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*"A Magazine Aiming to Preserve and Strengthen the Bond of Interest
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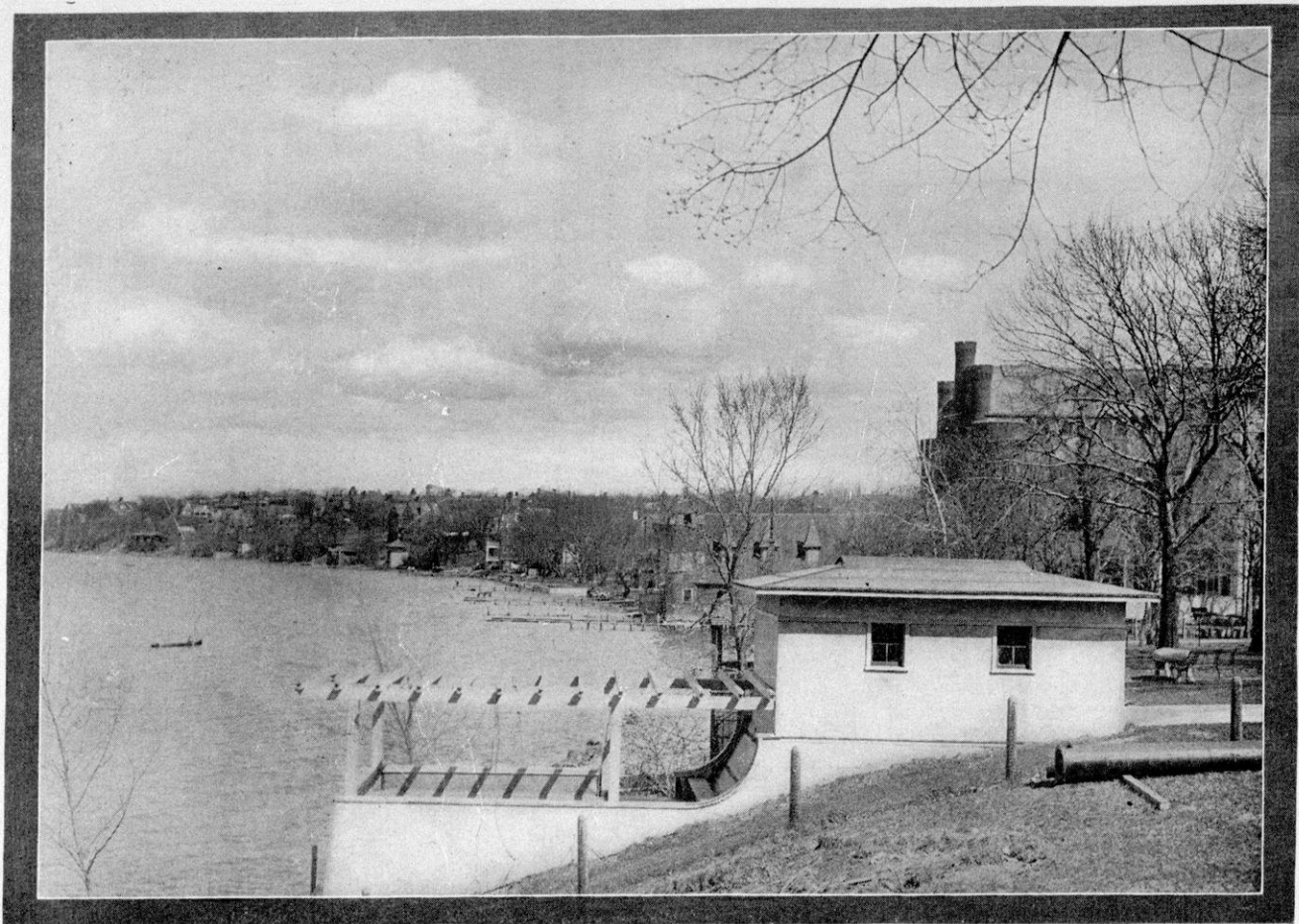
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"ON THE SHORES OF FAIR MENDOTA"

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., March, 1914

Number 6

TRAINING WOMEN FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

By MRS. LOIS K. MATHEWS

Dean of Women



HERE have been in the development of human folk since the beginning of time two tendencies—the one toward individualism, the other toward social responsibility in the largest sense. Men have been for so long adjusting these two tendencies within themselves that they have almost ceased talking about it, while women are discussing the situation with regard to themselves and if, forsooth, it were brand-new! What is called the “feminist” movement is as old as women are; it is merely the new name for the old attempt at self-realization. Its emergence into prominence is due to the present insistence upon it simultaneously and fervidly by so many women in all walks of life. Nor is it—this striving for the realization of one's full capacities—inherently a selfish aim. Never before, perhaps, have so many women “seen visions and dreamed dreams,” and their unrest is at once a source of encouragement and a serious menace.

At first blush, the second tendency

—that toward social responsibility in its largest sense—would seem to be diametrically opposed to the tendency toward self-realization. One's sober second thought perceives a profound relation between the two, a relation capable of being used for the highest achievements and the noblest ends. The one should in reality accompany the other; and while women are being developed as individuals, they ought also to be trained as members of a group, as parts of a great social organism. There is no reason why any woman should ruthlessly ignore all human relationships because forsooth she is in college. She is often for her education and for her breadwinning taken out of her childhood home; but she need not therefore cast off her anchor and set sail upon a sea of selfish individualism. It is the business of the family, the school, the church, the college, the university, to teach a girl at an early age her responsibility, her inescapable obligation to the family, the social community and the civic community. It is not playing fair that any one of these agencies be

forced to teach everything about the subject; the father and the mother in the home should begin this social education by making each child feel through the daily task, the assignment of some small work for the family comfort for which that child shall be responsible, the great fact that a family is made up of a group of individuals bound together by human love and homely virtues. The school should then teach its part, the church take up the definite work, and last (and most of all) the college and university should round out the preparatory training which equips the educated young woman to play her part in the group in which she unavoidably finds herself. I must confine myself to the last of these agencies,—to the training the college or the university can and must give women if they are to be fitted to assume social responsibility in intelligent and effectual fashion.

First of all, the college or university must lay the foundations in the class-room, by holding students to discipline of the mind, to bringing to a conclusion as well as they may any course which they begin, regardless of the drudgery here and there involved in completing any piece of work. Specifically, certain courses do more than others, in developing what one may call the "social point of view"; courses in history, literature, and political science, with their vivid human interest; in economics, where one finds the inestimable value of training, which enables one to test the practical by the theoretical, which teaches the intellect to guide the emotions, the mind to discipline the imagination. There are also courses in sociology, taken after a thorough grounding in economics, where one

learns of problems of poverty, defective and delinquent classes, methods of charity work and poor relief. Turning to the realm of science, there are the great fields of preventive medicine, of public health, of psychology as a basis for social science, of chemistry for problems of nutrition, and a dozen other less obvious sciences. In these courses are afforded at once specific training and the acquisition of a point of view, and each is quite as essential as the other.

No one, I think, feels that the last word has been said upon woman's education when it precisely duplicates that of a man. The tremendous possibility of university courses in home economics when they are properly grounded upon science and economics as a firm intellectual basis and discipline, make one stand aghast. All the problems of food, clothing and shelter; all the work in humanics and dietetics; all the practical work in problems of family life, of the spending of the family income, of testing out devices for saving money and labor in the home and so leaving time and energy for things of the mind and the spirit,—all these are invaluable in acquiring and applying the social point of view. The department of Home Economics in the University of Wisconsin definitely specifies scientific courses such as college chemistry, college physics and bacteriology as prerequisites for the more technical work of the last two years. Here there is again found the combination of intellectual discipline with definite information along certain lines and the acquisition of a point of view.

When there are in combination, as is the case in Madison, a library school and reference libraries for legislatures, municipalities, etc., an especial

kind of laboratory work in social and public service is possible. Young women may not only prepare bibliographies, but do investigational work for the departments of the state and city governments, and also do constructive work in suggesting how conditions may be permanently ameliorated. Here again definite intellectual discipline must go hand in hand with specific training, and both be turned to account in acquiring a point of view which shall be sane, wholesome and large minded. Certain students are this year working in the Library School and Free Library Commission on the following subjects:

"A study of the minimum wage in reference to housing standards, and regulation of women's and children's labor;"

"An investigation of the regulation of humidity in factories and workshops, and its relation to the efficiency of the worker;"

"An analysis of regulations and methods applied in the detention of accused prisoners, with particular reference to their protection against loss." Such studies of actual conditions, made in scholarly fashion, and handled scientifically must be invaluable in solving the problems themselves; and no one who works upon such investigations can fail to acquire an abiding sense of social responsibility.

But a warning needs here to be sounded. There is grave danger involved in pushing back too far into the college curriculum these pieces of specifically vocational work. Care must be taken that sufficient background of general mental training and of real experience of life shall have been acquired upon which may be overlaid this intensive and specialized work. Women have a natural

aptitude for social service; to them municipal housekeeping is closely akin to family housekeeping, and municipal house-cleaning not unlike that in which well-regulated households indulge daily and weekly. The temptation is great to mistake this natural aptitude for a trained reaction, and so to apply it beyond its capacity and before it is developed, to give to enthusiastic, immature girls problems to solve which require years of insight coupled with self-restraint. It will be interesting to note in the next few years the comparative achievements in social service and social investigation of the graduates of colleges like Vassar, which adhere to the four years' course with no vocational training; or Simmons, with a four years' wholly vocational course; or Margaret Morrison Carnegie School in Pittsburgh, where two years of general college work is followed by two years of vocational work. We are apparently to have more differentiation of our women's colleges, and to see much duplication of these three distinct types.

So much for training in definite courses. Are there other ways in which the college and university may train women for social responsibility? I believe that there are. The methods by which this end is attained grow out of the belief that since college women, whether in their own homes or in the capacity of bread winners will have to spend most of their lives with other women and with children, and since college women must be leaders in all movements for bettering physical and moral conditions for women and children, the college must afford training as an apprenticeship to this work. To this end are organ-

ized self-government associations, whereby rules of conduct are made and standards maintained by the students themselves. Student opinion is, if one can get to the root of it, sound and wholesome; but it is immature, limited in its scope, and often intolerant. It is, therefore, impossible to give over everything concerning college life and college standards to young students without any controlling force from older and wiser heads; but what is needed is advice, not mandates.

In the University of Wisconsin, in each of our women's lodging houses, Greek letter society houses, and halls of residence, there is a representative of this organization who is *ex officio* a member of its central board. The central board has its meetings for an hour once in two weeks, and it there takes up questions of public concern for the women students,—the dance question, the honor system, ways of assimilating our 45 per cent of new students into the life of the 55 per cent of old students who represent continuity of policy and some sort of tradition, and other questions. Each member of the board is responsible for her house,—its conduct, its standards, its observance of the few rules we have; and it is a serious trial of her tact and power of adaptability to make of her house a unit. She calls her house together once in two weeks, and there gets a consensus of opinion on subjects to be taken up by the central board, and reports to them actions of that body.

This year our self-government organization has appointed a junior girl to be adviser to each freshman girl, and while the plan is not working out ideally, still it has sufficient success to warrant its continuance. There is

a small executive committee of the Self Government Association to deal with breaches of the rules of the organization. The whole association undertakes to provide simple means of entertainment from time to time, to make possible some social life among students who otherwise have little or none. Here is a task requiring delicacy and tact; it must not be obvious, yet it must reach the so-called "unsocial" student,—the most difficult of all girls to deal with, and the one who most needs to get the social point of view. We do not succeed wholly, nor—I suspect—does any other college. It is often poverty that lies back of the unsocial attitude of a girl; we hope to help to relieve that difficulty in another year by a co-operative house, such as is operated by Wellesley, Smith, and with unusual success by Northwestern University, where each girl materially reduces her expenses by assisting, for an hour or an hour and a half a day in the conduct and care of the house under an efficient house mother and a competent cook. We believe that here will be a most effective means of training to a sense of social responsibility a number of girls whom it is hard to reach. None of these agencies, be it said, are or need be enormous time-consumers. It is entirely possible to take an active part in these organizations and still be a good student. By not permitting students to hold office if their scholarship record is unsatisfactory, by limiting the amount of outside activity in which any one girl may indulge, and above all, by maintaining in the class room a high standard by which work shall be judged, I believe it is possible to accomplish all the ends for which we are striving in the edu-

cation of our young women before they go out into the world.

So far I have been speaking exclusively of the training of women who come to the college or university, of those whom we are able to influence and educate within our very walls. There is another class which should be even larger,—the women outside the university, who by dint of age or lack of means or home obligations are unable to come to us. Is it not right that the facilities of the central institution be used for this large and eminently worth-while clientele? It is here that the work of the extension department comes in, with definite plans and an open mind to meet this great need. There are thousands of women in small towns all over the state, absorbed in their own concerns, dissatisfied with their own mental attainments, hungry for something outside themselves that shall lead them to higher and finer things. They cannot go to college, but the college must go to them. Who can estimate the value of the child welfare exhibit, especially when its concrete illustrations are driven home by an instructor from the Home Economics department of the state university, who shall speak of the rights of the child,—to be well-born, to be well-nourished, to be well-clothed, to be trained physically, to be trained morally, and to be trained religiously? The exhibit itself is unique and novel to most of these women; but they have not the training to make the most of it, by applying these lessons. Through this means of instruction a woman grows not only in a sense of responsibility regarding her own child, but in an interest in the problems of infant mortality and of child

welfare everywhere. In other words, she suddenly acquires, if she did not possess it before, the social point of view. So with the tuberculosis exhibit, and with many others. There are, to be sure, associations, especially designed, for carrying on this work; but they cannot afford to send to all these small towns, nor do the small towns know they need the exhibits. It is a part of the university's business to create the realization of what one does not know,—a part which it must not and cannot ignore.

There is no movement of recent years more potent in arousing the social consciousness of women than the women's club movement. When one reads the records of their achievements as set forth in their biennial reports, one is amazed at what is being accomplished by these organizations working singly and shoulder to shoulder. But in Wisconsin they do not work alone. The state university places all its resources at their disposal if they ask for it. The Home Economics department, for instance, sends out programs and bibliographies for directing a year's special study, and provides speakers to take up crucial and more technical subjects. The Library Commission supplies working libraries for the clubs. When once a club has availed itself of these opportunities it is interesting to see that it comes again and again, year by year, for further direction. Clubs also send to the university for expert lecturers on social problems, and on that basis undertake work in civic and industrial reform. A small club in Milwaukee this year set itself the task of learning all that was possible about the *modus operandi* of the state of Wisconsin. They began with

the state university, and asked for a speaker from that institution to inaugurate the course. They are now to take up the state commissions, and are again sending for an expert speaker. The members hope in another year to turn their knowledge to some useful purpose. But it is noteworthy that they are first getting accurate and wide information first-hand; later they will apply it. I need only speak in passing of the correspondence study work, since that is well known. But the work of the short course in agriculture and home economics, where for three months—from December 1 to March 1—while the work on the farm is not overwhelming, men and women come to the university to get all they can as to recent scientific aids to farming, stock-raising, house and dairy keeping, etc.—this work is invaluable. Then for two weeks in the winter, intensive work is given to those who cannot spend three months; and here all the resources of the university are brought into play to stimulate or inaugurate a new point of view. It is pathetic, as well as amusing, to see these men and women come to the women's gymnasium for the evening play-hour, where they learn games, take exercise and often, for the first time in their lives, really learn to play. Their passion for learning is enormous, their desire for information approaches greed, and if they go home to criticise we do not care, since that very attitude indicates an awakened mind. The Home Economics work in the Farmers' Institutes is on these same lines, and is designed to reach those who cannot leave home for even two weeks.

In conclusion, how shall women be trained for social responsibility? First, by the development to their fullest possible extent all their powers, physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, to the end that each woman may know her powers and her limitations. In other words, train her as an individual, help her to realize herself, and lead her to a divine discontent with selfish individualism. Second, and at the same time teach her her inescapable obligation to the various groups into whose membership she is born,—the family, the social group, the civic group. Teach her by concrete tasks, by working shoulder to shoulder with other women, that imagination and sympathy which make for the social point of view. Teach her by the attitude of the institution of higher learning to which she looks for her inspiration—whether immediately within its walls or longingly from a remote horizon—that the only social experience worth having is the sort that women like Miss Addams have, the social experience that makes every man, woman, or child at ease in her presence because of an intuitive sense that their ideals and aspirations are at one. Given such a point of view, and the tools with which to work, and one need not worry about achievement: for such social responsibility is bound to find its outlet in service to the community. To provide such training and such a sense of responsibility to every woman who desires it, or—as Mr. Benson says, “who desires to desire it,” such is the obligation and the possibility of every institution of higher learning.

DOES THE UNIVERSITY NEED A COLLEGE OF COMMERCE?

By GENKWAN SHIBATA, '09

The title of this article is in itself such as to command attention. But the author is no less interesting than the paper. Mr. Shibata—a member of the celebrated class of 1909 of which the editor prides himself on being a member—not only succeeded in making Beta Gamma Sigma, the honorary commercial fraternity, but in addition was the first Oriental at the University of Wisconsin to be elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Immediately upon his graduation "Shibby" piloted the Wisconsin baseball nine through Japan. He has now established himself in the Majestic Building at Milwaukee as consulting factory accountant, and is showing some Americans a few pointers on business management.

EDITOR.



It has been my good fortune during the last few years to acquire some acquaintance with many prominent business men of this state. Invariably they have asked me what studies I have pursued at the university. When I tell them I was graduated from the Course in Commerce, they usually look surprised. While aware that a university has an extension department they seldom know that a course in commerce is offered. But among the smaller number who are aware of its existence I find some who have been so pleased with its graduates that they are employing an increasing number of them. This fact makes it seem all the more a pity that the vast majority of the big business concerns do not seem even to know of the existence of a course which is intended to bring benefit to them directly.

There is no doubt as to the excellent nature of the work done in the Course in Commerce. The gentlemen in charge have international reputation as scholars and educators. And there seems little doubt that the scope of the course, if viewed in the light of its present possibilities, is such as to render the maximum service to the students and also to the business world.

Consequently we are confronted by a strange and unfortunate situation—a remarkably efficient organization equipped to supply the business world with well trained men, yet not sufficiently well known so that its full value can be utilized.

What is the trouble? The lack of advertisement! It is a crime to advertise something worthless as valuable. Is it not a worse crime to fail to advertise what is useful and needed? There could be no hesitation about urging an industrial concern producing a useful line of goods at a reasonable cost to advertise its wares to a reasonable extent. Both the seller and the buyer profit by this advertising. Society is saved the need of accepting inferior service because unaware that it can have better. And not only this—by the promotion of the excellent business concern, the inferior ones will be hindered from having an undue expansion.

Then the question is: how to make the business world better acquainted with the Course in Commerce. The first step is to give it the full recognition it deserves, by according it a name and an independence which will place it on a par with the other colleges of the university. It will then emerge from its present undeserved

obscurity and be rated at its true value by the outside world as well as by those within it—as a College of Commerce. It might have been expedient when commercial studies were still in their infancy and the enrollment of students was still small, to use the name “the Course in Commerce,” but now, with its four to five hundred students, which enrollment probably entitles it to rank as the second largest in the country, and with its splendid staff of investigators and teachers, and its ever improving equipment, this modesty of nomenclature is most unsuitable and misleading.

Such a change of title and the accompanying change of organization seem to be urgent mainly because of the greater service that can be rendered as a result. A College of Commerce specially financed and independently housed will have the means as well as the dignity to attract a greater number of capable students and enthusiastic investigators, and to challenge the attention of the business world which is to give profitable employment to these students.

A very important principle underlies the reason for this separation. Experience in many lands has shown that when the study of any line of knowledge is to be pursued intensively, its dignity and efficiency is vastly increased by a separate maintenance. If it were not for this reason would Germany, Japan and Belgium be maintaining separate higher institutions for the study of commerce? Would New York University, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Chicago, Dartmouth and the University of California support at the necessarily greater cost Colleges of Commerce? It is a regret-

able disregard of the prestige easily obtained to hide the College of Commerce under the general title of College of Letters and Science.

It may be urged that most of the commercial studies now given can properly be offered in the College of Letters and Science and consequently there is no necessity of segregating such studies to be supervised by the College of Commerce. In fact, it may appear as if all the studies offered by the College of Commerce can as well be taught by the College of Letters and Science. This would be wholly true if the commercial studies were of early origin or were studies of abstract theories. They are, however, applied studies. A graduate of the College of Commerce ought not only to know how to live, but he ought to be able to earn his living as a business man. An academic graduate may be content to understand business in its broad relation—political, social, economic, etc. But the commercial graduate in addition to this must be so trained that with a little experience he can construct or lead a business organization himself. He must be able to render the greatest material service with the means at his command; he must be able to assist a man who is directing a great business organization. In short, in the ends to be attained, he has a different goal from the academic student. It will be seen that if an effort is made to merge these two separate purposes of instruction into one, the resulting loss is usually suffered by the commercial student. This loss results not so much from the unwillingness of the instructor to present the subject from the point of view of the most practical value to the student of commerce, but because of the necessity laid upon him

of the purely theoretical presentation which his mixed audience seems to demand. If commercial studies are only a subordinate part of the College of Letters and Science, surely he ought not be too severely blamed for subordinating their interests in his presentation of the subjects.

During my residence at the university no credit was given for such purely commercial studies as accounting. The students of commerce were of course obliged to take them, but for some obscure reason no credit was given toward graduation. I used to marvel at this peculiar arrangement. What if no credit were given for such purely engineering studies as hydraulics, mechanics, etc., in the College of Engineering, and if no credit were given for purely agricultural studies as agronomy, cheese making, etc., in the College of Agriculture!

This seeming reluctance to give credit for commercial studies may result from the fact that the comparative newness of any study usually brings with it a certain unwillingness to acknowledge its equal importance with the studies to which long pursuit has added dignity. It this be truly the reason is it not time that this conservatism, usually considered characteristic of the "effete" East, be cast away? Let us have the establishment of the separate College of Commerce where the commercial studies, pursued both broadly and practically, may receive proper recognition and encouragement.

In this connection it may be well to consider the method now in use in the College of Engineering of gathering information which may become of increasing value to future students.

There degrees in civil engineering, etc., are offered to those graduates who present worthy theses in their respective fields after a period of experience in practical work. A similar plan pursued in the College of Commerce would keep up a close connection between the graduates and the college, which would then be in constant touch with the business world through its own graduates. The newness of this field of study, necessarily accompanied by comparative scarcity of admirable texts, makes the service thus rendered the institution of no small importance. On the other hand the degree offered would be of much greater value in the business world if granted through an independent College of Commerce.

The extra cost of separate housing and organization may be cited as an objection to the establishment of a College of Commerce. But if one considers in this connection the tremendous waste now going on in the business world which ought to be materially decreased through practical assistance of such an institution, this objection does not appear weighty. The best men leaving the college every year might then be given an earlier opportunity to reorganize some inefficient business concerns. Imagine a manufacturing concern with a large sum invested in specialized and fixed assets, and having a large number of skilled workers. If this concern is losing money it is not so much the owners as society that will have to suffer the loss of a great amount of capital and the loss due to the dismemberment of an organized force.

If the aim of the higher commercial education is to prepare the student to attend to the broad problems of bus-

iness, to organize an efficient force for production, to finance most economically, and to determine various policies, our commercial graduates should be the very men to be entrusted with the reorganization of such concerns. Surely gains through the labor of such men will more than compensate for the extra expenditure due to the establishment of a College of Commerce. Therefore such a movement ought to be encouraged most enthusiastically by various industrial and commercial associations of the state. When a vast concern is mismanaged the capital invested is wasted, the employment of the workers is unstable, the dividend is smaller, and the price of the commodity is higher. Some concerns invite for consultation highly paid "business experts," some of whom are helpful and others simply destructive. Why can't the business world and the university both encourage the College of Commerce to such an extent that its faculty is given the freedom and opportunity to give valuable advice to the business man who wants it? It is to be hoped that society may come to realize clearly that a business failure means a social loss, because the service rendered it by such an organization is discontinued. In reality

there is no difference between the failure of a crop and that of a business concern. In both cases it is the individual as well as a social loss. And a truly democratic university will be judicious in apportioning its energy and attention as fairly as possible among the various interests of the state.

True, we have the Extension Division of the university offering various valuable business courses; but this department is, I believe, an exchange where knowledge is gathered from various sources and distributed among the people. It will have to look to various departments for the information, and in the business studies this source will naturally be the College of Com-

It must not be understood that in advocating the establishment of an independent College of Commerce I am disregarding the value of culture studies. Truly character is the very foundation of the whole business structure. But the university can offer no higher recognition of the dignity of business and of the importance of its prosperity to the whole community than by the establishment of a College of Commerce which can be fully devoted to its interests.

THE YEAR 1913 IN ATHLETICS

By W. D. RICHARDSON, '11



ALTHOUGH it is now nearly a month since the close of the year 1913, and although an apology is perhaps due to those who are in such close touch with things athletic at the University of Wisconsin as to make what is to follow appear unnecessary I shall in this issue of the Magazine review the year 1913 in athletics, beginning with basketball and ending with cross country and football. There are two reasons why it seems to me a review of this kind is warranted. The first is the fact that a great many alumni have asked that such a review be published, and the other the desire to put before the alumni a record of the Badger teams during the last year — a year on which one cannot look back without feeling the satisfaction that Wisconsin has more than held her own with her rivals in the western intercollegiate conference. Owing to lack of space, it will not be possible to devote much attention to the whys and wherefores of what is to follow. It is intended to be a rather trite statement of scores and standings which will be set forth both as a matter of record and for your own information.

Baseball.

Wisconsin's showing in baseball was only fair. The team played by spurts and lacked a dependable pitcher. Several of the games that Wisconsin dropped to her rivals were lost by the narrowest of margins.

Wisconsin played her best game of the season against Illinois at Camp Randall, defeating the team considered to be, at that time, the logical contender for the conference championship, by a score of 8 to 4. Only a few members of the 1913 team were lost by graduation and the prospects for the coming season are very bright. "Slim" Lewis, who assisted in coaching the championship team in 1912, has again been engaged as assistant coach. The scores:

- Wisconsin, 5; Milton College, 4.
- Wisconsin, 7; Ripon College, 1.
- Wisconsin, 8; Ripon College, 3.
- Wisconsin, 15; Whitewater Normal, 0.
- Wisconsin, 4; Indiana, 9.
- Wisconsin, 7; Minnesota, 3.
- Wisconsin, 4; Purdue, 7.
- Wisconsin, 4; Indiana, 5.
- Wisconsin, 8; Illinois, 4.
- Wisconsin, 9; Purdue, 9.
- Wisconsin, 0; Illinois, 9.
- Wisconsin, 5; Northwestern, 3.
- Wisconsin, 4; Minnesota, 9.
- Wisconsin, 2; Chicago, 6.

Track.

Wisconsin won the indoor championship and took second to the University of Illinois in the outdoor conference championship meet held at Madison on June 6th. The work of the Badgers in both of these meets was a surprise and too much credit cannot be given to Coach Jones. Captain "Johnny" Gold of the Badger team established a new conference record in the pole vault with a leap of 13 feet 4 inches. The scores in the indoor meet were as follows:

Wisconsin	33½
Illinois	33
Chicago	18¾
Northwestern	16¾
Purdue	1¼

The scores in the outdoor conference meet:

Illinois	47½
Wisconsin	28½
Chicago	17½
California	15
Missouri	14¼
Northwestern	9¼
Minnesota	8
Ohio State	4
Wabash	4
Iowa	3½
Notre Dame	2

Wisconsin sent a four-mile relay team to the Drake College relay meet at Des Moines and took second place. In the dual meets, the Badgers defeated Ohio State at Madison, 93 to 33; lost to Illinois at Champaign, 52 to 74; and defeated Minnesota at Madison, 108 to 18.

Football.

The football season was a disappointment to the followers of the team and to the coaches. It was the first time in years that Wisconsin lost to both Minnesota and Chicago but in the former game the Badgers lost the services of Tandberg and Bellows, the only two veterans in the backfield, in the first few minutes of play. The team staved off the Gophers until the last few minutes half and then an unfortunate fumble by one of the new men paved the way for a Minnesota victory. In the Chicago game the Badgers fought nobly throughout the game

but, although often within striking distance of the Maroon goal, lacked a backfield with the "punch" to carry the ball across the line. Frequent injuries, coupled with an exceptionally heavy schedule, may be also ascribed as reasons for these defeats. The scores:

Wisconsin, 58; Lawrence, 7.
Wisconsin, 13; Marquette, 0.
Wisconsin, 7; Purdue, 7.
Wisconsin, 7; Michigan Agries, 12.
Wisconsin, 3; Minnesota, 21.
Wisconsin, 14; Ohio State, 0.
Wisconsin, 0; Chicago, 19.

Butler, right tackle, was again given an All-American berth by Walter Camp, while both he and Buck, left tackle, and Keeler, right guard, and Ofstie, right end, were given places on the All-Western teams.

Basketball.

The Badgers, under the splendid coaching of Dr. W. E. Meanwell, kept up the pace set the year before and, while they did not equal the record set by the 1912 team, they came near doing so. Only one game was lost out of twelve hard conference contests. That was at the very end of the season when the Badgers, weakened by the loss of Harper at guard through an injury to his ankle in the Purdue game, lost to Chicago. Three of the members of that team were allotted places on the All-Western team picked by the newspaper critics and coaches—Van Gent, center; Captain "Johnny" Van Riper, guard; and Allan Johnson, forward. The scores:

Wisconsin, 40; Ripon, 13.
Wisconsin, 33; Beloit, 10.
Wisconsin, 44; Lake Forest, 14.

- Wisconsin, 16; Illinois, 15.
- Wisconsin, 25; Purdue, 15.
- Wisconsin, 19; Minnesota, 11.
- Wisconsin, 22; Ohio State, 11.
- Wisconsin, 31; Chicago, 18.
- Wisconsin, 30; Indiana, 19.
- Wisconsin, 27; Ohio State, 22.
- Wisconsin, 18; Illinois, 13.
- Wisconsin, 29; Minnesota, 11.
- Wisconsin, 48; Indiana, 10.
- Wisconsin, 22; Purdue, 19.
- Wisconsin, 10; Chicago, 23.

Gymnastics.

Wisconsin won the gymnastic championship of the conference with a well-balanced team, carefully coached by H. D. McChesney. The scores :

Wisconsin.....	774.375
Chicago.....	738.
Minnesota.....	708.375
Illinois.....	259.875
Nebraska.....	68.250

Crew.

In spite of the fact that many of the rooters were rather disappointed when word was received from Poughkeepsie giving the 'varsity and the four-oared crews only fourth place, the eastern invasion of 1913 must be called a successful one. For in both of these races, the Badger shells were never out of the running and finished well-up in a race that, in point of closeness, has never been equalled on the Hudson. This, together with the wonderful showing made by Coach Harry Vail's freshmen, who captured second place, was a great consolation and ranks Wisconsin far above Pennsylvania and Columbia. Just forty-three and one-fifth seconds separated first and last crews in the 'varsity race—and Wisconsin was only seven and two-fifths

seconds behind the leaders. Not much of a gap in a four-miler!

The times :

Syracuse.....	19:28 3-5
Cornell.....	19:31
Washington.....	19:33
Wisconsin.....	19:36
Columbia.....	19:38 1-5
Pennsylvania.....	20:11 1-5

In the four oared race the Badgers were eleven and one-fifth seconds behind Cornell, the winner. The times :

Cornell.....	10:47 2-5
Pennsylvania.....	10:52 3-5
Columbia.....	10:54 4-5
Wisconsin.....	10:58 3-5
Washington.....	12:08 3-5
Syracuse.....	(Did not finish)

The freshmen did wonderful work. Ranked far down in the list of prospective winners, they buckled down nobly during the race and fought it out with the Cornell youngsters for the honors, finishing only three seconds behind after being almost hopelessly out of the running at the half-way mark. The times :

Cornell.....	10:04 4-5
Wisconsin.....	10:07 4-5
Syracuse.....	10:14 3-5
Pennsylvania.....	10:24 3-5
Columbia.....	10:29

In a race held earlier in the year over a 7-8 of a mile course on Lake Mendota, the Wisconsin 'varsity crew defeated the Minnesota Boat club of St. Paul by more than six lengths. On the same day the Badger freshmen romped away with the St. John's Military academy youngsters.

Swimming.

Illinois won the conference swimming title in the Evanston pool on March 28, Wisconsin ranking sec-

ond. The team made an excellent showing but the experience of the Illini natators added to the fact that there were several star swimmers on the orange and blue squad gave them the victory. The scores:

Illinois.....	37
Wisconsin.....	28
Northwestern.....	20
Chicago.....	2

The Badgers competed in four dual meets during the season, winning from Chicago and losing twice to Northwestern and once to Illinois.

Tennis and Golf.

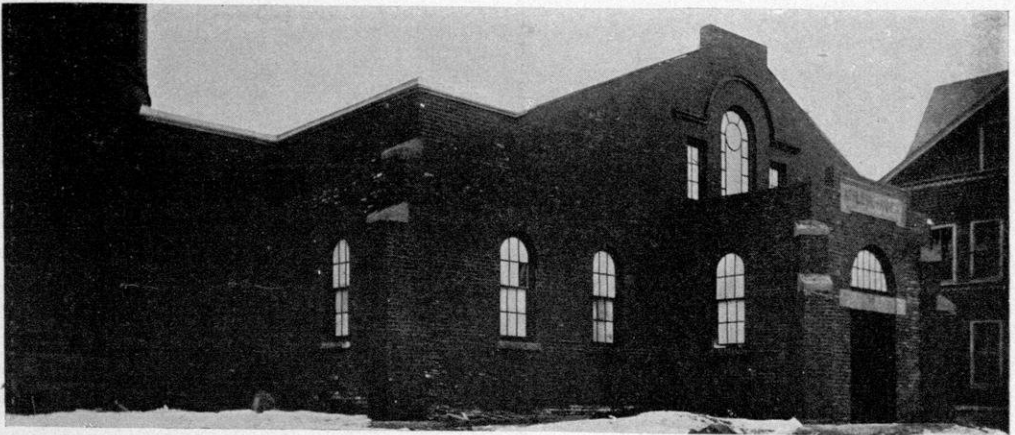
Wisconsin's representatives in the tennis tourney at Chicago failed to make any showing, due largely to the

fact that the courts were not put in shape early enough for them to get any practice.

The golf team also failed to reach the finals.

Cross Country.

Wisconsin's team won the conference cross country title for the third consecutive time in the annual intercollegiate meet held at Columbus, Ohio, on the same day as the football team met Chicago. The Badgers won handily although a Minnesota runner finished ahead of the first Cardinal wearer. Illinois was second; Ohio State, third; Ames, fourth; Purdue, fifth; Minnesota, sixth; Indiana, seventh; Northwestern, eighth; Denison, ninth; Chicago, tenth; Iowa, eleventh.



THE ATHLETIC ANNEX

THE NEXT HOMECOMING

By W. D. RICHARDSON, '11



THE Chicago game, which will be played here on October 31, 1914, will be the time when the Fourth Annual Homecoming will be held.

We are announcing this date now in order that alumni may start planning for their pilgrimage back to their Alma Mater, and it is to be hoped that as many Wisconsin men as possible will lay aside their duties and return at that time, for it promises to be an occasion that you cannot afford to miss.

To one who has witnessed these homecomings since their inception it would seem as if they had not to the fullest extent succeeded in doing what they were meant to. It would seem as though they lacked something—it is hard to explain just what—but something seems to be missing.

We all want this year's homecoming to be one that will eclipse all others and for that reason we are asking that the alumni associations all over the country begin making a "noise" about this one—the date, don't forget it, is October 31, 1914, and the foe—Chicago.

There is now a permanent homecoming secretary, L. P. Lochner, '09, our alumni general secretary, who, I am sure, will be very glad indeed to receive any suggestions that any of the alumni associations, either as a body or individuals, care to make. For, after all, these homecomings are primarily for you, the alumni.

Last fall, just as has been the case

in the past, the arrangements for the affair were late in starting, with the inevitable result of making it necessary to rush things along at the last minute. This year we have begun early to make the arrangements, and we hope to make it the best we have ever had.

After the Minnesota game last fall, we received letters from one or two alumni criticising the department for the way in which the tickets were handled. We'll admit they were not handled perfectly, but the blame was not all at this end. There were several orders from associations which were not sent in until after the sale had been going on for some time, and coming in a great mass of correspondence and orders, made it impossible to handle them in a manner such as we would have liked to handle them. We have profited by the experience, however, and would offer this suggestion to alumni associations that are planning on sending delegations down to the game: Try and ascertain as far in advance of the game as possible just how many tickets you will need and let me know. I appreciate the fact that there are a number of persons who are uncertain as to their ability to leave until the very last minute; but we'll take care of them by reserving a block of seats sufficient to accomodate the tardy ones.

In the last number of *THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE* before the summer vacation we will advertise just when the mail order will open and you can then make plans accordingly.

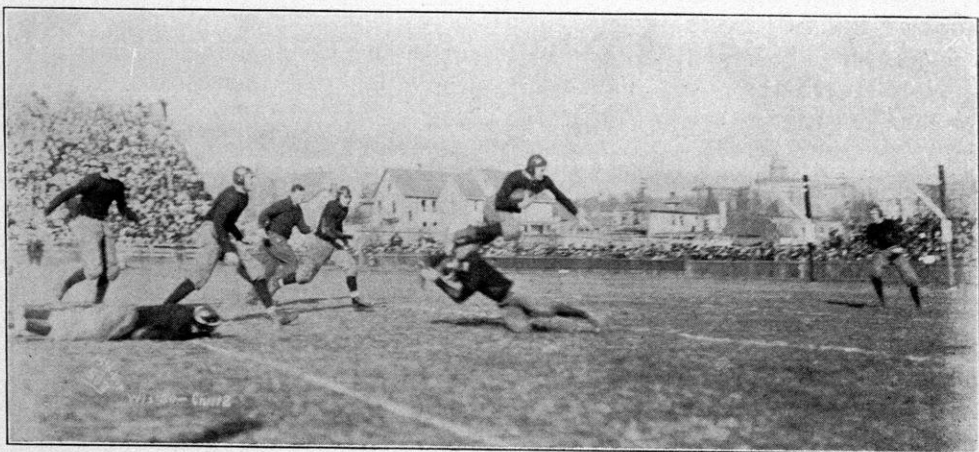
Another thing: We wish that as far as possible alumni would plan a "stunt" or two, either for the mass meeting or for the game itself. If possible, you ought to send down a speaker for the mass meeting.

This year we received a request from the New York alumni for an account of the game, to be read at the dinner held in New York City immediately after. We were unable to accomodate the New Yorkers, much as we would have liked to, for the reason that the letter did not reach this office until two days after the game. Although we were unable to fulfill this request it brought to our attention a possible plan that may be carried out next year. If there are any of the distant

alumni associations that are planning to hold meetings during the time the game is being played, we will arrange to send out simultaneous reports of the progress of the game to them. If you desire this service, will you kindly notify Secretary Lochner early?

The smoker which has been held after the game has invariably proven unsatisfactory and there is every reason to believe that it will be discontinued this year. If there is anything that any of you can suggest to take its place, we would be very glad to receive your suggestion.

The purpose of this is just to start you thinking now about that Chicago game to be played at Madison on October 31, 1914.



THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED AT A HOMECOMING

OUR NEW REGENTS

On January 7th, Governor Francis E. McGovern, '90, reappointed Mrs. Florence Griswold Buckstaff, '86, of Oshkosh, Dr. Gilbert E. Seaman, Milwaukee, Mr. A. J. Horlick, Racine, and Mr. Orlando E. Clark, Appleton, to the Board of Regents. Also, two new appointments were made to the Board—that of Professor F. W. A. Notz of Northwestern College, Watertown, and Edward M. McMahon, '08, of Madison. It was our privilege in the October, 1912, issue to acquaint our readers with the then personnel of the Regents. We are glad now to furnish detailed information regarding the two new appointees. We also desire at this time to record our deep appreciation of the work and service rendered the university by Mr. J. W. Martin of Gotham, whose term has just expired. Mr. Martin for years was chairman of the Committee on the College of Agriculture of the Board, and his wide acquaintance with farmers and farming conditions throughout the state and made him a most valuable member.

PROFESSOR F. W. A. NOTZ

From the Germania, Milwaukee

Translated by ALFRED W. KLIEFOTH, '13

PROFESSOR F. W. A. NOTZ was born on February 2, 1841, in the little village of Lehrensteinsfeld, Wurtemberg, Germany, the son of the Reverend Gottlieb Notz. He received his elementary and secondary education in the Latin School of Leonberg, the Obergymnasium at Stuttgart, and in the seminary at Maulbronn. At the University of Tübingen he took up the higher studies of theology and philology, and was granted the degree of doctor of philosophy with high honors. After completing his studies he became the tutor in the family of Baron von Gersdorf.

In the year 1866 he left Germany for America, and settled in Georgia, where he resumed his duties of a

private tutor. Georgia was just recovering from the effects of the Civil War, and Dr. Notz took an active part in its reconstruction. The young Swabian teacher cultivated the friendship of the former Confederate general and senator, General J. B. Gordon, who interested him in the history and struggles of his adopted country. The State of Georgia soon recognized his efforts by appointing him superintendent of schools, but he declined the honor and accepted a professorship in Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. A little later he accepted a similar position with the Mühlenberg College in Allenton of the same state. It is here that Doctor Notz assumed an active interest in the welfare of his

fellow countrymen. As president of the German School Association, secretary of the German Society, and president of the German Press Association, he materially advanced their interests.

In 1872 he removed to Wisconsin, where as a professor of Northwestern College, formerly Northwestern University, in the City of Watertown, he has taught up to the present time.

Dr. Notz, in addition to his duties as professor, became widely known as a lecturer and a journalist. From 1876 to 1894 he edited the Lutheran "Schulzeitung." In 1890 he took a prominent stand in the famous "Bennett Laws" controversy, and was one of its most ardent supporters. In this political struggle he received high honors, and since then he has often been appealed to for advice. Never, however, has he de-

sired to enter politics for the purpose of gain, and has steadfastly refused all political positions. This enviable characteristic has won many friends for him, and among his admirers are found not only his former students and associates, but people from every walk of life.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the conferring of the doctor's degree, the University of Tübingen commemorated the event by sending him a specially engrossed copy of his doctor's diploma, while Northwestern College and the City of Watertown united in making the occasion a gala day.

During his leisure time, Professor Notz delights in painting. From his numerous travels he gained many impressions which, as an artist, he has reduced to canvas. Many of these paintings may be found in Germany as well as in the United States.

EDWARD M. McMAHON, '08

By HENRY F. COCHEMS, '97

EDWARD M. McMahon was born and reared on a farm in Manitowoc County. Both his father and his mother brought to him strains of sterling Irish blood from County Clare. There are six of the McMahon brothers and one sister, all young when their mother died, the youngest then an infant. They lived over two miles from the nearest country school. In the development of this family is typified one of the most inspiring possibilities of our American life, for every one of the brothers has, out of his own resources and the stuff within, struggled through university and professional courses.

He graduated from the district school, the Manitowoc high school and the Milwaukee normal school. He then taught in the Mt. Horeb high school and West Division high school in Milwaukee. Later, he entered the University of Wisconsin, and while there developed and found expression for a variety of substantial talents. He was president of his class in his freshman year, member of the Badger Board, the Philomathia Literary Society, Edwin Booth Dramatic Society, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, secretary of the Student Conference, and a member of the Iron Cross, an honorary society. Besides, twice he represented the

state in oratorical contests, and edited THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE while an undergraduate.

When he left the university he entered the life insurance field, rising rapidly to an enviable position among the agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Not only was he successful as a solicitor of insurance and executive manager of a general agency, but had also compelled unusually favorable attention in the broader activities of insurance work. He declined the management of one of the largest insurance offices in the United States in August, abandoning the life insurance field to accept a position as secretary of the Madison Board of Commerce, which position he now holds.

The fitness of his appointment as a member of the Board of Regents is not predicated, however, upon this record of modest and creditable achievements here related. It is to be found in the attributes which characterize the man.

It may be fair to classify men as of three types: first, those who primarily are content to meet the requirements of the day, the evils of which day are sufficient unto them; second, the men with perspective who, in measuring their daily problems balance therewith a vision of the future years; third, the genius to whom the problems of the hour are of but passing consequence, and who labors with chairvoyance along the paths untraveled by others.

Mr. McMahan has in fair degree the elements of all three. He faces squarely the material problems of material life. Those who know him well have been conscious always of that rare possession of common sense

which Governor Hoard once defined as the largest understanding of the common things of life and their relations to one another. It is that common sense which, applied to knowledge, ripens into wisdom. He possesses, second, a degree of perspective which rises to the courageous, and cheerfully invites temporary sacrifice of material things. One evidence of this is the acceptance of the position which he now holds, in this new field of work, at the sacrifice of a money earning capacity which was assured in the insurance field of at least three times his present income.

The third type referred to is expressed in a very admirable genius of organization. The work in which the City of Madison and its Board of Commerce have engaged, which is being directed by Mr. McMahan, is pioneer work. It is the expression of community consciousness in a new, desirable and ideal manner. It is community promotion along clean-cut and honest lines. Its functions, while professedly commercial, contemplate as well the city social, clean, happy and beautiful. It is the idealism which, conceived as pioneer work in Madison, must become the central unit in a generally higher social, civil and cultural life. It is this idealism which appealed resistlessly to our brother alumnus.

Mr. McMahan, while solidly grounded on the material side, has that Celtic element of humor and romance and poetry in his nature which creates an attractive element of companionship, blended with the democracy of training and interest which makes for genuine good-fellowship.

WHAT WOMEN GRADUATES ARE DOING

By KATHARINE SPRAGUE ALNORD

Mistress of Chadbourne Hall

THAT the alumni of a university are among its greatest assets is a self-evident truth. For that reason it would seem one of the duties of the university to keep itself in touch with the ever growing body of young men and women who are representing the university in the world and to know what the training of the university has done for its graduates. This is being done for the young women in the interest of the vocational work, and it is with this in mind that we are placing different opportunities before the undergraduates in the annual vocational conference.

From 1865, when the first class of women was graduated, to 1913 there have been 2861 graduates, of whom 2769 are living. Of that number 1035, or 37.3 per cent, are in the teaching profession, and 224, or 8 per cent, are in the non-teaching vocations. These figures are more significant when one considers that 82.2 per cent of all women in gainful occupations are in teaching, and 17.8 per cent of those in gainful occupations are in twelve other vocations.

The library profession has the largest number of workers after the teaching profession, and is represented by 5.5 per cent of the total number in non-teaching vocations. After that social service is represented by 2.7 per cent, clerical work by 1.6 per cent, professional work (lawyers, doctors, ministers, musicians, actresses) by 1.5 per cent, lit-

erary work by 1.3 per cent, domestic science and art (non-teaching positions) by 1.2 per cent, civil service by 1.1 per cent, agriculture by 1 per cent, business by .95 per cent, pharmacy by .63 per cent, scientific work by .32 per cent, and economic service by .08 per cent.

These figures have an additional interest inasmuch as they are in accord with the statistics gathered in 1900 by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, who report 81.3 per cent in teaching as against 16.6 per cent in other paid occupations. Of these other professions, library work is represented by 3.1 per cent of the total number, and clerical work by 2.5 per cent.

It will be seen that in the University of Wisconsin social service takes third place in the list of vocations, which may be explained by the growing interest in our university in this line of work and the prestige that Wisconsin enjoys because of advanced ideas concerning social and economic reforms.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons why so many women are in teaching is that the profession seeks the women and that the training in colleges has been a direct preparation for that profession, irrespective of whether the interest of the young woman is in that work or whether she is really "called" to some other vocation. The effort is being made to bring other vocations before the young women during the college

course in order that an intelligent choice of a profession may be made and the work outlined with that in view. To quote from an article on non-teaching professions open to women, "one of the most interesting problems facing women's education today is to widen the fields of professional activity; and not only fit students for specialized vocations but to make accessible to the college graduate information as to occupations other than teaching."

The data regarding Wisconsin women above given were secured through the files at the Alumni Headquarters and by means of questionnaires. For convenience, they are tabulated below:

Number of women graduates (living)
 1849-1913 ----- 2769

Number of women graduates in teaching, 1849-1913 -----	1035
Number in non-teaching vocations----	224
Total number in gainful occupations--	1259
Per cent in gainful occupations----	45.3
Per cent in teaching-----	37.3
Per cent in all other vocations----	8.0
Per cent of those in gainful occupations in teaching-----	82.2
Per cent of those in gainful occupations in non-teaching vocations--	17.8
In library work-----	5.5
In social service-----	2.7
In clerical work-----	1.6
In professional work -----	1.3
In literary work-----	1.3
In domestic science and art (non-teaching) -----	1.2
In civil service -----	1.1
In agriculture -----	1.0
In business-----	.95
In pharmacy -----	.63
In scientific work-----	.32
In economic service-----	.08



LATHROP HALL
 Where the Vocational Adviser for Women has her Office

EDUCATIONAL TRAINS IN WISCONSIN

By E. R. McINTYRE

Assistant in Agricultural Journalism

SEEING is Believing," but the farmer is a busy man and an economical one, hence he cannot always find the time to leave his home place and attend the state fair or the farmers' institute. Demonstration and educational work must be taken to him in many cases to become really effective. The printed page and word-of-mouth information lack form and weight. In short, the farmer "must be shown."

During the years 1911-12 the several departments of the College of Agriculture began to try out a system of taking information on vital matters to the far-away farmer by means of special trains, equipped at the expense of the railroads, who were aware of the importance of the work, and placed in charge of officials of the university or heads of associations interested in agricultural development.

The first of these educational exhibits was run early in 1911 over the C. M. & St. P. railroad lines in southern Wisconsin by the Agronomy Department in co-operation with the crop improvement committee of the North American Council of Grain Exchanges and the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association. The exhibit consisted of pure bred seed grain of the famous "Badger brand," including the wonderful barleys, rye, oats, corn and forage crops, which the experiment station workers and the associated farmers had striven so faithfully to produce.

The best feature of the pure seed train was that it was run at an opportune time of the year—when the farmers were thinking of buying their spring supply.

Professor James G. Milward, '08, has perhaps made the most effective use of the educational train in his work with the Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association in spreading the gospel of better quality of seed potatoes and fewer varieties as the salvation of the Great North. His first train was run in March, 1912, in co-operation with the Soo railroad and consisted of a complete display of the approved commercial types of potatoes adapted to the clays and sandy loams of the region visited. Mr. Milward gave lectures to enthusiastic crowds at each stop along the newly constructed line in Burnett county. Later in the same year the Horticultural Department of the university ran a similar train in parts of Oneida, Rusk, Portage and Waupaca counties. The exhibit was dismantled at Waupaca, where ten members of the station staff and other specialists in potato culture gave helpful talks. A potato train was used to pave the way for the big Rhinelander potato convention last November, — the most important "spud" meeting ever held in the Northwest. At many of the towns en route mass meetings were held and farmers were invited to bring in samples of their recent crop to compare with "the finest."

In connection with the State Livestock Breeders' Association different educational trains were put on the Omaha, Northwestern and Soo railroads in the past two years. From its inception in the southern counties the work spread until similar cars were placed on lines in the extreme northern districts. The first of these "show animal" specials was run on the Northwestern road from Lancaster to Mt. Horeb and from Lodi to Galesville, with eleven stops in seven days. According to a report made to Dean Russell by officials in charge of the trains, a total of approximately 27,620 people in 67 localities in 38 counties saw good samples of improved livestock and appli-

ances made by means of these exhibits during the year 1912.

These trains have covered in the aggregate over 40 counties in the state and 13 weeks of actual work has been required to hold these road meetings, besides the time spent in collecting and preparing the exhibits. From the work thus far, however, two facts stand foremost: Much more interest is manifest where the display is confined to a single purpose, and that better results are secured when these trains stop in the smaller towns. On the whole, the exhibits on wheels have been a powerful factor in bringing the research man and the farmer closer together.



AN EDUCATIONAL TRAIN

HOW WISCONSIN HANDLES AGRICULTURE

Not long ago, the *Philippines Free Press* of Manila published an article under the above caption which shows in a very interesting way how our "Cow College" is regarded in the Far East. We are able to reprint the contribution through the courtesy of J. M. Kamantigue, '12, who sent a copy to Professor S. W. Gilman, '99.



It is a wonderful story that the state of Wisconsin has to tell in agriculture—wonderful with something of that practical simplicity of Columbus showing the professors how to make an egg stand on end and Alexander's cutting the Gordian knot. It is the story of a people getting tired of teaching that didn't teach and instruction that didn't instruct and education that didn't educate or lead anywhere, and, in their disgust and wrath, rising up and demanding results—results that were tangible, evident, convincing!

The revolution took place about 28 years ago. Up to that time the University of Wisconsin had been doing just what all the other agricultural colleges were doing—and what most are doing yet, turning out, after a four years' course, small classes of men with a great deal of theoretical and scientific knowledge of the physics and chemistry of agriculture, but—no farmers.

The Mandate.

As the community was getting no practical benefit it began to get tired footing the bill (for the university is a state institution). Appropriations from the legislature became more and more difficult to secure. Finally, in 1885, seeing the hand-writing on the wall staring them

gloomily in the face, the board of regents of the university directed Professor W. A. Henry, dean of the college of agriculture, that he do something. In concrete form, their mandate was as follows: "Devise a plan that will give practical agricultural education to actual farmers and produce tangible results that everyone can see."

Farmers' Night Classes.

Although a professor, this Mr. Henry showed he had the proper stuff in him, and, when driven to it, actually could teach farmers something useful and profitable. This was demonstrated the following winter, when, winter being the slack season for farmers, they could get away in the evening. For then night classes were established at which the farmers could take a short four months' course in practical farming. In two such sessions a good deal was learned, not only of the exclusively practical side of farming but also of its scientific side; and in consequence the farmers found themselves able to accomplish more with less effort and to secure most gratifying results which showed themselves in that most eloquent of all demonstrations—dollars and cents. And today there are four thousand short course graduates applying on their farms the improved methods of agriculture they learned at the university's college of agriculture, with a present

attendance of five hundred such farmers.

The college of agriculture is now one of the most important and one of the most respected parts of the university. Its faculty is composed of practical men, professors who are farmers and farmers who are professors, with a practical farmer and university graduate, Dr. H. A. Russell, at its head as dean.

Real Instruction.

In the curriculum provided for the short course students, he gets his share, all he can use profitably, of laboratory work, lectures, and classroom instruction. But his real university work is done in the agronomy building, where he is taught the difference between good seed and bad; in the dairy buildings, where the university's own big herds of dairy cattle furnish the milk for the university's creamery and cheese factory; in the live stock pavillion, where he learns by practical experience how to judge farm animals; in the machinery building, where he learns how to run a gasoline engine, take it apart and put it together again, or how to repair a threshing machine or mend a plow. His classroom work deals with such subjects as the proper rotation of crops, the economical arrangement of farm buildings, simple methods of farm accounting, ditching, and draining—practical things for a practical farmer.

In this college of agriculture there is no place for theory. It is results, actual demonstratable results that count. Thus the professor in butter making must show the actual butter makers the best way to make butter,

and to farmers, in the plots of ground on the university's own thousand acre farm, how the university folks are getting a better yield than the farmer himself.

Valuable Discoveries.

Of course when the "new idea" first took the university, it evoked the usual storm of protest and criticism. Chief among the stock arguments was the plaintive wail that there would be an end to all research work. However, the result has been just the opposite. For those short course students brought to the faculty problems that had to be solved—problems that involved all kinds of laborious and fascinating researching. And by means of these investigations Wisconsin has contributed to the world's store of knowledge some of the most valuable discoveries now of general application.

Creation of Wealth.

Among these results may be mentioned the test for butter fat in milk, by Professor Babcock in 1890; the moisture test for butter, the Wisconsin curd test, the Farrington acid test, and the Hart casein test, all of great value in dollars and cents to dairy men the world over. And, after several years of experiment, two members of the faculty have just discovered how to utilize the last remaining dairy waste—the butter-milk. This discovery, materialized in the form of the Wisconsin university butter-milk cheese, means the creation of wealth running into several hundred thousand dollars a year out of what formerly was practically thrown away.

On the Ground with Them.

Not the least important among the many phases of the university's activity is what is known as the "Agricultural Extension Division." This agency brings the college of agriculture into direct touch with almost every farmer and farmer's family in the entire state. Then there is the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment association, fifteen hundred strong and still growing. It is composed of graduates of the short course system who own their own farms, and its object is the improvement of all the grain grown in the state. It constitutes a direct link or tie between the university and the farmers who have not been to college. In addition to these volunteer workers for better farming the university maintains centers in different parts of the state, each in charge of a farm expert whose business it is to help the farmers in his district solve their practical problems as they arise. He is there with them on the ground. And there is no question or difficulty which arises but is met and in some way or another overcome, and no method or arrangement which seems capable of being improved but is studied for improvement.

The Women Cared For.

Nor are the women neglected. There is a department also for them, known as the Home Economic department, with a woman, Miss Professor Abby L. Marlatt, at its head. It is her duty to be able to make better bread and cook a farm house dinner with less fuss and at less expense than the best of them. And she "makes good." For those who

wish to take it there is provided a special ten days' course at various stations throughout the state. And at these husbands and their wives may often be seen in attendance, and among them sometimes old, gray-haired women who, in the ancient days of hallowed superstitions, would have turned up their nose scornfully at the idea of any schoolmarm being able to teach them anything about baking bread or cooking a meal.

Some Other Things.

One might go on and tell of the hundred and one other helpful things the University of Wisconsin is doing. Thus its engineering classes are scattered in 57 cities of the state with young men who work in machine shops by day as students at night; its extension classes in as many cities teach business organization and salesmanship to clerks sent by merchants and bankers; its correspondence course has more than six thousand students throughout the state — then there are women's clubs, literary societies, institutional churches, Christian associations, social settlements, labor unions, farmers' clubs and professional and business men's associations. The university offers all such groups some service from its store of knowledge. Is it a debate on the tariff, or single tax, or whatnot? the university extension division will send a box of books, a file of papers and documents—all the available information on the subject and so arranged as to be easy of access and comprehension. Does a high school or a body of citizens meeting in a school house want to learn all there is to be known about any subject, from ancient his-

tory to aeronautics? the university sends it lantern slides and either a draft of the lecture which goes with them, or the lecturer himself! And this is only part of what the university is doing. It is a real university—something for all! It serves the farmer or the city dweller or the village dweller. It is literally true that there is not a man or woman, a boy or girl of the two and a half million people of Wisconsin whom the university is not prepared to teach anything that he or she needs to know. And isn't there something inspiring in the thought of a university with the whole state for its campus and the whole population for its student body? in a university that lives up to its name?

The Philippines.

Here in the Philippines, just emerging from the thrall of the past centuries, such an institution at this time can be little more than a dream. However, there is inspiration even in dreams. And, coming down to the more practical, there is a very urgent lesson for those controlling the government of these islands and more particularly for our university with its so-called college of agriculture, and for our bureau of agriculture. Given those institutions animated by something of the same practical and progressive spirit that animates the University of Wisconsin, and there would be results forthcoming that would make of these islands the garden spot of the world.



EDITORIAL

THE JUNE REUNIONS

IN the section which follows the class of 1904 with characteristic vim and dash announces some of its plans relative to its tenth anniversary next June. We would cordially invite the other reunion classes—all whose numeral ends in '4 or '9—to use these columns freely for spreading enthusiasm for their anniver-

saries. Commencement Week opens Sunday, June 14. The quinquennial reunions are all to be arranged for Monday, June 15, so that all alumni, whether they belong to a special reunion class or not, may join in the All-Alumni Day exercises on Tuesday, June 16. Wednesday will as usual be Commencement Day.

GERMAN TRAVEL STUDY CLASS

An interesting and novel way for acquiring a practical knowledge of a foreign language is that devised by Professor M. H. Haertel, Ph.D. '06, of the Department of German. It consists in taking a class directly to the country whose language is to be studied—in this case Germany—and in placing the students in board among native families, where they must speak the language of the country—or die in the attempt, to use a colloquial phrase.

Professor Haertel's party will leave New York for Berlin on June 25. On the steamer several hours a day will be spent in systematic drill in German conversation. In Berlin the members will be quartered in German families, as few as possible in any one family. The class will

meet five days a week for instruction in German by an experienced teacher of languages from one of the higher schools. Arrangements will be made for visiting galleries, museums, and the like (including Potsdam and Sanssouci).

After a stay of about four weeks in Berlin, the party will go via Nuremberg to Munich, where a similar program will be carried out. From Munich the party will travel via Heidelberg to the Rhine, and go by steamer to Cologne, where the great cathedral will be viewed.

In this way the class will get all the advantages of a summer's travel in Germany — rest and recreation, training in conversation, acquaintance with the life of the people, and extensive travel.

THANK YOU!

Our thanks are herewith extended to all those who took the trouble to examine the "Information Wanted"

column in the last section of the January Magazine, and to send us such information as they could.

JUBILEE CLASS OF 1904 REUNION

"Here is a bunch of hot stuff which I command you to publish prominently and unabridged. More will follow from time to time, and it looks as though we would end up by completely monopolizing the Magazine." (Signed) A. E. THIEDE.

THE Decennial Reunion of the Class of 1904 will be held at Madison during Commencement Week next June. Members of the class have been working for some months past on the reunion plans. The Chicago contingent started the ball rolling by holding a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on the night of the Chicago-Wisconsin football game, November 22, 1913. The result of the game was not particularly conducive to good cheer and enthusiasm, but the defeat in no degree dampened the ardor of the thirty who attended the dinner. The good old class spirit which had been bottled up for almost ten years broke loose and filled each minute with enthusiasm. Old acquaintances were renewed. The haze of the intervening years was lifted after good old college times were reviewed. Rousing speeches were made by practically every one present, which were frequently interrupted by class yells and outbursts of songs. Inspiring letters were read from many prominent class-mates of other cities. Telegrams came pouring in from others, pledging support to the reunion. The best of good things to eat was served. Finally, as the loving cup was passed, each one pledged renewed loyalty to the class and Alma Mater. The success and spirit of the gathering surpassed all expect-

tations, and augurs well for the unqualified success of the Reunion.

At this meeting John S. Lord, 1334 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, was elected chairman of the reunion. He has since appointed various committees to conduct the work. The greatest task is to obtain the correct address of all class-mates. It is hoped that every class-mate still possesses enough of the class spirit and loyalty; that he will plunge enthusiastically into the work, and consider himself a self-constituted committee, and co-operate in every way possible toward making the reunion the best that has ever been pulled off heretofore or to be hereafter. Send in your correct addresses to either Mr. Lord or to the Chairman of the Publicity Committee, whose address is given below.

The Jubilee Class of 1904 will always be recognized as the best ever turned out by the old 'varsity. Delegations from every university in the world were invited to come and gaze upon us, and the large attendance at our Commencement was but a fitting tribute to our attractiveness. We have lost none of this glamor and sense of superiority, but in justice to our own importance it behooves each and every class-mate to rally back to the colors and loyally reassert the class supremacy. Let us, therefore, pledge ourselves to our Reunion, and

renew the bonds of friendship which our fellowship in our Alma Mater has woven. **ARTHUR E. THIEDE.**

Chairman of the Publicity Committee, 429 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

The Laws.

The decennial reunion of 1904 is destined to be a huge success. A big majority of the class are certain to be there. The committee has already heard from enough live wires to insure a series of thrills for every one that steps on the campus during reunion week.

No man is expected to return through a sense of duty to his Alma Mater or his class. Wisconsin is too large to be profoundly influenced by the reunion of any class—even 1904—and no class, especially not 1904, will be strongly stirred by the return of any one grad. So if you 1904's can not figure it to your personal advantage to return for your decennial, don't come. If you can't anticipate enough pleasure or foresee enough profit to repay you for every moment taken from routine tasks, stay at home.

It is going to be a week of meeting with old pals in familiar haunts, a week of reminiscences and revivals, of trying to do it all over again, or at least most of it, always assuming that the local police are no larger or more efficient than of yore. We are going to have all our old time enthusiasm and most of our former skill, all our old speed, most of our staying capacity, and, for fear our voices may not last, we are going to hire a large band and take it with us from ball game to banquet, from business meeting to hop. We are

coming back with ten years' accumulated zest for all the old pleasures and with all our capacity for enjoyment increased ten-fold.

"But, will it pay?" asks our hard-headed and serious minded class-mate, who, doubtless, now has an office full of law clerks briefing cases for him, while he is trying law suits, acquiring clients and raking in the fees. Of him we ask, "Does it ever pay to orient yourself, to see where you stand with the world, and get a level vision of what ten years have made of you?" You can do it at your reunion. You will be back among the old scenes with the old associates; the old perspective will come back to you and you can compare it with your present one. Perhaps the library won't look so large; perhaps some professor's platitude may not sound so impressive; more likely, this same professor's character may receive its delayed recognition from you, who have learned from bitter experience to appreciate unselfishness and sacrifice. The inspiration to be gained by a breath of the old Wisconsin spirit, stronger and purer now than ever before, cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

"But will it pay?" our successful class-mate repeats, little caring for introspective seances and little feeling the need of inspirations. To him we reply, "Yes, it will pay, and pay in coin of the realm." You are primarily after business; your class-mates have it to give. They would rather give it to you than anyone else. They have forgotten you, lost track of you and don't know where you are located. Come and show yourself, and tell them about yourself. They will all be glad to see

you and within limits to hear you. It is the one grand chance that lawyers have to advertise.

You can't plead the press of business; that excuse might go with your clients but not with your classmates. The United States Supreme Court adjourns the last of May, and certainly no minor court engagements can justify your absence.

So, for his own sake, every member of 1904 is urged to return, remembering that every class-mate wants to see him while the fires of youth are still burning; and that, if he does not come now, in another decade he will be a Rip Van Winkle.

JOE FOGG, '04,

Care of Calfee & Fogg, Attorneys,
1608-10 Williamson Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Milwaukee.

From the reports that have of late persistently come to my ears, Chicago must be a veritable bee's nest of '04 men, each endeavoring to outdo the other in preparing for the coming class reunion. As a member of the class residing in Milwaukee, I want to give you my assurance that we are not asleep. We are doing all we can to emulate the efforts of our class-mates from the windy city in order to make the coming event "greater and bigger than ever." You should have no trouble, therefore, in persuading our class-mates in the rest of the globe to make every effort to be in Madison, so that each one can do his mite to make the old slogan of "blood and gore" ring campus and hill of our dear Alma Mater.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR BRESLAUER, Att'y.,
412 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee.

Ye Engineers.

$$\int_{x^1}^{x^2} dx = afdx$$

$$V = \frac{h}{6}(A_1 + 4A_m + A_2)$$

$$FS = \frac{1}{2} MV^2$$

$$e = - \frac{dN}{dt}$$

$$a = p (1 + r)^m$$

Mathematicians, Civil, Mechanical, Electricals, Bankers and What-nots, [(4 score years+10)-4 score years] the class of '04 sallied forth from Wisconsin to uphold her good name and spread throughout the nation her teachings of good and efficient citizenship.

The University of Wisconsin celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at the time of the graduation of the class of '04 and no class before or since has left their Alma Mater amid such pomp and festivities.

A decennial reunion fitting of such an auspicious initiation into the school of life will require the concerted efforts of every member of the class.

The two primary factors in making the 1904 class reunion a success are: First, a large attendance; and second, a live, continuous program participated in by all members. The attendance question must be met largely by the members themselves, and with favorable action in this matter the second question, under the guidance of the class committees, will be solved.

The engineer has made possible modern civilization by harnessing physical forces and effectively using natural resources. It has been said

that the real missionaries are the engineers and certainly where their activities have been greatest there will be found the greatest advance. The engineer does things and that means getting results effectively.

Engineers, plan and act. The attendance of the engineers in force is not only desired, but necessary.

W. J. CRUMPTON,
2004 Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago.

'89

25th Reunion Next June

Every member is required under penalty of death to be present. Besides, you will surely die if you don't come.

It is your last chance in your prime; after June 1914 you begin to lose your youth and beauty.

Madison alumni will arrange for your quarters, etc., when you let them know (address L. M. Hanks, Secy., Madison) how big your family is, the which you are hereby commanded at once to do.

By the way, this is not going to be a reunion with just a nasty little picnic—we are to loaf around a couple of days and live the old times over again—Don't be a Goop—Accept now.

'89

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

THE San Jose *Mercury Herald* of January 11 reports that on January 10 the Wisconsin alumnae in San Jose were placed in charge of a Wisconsin night given by the Collegiate Alumnae of that city. The hosts were Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hayes, classes of '80 and '76 respectively, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Lyon, '81 and '70 respectively. "In the large dining-room tables formed three sides of a square, and several round tables gave further accommodations for the guests. Poinsettias, their color the chosen one of Wisconsin University, glowed everywhere; they were arrayed in a row down the middle of the long tables and clustered in the center of the round ones, flaring in red-covered jars; they lay upon the surface of the

shining cloth, and around them all strands upon strands of smilax made a frame for their crimson beauty."

Mrs. Lyon acted as toastmistress. "She called upon Miss Agnes Howe of the state normal school, who gave a deeply interesting and vivid description of the University of Wisconsin, bringing its beauties, both of scenery and architecture, plainly before eyes that never yet beheld them. She dwelt at length on many points, and spoke of many famous men who give themselves to the work of that college; and when she had finished, even those to whom Wisconsin had been but a name, knew and loved her."

Other speakers were Mrs. J. O. Hayes, '70, Caroline H. Bradley, '04, Mr. Hayes, '80, and Mr. Lyon, '81.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

At the regular annual dinner of the Wisconsin Alumni Association of Northern California held January 30 at the Stewart Hotel the following officers were elected: President, G. W. Brown, '86; vice-president, J. E. Baker, '05; secretary, F. V. Cornish, '96 (re-elected). J. O. Hayes '80, was toastmaster, and the special guests of the occasion were F. W. Woll, '86, who has come to join the faculty of the University of California at the Davis farm as agricultural chemist, and Gordon H. True, '94,

who is to be the head of the department of animal industry at Davis.

Nearly half a hundred Wisconsin alumni were present at the dinner and the speakers included J. E. Baker, E. H. Archar, '70; P. J. O'Dea, '00; S. D. Townley, '90; Ira B. Cross, '05; Leroy Johnson, '11; Miss Gertrude Anthony, '01; Mrs. G. W. Brown, D. R. Jones, '96; C. E. Kelsey, '96, and W. P. Lyon, Jr.,

The secretary-treasurer announces that "the deficit was made up and the treasurer no longer holds the bag."

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

On the 28th of January, Wisconsin alumni, resident in Lincoln, gave an elegant luncheon in the banquet hall of the Lindell Hotel, in honor of President Van Hise. Nineteen out of a total of twenty-two were present. Albert Watkins, '71, presided. The president was the principal speaker and his address was very

favorably received.

The alumni took advantage of the opportunity to effect an organization. Rev. F. S. Stein, '68, the oldest of the Lincoln group, was chosen president, and Professor L. E. Aylsworth, '08, secretary. George Cross, '67, was present from Fairbury and joined the association.

DULUTH, MINNESOTA

Henry E. Balsley was elected president of the Wisconsin Club of Duluth at the annual meeting of the local branch of the Wisconsin University alumni held February 5, following a luncheon at the Holland hotel. The other officers chosen were: Oliver S. Andersen, '00, vice-president, and Walter T. Leonard, ex, secretary and treasurer. About twenty-five members were present at the meeting.

It was planned to hold noon lunches for members of the association every Thursday at the Holland hotel.

It is also planned to have an informal dinner every month. On each occasion an effort will be made to have as a guest of honor some speaker from the university. On February 13 M. S. Dudgeon, '95, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, was the guest and principal speaker. He talked especially upon the athletic situation.

The local Wisconsin club includes not only graduates but ex-students of the university. The association has about seventy members in Duluth.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By A. R. CLIFTON, '08

In a recent gathering of professional people I had the pleasure of meeting several teachers from the southern part of this state who are products of U. W. While it is a long ways over the mountains and across the plains to the dear old Badger state, our thoughts turned toward the rising sun and many and pleasing were the reminiscences of the days at our Alma Mater. The introductions, renewed friendships and pleasant conversations reminded

us that perhaps some of our Wisconsin friends might be glad to learn of our whereabouts.

Here are the names of a few of the men who are working in southern California, some of whom I have met and others I have learned the locations of through their friends: Frank M. Porter, '81, law '83, is dean of the law school of the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, and Charles C. Montgomery, '97, law '00, is professor

of equity jurisprudence, equity pleading and federal procedure in the same institution; Edward L. Hardy, '93, is president of the state normal school at San Diego; Hiram E. Bailey, '03, is in the Polytechnic high school, Los Angeles; Theodore H. Schoenwetter is in the Santa Monica high school; Richard Zeidler, '06, formerly of Oregon and Fennimore, Wis., is now in charge of manual training in the schools of Campbell, Calif.; Wirt Williams, '00, is principal of schools at Lamoore; William Albert Vivien, '02, is in the high school at Bakersfield; Victor Staley, '93, is supervising principal at Corona; B. R. James, '96, is superintendent in San Rafael; Barnett S. Hale, '04, is high school assistant in San Diego; Charles J. Fenner, '94,

has charge of the Fresno high school located at Clovis.

No doubt there are other Wisconsin graduates who are teaching in this section, but I have not met them.

When the programs for the annual meeting of the southern section of the California Teachers' Association were sent out, the Wisconsin contingency was pleased to see the name of Professor M. V. O'Shea as one of the principal speakers on the program. We were all glad to discover that the program committee knew where to get what was needed here. Professor O'Shea struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the California teachers. His message was splendidly received. It is seldom a lecturer receives such an ovation.

CLASS OF 1906 DINNER

By A. E. VAN HAGAN

The class of 1906 held their irregular monthly dinner at the Boston Oyster House on Friday evening, February 20th. The officers of the class for that meeting were A. J. Luick, who set the date, sent out the notices, paid for them, and conducted the meeting.

Inasmuch as most of those in attendance were engineers the topics as usual pertained to engineering matter. A human touch is given by a digression along other lines, ranging from "How to propose" to the "Proper care of children." It has been noticed that the bachelors are free with advice on the raising of children while the married men are inclined to be reticent with their views. Now with the other subject positions are reversed. No conclu-

sions are offered but we are merely recording the facts.

Those who are still interested in their former class-mates at Wisconsin and who manifest their interest by attending these occasional dinners are: Walter S. Lacher, Bert H. Peck, Owen W. Middleton, John (or Joe or Tommy) W. Bradshaw, Ira L. Reynolds, Amos P. Balsom, Sidney T. Long, A. J. Luick, Elmer T. Hanson, Arthur E. Van Hagan.

A very cordial invitation is extended to '06 men in the city temporarily or permanently to attend these meetings as they are announced. The next meeting will be held at 6 p. m. in the south wing of the basement of the Boston Oyster House, Clark street entrance, on Wednesday evening, April 1st.

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 Sildell; 1911, Erwin A. Meyers; 1912, Harry John Wiedenbeck.

BIRTHS

1902. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar C. Wehe of Milwaukee, a boy, on January 14.
1903. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Voyta Wrabetz, of Madison, a daughter. Mr. Wrabetz, '03, is a commander of the Sons of Veterans.
1907. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Oscar O. wick, a daughter, on February 1. Mrs. Natwick was Dorothy Louise Epstein, '09.
1908. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Van Vechten Lehmann, a son, on Oct. 13, 1913.

MARRIAGES

1908. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Ethel Regena Lorch to William Edward Tottingham, '08. Mr. Tottingham is an assistant professor in agricultural chemistry in the university. The couple will be at home in Madison after March 1.
1908. Announcement is made of the marriage of Josephine Howe, '08, and William Archibald McMillen, Ex-'09, at the home of the bride at New

Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., on February 17. Mr. McMillen has charge of the city sales department of the O'Neil Paint and Oil Company of Milwaukee, where the couple will make their home.

1911. Miss Alice Gertrude Pillsbury and Ex-'11. John Marsh Lewis, Ex-'11, were married in Milwaukee on February 11. Mr. Lewis is in the bond department of the First Saving and Trust Company of Milwaukee.
1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Josephine Wellman of Bay City, Mich., and Ray McGowan, '12. The couple will make their home at Mettaline Falls, Mont.
1913. Announcement is made of the marriage of Margaret Buckman, Ex-'14, and Maurice Sjoblom, '13. The couple are at home at Champaign, Ill., where Mr. Sjoblom has charge of the city water works.

ENGAGEMENT

1912. Mr. and Mrs. F. Emery announce the engagement of their daughter, Haze, to Henry A. Pflughoeft of Carlton, Minn.

THE CLASSES

1875.

Duane Mowry contributes to the January issue of *The Green Bag*, Boston, an entertaining magazine of the law, an illustrated article on leading members of the bench and bar of Wisconsin. Included in the list of "leaders" are the late Philip L. Spooner of Madison, a former dean of the law department of the university, the late Chief Justice Ryan, '73, and Dixon, '69, and the late Judge Hopkins of the U. S. District Court, Madison.

Mr. Mowry also recently contributed an editorial to the *Milwaukee Daily News* on the "Leadership of Age" in which he proves by statistics that the alleged theory attributed to Dr. Osler concerning the usefulness of man after his arrival at the age of forty, does not hold.

Hon. Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate for President in 1912 and 1908, is reported to be an aggressive candidate for United States Senator from Arizona.

1879.

President Van Hise addressed the National Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the subject of trust regulation at the recent annual meeting held at Washington.

1882.

William G. Anderson, Ex, head of the department of physical education at Yale, has been appointed lecturer on hygiene and public health in the Yale School of Forestry.

1888.

Rasmus B. Anderson, formerly professor of Scandinavian languages and literature in the university and formerly United States minister to Denmark, has written his autobiography which will appear in weekly installments in his paper, *Amerika*, published at Madison.

1889.

Hiram C. Gill, formerly mayor of Seattle, was recently nominated for that same office in the preferential primary.

1894.

E. J. Henning has opened a law office in Los Angeles in partnership with C. A. A. McGee, '99.

Mrs. Herbert N. Laffin (Etta M. Smith), is serving her second term as president of the parent and teacher club of the West Division High School, Milwaukee, an organization designed to cooperate with the teachers and pupils in the promotion of public education in Milwaukee.

1896.

The career of Charles W. Hart, president of the Hart-Parr Company of Charles City, Iowa, is instructively described in an article published in the January number of *The World's Work*, entitled "Secrets of Business Success."

Ernst J. R. Kuechle, a successful merchant in the northwestern part of Milwaukee, is the senior member of the Kuechle-Weyland Company.

Martin J. Gillen of Racine handled the recent sale of the wagon plant of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company to eastern capitalists, who will reorganize the business under the name of the Mitchell Wagon Company.

1897.

Marion C. Houlan is teaching at Seabold, Washington.

1899.

Charles A. McGee has opened a law office in Los Angeles with E. J. Henning, '94.

1901.

Robert O. Bowman is making a successful lyceum tour through the country with his character portrayals.

1904.

W. A. Rowe is construction superintendent of the Midland Construction Company of Edmonton, Alberta.

John H. Neef, Lumberman's Bank Bldg., Hoquiam, Wash., is superintendent of construction on the new Hoquiam high school, a \$105,000 structure.

R. C. Pickering has formed a law partnership with William J. Archer under the firm name of Archer and Pickering. The firm has offices at Virginia, Minn.

1906.

Rolf B. Anderson, Ex, who has been manager for the Wisconsin Rubber Company's branch at Frontera, Mexico, has been transferred to Madison where he has offices in the Fairchild Block.

1908.

Nellie A. Wakeman is an instructor in pharmaceutical chemistry at the university. Miss Wakeman received her doctor's degree from Wisconsin last June.

1907.

W. H. Timlin, Jr., has resigned as a member of the city attorney's force and has announced his candidacy for city attorney of Milwaukee at the approaching primaries.

1908.

V. R. Anderson has moved to Calgary, Alberta, where he is the western representative of the Dominion Fire Proofing Company. His new address is 601 Centre street.

1910.

Florence Roach has accepted a position as instructor in mathematics in the high school

at Oshkosh. Her address is 218 Cherry street.

1911.

George A. Scracliff is in the employ of Brazilian Iron and Steel Company at Outro Pioto, Brazil.

1913.

Margaret McGilvary will sail from New York on March 17 for Beirute, Syria, where she will be engaged for three years as secretary to Charles Dana, head of the American Press.

Clara Keiselbach is teaching English and German in the high school at East Aurora, Illinois.

Roger D. Wolcott is with the editorial department of the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

Emil A. Ruka is attending Rush Medical College in Chicago.

Herbert W. Brightman is in the advertising department of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx Company of Chicago.

E. K. Morgan has charge of the drafting and designing work for the Rockford Drilling Machine Company, Rockford, Ill.

C. C. Chambers, ex-'13, field secretary for the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, has moved his office from New York to the Commonwealth Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Richard A. Hearon is dean and professor of American history and economics of Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, Texas.

Leslie Oldham is assistant agricultural extension agent for the Great Northern Railway. His address is 109 Great Northern Railway Building, St. Paul, Minn.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Young Farmer. By George B. Hill, '08. Illustrated by Ralph L. Beyer. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. 384 pages. Price \$1.00 net.

Those of us who, like the present reviewer, have been associated with Mr. Hill during his college course, have read his numerous journalistic efforts during his university days, and have witnessed productions of his college plays, have long waited with anticipation for the appearance of his first long story. *The Young Farmer* is no disappointment. It holds one's attention from beginning to end. We live through the trials of Clifford Davison, feel sorry for him when things go wrong, rejoice with him over his triumphs. We want him to succeed—and before we know it the end of the book is reached. Incidentally we laymen pick up a lot of knowledge about farming that would never reach us except in story form, as the average man is too busy to pay attention to much else than his own profession or vocation.

To the Wisconsin graduate special interest attaches to Mr. Hill's book not only in the fact that the author is a Wisconsin alumnus, but also because the farm bulletins that the young farmer reads are evidently sent him from the University of Wisconsin; the corn judging contest in which he is a winner is held in "the main agricultural building, while to the eastward arose the buildings of other departments of the university, of which the agricultural college formed a part"; and the ice boat ride which he takes part in during his stay at the university town is given him on "the lake which lay to the northward of the university town." Like the Wellworth College Series by Leslie W. Quirk, Mr. Hill's stories are living tributes of a loyal graduate to his Alma Mater.

The Freshman Eight. By Leslie W. Quirk, ex-'05, Author of "The Fourth Down," "Baby Elton, Quarterback," etc. With illustrations by Henry S. Watson. Little, Brown and Company, Boston. 296 pages. Price \$1.20 net.

From many points of view it might not be a half bad thing if the U. W. Gymnasium (or, as the author calls it, the Wellworth College Gymnasium) were to burn down and make room for a more modern structure. And it might not be a half bad stunt for Wisconsin to win the Poughkeepsie regatta as is so vividly set forth in the story. However that may be, Mr. Quirk certainly succeeds in weaving a fascinating narrative around these two incidents, and to make this second story in the Wellworth College Series no less entertaining than *The Fourth Down*.

Those of us who have had the pleasure of reading *The Fourth Down* feel like meeting old friends when we read of "Penny" Wayne in his new role of coxswain and commodore, of Petey Eidenfessel, German to the core, of Terwilliger, always in trouble, and of all the other boys whom we encountered in the first story in the series.

The vivid account of the Poughkeepsie Regatta, in which Wellworth triumphs over seemingly insurmountable obstacles, is a splendid piece of narrative, full of the tensest suspense.

We doubt whether Wisconsin (and for that matter, any university) will ever produce a man who is as much of an athlete, good fellow, class leader, executive manager, model student, and upright character—all combined—as is the hero of the Wellworth College Series. But then, it seems good to have such a model not only pictured to us, but made to seem real! Penfield Wayne is such a super-collegeman. The book is dedicated to Berton Braley, '05.

Some Other Things, But Here Woman Takes Her Proper Place. By Charles Halsted Mapes. Author of *The Man Who One Day a Year Would Go Eelin'*. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. vii+134 pages. Price \$1.25.

We fear that Mr. Mapes' bursting into print the second time was somewhat precipitate, and due to the warm applause that his first venture received. His little affairs with women are hardly of the type to instil respect for a Columbia graduate. And one or two of the afterdinner speeches are hardly worth spreading broadcast, interesting though they may have been on the occasion when they were delivered.

The book does not lack merit, however. His sketch of the French waiter in the Cafe Savarin is full of human interest. So is the description of the Man with the Artistic Temperament—a species of individual that always seem to find some easy mark. "Trying it on a new species of dog," though short, is as vivid and human a piece of narrative as we have seen for some time.

The Mathematical Theory of Investment. By Ernest Brown Skinner, Associate Professor of Mathematics in the University of Wisconsin. Ginn and Company, Boston. ix+245 pages. Price \$2.25.

This volume, the outgrowth of a series of lectures given for the last five years before students in the commerce course in the University of Wisconsin, offers a comprehensive treatment of the theory of long-time investments. The mathematical material is made to accord with the latest business practices and is that which will be most useful to the educated business man. Much emphasis is laid on the theory of annuities.

Introductory chapters give a brief review of those parts of algebra essential for later developments, and consider the theory of interest, both simple and compound.

Then follow chapters on the most important applications of mathematics to financial problems—the amortization of debts by various plans, the theory of bond values, sinking funds, the theory of depreciation, the valuation of mining properties. The sections on depreciation, which contain some

material hitherto unpublished, should be of special interest to engineers and statisticians engaged in the solution of the important problems of adjusting the rates for public utilities.

The remainder of the book is devoted to the theory of probabilities and its application to the fundamental problems arising in connection with inheritance taxes, old age pensions, and life insurance. A set of seven-place tables is included.

Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico. By Herbert E. Bolton, '95, Professor of American History in the University of California. Washington, D. C. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1913. xvi+553 pages.

Professor Bolton's long-deferred guide to the Mexican Archives is based on nearly three years' residence and study in Mexico, for the purpose of examining the historical records of that country. The work was begun when the author was a professor in the University of Texas, and has been continued while he has been promoted to Leland Stanford University and to the University of California. At the last university he is now a senior professor of American history and is devoting himself to the study of the history of the Southwest. The great H. H. Bancroft library belonging to California is, for the history of its region, what the library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society is for the Upper Mississippi Valley—the strongest in existence. The guide is one of a series in preparation by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The aim of the series is to provide the American student with information respecting the materials for American history to be found in countries other than the United States. Professor Bolton's volume is what we have expected from the leading scholar in his field. It is painstaking and thorough, and will be invaluable to any future student of Mexican-American relations. It has already been used by several such students while in proof. It may have the additional value of containing the only remaining account of many of the archives if, as we may fear, some of

these perish in the course of the Mexican Civil War now pending.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

Geography and Industries of Wisconsin. By H. H. Whitbeck, Professor of Geography in the University of Wisconsin. The Geological Survey, Madison, Wisconsin. Free to citizens of the state upon deposit of 10 cents to pay mailing charges.

This bulletin is planned especially to be of interest to the general reader and to teachers and pupils who are studying the geography of the state. It treats in a simple, pleasing manner the relation of the development of the industries of Wisconsin to the underlying geographic causes. It points out how location, climate, topography, transportation, natural resources and the stage of development of the state have influenced its industrial activities. Numerous maps and illustrations are used to make more pointed the statements in the text. There are maps showing the location of various industries, such as woodworking factories, metal working shops, paper and pulp mills, breweries, brick yards, creameries and cheese factories. There are also many maps showing the various agricultural products of the state.

Thucydides Book VI. Edited on the Basis of the Classen-Steup Edition. By Charles Forster Smith, Professor of Greek and Classical Philology in the University of Wisconsin. Ginn & Company, Boston. xiii+250 pages. Price \$1.50.

This volume shows the same careful, painstaking workmanship that characterizes all of Professor Smith's work. The notes are copious and illuminating. The appendix is replete with critical annotations. Whether one be a student of Greek or not, the introduction, placing the whole historical setting clearly before the student, cannot but be interesting to layman and specialist alike.

The *Internationale Monatsschrift für Wissenschaft, Kunst und Technik* for December contains a lengthy article on the philosophical writings of E. B. MacGilvary, professor of philosophy in the University of Wisconsin, by Günther Jacoby. The article

is entitled, "Die neue Wirklichkeitslehre in der amerikanischen Philosophie."

University Extension Lyceum, an address delivered on September 17, 1913, before the International Lyceum Association convention at Chicago, by J. J. Pettijohn, '12, has been printed in pamphlet form by the Page Printerie at Grand Forks, N. D. The address is full of illustrations drawn from Mr. Pettijohn's experience as secretary of the division for instruction by lectures of the U. W. Extension Division.

The November, 1913, issue of *The Alumni Register* of the University of North Dakota contains an article from the pen of J. J. Pettijohn, '13, the new director of the Extension Department of that institution, on "University Extension and the Alumni."

The Single Tax, a paper read before the Social Science Club of Aberdeen, S. D., by Charles N. Herreid, '82, on January 5, 1914, has been printed in pamphlet form by the American Publishing Company of Aberdeen.

For the farmer who has never had the advantage of an agricultural education but is desirous of understanding the underlying principles of plant and animal life, probably no book on the market is as plain, direct and understandable as *General Agricultural Chemistry* by E. B. Hart and W. E. Tottingham of the University of Wisconsin.

In common everyday English it tells how to conserve soil fertility, how to best handle farm manure, the best kind of fertilizers for the truck gardener to use, and the best method for the farmer to follow in handling milk. It takes up in succession the little everyday processes of the farm, tells how they can be improved, and how the farmer can save money by producing better crops or better products, or by keeping up the

An extensive education is not necessary in order to comprehend its suggestions, but the boy or girl of the country school can readily understand its rules and formulas. Besides treating nearly every phase of plant and animal life with which the farmer may come in contact, it goes into detail on sprays for plant diseases, insects, commercial fertilizers, and crop rotations. J. H. MURPHY.

INFORMATION WANTED

Where are these alumni and alumnae, and what are they doing?

As a result of the responses received during January, we were able to cross off 85 names that had previously appeared. In the case of a number of other names we have written to the sources of information suggested by various alumni, but until a positive response is received, we shall have to continue these names on the list. Failure to cross off a name concerning which an alumnus has sent information does therefore not mean that the Alumni Headquarters has disregarded this co-operation. It merely indicates that the missing graduate has not yet been definitely located. Our thanks are extended to all who are assisting in the good work.

- Adams, Beverly F., Ph.B., '07.
Adams, Clara D., Ph.B., '99.
Alecuzar, Isaac, B.A., '08.
Aldrich, Mildred I., Ph.B., '12.
Alexander, George A., LL.B., '00.
Alexander, Lake C., LL.B., '02.
Alexander, Gustav A., B.S. (M.E.), '02.
Arnold, Mrs. Alethe C., Ph.B., '72.
Arnold, Edwin C., B.A., '72.
Atkins, Mrs. F. L. (Pickard, Anna J.), Ph.B., '66.
Ayer, Chas. H., B.S., '93.
Baird, Perry E., LL.B., '79.
Balg, Gerhard H., B.A., '81.
Ballu, Celine A., B.A., '06.
Bartman, John H., LL.B., '00.
Beedle, John R., Ph.G., '11.
Beers, Hosea S., LL.B., '87.
Benson, Frederick H., B.C.E., '91.
Besley, Harold J., B.A., '08.
Bischel, Lawrence J., LL.B., '97.
Blackman, Loren D., B.A., '04.
Blanchard, Ralph, B.A., '12.
Blatchley, Albert H., LL.B., '95.
Bleekman, Adelbert E., B.A., '00, LL.B. '02.
Bleser, Arthur Joseph, B.S. (G.E.), '04.
Bliss, William S., B.M.E., '80.
Blodgett, Mrs. John (Niederman, Ella M.), B.L., '97.
Bolton, Wm. Lawrence, B.L., '97.
Bolzendahl, Ferdinand W., LL.B., '95.
Borhough, Gustav O., M.A., '06.
Bowler, George J., LL.B., '03.
Bowler, Jas. J., LL.B., '00.
Bradford, Hill C., Ph.B., '59.
Brown, Byron E., LL.B., '72.
Brown, Joseph A., LL.B., '91.
Browne, Edward B. M., LL.B., '71.
Browne, William A. F., LL.D., '76.
Buck, Ethelwyn Bernice, Ph.B., '04.
Buck, Louise L., B.A., '11.
Burkhart, Mrs. Dan (Guenther, Laura), B.L., '97.
Burns, Luke F., LL.B., '09.
Burton, Charles F., Agr.G., '11.
Cahill, Mrs. John (Cramer, Mary A.), B.L., '97.
Callecod, Ole, B.L., '95.
Campbell, Burt, B.S. (C.E.), '98.
Cardenas, Francisco M., B.S.A., '12.
Case, Lillian E., B.A., '99, M.A., '00.
Cassels, Everard Lang, B.A., '69, M.A., '74.
Cates, Mrs. A. B. (Jewett, Abbey W.), B.L. '79.
Chaney, George A., M.A., '12.
Clendenin, George H., LL.B., '93.
Cleveland, Chester D., Jr., B.L., '94, LL.B., '95.
Cline, Louis E., M.S., '07.
Colburn, Avery R., B.S. (E.E.), '07.
Collins, William H., Ph.D., '11.
Coolbaugh, Mrs. Gaylord (Bevans, Alice J.), B.L., '03.
Cooley, Homer D., B.L., '83.
Cooper, Arthur S., B.C.E., '81, C.E., '86.
Curtin, Jas. Hugh, B.S. (C.E.), '07.
Darrow, William, B.S., '98.
Davison, Leslie L., M.A., '10.
Dierks, Edward J., LL.B., '94.
Dietrich, Louis Frederick, Agr.G., '12.
Dietz, Arthur, B.A., '06.
Dietz, Clinton S., B.S., '76.
Dino, Nicholas, B.A., '12.
Dixon, Fred, B.S. (C.E.), '97.
Dixon, Mrs. Geo. M. (Jones, Anna L.), B.L., '96.
Donahoe, Zita Veronica, B.A., '10.
Duffy, William F., B.C.E., '84.

- Ebert, Royal B., B.A., '12.
 Edwards Henry Patrick, B.A., '12.
 Egan, Arthur J., LL.B., '89.
 Eggers, Harold E., B.S., '03, M.A., '05.
 Ehlert, Frederick G., Ph.G., '99, B.S. (Ph.), '01.
 Ehnbeck, Anton D., B.S. (C.E.), '02.
 Eyerly, Frank D., LL.B., '96.
 Feeney, Martin J., B.L., '90, LL.B., '91.
 Fenner, Charles J., B.S., '92, M.S., '94.
 Fernekes, Gustave, B.S., '00, Ph.D., '03.
 Fishedick, Frank Henry, Ph. G., '86.
 Foote, F. J., E.E., '02.
 Fowler, William M., M.G., '99.
 Fox, Henry, B.M.E., '92.
 Fox, Peter O., Ph.G., '03.
 Frank, Leo E., B.S. (C.E.), '00.
 Fraser, Georgine Z., M.L., '98.
 Frost, Raymond B., B.A., '08.
 Frost, Walter A., LL.B., '04.
 Fuerste, Wm., LL.B., '89.
 Gantz, Marvin E., B.A., '10.
 George, Mrs. E. D. (Robinson, Bertha L.), Ph.B., '02.
 Gilmore, Eugene L., LL.B., '00.
 Gilmore, John Lewis, LL.B., '84.
 Giss, August J., B.L., '96, M.L., '97.
 Gollmar, Arthur H., B.A., '95.
 Gove, Mrs. J. A. (Millington, Sadie L.), B.L., '02.
 Gray, Clifford F., B.S. (M.E.), '11.
 Gray, Lewis C., Ph.D., '11.
 Griswold, Clinton D., B.A., '10.
 Guess Mrs. Buford H. (Laetzwow, Vera), B.A., '04.
 Hagopiann, Hovhan, B.A., '04.
 Hall, Edgar A., B.A., '06, M.A., '09.
 Hall, Mary Frances, M.G., '08.
 Hanson, Henry O., B.S. (E.E.), '99.
 Hanson, Josephine B., B.A., '09.
 Harnden, Emery D., LL.B., '11.
 Harvie, Robt., Ph.D., '12.
 Hass, Edward R., Ph.G., '03.
 Hayden, Edwin Andrew, B.S., '94.
 Hensey, John L., B.A., '10.
 Higgins, Allen Fitch, B.S., '97.
 Hodge, John Sherman, B.S. (M.E.), '04.
 Hodge, Willard W., M.A., '12.
 Hoefs, Marcus F., B.A., '06.
 Holmes, Harold H., Ph. G., '11.
 Holty, Nels Elias, LL.B., '01.
 Hubbell, Orville D., LL.B., '88.
 Hubenthal, Chas. Gilbert, Ph.G., '99.
 Hudson, Philip Loren, B.A., '09.
 Hughes, John P., LL.B., '93.
 Humphrey, Luther Carleton, LL.B., '82.
 Huntley, Mrs. David (Gifford, Rose), B.L., '80.
 Hvam, Thorwald, LL.B., '88.
 Ikeda, Minoru, M.A., '12.
 Inouye, Naojiro, Ph.M., '07.
 Ishizawa, Kyugoro, M.A., '07.
 Isobe, Jaul Fusanbu, M.S., '10.
 Ivey, Joseph William, LL.B., '79.
 Jackson, Evan O., LL.B., '88.
 Jennings, Howe Jordan, Ph.G., '10.
 Johnson, Reginald H., B.A., '96.
 Jones, Chas. Wickham, B.L., '95.
 Jones, Myrtle E., Ph. B., '08.
 Jones, Solomon, LL.B., '86.
 Jones, Wm. N., B.S. (C.E.), '05, C.E., '10.
 Kalsched, Edward A., B.S. (E.E.), '11.
 Kamiyama, Bentaro, Ph.D., '05.
 Kasberg, Petra E., M.G., '04.
 Kawabe, Kisaburo, M.A., '12.
 Kehr, Carl M., B.S. (G.E.), '08.
 Kerns, Harriet W., B.L., '02.
 Kerz, Paul, LL.B., '94.
 King, Leo Hamilton, M.A., '06.
 Kirch, Annie B., B.A., '11.
 Kline, Aaron, M.A., '12.
 Knudtson, Knudt, B.S., '98.
 Kraemer, Wilhelmina E., M.G., '03.
 Kiagh, Stella M., B.A., '12.
 Kutschera, William J., B.S. (M.E.), '09.
 Lacey, Frank Herbert, B.S. (E.E.), '01.
 Landt, Ernest Wilber, B.A., '05.
 Larson, Louis M., B.S. (C.E.), '09.
 Lawson, Henry L., Agr.G., '12.
 Lea, Henry Leslie, B.S. (E.E.), '03.
 Leahy, Thos. Edw., LL.B., '05.
 Leaper, Warren E., B.A., '08.
 Leeson, George U., LL.B., '76.
 Lehmann, Gottfried, M.A., '06.
 Lemuel, John A., LL.B., '75.
 Levitt, Sadie R., B.L., '00.
 Levy, Sigmund, Ph.G., '89.
 Lewis, Howard T., M.A., '11.
 Ling, Pyan, B.A., '12.
 Little, Wm. Douglas, B.A., '12.
 Liver, Harold Allan, B.S. (C.E.), '08.

- Loew, Edward, LL.B., '96.
 Long, Mrs. John H. (Stoneman, Catherine B.), B.S., '83.
 Longfield, Raymond P., Ph.G., '05.
 Lora, Mariano R., C.E., '12.
 Lukes, Chas. Lincoln, LL.B., '96.
 Lyle, Frank W., B.L., '99.
 McAnaw, John Jas., B.L., '82.
 McArthur, Anna, Ph.B., '67.
 McBride, Robt. J., LL.B., '94.
 McCammon, Mrs. C. D. (Fargo, Elsie), B.L., '99.
 McCutcheon, Essie L. F., M.A., '05.
 McDonald, Wm. H., LL.B., '81.
 McGlashin, Guy M., LL.B., '87.
 McKee, Mrs. Willard (Shedd, Charlotte E.), B.L., '02.
 McLean, Harry Clayton, B.S. (M.E.), '08.
 McMahan, M. J., M.A., '80.
 MacMillan, Donald J., LL.B., '00.
 Madigan, Francis E., LL.B., '88.
 Magne, Chas. W., LL.B., '98.
 Mangan, Esther C., B.A., '11.
 Mason, Mrs. John B., B.L., '94.
 Mathias, Mary Constance, B.L., '01, M.G., '01.
 Melzner Edw. John, Ph.G., '96.
 Menke, Henry, B.L., '95.
 Meyer, Fred P., B.L., '87.
 Meyrose, Henry V., LL.B., '98.
 Miller, Frank H., B.A., '91, M.A., '94.
 Minich, Lewis C., LL.B., '96.
 Minty, Louis W., LL.B., '99.
 Moore, James Milton, B.S., '92.
 Moots, Elmer Earl, C.E., '12.
 Morgan, Frank C., LL.B., '06.
 Morrill, Frank L., LL.B., '76.
 Morrill, Jenny Hughes, M.A., '05.
 Morrison, Edwin T., LL.B., '93.
 Morrow, Frank Elbert, B.C.E., '92.
 Moseley, Raymond W., B.S.A., '08, M.S., '09.
 Mueller, Walter Earl, Agr.G., '10.
 Muenster, Ernest, B.A., '08.
 Mullen, Leon T., LL.B., '06.
 Murphy, Robt. Marshall, M.S., '11.
 Murray, Frances J., B.A., '12.
 Murray, Hugh Earl, B.S. (M.E.), '10.
 Murray, Wm., LL.B., '69.
 Mussehl, Otto F., Ph.B., '10.
 Nakayama, Goro, M.A., '05.
 Nelson, Clarence Lotario, B.S. (C.E.), '00.
 Newman, Gideon E., LL.B., '87.
 North, Wm. A., C.E., '11.
 Nugent, Chas. H., LL.B., '95.
 Oaks, John A., LL.B., '96.
 Ohm, Howard F., LL.B., '12.
 Orr, Albert W., LL.B., '11.
 Paine, Francis W., M.A., '11.
 Park, Ernest S., B.S., '97.
 Patterson, Ewing Law, B.A., '82.
 Paul, Clarence A., LL.B., '94.
 Payne, Mrs. Jesse G. (Button, Kittie), B.L., '02.
 Pepper, Michael W., Ph.B., '71, LL.B., '72.
 Peshak, Josephine A., B.A., '08.
 Peterson, Marius S., B.S. (Med.), '10.
 Phillips, John Stone, LL.B., '72.
 Poorman, William H., LL.B., '88.
 Porter, Melvina S., B.L., '96.
 Powers, Theron E., B.S., '92.
 Pratt, Atlee D., LL.B., '75.
 Quincy, Charles B., B.L., '83, M.L., '86.
 Rademaker, Mrs. A. E. C. (Christman, Anna Estelle), Ph.B., '07.
 Rath, Wm. C. F., B.S. (C.E.), '06.
 Reed, James Olin, B.S. (C.E.), '08.
 Rehn, Valentine, B.L., '97.
 Reid, Henry D., Ph.B., '71.
 Richardson, Helen B., M.L., '02.
 Roberts, Elizabeth, B.S., '94.
 Rockwell, Mrs. Mary L. (Lyman, Mary S.), Ph.B., '67.
 Roeder, Albert B., LL.B., '84.
 Roehling, Herman, B.S. (Ch.C.), '10.
 Rosenberg, Henry, LL.B., '75.
 Rostad, Magdalene, B.A., '06.
 Rowan, Patrick, B.L., '94.
 Rowe, Wm. Allard, B.S. (E.E.), '04.
 Rupp, John, Ph.G., '92.
 St. George, Arthur Baldwin, B.S. (E.E.), '09.
 St. Peters, Reginald I., LL.B., '98.
 Samuels, Alexander F., B.A., '10.
 Sanders, Mamie A., B.A., '11.
 Sapiro, Jacob H., LL.B., '07.
 Sargent, Julian D., B.S. (M.E.), '07.
 Schieber, Oliver J., C.E., '12.
 Schmidt, Gertrude C., B.L., '00.
 Schneider, Daniel L., B.A., '04.
 Schreier, John A., B.S. (Ch.C.), '11.
 Schultz, Rudolph J., M.A., '09.

- Schwede, Frederick A., B.S. (C.E.), '08.
 Seyton, Harry Joseph, B.S. (C.E.), '05.
 Shafer, George, LL.B., '80.
 Shangley, Clanton P., M.A., '11.
 Shaw, Harold Ironside, Ph.G., '04.
 Shephard, Alfred C., Ph.G., '98.
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