linnie M. Flesh Lietze; 1893, Mary Smith Swenson; 1896, George Farnsworth Thompson; 1897, Louise P. Kellogg; 1898, Jeremiah P. Riordan; 1899, Mrs. Lucretia H. McMillan; 1900, Joseph Koffend, Jr.; 1901, Paul Stover; 1902, Mrs. Merle S. Stevens; 1903, Willard Hein; 1904, Mrs. Florence S. Moffat Bennett; 1905, Louis H. Turner; 1906, Marguerite Eleanor Burnham; 1907, Ralph G. Gugler; 1908, Fayette H. Elwell; 1909, Eugene Arthur Clifford; 1910, Kemper Slidell; 1911, Erwin A. Meyers; 1912, Harry John Wiedenbeck.

BIRTHS

- 1896. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Bell
- 1899. Sanborn of Madison, a son, Stephen Blount, on December 23. Mrs. Sanborn was Gertrude Stillman, '99.
- 1903. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. George Brummer of Cherokee, Iowa, a daughter, Catherine Doris, on December 5. Mrs. Brummer was Mary Stiles, '03.
- 1904. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson of Fort Dodge, Iowa, a daughter, Olive Beatrice, on December 11. Mrs. Johnson was Ruth Stockman, '04.
- 1904. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brooke of Ontario, Ore., a son, James William, on November 15. Mr. Brooke is the district attorney for the district including Grant, Harney, and Malheur counties.
- 1905. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Biegler of Champaign, Ill., a son, Shipman Sheridan, on December 24. Mr. Biegler was a member of the class of 1905.
- 1906. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W.
- 1911. Collie of Wausau, Wis., a daughter, Orpha Natalie, on December 24. Mr. Collie, '06, is with the Curtis and Yale Company of Wausau. Mrs. Col-
- lie was Orpha Jones, a graduate of Vassar and Wisconsin.
- 1907. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Wildon F.
- 1910. Whitney, a daughter. Mrs. Whitney (Elnora Dahl) is a member of the class of 1907, and Mr. Whitney is a 1910 graduate of the law school.
- 1907. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Parker of Madison, a daughter, on December 18. Mr. Parker, '07, is the city engineer of Madison.
- 1908. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Myers, 6610 Blackstone avenue, Chicago, a daughter, on January 18. Mr. Myers is a member of the class of 1908.
- 1909. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Earl F. Bailey of Wonewoc, Wis., a daughter, Myrtle Marie, on December 30. Mr. Bailey is a '09 commerce man.
- 1909. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William R. Curkeet of Madison, a son, William Robert, on December 7. Mr. Curkeet, '09, is an attorney of Madison.
- 1909. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Stocker of Shanghai, China, a son, on December 17.
- Ex-1909 Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Bragg, Berwyn, Ill., a daughter, Alice Adele, on Christmas Day. Christmas babies appear to be hereditary in the family, as Mr. Bragg also began to

grace the earth with his presence on that day.

1912. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Elbert G. Bailey of Ipswich, Mass., a son, Francis Steinle, on July 22. Mr. Bailey, '12, is manager of Upland Farms, a registered Guernsey farm, at Ipswich.

ENGAGEMENTS

1907. Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hibbard of Milwaukee announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to William K. Winkler, '07.
1908. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Brand of Milwaukee announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Gould Whitney Van Derzee, '08.
1912. Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mabel Mason to John Fraser, Jr., '12.

MARRIAGES

1900. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Agnes Clark of Spokane, Wash., to George P. Hardgrove, '00. Mr. Hardgrove is a member of the firm of Ferris and Hardgrove, investment bankers, Paulsen Building, Spokane, Wash.
1907. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Brown announce the marriage of their daughter, Olive Ione, to George C. Newton. Mr. Newton, '07, is a member of the Newton Engineering Company of Beloit, Wis., and the couple are at home in that city at 650 Gaston Drive.
1909. The marriage of Aleta Robison, '09, and Harry Carroll Daniels took place in Juneau, Alaska, on December 9. Both the bride and groom are residents of that city.
1911. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hollatz of Madison announce the marriage of their daughter, Loretta, to John A. Hoeveler on January 8. Mr. Hoeveler, '11, is the consulting engineer of the X-Ray Reflecting Company of Chicago.

1911. Mr. and Mrs. J. George Woerner announce the marriage of their daughter, Lisette Katherine, to Wallace Smith Hampton. Mrs. Hampton is a member of the class of 1911. The couple will make their home at 5995 Alder Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1911. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Geraldine Pyburn of Cottage Grove, Wis., to Richard F. Duckert, '11, of Madison.

- Ex-'11. Mr. and Mrs. Magnus Swenson of Madison announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Charles Ford Harding of Chicago. Mr. Harding is a member of the class of 1911 and his wife is a former student of the university.

1911. Mr. and Mrs. August Schebrat announce the marriage of their daughter, Emma, to Gilbert L. Brown, '11. The couple will be at home after February 10 at 121 East Park street, Marquette, Mich.

1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Fannie Brown, '12, and Carroll Reed Belden of Omaha, Neb. Mr. Belden is a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1911.

1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Ilma D. Jungkunz to George W. Schilling on October 29. They are at home in Miami, Ariz.

- Ex-'13. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mary Ellen Brown to Converse Wurdemann, '13. Mr. Wurdeman is a mining engineer of Ray, Ariz., where the couple will make their home.

1913. Announcement is made of the marriage of Harriet Faville, '13, of Lake Mills, Wis., to Harlan Bradt, ex-'14.

DEATHS

BENEDICT GOLDENBERGER, '77.

Benedict Goldenberger died at his residence in Madison on January 17 of pneumonia. Mr. Goldenberger was born in South Hadley Falls, Mass., in 1855. He came to Madison with his parents five years

later. He entered the university with the class of 1877 and after graduating taught school in Alma, Wis., for a year. He left his school work in Alma in order to travel in Europe, where he spent three years. Upon his return he received an appointment in the government postal service as railway postal clerk, which he held up to the time of his death.



OSCAR HENRY ECKE, '87, Law '94

During his college course he was especially active in literary and debating lines. He was a member of *Hesperia* and with his friend, Senator La Follette, '79, edited the *Aegis*. At the thirty-fifth reunion of his class two years ago, he was the sole male representative of the class present.

Mr. Goldenberger is survived by his widow and two children, Olivia Monona, '09, and Benedict, Jr.

DAVID HENRY WALKER, '92.

Word has been received of the death of David Henry Walker, municipal judge of Rhinelander, Wis.

OSCAR HENRY ECKE, '87, Law '94.

Oscar Henry Ecke, who died at Los Angeles, California, on December 24, was a prominent attorney of Fond du Lac, Wis.

After graduating from the university in 1887, Mr. Ecke became principal of the grammar school at West Bend, Wis. He left his place a year later in order to teach elocution in the university at Madison. In 1890 he became principal of the high school at Appleton, where he remained until 1893. He then returned to the university to study law. After graduating from the law school he received an appointment as assistant librarian of the state law library at Madison. He served for two years in this capacity and resigned in order to take up the practice of law. He was one of the founders and a former president of the Y. M. C. A. at Appleton. Mr. Ecke leaves a widow and three children.

S. CRAWFORD ROSS, '03.

Crawford Ross closed his earthly career at about four o'clock Monday afternoon, December 22, 1913, at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. He had been at the hospital for a little more than two weeks. During the first week in December he had trouble with one of his eyes and went to an oculist, who found that one of the arteries of the eye was ruptured, and advised him to go to another specialist for a more complete diagnosis. The latter at once discovered that he was suffering from nephritis.

Crawford Ross, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Ross, was born Nov. 3, 1880. He graduated from the Mineral Point High School in 1899, from the University of Wisconsin in 1903, and from the law school of the University of Chicago (*cum laude*) in 1905. He then began his professional career in the law office of Richer, Montgomery, Hart & Abbott, continuing there for one year, and afterwards practiced with Arthur W. Underwood for six months, then entered into private practice.

Mr. Ross was a charter member of the University of Chicago Kappa Sigma fraternity (after graduation was alumni representative); member of the Delta Chi law fraternity, member of the Chicago Bar association, of the Illinois Athletic club, the Chicago Association of the Alumni of the University of Wisconsin, the Reynolds club,

the Iroquois club, and had been invited to join the new Chicago Bar club, an organization whose membership is limited to four hundred lawyers.

Politically, Mr. Ross was a Democrat, and gave active and efficient service to the party organization in Chicago. At the time of his death he was both precinct committeeman and county central committeeman. Under the Harrison administration, he was appointed one of the assistant corporation



S. CRAWFORD ROSS, '03

counsel of the City of Chicago, and was entrusted with very important cases. On the same day that he went to the hospital he argued a demurrer in the Marshall Field subway case. The demurrer was sustained, to his great satisfaction, as he had himself drafted the ordinance.

Crawford Ross was a communicant of the Episcopal church, a member of parish of the Church of the Redeemer, and was actively interested in the work of the men's club of the parish, of St. Andrew's Brotherhood of the University of Chicago; and was a member of the social service commission of the diocese of Chicago.

Says the *Iowa County Democrat* (Mineral Point, Wis.):

"The death of Crawford Ross marks the passing of a strong and noble character. Amid all the honors which had been heaped upon him, with prospects of a brilliant career in his chosen profession, surrounded by men of social and political influence, dearer to him than all was the love of home, of family and friends. He had a firm, abiding faith in the truths and comfort of the Christian religion, and practiced precepts so carefully taught him in his youth and young manhood. While sharing in social joys, he was ever mindful of the serious things of life, and made his powers felt for good."

Interment was held at Mineral Point on December 24, with services in Trinity Church, Rev. W. F. Phillips officiating. The burial was in the family lot in Graceland.

The pallbearers were Calvert Spensley, Ernest Fiedler, J. W. Hutchison, E. Y. Hutchison, Dr. W. M. Gratiot, W. A. Jones, W. R. Smith and Robert S. Crawford.

THE CLASSES

1879.

Mrs. Robert M. La Follette spoke before the Equal Franchise Society of Philadelphia at a recent luncheon in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

1881.

Edgar M. Deming is practicing law at Marshfield, Wis., with offices in the Deming Block.

1884.

James A. Peterson, '84, Law '87, an attorney of Minneapolis, has announced his candidacy for the governorship of Minnesota.

1885.

James Merrill Hutchinson, '85, Law '87, lives at White Plains, New York, where he is engaged in highway construction work. Mr. Hutchinson is a major in the 71st Regiment of the New York National Guards and is at present taking a three months' post graduate course in military science

under regular army officers at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Harry Worthington is an eye, ear, and throat specialist at Hot Springs, S. D.

Henry F. Roberts is a member of the firm of Roberts and Prideaux, Dodgeville, Wis., dealers in drugs, books, paints, wall paper, etc.

1886.

Edwin H. Park, '86, Law '89, has formed a law partnership with Thomas H. Gibson under the firm name of Park & Gibson, suite 618 Ernest and Cranmer Building, Denver, Colo.

1888.

Hans A. Anderson is the secretary of the Trempealeau County Historical Society of Whitehall, Wisconsin, which he was instrumental in organizing three years ago. He is an enthusiastic believer in the mission of the society and spends a great deal of time, energy, and some of his own money in obtaining early relics, historical data, biographies, and any other matter which can have any historical value whatsoever. Through his personal activities the county board has appropriated a sum annually for the work. He has interested a number of people throughout the county in the collection of everything that is possible in their individual communities. He has already collected data and materials which in a few years would have been lost. These are invaluable as historical material.

This historical society is just a sample of the many things which Judge Anderson has done to further the welfare of his community. He is now serving his second term as county judge of Trempealeau County.

Louis Blatz of La Mirada, California, passed through Madison during a recent visit to Wisconsin. He stopped off long enough to see a few of his acquaintances and to look over the old campus which he had not seen since his commencement. He remarked that the old place had changed considerably in twenty-five years.

1890.

Arthur J. Hoskin is a mining engineer

with offices at 1221 First National Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

Governor McGovern entertained ten members of his class and their wives recently at a dinner in the executive mansion at Madison. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Frank I. Drake, Professor and Mrs. W. B. Cairns, Professor and Mrs. L. S. Smith, Professor and Mrs. E. R. Maurer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ramsey, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Myrland.

James F. Case, vice-president of the Cuban Engineering and Contracting Company, and Mrs. Case (Helen Smith, '89) have moved from Havana to New York City, where their address is 17 West 42d Street.

1892.

Charles F. Dillett is associated with P. J. Winter in the practice of law at Shawano, Wis. Mr. Dillett has been recently appointed postmaster of that city by President Wilson.

1893, Law 1895.

On January 1 Charles B. Rogers voluntarily retired from the county judgeship of Jefferson County, Wis., after having served for seven years. He will take up the practice of law in his home town, Fort Atkinson, but will have a branch office at Jefferson.

1895.

Vroman Mason has been elected president of the Madison Bar Association.

Charles F. O'Connor is author of Part I in the recent book published by the Russell Sage Foundation entitled, *The San Francisco Relief Survey*. The work contains nearly 500 pages, and his contribution, entitled "Organizing the Force on Emergency Methods," a fine account of the disaster, the immediate process of organization, methods of distribution of relief, and questions of finance, occupies the first 106 pages. Parts II to VI, on Rehabilitation, are by five associate authors. Mr. O'Connor resigned from the California faculty at the time of the disaster to engage in the relief work, and has been its secretary in San

Francisco ever since. Since last August he has also been agent of the Red Cross, and has represented the Department of State in caring for refugees arriving in San Francisco from Mexican ports. The latter part of December he was sent to Presidio, Texas, opposite Ojinaga, to care for the wounded and refugees of the campaign being fought in the neighborhood. Mr. O'Connor was a graduate student in the classics at Wisconsin and in the American School at Rome.

George H. Burgess has been promoted from the position of chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Railway to the chairmanship of the valuation committee of the same company. This committee has been established in connection with the preparation of records and data for the valuation of all the property of the company in compliance with the federal valuation act which requires the physical valuation of all railroads in the country.

1896.

Vernon A. Suydam is professor of physics and head of the department of physics and engineering of the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque.

Dr. Martin P. Rindlaub of Fargo, N. D., visited Madison recently en route for a trip through Siberia. Dr. Rindlaub is also a graduate of the medical department of Johns Hopkins University.

Ralph P. Daniells is practicing medicine at 228 Michigan street, Toledo, Ohio.

1897.

Wallace G. MacGregor of Racine, Wis., was recently elected president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. Mr. MacGregor is superintendent of the experimental department of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company.

1898.

James P. Weter is a member of the law firm of Weter and Roberts, Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash.

1899.

George Thompson, Law '01, of Ellsworth, Wis., has been appointed circuit judge for

the eighth district of Wisconsin. Mr. Thompson has been district attorney at Ellsworth for six terms.

James M. Barr is president of the Metal Products Company of Detroit, Mich. His office is at Waterloo avenue and Detroit Terminal Railroad.

1900.

Stephen A. Oscar, who for the past ten years has been superintendent of the public schools at Washburn, Wis., has resigned that position to take up the duties of secretary of the Beavers Reserve Fund Fraternity of Wisconsin.

Lewis E. Moore, assistant professor of civil engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed engineer of bridges and signals for the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. In this position Mr. Moore will be obliged to inspect and pass upon all the bridges and signals on the railroads and trolley lines in the state.

Mr. Moore has had extensive experience in railroad work. After graduating from the university in 1900, he took graduate work in structural designing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has worked at different times in the bridge department of the Illinois Central Railroad and at one time was with the Phoenix Bridge Company. Before coming to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to take charge of the work in bridge design, he taught at Wisconsin and Illinois. Mr. Moore has also done considerable work as a consulting and designing bridge engineer.

Oliver M. Jones is the Wisconsin representative of Lyons and Garnahan, the educational publishers of Chicago. His office is at 100 Broadway, Waukesha, Wis.

Earl E. Hunner has become the general superintendent of the Great Northern Iron Ore properties, Sellwood Building, Duluth, Minn.

1901.

"Years of Discretion," by Frederick H. Hatton, '01, and his wife, one of the most notable successes of last year's dramatic season, has been novelized by the authors

and has just been published by Dodd, Mead, and Company. In his review of last season's productions James S. Metcalfe, the dramatic critic of *Life*, says: "As an artistic and financial combination the biggest success of the season has been 'Years of Discretion.' Other plays may have made more money and there may have been some offerings for which there might be a claim made for higher artistic accomplishments, but averaging the two considerations 'Years of Discretion' unquestionably heads the list of the year's accomplishments." Mr. and Mrs. Hatton have just finished two new plays which await an early production.

Thomas Leahy is practicing law in Milwaukee.

N. E. Pardee is practicing law at 401 New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

1903-'05.

Again the round robin letter of certain members of the classes of 1903-05 has found its way to the editorial chamber of THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE. We glean the following:

George D. Swan, who recently left for Japan to go into Y. M. C. A. work there, writes as follows:

"We had a splendid voyage across the Pacific. The weather was not at all bad and the companionship with the other outgoing secretaries and their families was simply splendid. Aside from Brown—new national physical director for Japan—and myself, there were fifteen new men for China. Brockman and W. B. Peters were also in the party. Altogether there were over forty of us, men, women and children. It was one long-to-be-remembered two weeks that we spent together. We Japan folks regretted having to leave the rest of the bunch; and yet we were glad to set our feet on the soil of our new home.

"What may have been the inconveniences of those first missionaries who landed here without knowledge of the language and with no place to stay I can only imagine. We have been given all of the assistance and comforts that good friends know how to extend. Old Dad Phelps met us at the

boat, looking just as he did ten years ago—or is it eleven? We were sent through the customs without delay and sent from Yokohama up here to Tokyo where the Jorgensens have been sharing their home with us. Our furniture is in the customs now and we hope in a few more days to be settled in a neat little Japanese house.

"To recount my impressions of Japan would be utterly impossible. Things are just different. From the way a carpenter pulls his plane to the order of a sentence this country just does things backward according to our viewpoint. The sights and sounds and smells of Tokyo simply must be experienced to be appreciated.

"In spite of the strangeness I find myself warming up to the people very decidedly. One sees splendid faces among them. Although they are very curious—almost childlike in this regard—they are polite and far more considerate than Westerners. Personally, they are very clean and neat. Even though one had no impelling religious convictions I believe that he would like to know the Japanese people better. Needless to say, I am glad to find myself here with the opportunities for service that present themselves on every hand.

"During this year I shall give myself almost exclusively to the language study. I expect to take over a student Bible class in a couple of weeks and may add another later. Aside from this I shall not assume any Association responsibility. After this year I will go down to Kobe and buckle into the work there. The language is certainly a tongue-twister. The first few weeks is about all pure memory work—endless repetition of strange sounds that they say make sentences. And I guess they do, for I was able to buy some stamps today. One of the first things we learned was to ask the question, 'What is the cost?' Being very talkative people, one is hardly helped by being able to ask, 'How much?' for the shop keepers fairly flood you with volubility. Still we are making progress and they say that there is daylight ahead.

"The appearance of the country is about what we expected. Tokyo itself is not a great city, in our sense of the term. There

are no high buildings and only a very few attractive ones. The city is made up of several business centers connected by narrow winding streets lined with innumerable little shops or high fences behind which are the one-story native houses. There is a decided monotony about the place in that most of the streets look alike and all the hordes of children look alike, except that some are larger than others, and the little shops look alike and the coolies with their two-wheeled carts look alike. I wouldn't say that the smells are all alike, for they are something new under the sun to us at least. Since one can get accustomed to most anything we are hopeful that the near future may find them among the unnoticed elements in our surroundings.

"Regarding the actual moral and religious conditions among the people I must write you later. I have much to learn and am reserving my judgment until I know a lot more than I do now."

C. M. Rood, '05, who had been forced by ill health to give up his work as associate educational director of the Seattle Y. M. C. A., has been able to join his family again after an absence of about six months, and to assume at least his outdoor duties.

A. E. Anderson, '03, writes from Laramie, Wyo.: "All the men's clubs of the churches have combined and formed an alliance to hold meetings on Sunday afternoons for men. The committee of three to arrange matters had two Wisconsin men, Professor Raymond B. Pease, '00, and myself, so Wisconsin is coming to the front."

D. O. Thompson, '05, writes from West Lafayette, Ind.:

"This is Saturday evening of one of the most strenuous weeks of all year at Purdue,—the annual farmers' short course during which we have about 1,600 or more farmers, their wives, and children from all parts of the state here for one week. It is a hard piece of work to put across a continual program which will keep them interested, instructed, and happy throughout a week, and do that in addition to the regular work which is required by the institution.

But it is a great week, and the past has been most gratifying, and the work has gone with a vim and snap that is even greater than in former years. We are learning just a little more each year what we can do in the way of instruction for farmers, and therefore I believe are a little more nearly meeting the needs of those who come here.

"I am more than busy just now in organizing the administration of the new Indiana Stallion Enrollment Law which became effective January 1st. Lots of work to it, but I believe that it is a piece of work from which great good will come."

D. O. Hibbard, ex-'05, Y. M. C. A., Mason City, Ia.:

"This Community work is great stuff. It's new but it is right, and is going to be one of the greatest types of Association work ever undertaken. Here I promote everything that is best for the boys. Everything from a campaign against minors in pool halls to sex instruction in the homes. The filling in between includes a series of men's meetings on Sunday afternoons, a great city skating rink on which we have had a thousand people at one time, the elimination of street walkers from the streets, relieving the acute conditions among the poor, scrapping for enforcement of the laws, particularly as they pertain to the liquor business, teaching English to foreigners and studying their housing condition, etc. There is so much to be done just as there was in Indianapolis, but here I am tied down to no building proposition."

LeRoy B. Smith, ex-'05, San Luis Obispo, Cal.:

"I have just returned from a little swing around 'our own United States,' coming about ten thousand miles in a little over six weeks. The purpose of the journey was to visit a number of state institutions similar to our own. Unfortunately I was unable to take time to do much personal visiting. Had a short visit with Walter Hopkins in Denver, Andrew Hopkins at U. W. and Paul Foster in Chicago. I certainly am proud to be permitted to be a member of the U. W. circle. Among the schools I vis-

ited were Manual Training High; Denver School of Agriculture; Ft. Collins, Colo., School of Agriculture; Manhattan, Kansas; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Ames, Iowa; University of Minnesota School of Agriculture; public school system of Gary, Indiana; schools in New York State, Washington, D. C., and last but not least—perhaps most interesting—Tuskogee Institute, Alabama. Met Booker T., who presented me with a copy of his new book, 'The Man Farthest Down.' I stopped over a day at El Paso, Texas, to see our good friend Doc Waite. Doc is a true scientist, but more than that a true man. The day I was in El Paso the hot fight was on a few miles south of the city. A day or two later Villa took possession of Juarez."

1903.

Henry Casson, Jr., was recently elected secretary and treasurer of the Madison Bar Association.

Mrs. J. M. Espey (Mary Jenkin) of Shanghai is spending the winter in New York City, where her husband is pursuing graduate studies in Columbia University. She hopes to visit Madison in May or June.

1904.

C. T. Goodwin of Baker, Ore., was elected district attorney of Baker County at the last election.

William H. Brooke is district attorney of Malheur County, Ore.

A. J. Meyer, Ex., is registrar of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Arthur H. Bartlet is fourth assistant to the district attorney of Milwaukee.

Michael G. Eberlein is practicing law at Shawano, Wis., in partnership with A. S. Larson.

Ole J. Eggum is president of the public library of Whitehall, Wis. Under his direction the whole library system has been revolutionized and modernized. By locating the telephone operator's desk in the library, it has been made possible to give the citizens continuous service until nine o'clock at night, and the telephone operator in her

spare moments also takes over part of the librarian's duties.

Law '05.

William J. Hagenah has been engaged by the Michigan State Telephone Company to present its side of the case in the hearing before the Michigan Railroad Commission as to meter service in Detroit.

1905.

J. F. Casserly has resigned from the management of the Fond du Lac office of the Wisconsin Telephone Company and is with the Illinois Central Engineering Department of the Bell Telephone Company of Chicago.

Edward M. Kayser is superintendent for the contracting firm of Mason & Hilton, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Howard B. Gates, who has been with the Public Service Commission of New York for the past two years, is the assistant engineer in charge of station 14 of the Lexington avenue subway, which includes the subaqueous crossings of the Harlem River and its approaches.

1906.

L. A. Liljequist of Coquille, Ore., has been appointed district attorney of Coos County.

1907.

Albert J. Goedjen has become electrical engineer of the Merchants Heat and Light Company of Indianapolis. His business address is 33 South Meridian street.

1908.

Helen L. Sumner has been appointed chief statistician of the federal children's bureau in Washington. Miss Sumner is a graduate of Wellesley and holds the degree of doctor of philosophy from Wisconsin. She is the author of several works on labor, the most important of which are *Labor Problems*, written in collaboration with Professor Commons, *History of Women in Industry*, and *The Industry Courts of Europe*.

Edward R. Wiggins is a mechanical engineer with Deere and Company, East Moline, Ill. Mr. Wiggins received the degree of

master of science from Nebraska last June.

Joseph W. Hejda is the manager of the Virginia Engineering Company of Virginia, Minn.

John A. Conley is the assistant department manager of the Marshall-Wells Hardware Company of Duluth, Minn.

William L. McFetridge will move to Oshkosh in March, where he will take up active farming with the intention of specializing in dairying and pure bred seed grains.

F. E. Bates, recent assistant engineer in the office of the engineer of design of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, has been appointed chief draftsman of the bridge department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at St. Louis, Mo.

Ruby Koenig of Two Rivers, Wis., has recently passed the bar examination and will shortly open law offices in Chicago.

Charles R. Clark of the United States Forest Service has been transferred from the district office at Missoula to the headquarters of the Deer Lodge National Forest at Anaconda, Mont.

Chester A. Griswold, pastor of the Congregational church at Prescott, Wis., is the chief factor in the recent development of the social center movement in that town. Thanks to the work of Mr. Griswold and others, community amusement and recreation has proven to be a success in Prescott.

A. V. Larson is with the American Engineering Company of Philadelphia, Pa.

1910.

Paul J. Morris has been appointed music critic on the *New York Herald*.

Mrs. J. W. Rodewald (Belva Cooper) has come to Madison for an extended visit with her relatives and university friends.

Archibald W. Taylor, the head of the department of economics of the State College of Washington, has been appointed collaborator of the rural organization service of the Northwest.

Fred J. Sievers has been put in temporary charge of the Milwaukee County Agricultural School.

Carl Hookstadt, for the past three years chief in the Library of Congress, has ac-

cepted a position with the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

Stanley C. Coward and Walter W. Zuehlke are both with Matteson and MacGregor, public accountants and auditors of Duluth, Minn.

1911.

Laurinda Albers has been appointed teacher of history in the high school at Wau-paca, Wis.

Carl D. Geidel is the bacteriological chemist for the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commission. His address is 312 Clemons avenue, Madison, Wis. Mr. Geidel received his master's degree from Wisconsin last June.

J. M. Kamantigue is the disbursing clerk of the bureau of internal revenue at Manila. In addition to this work Mr. Kamantigue is taking an evening course in law at the University of the Philippines. He writes that the University of Wisconsin is highly praised in the island and to prove his statement sends a copy of the *Philippines Free Press* which contains an article on "How Wisconsin Handles Agriculture."

1912.

Thomas L. Harris is assistant professor of sociology in Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

J. E. Fuller is in the engineering department of the Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Company of Aurora, Ill.

R. M. Johnson, now studying at Rush Medical College, expects to complete his course this March.

C. A. R. Distelhorst is now at Fountain City, Wis., as a United States inspector on the dredge "Taal."

Oscar H. Richter has left the Vilter Manufacturing Company and is with the National Knitting Company of Milwaukee.

1913.

Edward E. Johnson is practicing law at Stevens Point, Wis.

Eugene A. Barth is with Libby, McNeill and Libby, Chicago, Ill. His home address is 4712 Calumet avenue.

Joseph M. Boyd, President
Chas. O'Neill, Cashier

H. L. Russell, 1st Vice President

Frank Kessenich, 2d Vice President
Irving E. Backus, Asst Cashier at Branch Bank

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