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OF THE

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## The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

THOMAS LLOYD JONES, Editor

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

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

ALUMNI DUES—Including subscription to The Alumni Magazine—\$2.00 a year, "payable on or before July 1 of each year for the fiscal year beginning May 1 next preceding."

SUBSCRIPTION to The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine alone, without the privileges of membership: \$1.00 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS must be reported before the 21st of the month to insure prompt delivery at the new address.

DISCONTINUANCES. Subscribers should notify the editor if they wish the Magazine discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. If no notice is received, it will be understood that a continuance is desired.

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

THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE, 821 STATE STREET, MADISON  
Entered at the Post Office, Madison, Wis., as second class mail matter.

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This directory affords a convenient guide to Wisconsin Alumni of the various professions who may wish to secure reliable correspondents of the SAME PROFESSION to transact business at a distance, or of specific professional character. It is distinctly an INTRA-PROFESSIONAL directory. Alumni of all professions, who by reason of specialty or location are in a position to be of service to Alumni, are invited and requested to place their names and addresses in this directory. The regular rates are—three dollars for card only, or five dollars for card, alumni dues and subscription.

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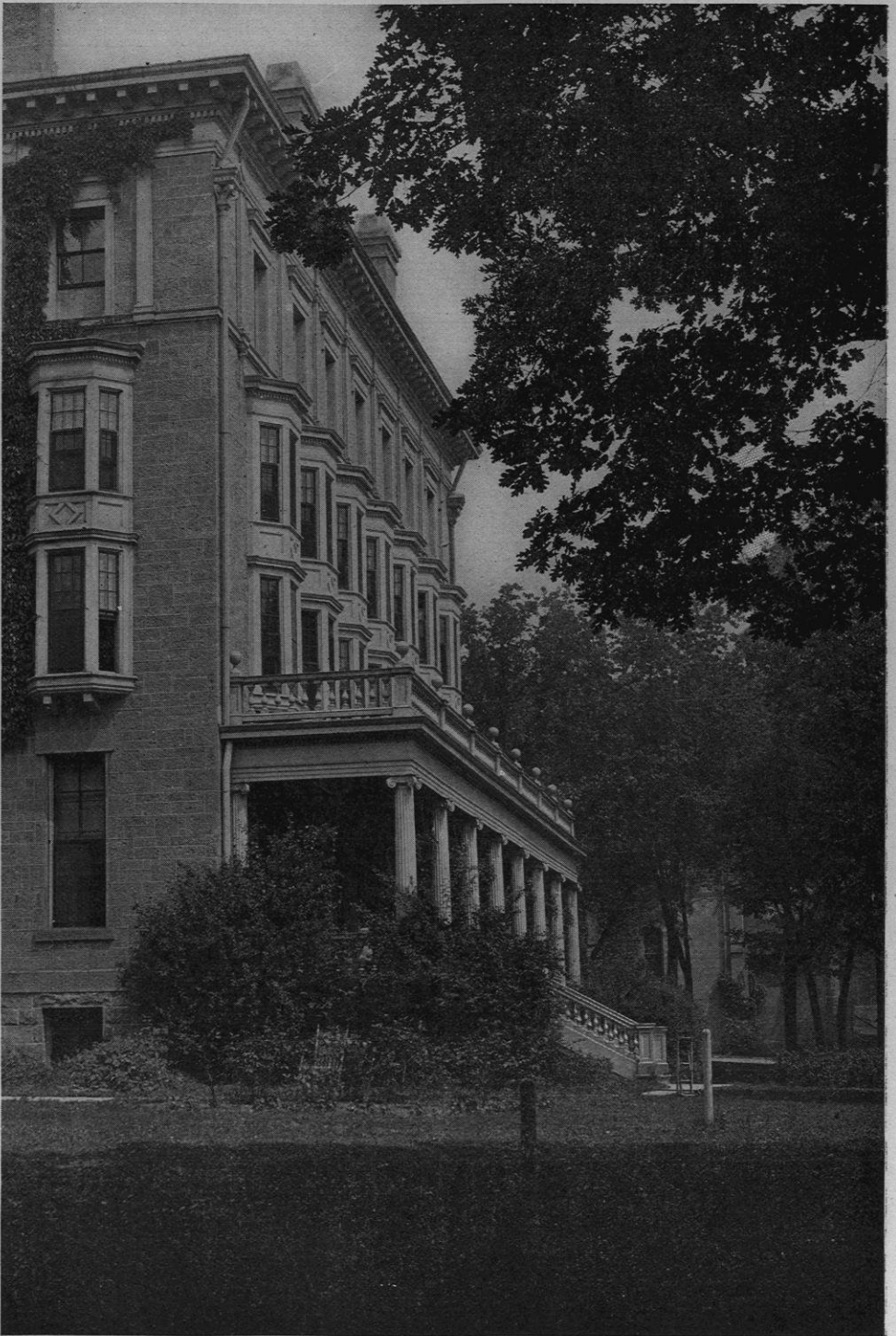
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CHADBOURNE HALL

# 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.

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Volume XVI

Madison, Wis., June, 1915

Number 9

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## WILLIAM D. RICHARDSON RESIGNS

**B**ILLY Richardson has been for two years assistant to the Director of Athletics, and in that capacity he has served the University well. His work was of necessity very trying but he was ever courteous, and always cheerful. The honors for success went to others and it is a pleasure for us to recognize in this simple way the faithful service which Mr. Richardson in humble position has rendered. He leaves principally because the position is not one with a future. He was happy in his work, enjoyed the contact with the coaches, and his acquaintanceship with the students.

The readers of the Alumni Magazine will be sorry to learn that Mr. Richardson has severed his connections with the University. The Department of Athletics in the Magazine has been made possible by his ability to write coupled with his willingness to write. He will continue in his efforts to help the University of Wisconsin and to strengthen the ties between it and the alumni. Mr. Richardson's plans are not yet definite. We wish for him success.

## COACH T. E. JONES

Wisconsin won the intercollegiate track and field meet held at Urbana, Illinois on June 5th. This is the first time that the Badgers have earned first place in conference meets for track and field events. The credit for this success goes to Coach Jones. He has always stood for manly sport, for clean athletics, for simple living, and intelligent training, and as a result of a happy combination in this one man of ability, tact, and devotion to an ideal, Wisconsin has won distinction.



## AVERAGE STANDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

**I**N order to determine the relation of community life to success in studies, the weighted average of each undergraduate student in the University for the first semester of this college year was computed, and the results grouped by R. P. Hammond, '14, under the direction of the Committee on Student Life and Interests. It is necessary at the beginning to understand the meaning of "weighted average." This can be illustrated by taking as an example the marks of John Doe:

History, 3/5, grade 85, -----	85	x	3	=	255
English, 3/5, grade 83, -----	83	x	3	=	249
Mathematics, 5/5, grade 88, -----	88	x	5	=	440
Chemistry, 5/5, grade 78, -----	78	x	5	=	390
					16   1334
					84.47
Weighted Average -----					84.47

After all these averages had been computed they were grouped according to colleges, classes, fraternities, sororities, and dormitories.

### Weighted Average of the Colleges:

Law, 144 students, average -----	76.92
Music, 64 students, average -----	84.86
Engineers, 682 students, average -----	80.34
Agriculture, 952 students, average -----	81.88
L. & S., 2255 students, average -----	82.64

All undergraduate students, 4097, average 81.69.

### Dividing the above figures into their separate classes:

Freshmen, 1334 students, average -----	79.42
Sophomores, 1173 students, average -----	81.34
Juniors, 863 students, average -----	82.85
Seniors, 727 students, average -----	85.06

### Weighted Average of Men and Women:

Total Number of Men Students -----	2390	Average	80.73
Total Number of Women Students -----	1207	Average	83.95

The weighted averages of the fraternities and sororities are as follows:

**FRATERNITIES**

**Professional**

ACTIVE MEMBERS			PLEDGES		
	No.	Average		No.	Average
Alpha Chi Sigma (Chemistry)	25	84.5	Triangles	4	77.5
Triangles (Engineering)	16	82.7			
Phi Delta Phi (Law)	35	80.7			
Phi Alpha Delta (Law)	30	78.9			
Weighted average	106	81.39			

**Social**

ACTIVE MEMBERS			PLEDGES		
	No.	Average		No.	Average
Red Triangles	10	83.3	Sigma Nu	9	85.2
Sigma Phi	13	82.8	Red Triangles	10	82.6
Delta Upsilon	28	82.5	Sigma Phi	7	82.3
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	28	82.0	Zeta Psi	8	81.9
Phi Kappa Psi	22	81.8	Delta Upsilon	20	80.6
Phi Gamma Delta	18	81.8	Acacia	5	80.6
Beta Theta Pi	29	81.7	Delta Kappa Epsilon	8	80.4
Alpha Tau Omega	20	81.3	Sigma Chi	16	79.9
Chi Psi	29	80.8	Phi Kappa Sigma	11	79.8
Acacia	20	80.6	Alpha Delta Phi	10	79.5
Alpha Delta Phi	19	80.4	Alpha Sigma Phi	12	79.0
Phi Kappa Sigma	24	80.2	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	8	78.3
Theta Delta Chi	27	80.2	Psi Upsilon	16	78.2
Alpha Sigma Phi	25	80.2	Phi Kappa Psi	12	78.0
Sigma Nu	20	79.9	Alpha Tau Omega	8	79.9
Delta Tau Delta	17	79.9	Phi Delta Theta	14	77.7
Kappa Sigma	20	79.8	Beta Theta Pi	17	77.1
Kappa Phi Gamma	18	79.3	Phi Gamma Delta	12	76.5
Psi Upsilon	18	78.3	Kappa Sigma	11	76.0
Phi Delta Theta	29	78.1	Delta Tau Delta	9	76.9
Zeta Psi	12	77.6	Kappa Phi Gamma	8	74.7
Delta Kappa Epsilon	24	76.2	Chi Psi	11	73.6
Sigma Chi	20	77.2	Theta Delta Chi	5	71.5
Weighted average	499	80.3	Weighted average	244	78.6

**SORORITIES**

ACTIVE MEMBERS			PLEDGES		
	No.	Average		No.	Average
Kappa Alpha Theta -----	42	87.1	Kappa Alpha Theta -----	11	87.6
Alpha Xi Delta -----	15	86.2	Alpha Gamma Delta -----	5	83.9
Alpha Gamma Delta -----	14	85.7	Kappa Kappa Gamma -----	17	83.8
Alpha Phi -----	30	85.5	Gamma Phi Beta -----	13	83.5
Delta Gamma -----	37	85.3	Chi Omega -----	4	83.2
Kappa Kappa Gamma -----	32	85.3	Pi Beta Phi -----	17	83.1
Delta Delta Delta -----	26	85.2	Alpha Phi -----	16	82.4
Alpha Chi Omega -----	16	85.1	Alpha Chi Omega -----	9	81.8
Chi Omega -----	31	84.0	Delta Gamma -----	11	80.9
Gamma Phi Beta -----	25	83.8	Alpha Xi Delta -----	9	80.9
Pi Beta Phi -----	36	83.8	Delta Delta Delta -----	16	80.6
Das Deutsche Haus -----	8	80.7			
Weighted average -----	312	85.1	Weighted average -----	128	82.8

**WOMEN'S DORMITORIES**

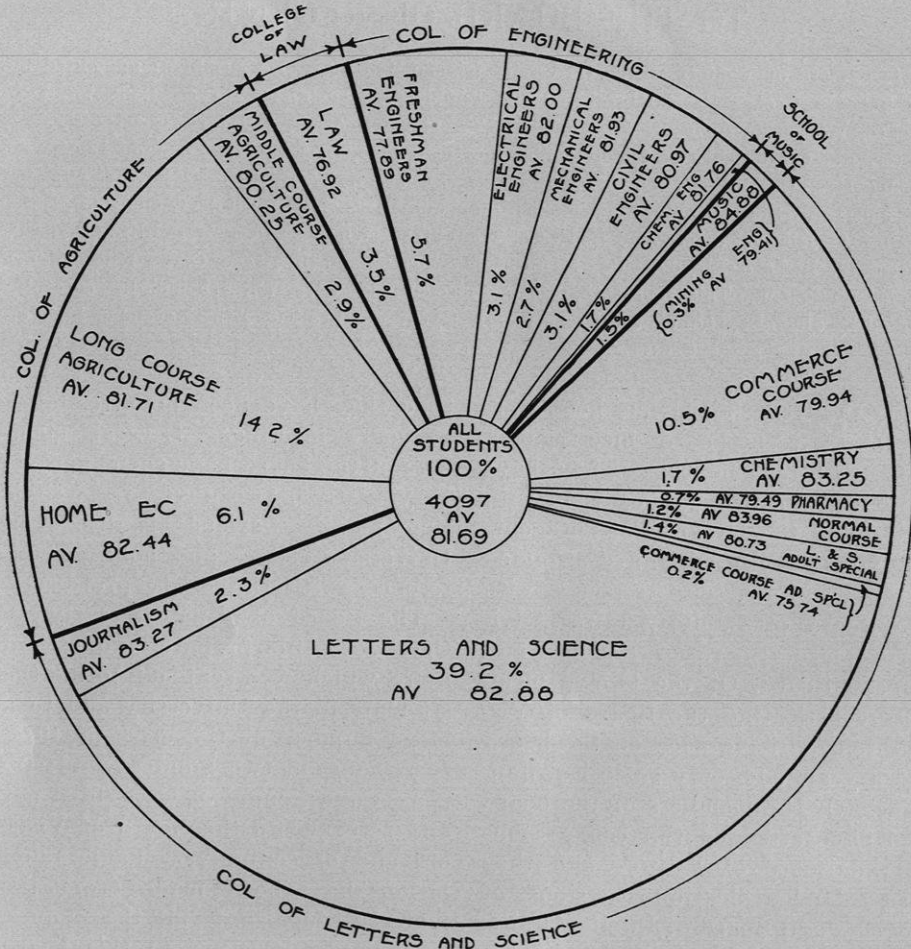
	No.	Average
Chadbourne Hall -----	107	84.9
Barnard Hall -----	147	83.5

**Fraternity and Non Fraternity**

All pledged Freshmen -----	80.1
All non-pledged Freshmen -----	79.4
All fraternity students -----	82.2
All non-fraternity students -----	82.8
(excluding Freshmen)	

A detailed tabulation of averages of students by courses is available in the office of the Alumni Association to those who have an interest in special courses or groups.

CHART SHOWING PROPORTIONS OF  
EACH DEPARTMENT AND ITS AVERAGE  
TO THE ENTIRE STUDENT BODY  
AND TO  
THE ENTIRE WEIGHTED SCHOLASTIC AVERAGE



ALL MUSIC	1.5%	AV 84.86
ALL L & S	55.5%	AV 82.64
ALL AGRIC	23.2%	AV 81.88
ALL ENGR.	16.4%	AV 80.34
ALL LAW	3.4%	AV 76.92

FIRST SEMESTER  
1914-15

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE BOARD OF REGENTS

The Board of Visitors of the University is composed of twelve members: appointed by the Regents, George P. Hambrecht, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Dr. Ernest Copeland, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, John E. McConnell, La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Charles R. Carpenter, Racine, Wisconsin; appointed by the Governor, W. A. Titus, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Mrs. Charles M. Morris, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, E. B. Belden, Racine, Wisconsin, and L. J. Stair, Brodhead, Wisconsin; appointed by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, Claire B. Bird, Wausau, Wisconsin, Richard Lloyd Jones, Madison, Wisconsin, and Reverend C. P. Niles, Menomonie, Wisconsin. This report represents conscientious work and should be carefully studied by alumni. The Visitors' report of last year was printed in the November issue of the Alumni Magazine.—Editor.



OUR board has held thirteen board meetings in ten months. They have been in joint session with the Board of Regents twice, and have attended four joint sessions with the Board of Public Affairs, Advisory Board, Board of Regents and Survey Board. Of the twelve members constituting the Board of Visitors eleven have been on the board for a year, one, only since last January. Of the members of the board two have attended thirteen sessions of the Board of Visitors and they also attended the joint sessions of Regents and Board of Public Affairs. One member has been present ten times at the meetings of the board, four have attended eight times, two have attended five times, and two have been present at two meetings each. Every visitor on the Board of Visitors has had personal conferences with members of the faculty. Most of the Board of Visitors have visited from three to ten classes each

time they have been on attendance at board meetings. Several members of the board have spent periods varying from two days to a week's time making various visitations on University classes and holding conferences with University professors.

The Board of Visitors early in October of 1914 prepared a questionnaire which was sent out to all the students in the University and to a large number of the class of 1914. Two thousand two hundred and sixty-two questionnaires were filled out and returned to the Board of Visitors and exceedingly valuable tabulations have been made from the material furnished in these questionnaires. It seems to this board that no better piece of work has ever been undertaken by the Board of Visitors than this students' questionnaire. Much material for still further work by this board is available in the returns from these questionnaires.

The Board of Visitors wishes again to reiterate the recommendations

made in last year's report. On further investigation we reaffirm the recommendations made in our 1913-1914 report for a Dean of Men, a better system of class advisers and a system of student advisers.

We would further recommend that the Regents co-operate in every way possible with the State Board of Education and with the school principals and officers in stimulating and aiding the development of our entire public school system. Further that in considering faculty appointments the character and inspirational force of a teacher should weigh fully as much as scholarship.

Your Committee further feels that great advancement has been made in the handling of cases of discipline, and notwithstanding the increase in the number of cases brought before the Discipline Committee that there is no reason to believe that dishonesty is on the increase, but rather that the faculty are reporting cases of dishonesty, and co-operating with the faculty committee on discipline, and that furthermore the Committee is using its discretion as to cases which shall come before them, leaving many cases in the hands of the chairman of the department in which the case occurred. We feel that this is a decided step in advance.

We recommend the establishment of a course of practice as a substantial part of the required curriculum of the College of Law and that an active practitioner be added to the Law School faculty as soon as the Regents are able to find a man for the place.

It is the opinion of this board that the Department of Physical Education of the University of Wisconsin

is devoting too much time and money in attempting to build a school of athletic and playground directors. The duty of this department is not to build up a school for trainers but to give physical and athletic instruction to the students of the University of Wisconsin.

We believe that steps should be taken to make the work of the student advisers more nearly even so that the benefit a student is to receive from this service will be assured and distinctly greater than heretofore. This lack of unity between adviser and student was very strongly emphasized in the students' questionnaire and the general opinion of the student body seemed to be in favor of student advisers, if advisers could be obtained who could render real assistance to the student.

It is recommended by the board that instructors be urged to have students stand when giving recitations, as conducive to the spirit of respect for their instructors, which quality often seems to be lacking among the student body.

We recommend that inasmuch as the circulation of the evening papers of Wisconsin greatly exceeds that of the morning papers and inasmuch as the United States government has adopted the plan of noon instead of midnight release, that the Regents consider whether the releasing of the University Press Bulletin material at noon instead of midnight would secure greater publicity for University matters.

We recommend that a welfare convocation be held either once or twice a year or oftener, if deemed wise, to include Regents, Visitors, Faculty and the Executive Committee of the

Alumni Association to consider questions of University policy and of general University interest.

We believe that the Extension Department of the University is doing constructive educational work for the whole state and therefore urge that this work be furthered and enlarged as rapidly as possible. Particularly do we urge the development and enlargement of the social center work of that branch which builds community interest and puts school houses of the state to those broad uses which advance education and the community spirit in accord with the fundamental and essential principles of American democracy.

We recommend that the University budget and the budget syllabus be made in clear, concise and understandable form and issued sufficiently early to place the same in the hands of each Regent and Visitor before these documents are sent to the legislature. We also suggest that it would be well to have the University budget ready to be placed in the hands of each member of the legislature at the opening of the legislative session.

We recommend that after being marked, all examination papers or written work are to be returned or submitted to the students if so requested.

We recommend the complete separation of the Athletic Department for men and women, and urge better field and dressing room facilities for women.

Almost every year the beautiful lakes about our University take their toll in student lives. Year after year the community and the college express sorrow over these disasters

and issue warnings. We believe that the time has come when the University and the City of Madison should jointly take definite practical steps to prevent the recurrence of such disasters.

The University should make it compulsory for every student in the University to attend in the first week of the college year and again in the early part of April, and again in the first week of the summer school, at least one lecture on the uses and dangers of the lakes. This lecture to be delivered by a person competent to talk on the subject.

In addition to this the Regents of the University should urge the city to co-operate with them in placing for several miles along the shore of the University and the city, a border of flag buoys, not to exceed three or four hundred feet from shore; and that it be an established rule that canoes and rowing craft shall not go beyond this flag border. This arrangement is made on many lakes similar to ours where canoeing is as popular as here. It results in an established practice of keeping within the flag buoys and the frequent recurrence of such accidents as we experience here is avoided.

We urge the Regents to give specific orders to the Athletic Department to keep the University launch at all times available for immediate relief use and that some competent person be at all times in readiness to operate the boat.

The reported deficit in the dining rooms at Chadbourne, Barnard and, Lathrop has been the subject of much inquiry. At Chadbourne and Barnard board has been furnished at the rate of \$4.50 per week. At

Lathrop meals are furnished on the cafeteria plan at prices which seem to be approximately the same as similar foods are furnished at commercial restaurants. We agree with the policy which we understand has been adopted by the University that these dining rooms shall furnish meals to students at actual cost, but the University expects them to be managed and maintained at a certain standard, which it is assumed can be maintained at the charge now made students.

We undertook an inquiry to ascertain whether or not there has been a deficit in the operation of these dining halls and if so, to try and locate the cause for it. But we find that no such inquiry can be profitably prosecuted because the University has not installed and is not maintaining the usual and customary methods of checking and recording food receipts and issues, continuous inventories of foods in stock and costs and disbursement accounts which we find successful managers of commercial restaurants believe essential to the safe and efficient conduct of their business and which are extremely necessary to enable any one to determine the efficiency of management.

It appears from the business manager's report that the business transacted by the dining rooms exceeds \$100,000 per year. We find the managers of commercial business of less size, insist upon maintaining systems which will inform them regarding the per capita cost of meals furnished at short periods, daily or weekly. There are opportunities for losses in commercial restaurants

which are not present in the University dining halls, and such systems of ascertaining and maintaining checks may be more elaborate than will be necessary here. But we believe that the management cannot be held responsible unless an efficient cost and checking system is installed and maintained, which will keep the management advised from week to week regarding the actual cost of operation so that errors in expenses may forthwith be ascertained and corrected.

We therefore recommend that a competent and efficient system of ascertaining costs, and checking waste be installed.

We recommend that the flat rate of \$100.00 per room per year for rooms in Chadbourne and Barnard be changed; that a re-adjustment be made, making certain sets of rooms \$80.00, another set \$90.00; another set \$100.00; leaving rooms which, for evident reasons, are worth \$144.00 or more, at the established price, and under no circumstances making any deviation from the established price, but that the above schedule shall contemplate no material advance in room rentals.

We would further recommend that the Regents be asked to provide more adequate regulations regarding ventilation of large class rooms between classes and that immediate attention be given to increasing the toilet facilities provided for women in Main Hall.

(Signed) Richard Lloyd Jones,  
Chairman, Board of Visitors.

(Signed) Mrs. Lynn S. Pease,  
Secretary, Board of Visitors.

June 1, 1915.



# FACULTY ACTION RESULTING FROM REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

In the Report of the State Board of Public Affairs made as a result of the recent survey of the University, and printed in the April issue of the Alumni Magazine, many recommendations were made. President Van Hise appointed a special committee of Professors C. A. Fish, J. R. Commons, C. K. Leith, L. R. Jones, and J. G. D. Mack to "Formulate for the University Faculty a Method of taking into consideration the Recommendations of the State Board of Public Affairs." After very careful consideration, the report printed below was prepared. It was presented to the Faculty on June 7, 1915 and adopted. That benefits will come to the University as a result of the six special committees provided for in this report, no one can doubt.—Editor.

## Report of Committee Appointed to Formulate for the University Faculty a Method of Taking into Consideration the Recommendations of the State Board of Public Affairs.



THE "Report upon the Survey of the University of Wisconsin" consists, first of the "Findings of the State Board of Public Affairs and its report to the legislature," and, second, of appendices, which consist of "W. H. Allen's Report to the Board," "E. C. Branson's Report to the Board," and "Comment by Committee of the University Faculty upon Report of Investigators." The recommendations dealt with in the following report of your committee are those mentioned in the "Findings of the State Board of Public Affairs." The committees whose appointment is recommended in our report will, of course, include within their considerations the material included in the appendices. Some of the recommendations of the State Board are proper subjects of consideration by the governing board of the University, some by the admin-

istration and some by the faculty. These last may be grouped under several heads.

First are the subjects of research, graduate work, and practical field work. While the Board endorses research work, it advises that each man engaged upon it "must be always ready to demonstrate to his colleagues the possibilities of his subjects. He should be able to give some indication of a due degree of progress. And he must satisfy his colleagues and superior officers as to his earnestness and faithfulness in his work." The Board also recommends that practical field work be extended to undergraduates. These subjects are closely related, and your committee considers that they should be considered together with reference to possible plans for co-operation and publicity.

Another large question is that concerning instruction, including the points raised by the Board with re-

gard to supervision of instruction, student contact with strong men, size of classes, methods of grading, and student advisers. The Board states "It is necessary that the work of the different departments and instructors be correlated, that uniform standards of scholarship be maintained, and that unity of purpose and ideals be achieved. It is impossible to accomplish these ends without adequate supervision." The Board also sets forth that there is evidence that the system of student advisers is "not as effective in all cases as it should be." It is believed by your committee that the further recommendation of the Board that "the policy of maintaining classes of the (small) size indicated should be carefully considered by the educational officers and Regents of the University," may receive additional attention in connection with the considerations just mentioned.

The Board expresses the opinion that "a state university should provide regular courses leading to graduation and degrees without foreign language requirements of any kind." This recommendation undoubtedly calls for a renewed consideration of a problem which has long commanded the most serious attention of the faculty.

The problem of the best utilization of the University plant is one which is raised in many of the recommendations of the Board and particularly by that requesting that the University authorities consider the lengthening of the school year, "investigating the demand within the state, observing the operation of the plan in other institutions, and

estimating the increased expense incident to such a change."

More or less closely related to other questions here recommended for your consideration is the correlation of faculty records in regard to teaching and investigation. The documents and statistical data bearing on these subjects are now distributed through faculty minutes, offices of the President, business manager, deans, chairmen of departments, and elsewhere, with the result that it is not easy for one not thoroughly familiar with the variety of existing information to find data bearing on some important faculty questions. This committee regards it desirable that steps be taken to develop a plan to systematize the existing information and to keep it current.

Your committee feels that the question of the possibility of improving the organization of the faculty is so closely connected with the carrying out of some of the recommendations already mentioned that it would be well to have a committee in existence on that subject while they are being considered.

In the consideration of these important questions, it is expedient that the time of the faculty be conserved as far as possible. There will be in existence throughout next year the regular series of standing committees, the usual number of special problems will probably arise, and the work here called for will, for the most part, be in addition to the regular administrative and legislative labors of the faculty. The committee therefore recommend a series of such committees, small in size, and representing rather the Univer-

sity at large than the particular interests involved. These committees should consider their function to be quite as much that of investigating their problems and ascertaining the general attitude of the faculty upon them as that of making recommendations. The attention of the chairmen of these committees is particularly called to the desirability of open meetings; also to the advisability of consulting freely the administrative officers and those members of the faculty who may have special information; and the committees should be given power to enlarge their own membership and to appoint sub-committees, whether of their own members or of other members of the faculty. The members of the faculty also who are not serving upon these committees should feel free to lay before them any projects for the improvement of the University.

In accordance with these recommendations, the committee recommend to the faculty the following resolutions:

I. That special committees of three each be appointed by the Presi-

dent to consider the following subjects:

A. Research, graduate work, and field work.

B. Improvement of instruction.

C. Foreign language requirements.

D. Utilization of the University plant.

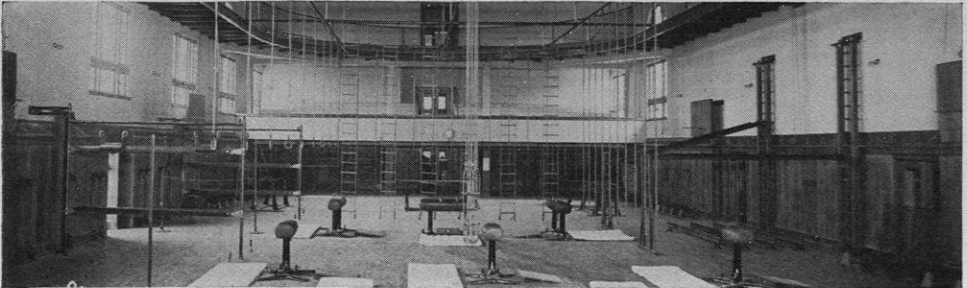
E. Faculty records.

F. Improvement of faculty organization.

II. That these committees have power to add to their membership and to appoint sub-committees whether of their own members or of members of the faculty.

III. That the chairmen of the above named committees constitute a special committee to arrange the form and order in which the results of the deliberations of the several committees are to be presented to the faculty, and that the President appoint a chairman of this committee of chairmen.

Recommended by C. A. Fish, J. R. Commons, C. K. Leith, L. R. Jones, J. G. D. Mack.



# FLOODS AND FAMINE IN CHINA

By PROFESSOR DANIEL W. MEAD



FROM as early as 2300 B. C. to the present time, Chinese history tells of many great floods which have frequently devastated vast areas of China. These floods have occurred in many of the river valleys of southern China, which are, however, more or less limited in extent. The region which has experienced the most wide spread disasters of this nature is the Great Plain of China which occupies a roughly semi-circular area around the Shantung Peninsula as a center with a radius of about 600 miles, extending from the mountains behind Peking on the north to Hanchow on the south, and enclosing the low mountains of Shantung and considerable mountainous country south of the Yangtse Kiang.

The floods of China are caused by the heavy rains which result from the typhoons that during the summer, from June to September, sweep from the southern seas northwesterly over China, and frequently cause a concentrated downpour over extensive areas of the Great Plain. These floods, and the consequent famines, are of frequent occurrence and result in disasters always of local and often of national importance. A famine in 1877 and 1878 is said to have caused the death of 8,000,000 of the inhabitants of Honan, Shansi, Shantung and Chihli. In recent times,

every year has recorded occurrences of this kind of more or less severe nature, with more notable disasters at intervals as frequent as 1901, 1906, 1910 and 1911.

This last wide spread disaster occurred in the Huai River region, which lies between the Yangtse and Huang Ho or Yellow River. The Huai drains an area of approximately 50,000 square miles which is, in general, a very level region as the slope of the Yellow River toward the sea is only about one foot per mile, and along the Yangtse only about one-third of this amount, the slope from the Yellow River toward the Yangtse being somewhat greater.

The annual rainfall in this region is not excessive, being about the same as that of Wisconsin, but this rainfall is so concentrated during the summer that, falling on a level plain with inadequate natural drainage, it results in floods of greater or less magnitude almost every year and occasionally inundates essentially the entire level plain of the Province of Anhui, Kiangsu and Shantung. The inhabitants of this valley, with few exceptions, have been kept in great poverty by these frequent floods and few have anything laid by for the days of famine which follow the floods. When, as is often the case, the crops are almost totally destroyed, the people not only suffer severely with great direct loss of life, but they are brought face to

face with actual starvation, with the resulting famines to which is attributable greater loss of life in the past than from the direct results of the floods themselves.

The last great flood of 1910, followed by a severe famine in 1911—together with a lesser flood in the same year—brought great suffering to this region. Great efforts were made by the formation of famine relief committees to relieve this suffering so far as possible, and the American Red Cross Society expended over \$650,000 in this work. Following this great calamity, the Red Cross suggested to the Chinese Government the advisability of taking some action looking toward flood prevention or the amelioration of these flood conditions; and based on a mutual arrangement, Mr. C. D. Jameson, an American engineer who had spent several years in China, was employed to make a reconnaissance of the flood region and to suggest tentative plans for the work. Following Mr. Jameson's reconnaissance, and after lengthy negotiations which were greatly hampered by an attempt of the Belgians to secure a concession for this work, the Chinese Government granted a concession to the American Red Cross to finance an undertaking for the work of improvement of the Huai River, through American bankers, contractors, and engineers.

On presentation of this matter to the New York financiers, the bankers demanded as a prerequisite to undertaking the same, that an examination of the entire project be made by a board of hydraulic engineers. The board appointed for this purpose consists of Lieutenant Colonel,

now Brigadier General William L. Sibert, who was one of the Panama Canal commissioners and who had direct charge of the design and construction of the Gatun locks and dam; Arthur P. Davis, Chief Engineer and now also Director of the United States Reclamation Service; and the writer.

The board proceeded to China, leaving this country on June 9, 1914, and reaching China the latter part of the same month. Three months were spent in examining the region and it was found perfectly feasible, by opening a suitable channel to the Yangtse and by the construction of various canals and dikes, to greatly improve the flood conditions as well as to accomplish other marked improvements on the condition of this region.

The betterments which will obtain from the plans outlined will include the reclamation of 500,000 acres of land now permanently inundated by the Hungtse Lake, with provisions for the irrigation of 350,000 acres. It will also include the permanent betterment of about 2,000,000 acres immediately north of the lake, and the permanent prevention of overflow on about 5,000,000 acres of the lowland east of the Grand Canal, which in the past has been frequently devastated by these floods. This last land embraces the richest rice land in Kiangsu Province and the region is one of the most thickly populated in China. The improvements suggested include also adequate means for the irrigation of this vast area, and a permanent improvement of the navigation facilities in the Grand Canal from the Yangtse north to some distance

above Tsingkiangpu on which an important traffic has existed for centuries and which has been seriously interrupted annually both by floods and low water.

Much of the flood district in the Anhui Province, well backed from the channel of the Huai River, would not be reached directly by the improvements proposed, and can be improved only by extensive collateral works of a local nature which would have to be initiated at a later date, but for which work adequate outlets would be provided in the plans proposed.

The work proposed would cost about \$30,000,000, to which would have to be added, for interest during construction, financing, etc., about \$15,000,000, bringing the total expenditure to \$45,000,000, which would not be an extravagant price for the resulting improvements which in themselves would readily pay the entire cost if properly administered; in addition to which would result the great saving in life and suffering which now occurs at frequent intervals.

The Chinese themselves have no conception of the basic principles which are necessary for the successful consummation of such project as I have described. Those advocates of the great value of practical experience per se, can find little consolation in China, where 4,000 years of practical experience without one idea of the theory or basic underlying principles has brought the country, hydraulically, to a chaotic condition. As an example, a Chinese authority had previously suggested as a relief to this great region, an outlet channel approxi-

mately 125 feet wide and 10 feet deep, where the Board of Engineers found it necessary to have a channel 2,000 feet wide and 23 feet deep.

The magnitude of some of the engineering works accomplished by the Chinese people in the forty centuries of their history, is to here impressive. These works are, however, as a rule impressive from the vast amount of labor involved rather than from the fundamental design or character of the construction, although in many details the character is admirable. The Great Wall of China, stretching perhaps 2,500 miles from the sea into the interior of the country; the Grand Canal, approximately 800 miles in length from Hanchow to Tientsin; perhaps 100,000 miles of smaller canals which cover the lowlands along the sea and rivers like a great network; the great Ming Dike, faced with cut stone, that crosses the country for 35 miles from the Grand Canal at Tsingkiangpu to the southern extremity of Hungtse Lake, the extensive dikes of the Yellow River (control of which, in my judgment, is one of the most serious engineering problems of the world today), while in many cases seriously defective in fundamental design, show what the Chinese people can accomplish by organized effort.

Very little effect of the recent severe famine was evident on our visit to the Huai River region in 1914. The recuperative power of the Chinese people is astonishing. No man can come closely in contact with the educated Chinese without being impressed by their great intellectual capacity and mental ability. Conservative in character, educated

in the past along the line of the Chinese classics (which, however, compares favorably with the old Greek and Latin education of our own country), steeped in superstition, reared to a reverential regard for institutions developed largely from the teachings of Confucius, with individuality long subdued by the customs of the country, the Chinese people can hardly be expected to at once step into the sisterhood of nations, fully equipped for the intelligent government of their own people along Western lines and the immediate successful development of the great resources of their country. China already has been seriously hampered in its dealings with Western nations that con-

sider themselves civilized but have in the past exacted concessions that the Japanese of today, who are skilled imitators, are simply carrying to a greater extent.

The capacity for great development undoubtedly exists in the Chinese people and is amply demonstrated by their past history; their intelligence and ability can not be successfully questioned. They already recognize their needs of education and development along Western lines, and if left without serious handicap, their ultimate successful development, while possibly not so rapid, will be equal to, and in my judgment, of greater value to the people of the world than the present development of civilization in Japan.

## RECOLLECTIONS

By JOHN G. TAYLOR, '68



THE University was only fourteen years old when I became a member of it. There were those in the teaching force who were present when the doors were first opened for students, and I was acquainted with most of the graduates in the first class. It seems scarcely possible that my antiquity is so great, and that my place in the alumni procession is near the front. "All things come to those who wait"—but honors are not always appreciated when thrust upon one.

It was in the fall of 1863 when I knocked at the door of the Univer-

sity—or in other words, called on Professor John W. Sterling—an untutored youth from Doctor Hooker's School in Black Earth. My village mate, James L. High, was then a Senior, and under his safe conduct I passed the slender requirements and was protected from the fierce sophomores. No attempt was made upon my life or my rustic ignorance; and it was seldom safe to go far in tormenting a farmer's boy. The whole number in the University was very small, less than two hundred, and the senior class counted only five: John C. Spooner, James L. High, Wm. I. Wallace, A. H. Salisbury, and Eugene M. Congar.

My own class, 1868, numbered nine, being the largest up to that time: Thomas B. Chynoweth, Herbert W. Chynoweth, George W. Holland, Isaac S. Leavitt, Morgan J. Smith, Frederick S. Stein, John G. Taylor, James Turner, and Charles E. Vroman. In those days the University consisted of three buildings, a few professors, and a few students, great in promise but meager in realization. We believed in the University to be—but the Madisonites were gravely doubtful and not altogether without cause. Not that we were wicked, but we were mischievous sometimes.

The nation was in the throes of the Civil War and Professor James D. Butler used to pray that the fratricidal strife would come to a speedy end. We were patriots and had little patience with any one who found fault with Lincoln. One boy recited at morning chapel—"Maryland, My Maryland," and a fiercer lot of fellows it would be difficult to find than we were that morning. He stood his ground well, but we hardly restrained ourselves from thrashing him.

In the spring of 1864, Samuel Fallows, an alumnus of the University, and prominent in church and state in Wisconsin, spoke to us, gathered on the sloping lawn in front of the main building, on our duty to enlist in the army. His appeal was eloquent and persuasive and we flung our hats into the air and promised to go forth to battle. We did not count the cost—we wanted to do something for our land. Meetings of the students were held and it was finally agreed that we would all, or nearly all, go—providing all

should go as privates. This was the way it was settled, and we opened an office on State Street for enlisting. Almost the entire student body joined Company D of the 40th and the members of the Senior class were graduated in the field. It is not my purpose to speak of our training in Camp Randall, of the election of our officers, of the fine fellows from the Capitol building who became members of our company, and of our army experiences. All this may be found in the State Chronicles.

In 1865 I returned to the University again to tread the pathway of learning or something we imagined might be that. The groves were classic, or rang with the sound of students trying to conjugate a Latin or Greek verb.

While we were fighting to save the country the girls took possession of South Dormitory, and refused to be driven out by even the soldier boys. Our indignation was great and we treated them with high disdain, although a very few of the meeker brethren became enamored with the fair intruders. We protested, we threatened, we looked across the way with blood in our eyes, but the girls flung back our angry looks with interest, and informed us that we might leave the hill with their full consent. For awhile they were only tolerated as Normals, but they quietly insisted on becoming full members of the University and won the day. Yet it was by no means an undisputed victory. We did not believe in co-education because it deprived us in part of the uninterrupted possession of University Hill. My class, how-



ever, commanded the whole stage on Commencement Day.

One of the professors who lived in the South Dormitory when it was occupied by the Normals undertook to raise chickens. The audacious rooster of the brood stood on the fence and crowed as the young men went by to breakfast. It was suggested by, never mind whom, that such rudeness should not be tolerated by students of a great University. A day or two afterwards I was invited to share a chicken stew. It was tender and nourishing.

The personnel of the University changed during my student life — from '63 to '68-9, of the faculty Professor Sterling remained, but the others drifted away. Professors Read, Carr and Butler and tutor Parkinson. New professors became connected with the institution whom we came to appreciate very highly. The student body became larger after the war, and some of us fondly recall the classes including '70. They were a fine lot of fellows, and the number was not so large, but the whole school was one great fraternity. My own chums were as much in '69 and '70 as in my own class.

In those primitive days we lived the simple life. Our rooms were heated by a stove long enough to take in a half length of a cord wood stick. We took turns in cutting the wood and lugging it into our rooms, not always without argument. Pat tried to heat the halls from a furnace in the cellar.

Some of the boys boarded themselves, but the fare was not sumptuous, as I am qualified to affirm. One of the famous clubs in those high

days was the Sorghum Club, which abounded in sweet as less expensive than butter. A list of the membership of that club should be treasured in the University records. It being my duty to carve for the company, (which required some proficiency in mathematics to make the meat go 'round), I recall a feast of chicken one day—but alas! It was too tough even for the hungriest youth, whereupon D. B. Frankenburger glorified the dead rooster by a poem representing him as returning from the dead to the consternation of the Sorghum Club.

In those far away years the Hesperian and Athenian Societies furnished prospective statesmen and orators and lawyers and even farmers an opportunity to work off surplus eloquence. After some of us had electrified a jury in grand debate one Friday night, about midnight, we broke into the chapel and lugged several heavy desks—the Seniors' pride—up the flights of stairs and hid them under some plank in the attic. The discovery was made the next day by faithful Pat; and a diligent search was begun. The woods were searched, the lake was dragged, inquiry was made of every well behaved student, including the culprits who were unknown, but the desks could not be found. Monday morning in chapel we listened without any sign of regret to a scathing denunciation by Professor John and were informed that we might justly be put in a Madison jail for breaking and entering, and stealing. Somehow we took great satisfaction in beating the

Seniors out of their desks. They were not found for several days.

An amusing trick was played on the girls in South Dormitory, instigated of course by one of the girls. One of the boys made a call on visiting night, and on leaving, the girl suggested that she wished the bell—a hand bell—were lost, whereupon the kindly youth put it under his coat and walked away with it. He placed it in the mouth of the cistern. Another boy—an early riser—found it and took it to his room. A group of trustworthies by this time became aware of the fortunate find, and at the proper time for the girls to retire the bell rang under their windows, but the invisible hand could not be found. Then it was hung in the top of one of the tall trees in front of North Dormitory, and by means of a string was rung at the usual hour for going to bed. Then under the professor's leadership an attempt was made to get possession of the bell—but it failed. Where it was, few knew, but a young man for my special benefit, opened the door of one of those great stoves and raked away the ashes which covered the bell. A few days afterwards the bell was left at the door of its former home.

It was Professor John's custom to make a friendly call on the new students evenings. A great improvement had been introduced as an experiment in one part of the Dormitory, in the shape of furnace heat. Soon after the professor had

called on a freshman and while talking with another student in the room above he heard this message coming up through the register from the room below: "Old Professor John is going the grand rounds." Whereupon the professor remarked that it was time for him to go home.

No one won a larger place in the affections of the students than Professor John W. Sterling. He was manly, dignified, kind hearted, genuine, and faithful. The University he loved almost as a child, and everybody found in him a wise and discreet friend, nor shall we forget our great debt to President Chadbourne, Professors Carpenter, Davies, Daniells, Allen, Freuling, Butler, Read and others.

The University was small in those days. It was splendidly located, although not appreciated by the people of Madison. The teachers were faithful and competent. The students were robust, industrious, resolute, ambitious to improve their condition, but the time had not yet come for a great institution of learning. There were shades, but they were not classic; there was free inquiry, but hardly scholarly; there were students, but few, if any, with the keen scent for learning. The Hill had not yet been swept by the winds from Olympus or thought of as a standing place for bold inquiries into the secrets of nature and human nature, or as an outlook into the profound questions of origins and destiny.

# RECOLLECTIONS OF OUR UNIVERSITY FIFTY YEARS AGO

By CHARLES H. VILAS, '65



RECOLLECTIONS of past years are generally of more interest to the narrator than to graduates of recent date, but inasmuch as few of the older graduates remain to recall past times, it may not be unacceptable to comply at this time of our golden jubilee with the request which has been made of me; and in a rambling way I jot down a few remembrances of older times.

Few remain who like myself have known all the presiding officers of the University; a glance at the history of the teaching corps will aid in a brief sketch of them.

October 7, 1848, the first meeting of the Board of Regents was held: John W. Sterling, a graduate of Princeton, was elected a professor, and placed in charge of the preparatory department, and John H. Lathrop, a graduate of Yale, and then president of the University of Missouri, was elected chancellor.

The first report of the Board of Regents was made to the legislature in January, 1849, and the first term opened the following February with twenty students. November 16th following, Chancellor Lathrop was formally inaugurated "in the Hall of the Assembly amidst several branches of the State Government and a large concourse of citizens."

He remained until January, 1859, when he resigned.

Chancellor Lathrop was a fine type of the old school gentleman, and a favorite with all. Although but a lad I often met him at my father's table and in his home; and as though it were but yesterday that I last saw him, the profound impression made upon me by his winning ways and kindly consideration of all who came in contact with him, and the example he always set for the students, remains clear and distinct. Needless to write that the students whom I have met in after life recall with enthusiasm their acquaintance with him.

In July following, Henry Barnard was elected to succeed him, and remained two years. I saw but little of him, for Professor Sterling acted as dean of the faculty, discharging those duties which brought him in contact with the students; and being elected vice chancellor afterwards, continued as such until Paul A. Chadbourne was elected president in 1867, the title being then changed. In the meantime, however, June 28, 1865, Josiah L. Pickard, then superintendent of schools of the City of Chicago, was elected chancellor, but declined in January of the following year. I often saw him, an agreeable man, but I think he never took an active part in the institution.

Of all the men who have presided over the fortunes of the University, no one had the varied experiences in connection therewith of John W. Sterling, a man of exemplary integrity and fidelity to the interests of the institution. The first professor, he remained until the end of his life in 1885, then being Emeritus Vice President. During the dark days of the civil war he performed any service required of him, filling many an office without a suggestion of complaint, that one less devoted than he would have felt warranted in declining. The old graduates enthusiastically stood by him in the hour of reorganization, and no lack of appreciation clouded the declining years of his well-spent life.

With the administration of President Chadbourne, new life came into the University; but poor health compelled him to withdraw at the end of the collegiate year of 1870, to the regret of those who knew his capabilities.

He was followed by J. H. Twombly, who, elected in September, 1871, remained until January, 1874, and resigned to be succeeded by John Bascom during the spring term of 1874. President Bascom was a scholarly man, of agreeable personality, and under his care the University advanced in reputation. He left in 1887, and died recently while president of Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Thomas C. Chamberlin succeeded him in July, 1887, but resigned in 1892 to accept the position of head professor of geology in the University of Chicago. Men of his ability are always in demand.

Charles K. Adams was elected in September, 1892, and remained until the same month in 1901, when his health necessitated his resignation. An able man, his death was much regretted.

Edward A. Birge, the present dean of the College of Letters, served as acting president from 1900 to 1903, covering most acceptably that period of time when President Adams was unable to serve, and until the present efficient and untiring President, Charles R. Van Hise, was elected, October 15, 1903, the only graduate of our University to hold the office.

Fifty years ago this June a graduating class came before the vice chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, John W. Sterling, in the present Madison city hall, to receive the degrees conferred upon them. It was a class of but five persons, James Byrne, John M. Jones, George H. Pradt, Phillip Stein, and the writer, all that were left of the thirty-seven matriculates of the freshman year; but they had with more or less fidelity pursued their studies to the accompaniment of the rattling drum and shrieking fife wafted from the neighboring Camp Randall, the concentration camp of the soldiers enlisted for the civil war. As the list of the freshman class is recalled few names come out with sharpness, most have been lost in the lapse of years. Besides myself only Edwin C. Mason remains here in Madison: George H. Miller went to Harvard to graduate, and died some twenty-five years ago; Asher Starkweather enlisted, died in the service, and was buried by his class-

mates at Columbus; A. H. Salisbury practiced medicine at Minneapolis, where he died; John C. Pradt while in the service during the war of the rebellion was shot by Quantrell's guerillas; desperately wounded in the head he was piled up with the dead, but reviving crawled out and lived a number of years. With inquiry, forbidden by this hasty sketch, others might be brought to mind. One was missed by me, John Muir. Of a remarkable mechanical ability, he was always at work with his jack-knife, and the contents of his room testified to his energy and persistence. To the University he left several pieces of his handiwork, but they were unfortunately lost by the burning of Science Hall in 1884.

Of the five graduates of 1865, four are still surviving, Byrne passing away in September, 1872. Jones resides in Anamosa, Iowa, a farmer; Pradt in New Mexico; Stein in Chicago, with twelve years service on the judicial bench, now practicing law; and Vilas, after about twenty-five years surgical practice in Chicago, and an equal time spent in traveling and studying abroad, now resides in Madison.

No women were admitted to the institution as they now are until after our class had left, but it was the last one to be thus deprived. The entering wedge crept in that year, for Professor Charles H. Allen brought his normal class to the University, and though not of us, I remember that one or two of our class were detected endeavoring to conceal their affiliation with those of the fairer sex, for as yet such recognition was not generally accorded.

This class consisted of six graduates, Mary Allen (Mrs. H. H. Curtis) now residing at Castlewood, South Dakota; Annie E. Chamberlain, Elkhorn, Wisconsin; Clara J. Chamberlain (Mrs. J. W. Porter) Champaign, Illinois; Annie E. Taylor (Mrs. H. C. Noyes) Madison, Wisconsin; Hetty M. Rusk (Mrs. Marshall C. Nichols) deceased; and Lydia Sharp (Mrs. Thomas Winterbotham) Madison, Wisconsin. The graduating exercises were held in the Congregational Church the day previous (June 17, 1865) to the regular Commencement Day. It was the first class of women to receive recognition as graduates from the University.

North and South Halls with the Main Building, since enlarged, were then the only buildings used by the institution, but the present residence of the director of the observatory was occupied a part of the time by one of the faculty, Professor Daniel Read. The commencement exercises were held in the larger halls down town; the state assembly hall, the city hall, the congregational church, and other similar places being utilized for this purpose.

Athletics had no formal recognition; we were expected to devote our college time to study and recitation, with the accompanying lectures. But we were not lacking for sport and exercise, base ball as then played, wicket, boxing, fencing, boating and swimming, being the chief resources. Wicket deserves a passing notice, a game not now in vogue. It consisted of two light pine wickets, each about six feet long, placed horizontally on stand-

ards driven into the ground so as to stand about five inches high at each end of the wicket. Two wickets were arranged about fifty feet opposite each other, behind each of which stood a bowler, and in front of each a defender, the latter armed with a large spoon-shaped club, the bowl end resting on the ground when not in play. The bowler sent a large ball on the ground at the opposite wicket, and the defender endeavored to prevent the wicket behind him from being displaced by the ball. It seems, perhaps, not a difficult matter to do, but the bowlers were allied to the pitcher in base ball now-a-days, and many were the bowlers of distinction who could twist a ball as deftly as the present base-ball pitchers, and send a defender to instant defeat amid the howls of derision at his lack of skill. Machine cheering under a leader, as now, had not then been organized, but skilled prowess was heartily and noisily rewarded when due, and failure met a shower of derisive and dreaded cat-calls and derogatory comments. I have seen a player of renown from an opposing club remove his collar, open his neck to a complete air-breathing freedom, take off all unnecessary clothing, carefully examine the poise of his wicket, test the correctness of his club, assume the correct attitude amid breathless expectation, and on the call of the umpire the ball came so gently at him that a contemptuous expression on his face indicated his opinion of the bowler, when suddenly without a particle of warning, the ball with pent-up energy viciously twisted behind his club, and down went the

wicket amidst a demonstration that drove the unfortunate man to his disgusted associates, who received him in a way that youth alone can keenly feel.

No Greek letter societies were connected with the University while I was there. One had existed previously, but was closed from lack of members, I was told. Nor were there any fraternities or sororities, but a portion of North Hall was occupied by men for rooming under a faculty officer's supervision.

Among the most pleasant of memories are the debates in the Hesperian Hall. During the last year of his course it so happened that I was frequently pitted against John C. Spooner, who was often my companion as we wended our way down town after the Society had adjourned, and continued to discuss questions not wholly settled by the six jurymen who decided which was the winning side. The Dorr rebellion, the war greenback issue, and other similar subjects were attacked with a vim not excelled, I venture to say, in after years in congressional halls. Of other associates in the institution during my collegiate years, I recall James L. High, afterwards a companion in Chicago; J. Dwight Tredway, my immediate superior in the war quartermaster's service; the late Phineas J. Clawson, of Monroe; Isaac N. Stewart, then of Waukesha; Farlin Q. Ball, of Chicago; William E. ("Jack") Spencer, of Madison, and others who have passed away.

Professor John B. Parkinson, now the retired vice-president of the University, was my first tutor, and like Thomas D. Coryell, the next one, ex-

cellent and popular. The first we are fortunate in still having with us in Madison; the second lost his life by drowning in 1862. Professor Obadiah M. Conover, a fine gentleman, was my principal in the preparation for college: I shall never forget the time he spent in trying to drill into me some appreciation of Marc Antony's celebrated oration, which I was to declaim on an exhibition day. Perhaps I distorted it no more than other youths have since then, but I shudder as I recall what a mutilation it must have been.

Before the student came under Professor Conover's tutelage, our schools were not at that time as well graded as now, he necessarily was under Damon Y. Kilgore, then principal of the high school, and superintendent of the city public schools. After leaving private school I was assigned to the public school under the old Methodist church at the corner of Mifflin and Pinckney Streets. Thence to the frame church, much enlarged now, standing opposite to the central police station. The dimensions at the time of its erection, 1846, were insufficient for its users, but we suffered less from that than we did from the adjoining circus ground! From here to the red brick building where I was under the instruction of Professor Conover, then in charge of the University preparatory department. This brick school house, standing on the site of the present fine city high school, had also at that time been much enlarged, and was said to be the building in which the University of Wiscon-

sin held its first session, to which allusion has heretofore been made.

Professor Kilgore was a man about thirty years of age, I think, with the ways of the old school-master at the start, but he progressed with the times; a kindly man, and earnestly endeavoring to benefit the system of city schools, then in a transition state common to western cities.

On entering the University classes chapel attendance was compulsory, and at a quarter before nine each morning of our working days the roll was called to note the absentees. At one time different members of the faculty offered the prayer which constituted the main part of the exercises, but for some time before the custom was abolished, Professor James D. Butler, a dear friend and companion, and a most excellent Greek scholar and teacher, acted as chaplain: I seem to hear him now, as can doubtless others, as he so earnestly besought that no one of the students present should be allowed to "blast the hopes of fond parents, nor cast down his own high imaginings."

Military drill was not required, but few declined it, and the city organizations were available for the students preparing for their future enlistment. War was real then, and short notice was given by departing students, who perhaps had enlisted the night before under more or less excitement down town, and were speedily hastened to the front.

Owing to the civil war the condition of the institution became precarious, and in 1862 in order to hold together all students possible, as

well as to endeavor to abolish the custom of students boarding themselves, the entire South Hall, with the exception of quarters for the dean and his family, was given over for the purpose of rooming a limited number of students approved by the dean, and the boarding of all students who desired accommodation at the lowest possible figure. Each table necessary for accommodating the boarders was presided over by the wife of the accompanying professor, and an endeavor was made to give a home-like and agreeable tone to the gathering, resulting in a great success; for each student as well as the professors and their families felt the responsibility of contributing to the general cause; and many were the quips passed at the table to be repeated outside to those unfortunates who were not of the elect, for as Professor Butler said in his report to the higher authorities, many of our best scholars and brightest minds were of those thus collected into one family. Of course Dean Sterling, assisted by his able and charming wife, took the matter in charge; he would have done anything, as I have written, that was put upon him if it was best for the institution, and a rate of two dollars a week, with a reduction in certain cases, for table board was established, afterwards reduced to one dollar and seventy-five cents a week for all. Light as this charge may seem, too many students were unable to meet it, and many of the "town boys" saw to it that Sunday and other dinner invitations were not lacking where they would be

acceptable. It is pleasing to note that more than one of these students have so placed themselves in after life that they have been able to extend like hospitality to others situated as they were. I had then, as I have now, great respect for those striving for an education, and the old democratic ways should not be lost, for many a graduate was thus sent forth fitted for a place in life not otherwise obtainable.

From discussing or commenting on the after life of the students known to me, I have purposely refrained. Political life has engrossed many, with varying results, the professions have claimed the most; but I am far from thinking that they have absorbed the greatest if the most apparent successes. Life is of too complex structure to be gauged by what is here visible; judgment can not be pronounced until the great scroll is unfurled, and the hidden made known.

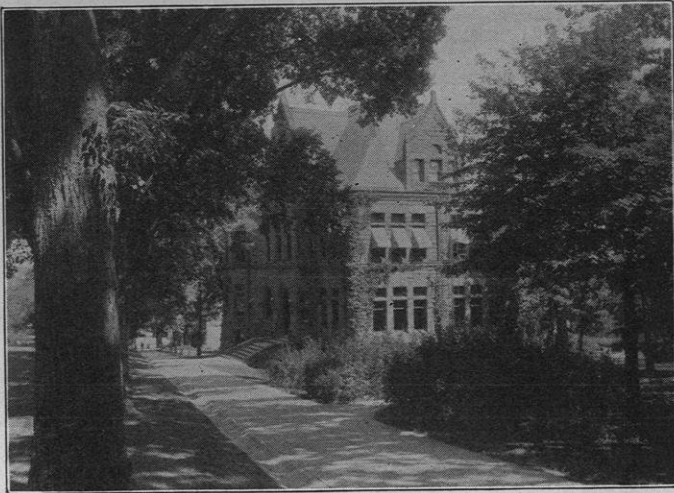
It seemed best to the alumni then gathered, and the association was formed June 26, 1861, which has grown to its present proportions and power, its members fittingly filling the highest positions in the control of their alma mater, all keenly alive to the prosperity of our world-known institution. Resting near the foot of the upper campus at the noon hour, one can hear but to wonder at the patter of fleeting feet, and standing on the steps of the administration building, one recalls that passing here are more thousands striving to complete one of those courses which will qualify them for mem-



bership in the association, than tens of those who founded it.

Of the remaining professors unmentioned, Daniel Read quickly comes to mind, a genial, learned, and interesting instructor; he went from here to become the president of the University of Missouri; and Ezra Carr, whose spirited lectures on chemistry thrilled his hearers, and filled his students with interest and animation.

Temptation is strong to write individually of the wives and daughters of the professors, for we had a charming bevy, but I fear it is too dangerous a field on which to venture; but in the gatherings of the few who are left to reminisce, we often dwell on their attractive ways, and the many kindnesses for which we were indebted; and trace in kindly remembrance their varying paths in life.



# JOHN MUIR AT THE UNIVERSITY

By CHARLES E. VROMAN, '68.



JOHN MUIR, whose death has recently been announced, was a student at the University of Wisconsin for a period of four years, beginning in the fall of 1860. A preparatory department was then attached to the University: this department served the purpose of the modern high school in preparing students for the classes. Muir entered this department, where he remained about a year. My acquaintance with him began in the spring of 1862, when I entered this department at a young age (fourteen years). Because of my youth and inexperience, an anxious father placed me in care of the tutor—then John D. Parkinson—with instructions, I suspect, to put me in a room with a much older student. Anyway, after registration, the tutor took me in charge and led me down to the north dormitory—the dormitory system then prevailed, the north and south halls being used for that purpose. We entered the northeast corner room on the first floor without rap or signal. A young man, of about twenty-two years of age, was there busily at work sawing boards. The room was a strange looking place for the room of a college student. It was my first impression that the tutor was kindly showing me a branch of the college museum. The room was lined with shelves, one above the other, higher than a man could reach. These shelves were filled with re-

torts, glass tubes, glass jars, botanical and geological specimens and small mechanical contrivances. On the floor, around the sides of the room, were a number of machines of larger size, whose purposes were not apparent at a glance, but which I came to know later. The floor was covered with boards, sawdust and shavings. After looking around a while, the tutor introduced the young man as JOHN MUIR, with the remark: "This is your room and there is your roommate." Thus began my acquaintance with Mr. Muir, which quickly ripened into a close and delightful college companionship.

It is not my purpose to tell of his explorations and work in natural history, nor of his many articles and books on these subjects for, as to them, the reader is probably as well informed as I. My purpose is to tell of his college life as I saw it, and of him as I knew him in our close companionship as college chums and roommates, and of the things he told me of his life. He was a Scotch boy, born near Dunbar Castle, Scotland, and often told stories and legends of that old ruin, many of them of a spooky sort. While he spoke and wrote English perfectly, he often dropped into a rich Scotch brogue, especially when telling me these stories and reading Burns, which he often did. In fact, I never saw him read anything but his Bible, Burns, and his school books. His father was a very rigid Scotch Presbyterian, who maintained

that the Bible is the only book human beings can possibly require throughout all the journey from earth to heaven and who interpreted the Bible literally, and lived his life accordingly. So did the family.

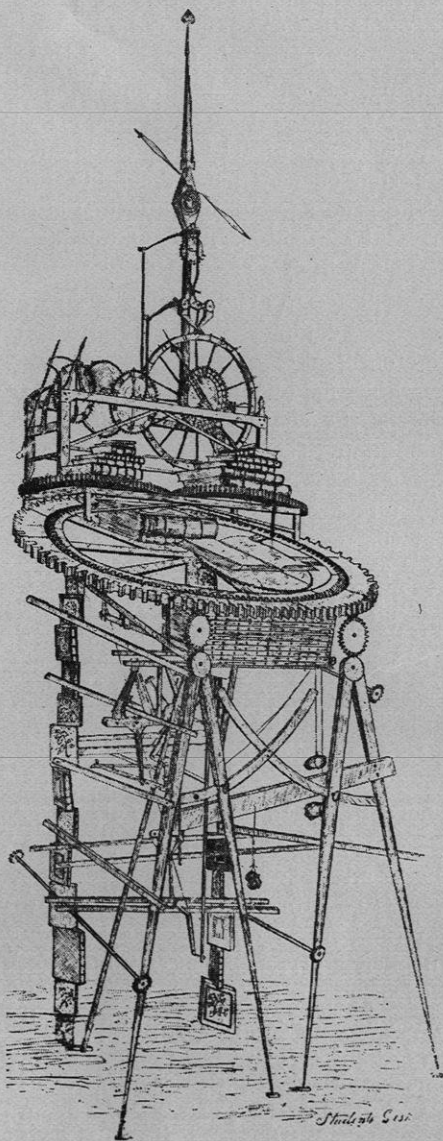
Muir left Scotland with the family at an early age and settled on a heavily timbered piece of land near Portage, Wisconsin, where he helped hew out a farm. His life on the farm was hard, very hard, nothing but work, work. Early to bed and early to rise was the daily motto strictly enforced. Little time was left for study or pleasure, summer or winter. He often told me of his hard pleasureless youth, and lack of opportunity for study and improvement. He best expressed it in his "My Boyhood and Youth." He says "Never warning word was spoken of the dangers of overwork. On the contrary, even when sick we were held to our tasks as long as we could stand. Once in the harvest field I had the mumps and was unable to swallow any food except milk, but this was not allowed to make any difference while I staggered with weakness and sometimes fell headlong among the sheaves. Only once was I allowed to leave the harvest field—when I was stricken with pneumonia. I lay gasping for weeks; but the Scotch are hard to kill and I pulled through. No physician was called, for father was an enthusiast and always said and believed that God and hard work were by far the best doctors." But, notwithstanding the hard and dreary life of his young days, he was the most cheerful, happy-hearted man I ever knew.

Muir's wide reputation rests upon his explorations, his investigations of natural history subjects, principally geology and botany and his published articles on these subjects.

It is not commonly known that he was a mechanical genius, but he was, as evidenced by the many mechanical devices that cluttered his room. Time and space will not permit a description of all these devices nor their purposes. I will mention some of them. In the room were two wooden clocks, both of which would keep the time of day, day of the month and month of the year. They were made with saw, jack knife, and chisel. One was a perfect farmer's scythe with two wooden blades; between these blades were placed all the wheels, levers, etc., of a perfect time-keeping clock. The pendulum was a long wooden arrow loaded at the bottom with several copper arrows to give it weight; the escapement was a small and perfect scythe; the escapement points were the handles on the snath, leaving the little blade free to swing back and forth when the clock was running. Every part of this clock was either a scythe, wheel or arrow and emblematical, as Muir used to say to me, of the cutting away of time. This clock was hung in an oak grub as a farmer hangs his scythe. The other clock was a strange affair and more nearly resembled in its structure, the framework of a saw-mill. It did many wonderful and uncanny things, such as throwing John out of bed in the morning and at a predetermined time; picking a cap off a fluid lamp and lighting it with a match while he was on the floor

rubbing his eyes; building the fire in the country school-house where he taught in the winter months. All these things it did without a miss. The bed was built after I came to room with him; it was made of pine boards with three legs, two near the head, on which the bed hung on a pivoting device, and the third in the middle foot; along the foot leg ran an elbow jointed support on the top of which the foot of the bed rested. A peg in the elbow kept it upright and firm. When the bed was in place for use it was level. When the elbow doubled up as it did when the peg was out, the foot of the bed dropped so that the bed sloped at an angle of  $45^\circ$ . A strong cord was fastened to the peg and led through the door into the other room to an escapement device on the clock; to the end of the cord a heavy stone was fastened. On top of the foot leg, which extended a couple of feet above the bed, was set a fluid lamp surrounded by levers and triggers. Before retiring, the escapement device was adjusted to do its deadly work at a fixed time the next morning, usually five o'clock. Exactly at that time the clock would drop the stone, pull the peg out of the elbow joint and down would come the foot of the bed—and John; this movement would drop other stones attached by cords to nicely adjusted levers surrounding the lamp and light it. This shower of stones and falling bed—and John—made his getting up a very noisy and disorderly affair. Of course, everyone in that part of the building knew when Muir was getting up (or down): I asked him one day why he adopted such a noisy and reckless way of

waking up. He replied by describing a plan he formerly had in use. He tied one end of a strong cord to



his big toe and hung the other end out of the window for Pat, the janitor, to pull at an agreed time in the morning. The plan worked all right

until the students discovered the cord and nearly pulled him out of the window. In building a fire in the country school-house, the clock, by means of the escapement device, upset a tube of sulphuric acid into a mixture of chlorate of potash and sugar placed under the wood and kindlings the night before. Chemical action caused instant combustion.

The study table was another curious and amusing device which Muir made for his own use. It had little resemblance to a table; the legs were wooden compasses and imitation wooden books. The top was slanting and made of a series of cog wheels, the center wheel being solid and about fourteen inches in diameter. This wheel was cut through the middle into two equal halves and the parts so hung on pivot pegs that the two halves would flop up leaving an open space between them of about two inches. Underneath this wheel and on tracks was a car fitted with stalls. Muir would place his school books in the stalls in the order in which he wished to study them, lock the car and put the key where it was difficult to get, attach the clock to the machinery of the desk, climb on a high stool and await results. The clock would move the car to place and by a knocker arrangement underneath push a book up through the open space between the halves of the solid cog wheel, close down the halves and open out the book. Muir would study that book until time was up, when the halves of the wheel would flop up and drop the book in its stall. The car would then move to the next stall and repeat to the end of the list of books. Muir prear-

ranged with the clock as to the time he should have to study each book, which arrangement was carried out to the letter. It was amusing to watch John sitting at that desk as if chained, working like a beaver against the clock and desk. The desk was built, he said, to make him more orderly and regular in his studies. He had a thermometer made of parts of an old, broken washboard, which was so sensitive that if one stood near it the index hand would quiver and move on the dial; also a miniature saw-mill with a self-setting log carriage—ingenious but not practical; also a little device for measuring the growth of plants, so delicate that when attached to a plant, one could see the hand move across the dial, measuring the growth from hour to hour; also other devices as ingenious and curious in construction and purpose as the ones described.

Muir's manner of life at the University was very simple. He boarded himself, as many of the students did in those days. His diet consisted chiefly of bread and molasses, graham mush and a baked potato now and then. Being in the good graces of Pat, he obtained a key to the basement where the old-fashioned wood furnaces were. Here he baked his potatoes in the hot ashes and boiled his mush on the hot coals. Muir was very poor at that time. He taught in the country schools in the winter months, keeping up with his college classes in the meantime, and worked on farms in the summer to procure necessary funds to carry him along in college.

For exercise he played wicket, walked, and swam. Wicket was the

only game then played at the University. It is much like cricket, except that the bails are six feet long, placed fifty feet apart on pegs about eight inches high. Four played the game, two at the ball and two at the bat. The ball was about the size of a modern foot-ball, but perfectly round and made of wound yarn covered with leather. The game furnished good exercise and was not so prolific of surgeon's bills and obituary notices as the modern game of football.

Muir was absolutely without self-consciousness. This was well illustrated on an occasion when we were invited to a reception at the apartment of Professor Sterling, the Vice Chancellor. Quite a party of ladies and gentlemen were present. Muir became very much interested in a large square piano, which had been contributing to the entertainment. He managed to get the top up and then climbed on to the wires; when I first noticed him he was reaching into the back part of the instrument to discover what caused the music. After satisfying himself, he climbed down and mingled with the company. The host and guests smiled, but were not at all disturbed by the event, because it was John Muir and almost anything was allowable to him.

Muir's course of study, while irregular, corresponded closely to the then modern classical. He was a hard working student and very apt, and absorbed knowledge rapidly and accurately. The last two years of his course were devoted largely to chemistry and geology. He was acknowledged by common consent to be the most proficient chemical student

in college. There were no laboratory facilities in the University at that time so Muir built a chemical laboratory in the room. With the multitude of things already there, the chemical laboratory clapped the climax. It would require a vivid imagination to picture conditions in that room after the laboratory was constructed and in full operation.

Muir left college with the intention of becoming a physician, but he almost immediately landed in a machine shop in Indianapolis, where he remained for some time, and then started on his grand botanical tour through the southern states and Cuba, bringing up finally in the Yosemite Valley, where he built a shack and lived several years studying botany, geology—especially glacial action—and laying the foundation for the nation-wide reputation that came to him in later years.

He was of a most gentle and loving disposition, a high-minded Christian gentleman, clean in thought and action. While he was not a very regular attendant at church, he read his Bible and said his prayers morning and evening of every day and he led the kind of life that all this imports. It must not be inferred, however, that he was austere and without any sense of humor, fun or frolic; far from it; he was as keen to a college prank as any of us, and always ready to "put one over" on Pat, the janitor, who came to the University about that time with an exalted opinion of himself and his position. Pat conceived it to be among his duties to report the students to the faculty. This was not the students' point of view; they insisted that it was his duty to

report the faculty to the students. The issue was sharply drawn. Pat was obdurate, argument was useless, so a "persuasive course" of instruction was outlined for Pat. Muir was one of his most active instructors. What Pat suffered while taking his course he alone knows. Suffice it to say, that he came through all right, saw the students' point of view, and thereafter was peace and harmony.

Muir was not ambitious for wealth. What came to him of ma-

terial prosperity was a mere incident of his life. It was his firm unchanging religious faith, his all-absorbing love of man and beast and of nature generally that characterized the man and his life. One gets his spirit from his own words:

"Climb the mountain and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their freshness into you and the storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves."



## "OUTCROPS"



FOR a number of years the geology students at the University of Wisconsin have, at irregular intervals, prepared a volume called "Outcrops." The preparation of this is now a tradition of the department. The credit for the first volume of "Outcrops" belongs to Mortimer Priestly, a law student employed as compassman in geological field work in the northern peninsula of Michigan during the summer of 1902. He conceived the idea of writing up the interesting events of camp life in newspaper style. Following is a part of the contents of the first issue.

### OUTCROPS

July 22, 1902. Published every once in a while when the spirit moves us. "Who We Are and What We Are Here For."

Three hundred miles from the country of God and our beloved Alma Mater, in a land devastated by man and ravished by fire, where live and flourish the crawling creatures of the earth, and where myriad hordes of ravenous insects fatten on our blood, we make our home.

Realizing that this is a land far removed from the haunts of man, and that its story and romance have never been chronicled by poet, philosopher, or historian, we deem it our duty and our pleasure to tell in homely phrase the story of our life within these barren wastes. And we hope and trust that our efforts will prove no little value to the historian, the scientist, and the scholar. And

perchance, when we have turned the knob to nowhere and stepped out into the dark, the first praises of our labors will be sung by generations yet unborn.

### Who We Are

We are a band of congenial souls, who laugh at trouble and scorn the conventionalities of life. We breathe with equal grace the fever laden damp of the swamp and the perfumed breezes of the pine, and here set down our names and characteristics told truly and without fear or favor.

Mark Humphrey Newman (surname Mat) age 24, occupation, geologist.

A. Warner Lewis (surname Hink) age 24, occupation, mineralogist.

T. Mortimer Priestly (surname Rummy) age 22, occupation, law student.

E. Erickson (surname Erick) age 35, occupation, compassman.

O. Wanberg (surname Oscar) age 24, occupation, compassman.

Eugene Martin (surname Gene) age 35, occupation, best cook on the drive.

There follow some forty pages of script, written at irregular intervals during the summer. There are many pages of crude but clever sketches illustrating the events of their daily life. To be properly appreciated many of the stories must be read in the camp setting. A large part of this was done by Mr. Priestly.

The following year he was a member of a party doing geological work



in Canada. The members of this party wrote up their experiences at intervals during the summer.

During the summer of 1904, "Outcrops" was a feature of camp life among a group of Wisconsin men employed in Ontario. Upon their return to Madison, that season's "Outcrops" was illustrated with a number of photographs taken during the summer. Volume IV of the "Outcrops" appeared in 1907. This is a much more dignified volume, written during the winter, typewritten, and well illustrated with photographs. However, it is not lacking in the spirit of good fellowship.

Since that time most of the material for the "Outcrops" has been written during the winter, though the men have it in mind during the summer, recording any good jokes, and preserving illustrative material. The Geology Club has the preparation of the annual in charge. The name has been changed from the plural to singular since, under the present system, there is really but one "outcrop" during the year.

The 1914 number is in some respects the best of all. It consists of over two hundred pages of text and illustrations. Among its exceptionally clever drawings is one drawn by C. S. Corbett. In the geology sem-

inary room is a ladder used in reaching books on the higher shelves. One day as Mr. Corbett was working in the seminary room, he noticed the ladder standing directly below the bust of Professor T. C. Chamberlin of Chicago University, former State Geologist of Wisconsin and President of the University of Wisconsin, and one of the leading geologists of the world. With this as his inspiration, he made a sketch of the bust and ladder, entitling it "At the Top of the Ladder."

The Outcrop has come to be a real tradition of the department. Sense and nonsense are mixed in about equal proportions. Jokes are made at the expense of faculty members as well as students. The splendid thing about each of these volumes is that it gives annual expression to the good fellowship that exists between a group of teachers and students who have enjoyed working together in the class room, and who have had the pleasure and close personal contact that comes with field trips to places of geological interest about Madison or with the associations of camp life doing geological field work in many parts of the United States. It is a fellowship such as is seldom found except among men whose interest and work take them out of doors.



## WISCONSIN ALUMNI CLUBS

### BIRMINGHAM ALUMNI HAVE INFORMAL DANCE

**O**N Saturday evening of April 10th the alumni of Birmingham assembled for their second entertainment since their organization. Last time it was a big banquet at a fashionable hotel, while this time it was an informal dance at one of the mining camps in the vicinity of Birmingham. The party was given in the company's club rooms at Fossil, one of the model ore mines of the Tennessee Coal Iron & R. R. Co. The arrangements were handled by Miss Mary Weber and Miss Vivian Smith, both of whom are doing welfare work for the company at that camp. A supper, pronounced by all to be a party in itself, was served after which the ever popular victrola got in its work

and everybody danced. Before quitting time, an announcement was made that the next stunt would be given early in June and would be in the nature of an all day Sunday picnic. The party concluded with the Varsity toast and other old time songs.

Those present were: Vivian Smith, '13; Mary Weber, '13; Lucile Cazier, Ex. '15; Marion Whidden, '10; Ann Hutchinson; Idah Barnett, '14; Gladys Hayden, '12; Norma Conyne, '11; Leonore Ward, Ex. '15; Helen Scofield, '12; Florence Scofield, '13; Mrs. E. M. Ball (Helen Hunter); E. M. Ball; Mrs. C. E. Abbott; Mr. C. E. Abbott; C. Martindale, Ex. '13; E. C. Herron, '13; C. R. Sexton, '11."

### ANNUAL DINNER OF WISCONSIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

**T**HE Annual Dinner of the Wisconsin Alumni Association of Shanghai was held at the Masonic Club Saturday, April 24th. The com-

mittee reports that they have the names of fifty-two Wisconsin Alumni now in China. Mr. A. R. Hager, '96, was chairman of Dinner Committee.

### A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SIOUX CITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

**T**HE Sioux City Alumni Association held its annual banquet and business meeting at the Martin Hotel on Friday evening, May 28, 1915. Twenty-two alumni and former students were present. The dinner which was informal was preceded by an informal reception in the parlors

of the hotel. Mr. Wilbur Derthick, 1910, president of the Association in Sioux City, acted as toast master. As a prelude to each toast a favorite Wisconsin song was sung by all present. The sentiment of the song was supposed to give the key note of the toast which followed it. Mr. Wil-

liam Bertke, 1903, responded to the toast "Hot Time." Mr. Bertke has been following very closely all the recent legislation affecting the University of Wisconsin and reviewed the situation briefly for those of the association not so well informed. Mr. Bertke said that it was always a grief to us to hear any one or any thing criticized which we love, and so it was with a feeling of sorrow that all loyal alumni have been hearing the criticism which has been poured out upon the University and its management of late. Mr. Bertke said that the committee appointed to investigate the University and its management had found nothing of importance to criticize in their report to the legislature. In his opinion the University has more than justified itself and its existence under the old management.

Mr. Bertke also spoke of the vigorous protest made by alumni all over the country to the bills before the legislature this spring. In his opinion nothing would come of the agitation, vitally affecting the welfare of the University.

The Summer School and the German House was the subject of the toast responded to by Miss Helen E. Struble after the song "If You Want to be a Badger." Miss Struble told of the remarkable advantages now offered the student of Modern Languages in the University's summer session.

Mr. Harry Lichtenberg, 1913, replied to the toast "Vive la Wisconsin," and gave many reminiscences of university days. Mr. Lichtenberg said that the world now shaken by this dreadful war needed more schools like the University of Wis-

consin to educate the people of the world to a more liberal democracy. This would be the best way to prevent a repetition of war.

Mr. Derthick paid a glowing tribute to the far sightedness of the founder of the Sioux City Association, Mrs. H. J. Taylor, 1885. Mrs. Taylor responded to the toast "On Wisconsin." She made mention with pride of the loyalty of all students who had ever been to the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Taylor said that she felt keenly the criticism which had come to Wisconsin, but felt sure that the school would emerge from the hard experience only the stronger and the better. The institution which has the loyalty of its alumni as has Wisconsin, could not help but stand and endure and proceed onward for progress.

Mrs. Charlotte W. McMillan spoke on the subject, "On the Shores of Fair Mendota." Mrs. McMillan spoke of the high ideals which Wisconsin was giving its sons and daughters, but said that they must not forget that the University gives only the tools; in the hands of the individual rests his fate.

The annual business meeting followed the banquet. The following officers were elected for 1915-1916:

Mr. Wilbur Derthick, 1910, President.

Mr. Wm. Bertke, 1903, Vice President.

Miss Helen Hennessey, Ex. 1911, Secretary-Treasurer.

It was decided to send the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine to the Sioux City Public Library for the coming year.

MRS. RUDOLPH M. ANDERSON, '10,  
Secretary.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION  
OF SPOKANE AND THE INLAND EMPIRE

WILL you please place our Association in the directory in the Alumni Magazine. The following are the officers:

President, R. W. Nuzum, 1890.

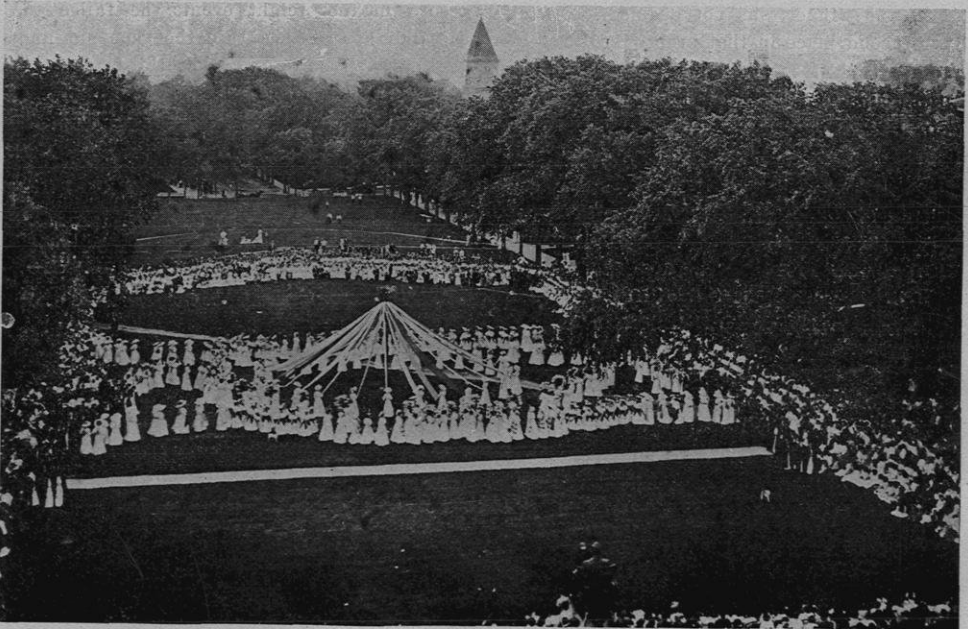
First Vice-President, Mrs. J. M. Bunn, 1895.

Second Vice-President, Wm. C. Donovan, 1896.

Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. E. Worthington, L. S. 1910, Law 1912.

We meet monthly at lunch hour at the Davenport hotel, Spokane, on the first Saturday of each month. Our yearly banquet will be held on the second Friday of November. Next lunches, May 1st, and June 5th. Annual picnic with U. of W. band, July 6th, Natatorium Park, Spokane.

GEORGE E. WORTHINGTON, '10.  
Success to the 1910 Reunion.



# DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS

## CONFERENCE TRACK AND FIELD MEET

By winning the western intercollegiate track and field meet at Urbana, Illinois, on June 5th, the Badgers re-established themselves in the eyes of western track followers and started out on what is hoped to be a new career on the cinder path. Although the cardinal athletes have, on more than one occasion, ranked up close to the winners of these western classics, they have never, since the organization of the conference on its present basis, succeeded in topping the lists.

The margin was a narrow one—so narrow in fact that until the relay race was over the winner was not decided. By taking second place in that event, the Badger's total reached 38, one point ahead of the score amassed by the University of Chicago.

The day was perfect for record-breaking performances. The track was fast and there was hardly a breath of air to impede the athletes. Seven records were either tied or broken and the meet will go down in history as the best ever held—the first one that in point of records was practically on a par with the eastern intercollegiates.

Every man on the Badger team deserves credit for his performance but the principal honors go to Arlie Mucks, the 265 pound weight star, who scored twelve points for his Alma Mater. To Phil Stiles goes the honor of being the only athlete to break a record, his leap of 23 feet 9¼ inches, shattering the old mark of 23 feet 1 inch held by F. H. Allen of the University of California.

Coach Jones fully justified the claim that has been made of him, namely, that he is without equal as a developer of athletes. The credit for winning goes to him. He has

worked long and faithfully with the idea of bringing to Wisconsin its first conference victory and he realized his ambition in his second year. It was really his judgment that brought the victory for, in the final quarter of the relay race, he did the unexpected thing and used a runner who had never tried the quarter-mile before and who had never trained for track before this year. The man—Al Booth—ran his quarter in under 50 seconds and landed Wisconsin in second place.

Although Mucks was supposed to break record in the weight events, he failed to. He did, however, capture the shot put and the discus throw, and took third place in the hammer event. He hurled the discus 137 feet 7 inches and the shot 47 feet 3½ inches.

The cardinal team started out in the 100-yard dash when Smith and Casey landed in third and fourth places respectively. Harvey, captain-elect for next year, ran a heart-breaking race with Ivan Myers, De Pauw's sensational miler, and finished second. Williams ran Dismond, Chicago's colored star, a terrific race and placed second. Booth finished second in the twenty yard dash and Benish and Goldie took third and fourth in the two-mile event. Gardner took third in the shot put.

When the relay race was called, the score stood: Wisconsin 35; Chicago 32. The relay was conceded to be Chicago's event and it was therefore essential that the Badgers take second. Williams started out for Wisconsin and gave Mathews, the second Badger runner, a good lead. Mathews, however, was competing against one of the fastest fields of quarter-milers in the west, and when he had completed his quar-

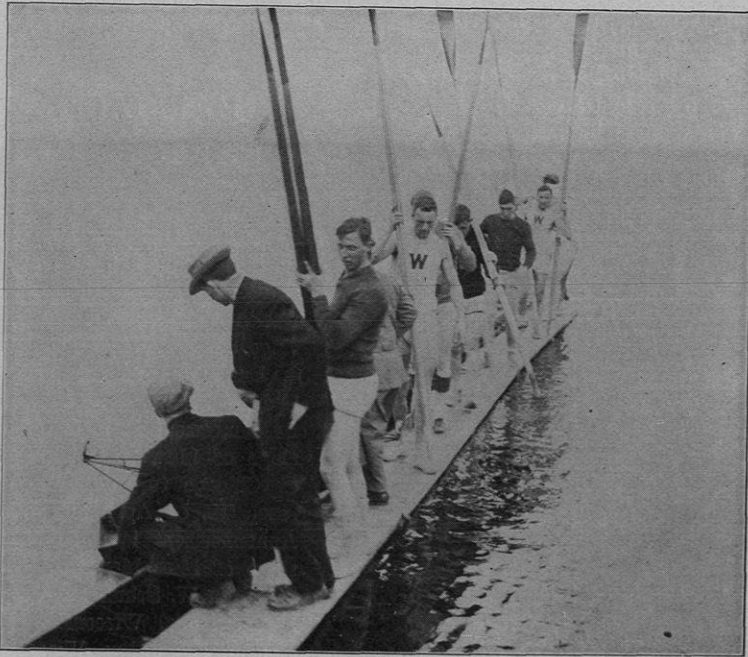
ter, the Badgers were thirty yards in the rear. Smith, former Michigan freshman star, took up the race at this point and, by running in  $49 \frac{3}{5}$  seconds, put Booth on almost even terms with Dismond. Booth left the remainder of the field far in the rear and almost caught the colored maroon runner at the tape.

It was a great meet and one that will never be forgotten. The Badgers had the best balanced team and won. It was the second time in the four years that Coach Jones has been in the intercollegiate field that he has won the conference meet. In

1911, while he was coach, Missouri won handily with 35 points.

## BASEBALL

By coming strong at the end of the season, the Badger baseball team finished in second place in the conference race with a total of 7 games won and 3 lost. Illinois won the title with 9 games won and 1 lost. The team was handicapped by the fact that the weather interfered with its development a great deal and there was not a single home game that was played under anything like favorable conditions.



# 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. Merie 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, Charles A. Mann; 1910, Kemper Slidel; 1911, Erwin A. Meyers; 1912, Harry John Wiedenbeck.

## BIRTHS

1904. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lehner of Princeton, a son, Robert Harold. Mr. Lehner, '04, is practicing law at Princeton.
1911. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moritz of West Allis, Wisconsin, a daughter, Ruth Ormsby, on May 8.
1912. Born—To Dr. and Mrs. Louis Marshall Warfield of Milwaukee, a son, Jack Wayne, on January 23. Mrs. Warfield was Lorna Hooper of the class of 1912.
1912. Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Moulton B. Goff, of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, a son, Charles Davis, on May 31. Mr. Goff was formerly a member of the class of 1912, but he left Wisconsin to enter Cornell where he received his degree in 1913. Mrs. Goff was Agnes Davis, '12.

## ENGAGEMENTS

1910. Announcement is made of the engagement of Florence Lentzner, '10, to Alex C. Sladky, '11. Since her graduation, Miss Lentzner has been a member of the faculty of the South Division High School in Milwaukee where she has made an enviable record as a teacher. Mr. Sladky is the

assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee branch of the National Enameling Stamping Company, the largest manufacturing firm of its kind in the world.

## MARRIAGES

1900. Announcement is made of the marriage of Eunice Wallace Welsh, '00, to Wallace D. Gillis of Seattle, Washington, on May 26. Mr. Gillis is a member of the law firm of Kennedy and Gillis of Seattle.
1905. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Nell Mahoney to John S. Barry, '05, an attorney of Phillips, Wisconsin.
1912. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Jean Wallace Moodie of Chicago to Elbert Crandall Stevens, '12, on April 30.
1913. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mary Francis Schultz to Anton W. Schmutzer, '13, on May 12, at Neva, Wisconsin. They are at home at Phillips, Wisconsin, where Mr. Schmutzer is the agricultural field manager for the West-Bissell Company.
1913. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Reid, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, announce the marriage of their daughter, Maude

Dunlap, to Mr. Charles Weldon Tomlinson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, June the fifteenth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson are members of the class of 1913. Mrs. Tomlinson has been teaching in the city high school of Madison, up to the present time, and Mr Tomlinson has been an instructor in the department of geology at the University of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson left immediately after the ceremony for an extended trip through the West.

1915. Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Kathleen Bowes of Toronto, Canada, to Kendall B. Bragg, '15. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg will make their home in Madison next year where the former will be connected with the College of Engineering. During the summer Mr. Bragg will have charge of the University engineers' camp at Devil's Lake, Wisconsin.

## DEATHS

JOHN A. GAYNOR, '72.

Word has been received of the death of John A. Gaynor of Grand Rapids, at the home of his brother at Cranmoor, Wisconsin, on May 12. Mr. Gaynor was born in Ireland in 1846 but he came to Wisconsin in 1851 where he was educated in the public schools and the University. After graduation from the University he settled at Grand Rapids where he was a member of both the local school and the county school boards. He became district attorney of Wood County in 1890 and was elected to the state legislature in 1892. He was a county judge from 1898 to 1902, since which time he has practiced law at Grand Rapids. He leaves three children, one boy and two girls.

JEROME HENRY SALISBURY, '74.

Word has been received of the death of Dr. Jerome Henry Salisbury who, after graduating from the University in 1874,

was a member of the faculty until 1876 when he entered the Rush Medical College in Chicago. At the time he received his degree in medicine from Rush, he was granted a master of arts degree from Lake Forest College. From 1885 until 1898 Dr. Salisbury was on the faculty of the Women's Medical College of Chicago and from 1898 on he was associated with the faculties of the Rush Medical College and the Chicago Clinical School. For ten years he was the editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

ELIZA NAGLE, '74.

Word has been received of the death of Eliza Nagle at North Yakima, Washington on April 12. Miss Nagle was born in Patch Grove, Wisconsin, in 1848. After receiving her early education, she left her birth place and came to the University. After graduation she taught in Wisconsin and Kansas. She was principal of one of the schools of Topeka, Kansas, for twenty-two years. For the past five years she has resided at North Yakima.

ROLLIN B. MALLORY, Ex. '84.

Rollin B. Mallory who died at his summer home at Egg Harbor, Wisconsin, on May 16 was a well known lawyer and public administrator of Milwaukee. He was the son of J. A. Mallory, the first municipal judge of Milwaukee. In 1913 at the time of the meeting of the American Bar Association in Milwaukee, Mr. Mallory was the president of the local bar association and in such a capacity he made the address of welcome to the visiting attorneys. Mr. Mallory is survived by a daughter and two sisters.

ANDREW JAMES HOGAN, '87.

Word has just reached the office of the death of Andrew James Hogan on September 30, 1914.

OLIE L. JOHNSON, '00.

Olie L. Johnson died at Tucson, Arizona, on February 23 after a long illness of tuberculosis. Mr. Johnson was born in Ra-



cine County, Wisconsin, and received his early education in the county schools, after which he entered the Law School of the University from which he was graduated in 1900. After his graduation he was appointed to a position in the United States Census office at Washington where he remained for several years. While in Washington he continued his law work and was granted the degree of master of law in 1901 and doctor of civil law in 1902 from the George Washington University. He was later engaged with the Dawes Commission in the settlement of Indian affairs in Indian Territory. Because of his poor health he moved to Arizona where he practiced law at Tucson. Shortly after he opened his office there was elected to the district judgeship. He is survived by a widow and a son of nine years.

#### HARLAN DAY LETTS, '13.

Harlan Day Letts was killed in an automobile accident near his home town of Letts, Iowa, on May 22. Mr. Letts attended rural school near his home and after finishing a course at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa he came to Wisconsin and entered the short course in agriculture. At the time of his death he was managing his father's farm near Letts.

## THE CLASSES

1881.

Eugene A. Steere is an instructor in mathematics at the Flathead County Free High School at Kalispell, Montana.

1882.

D. L. Simpson, a member of the firm of Lancaster, Simpson and Purdy of Minneapolis has taken up his residence at Excelsior, Minnesota. His office is still in the New York Life Building at Minneapolis.

1899.

John W. McMillan announces that as to other than pending matters he has withdrawn from the firm of Kronshage, Hannan, and McMillan, and has opened an office for the general practice of law in the First National Bank Building in Milwaukee.

1892.

Ruth Marshall has accepted a position on the faculty of the Illinois Normal University at Normal, Illinois. Her new address is 405 Broadway.

1897.

Ernest Smith Bradford is an economist with the Federal Trade Commission at Washington. His home is at Somerset Heights, Bethesda, Maryland.

1901.

W. Buerstatte is an assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the Washington State College at Pullman. He was formerly on the faculty of the Missouri School of Mines.

1902.

Margaret Kennedy, head of the department of English of the high school at Roswell, New Mexico receives the following tribute from the *Roswell Daily Record*:

"Three times now has the New Mexico State Normal, at Las Vegas, turned its longing eyes upon our high school faculty and three times have they tolled away talented teachers and now they have cast their covetous eyes on Miss Margaret Kennedy, head of the English department of Roswell High. Miss Kennedy has filled the position for the past two years to the eminent satisfaction of the "powers that be" and to every patron of her department. She is an unusually gifted teacher, has a strong and winning personality coupled with an unusually broad and comprehensive knowledge of the classics, as well as a rare ability to impart and train. Miss Kennedy comes from Wisconsin University with a B. A. to her credit. If the New Mexico Normal College "lands" Miss Kennedy as Dean of the English department they will have drawn a remarkably fine catch. Roswell will regret her leaving, but will feel a pride in her going to an advanced school of learning."

1903.

John Wilson, civil and sanitary engineer, announces the opening of an office at 300 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, DULUTH, MINNESOTA, where he will engage in the general practice of civil and sanitary engineering, water supply, sewerage, sewage disposal, paving, concrete and reinforced concrete construction, making a specialty of municipal problems. Mr. Wilson received the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering from the UNIVERSITY in 1903, having completed both the civil and sanitary engineering courses. Previous to graduating, he spent three summers with the topographical division of the UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY; after completing his course he spent four years in railway location, construction and maintenance. In 1908 he received the degree of master of science from the UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, having taken special work in sewage disposal. From 1908 to 1911 he was city engineer of MANKATO; from 1911 to 1912 special assistant engineer on sewerage designs for DULUTH; and from 1912 to present date has been city engineer of Duluth. During the past eight years he has also been engaged in considerable private practice, and has designed a number of sewage disposal plants and water works systems.

Arnold L. Gesell is professor of child hygiene in Yale University and state inspector of special school children for the State of Connecticut.

1904.

Frances S. C. James, M. A. '05, formerly the librarian of the Lane Medical Library of the Leland Stanford Junior University, is now in charge of the library of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota.

J. H. Neef, a bridge engineer of Hoquiam, Washington, is also the commissioner of public works of that city.

1906.

Robert A. Campbell is now on the faculty of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York City.

1907.

Paul G. Mueller is a member of the Mueller and Young Grain Company, 932 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago.

Henry T. Nolan is the district manager of the Employers' Mutual Liability Company of Wausau, Wisconsin.

1910.

L. H. Rueping is the superintendent of the Fond du Lac Table Manufacturing Company of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

1911.

R. P. Bean, agriculturist on reclamation projects for the United States Department of Agriculture, has moved from De Sota, Wisconsin, to North Yakima, Washington. Mrs. Bean was Florence I. Hugill, '11.

Arthur B. Doe, who has been driving a Red Cross ambulance in France, has returned to this country and is now at his home in Milwaukee.

W. A. Reinert is an instructor in mathematics at the Michigan Agriculture College at East Lansing, Michigan.

1912.

Dr. Emil Bunta has accepted a position as surgeon with the British Army and has departed for Europe. After leaving Wisconsin Dr. Bunta entered the Rush Medical School from which institution he received his medical degree.

Edwin G. Kohl who returned from a trip around the world last year is now in attendance at the Harvard Law School.

Hans Henry Ruedebusch is no longer with the Wisconsin Lime and Cement Company of Chicago. He is doing accountant work at Mayville, Wisconsin.

Elbert C. Stevens, former secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Denver University, has accepted the position of assistant educational secretary of the Sears Roebuck Department of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. at 3210 Arthington Street. He has charge of the welfare work for the foreigners.

Floyd E. Barmeier is an efficiency engineer for R. R. Donnelley and Sons of Chicago. His address is 731 Plymouth Court, Chicago.

Peter C. Kolinsky, LL. B. '14, is associated with the law firm of Cochems and Wolfe, 1536 First National Bank Building, Milwaukee.

R. J. Soergel is a rodman with the C. M. and St. P. Ry. and is now working on the Milwaukee track elevation.

#### 1913.

A. W. Kliefoth, formerly director of the social service commission of the American Association of Catholic Organizations, is now the departmental secretary of the Chicago Branch of the Church Peace Union. His address is 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

William M. Duffus, M. A., formerly with the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, is now an assistant professor of economics and commerce at the University of Kansas at Lawrence.

Leonard C. Childs is an assistant engineer with the Bates and Rogers Construction Company of Chicago.

William D. Pratt, Jr. is engaged in fruit growing at Solon, Indiana.

B. S. Reid, formerly mining engineer for the Calivon Mine at Baraboo, is at present a civil engineer for the Ashland Light, Power, and Street Railway Company of Ashland, Wisconsin.

#### 1914.

Osbert W. Warmingham is the minister in charge of the Wesley M. E. Church at Salem, Massachusetts.

Josephine Nichols Warmingham is a student at the New England Conservatory of Music and in addition is taking work at Boston University. Her home is at 15 Holly Street, Salem, Massachusetts.

Agnes Hall, the present secretary of the University Y. W. C. A., has accepted a scholarship in Columbia University for next year which was tendered by the Episcopal Board of Missions.

Earl S. Chrisler is a dairy bacteriologist with the Gridley Dairy Company of Milwaukee.

William S. Thompson has left the Western Electric Company and is now with the sales department of the Universal Portland Cement Company of Chicago.

## FROM THE CAMPUS

The May Fete of this year which was held on the Upper Campus on the afternoon of May 22 has been conceded to be the finest of its kind ever held at Wisconsin. Over 700 University girls participated in the spectacle which was witnessed by 4,000 people. Ladies in waiting, heralds, viltagers, milk maids, shepherdesses, foresters, jesters, hobby horses and seniors in cap and gown made up the procession which escorted the Queen of the May. A feature of the Fete was the archery contest between the two bands of foresters.

Much discussion has been aroused by the recommendation of a subcommittee of the Committee on Student Life and Interests that a faculty coach be provided for the various student publications. It was suggested that separate coaches be provided for the *Awk* and the *Wisconsin Magazine* and one other coach for the *Badger* and the *Cardinal*. The Board of Control of the *Daily Cardinal* has made strong protests against the institution of such a system and denounced it as a mere step leading to faculty domination. In an editorial in the *Cardinal* the Board took the following stand on the suggested innovation:

"The Board of Control and the whole staff of the *Cardinal* will fight this faculty idea to the last ditch. We of the *Cardinal* will never submit to having a Faculty coach because we know that it will mean Faculty domination in the long run. We believe in a student paper, owned by students, run by students, and controlled by students. We believe that the *Cardinal* should be a student paper, not a faculty paper."

Over two thousand students have affixed their signatures to a faculty petition endorsing the stand of the *Cardinal*. The faculty have not expressed themselves as yet upon what action they will take in the matter.

The "Cardinal II", the new \$3,000 coaching launch just recently purchased by the Athletic Department was launched on May 21. The new boat is 30 feet long and 6 feet wide and is equipped with a forty horse power engine capable of making twenty miles an hour.

All the latest life saving appliances are to be found on her and she is ready for service at any time. The idea of the Regents in purchasing her was not only for coaching purposes but also as a patrol boat for the lake. She should be a great aid in putting a stop to disastrous accidents.

The Madison Choral Union, composed of students and town people under the direction of Professor Dykema of the School of Music, gave a Spring Festival of Song on May 13 and 14. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was rendered by the Union, assisted by four visiting soloists and the University Orchestra on May 13. On the following afternoon, a children's chorus rendered "The Walrus and the Carpenter" which was followed by a concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. In the evening the Union assisted by Portage Choral Union rendered "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" which was followed by a second concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Company B, 2nd Regiment, under the command of Captain James P. Woodson of Kansas City, Missouri, won the sophomore competition this year and Company L of the same regiment, under the Command of Captain Allison F. H. Scoot of Washington, D. C., won the freshman competition.

President Van Hise represented the University at the inauguration of Frank J. Goodnow as president of John Hopkins University on May 21. On the following day the president spoke before the Economics Club of Philadelphia on "Anti-Trust Legislation."

# DIRECTORY OF LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

## OFFICERS FOR 1914-1915

All Wisconsin Alumni Clubs not listed below are asked to send names of officers for 1914-1915 for publication in the July number.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA—Clifford C. Pease, '04, president; Vinnie B. Clark, '10, vice-president; Roy T. Nichols, '04, Alexandria Apts., secretary; Tracy L. Burke, '07, treasurer.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA—H. E. Bolton, '95, president; F. W. Wall, '86, vice-president; Frank V. Cornish, '96, 1923 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California, secretary-treasurer.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA—George C. Martin, '99, president; Chas. C. Montgomery, '97, 908 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, California, secretary.

COLORADO—John H. Gabriel, '87, president; Mrs. Sidney Osner, '92, vice-president; Clifford W. Mills, '05, 712 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colorado, secretary-treasurer.

### CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—

Chicago Alumnae Association—Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, '87, president; Mrs. Stephen McPartlin, '05, vice-president; Jessie M. Shepherd, 514 E. 34th St., Chicago, Ill. secretary. Catherine M. Cleveland, '94, treasurer.

University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago—Fred D. Silber, '94, president; David A. Crawford, '05, vice-president; J. G. Wray, '93, secretary-treasurer, 212 W. Washington St.; Hubert E. Page, '93, Louis P. Lochner, '09, Fred S. White, '81, W. H. Haight, '03, A. E. Thiede, '04, J. W. Bradshaw, '06, directors.

MOLINE-ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS—DAVENPORT, IOWA—C. H. Maxon, '92, president; Geo. M. Sheets, '08, 120 W. 6th St., Davenport, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA—Wilbur Derthick, '10, president; William Bertke, '03, vice-president; Helen Hennessey, Ex-'11, 1511 Rebecca Street, secretary-treasurer.

WISCONSIN CLUB OF DULUTH—DULUTH, MINN.—Oliver S. Andresen, '00, president; J. R. Stark, '05, vice-president; Henry K. Pratt, '10, treasurer; A. W. Torbet, '12, 701 Alworth Bldg., secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS—ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA—J. L. Erdall, '85, president; Clark R. Fletcher, '11, 936 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., secretary-treasurer.

MONTANA—Prof. A. W. Richter, '89, president; J. H. Warner, '04, care East Butte Copper Mining Co., Butte, Montana, secretary-treasurer.

NEW YORK—Herbert A. Heyn, '91, president; F. C. Stieler, '02, 165 Broadway, secretary.

NORTH DAKOTA—A. A. Bruce, '90, president; H. C. Fish, '03, Bismarck, N. Dak., secretary-treasurer; O. G. Libby, '95, Dr. Dillon, '00, R. A. Nestos, '02, Emil Scow, '02, vice-presidents.

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA—Dr. Orrin C. Libby, '95, president; Lavina Stewart, vice-president; Anna McCumber Chandler, '99, University, N. D., secretary-treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA—Mr. Ferris, Ferris Construction Co., president; Archie Nance, '10, vice-president; Rowland Anthony, '05, 421 West St., Wilksburg, Pa., secretary.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Wm. M. Bradley, '83, president; G. A. Glick, '10, vice-president; Hylon T. Plum, '01, secretary, 183 "V" St.; H. C. Estberg, '07, treasurer.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN—Lynn S. Pease, '86, L91, president; Wm. J. Bollenbeck, '08, secretary, 20 Hathaway Bldg.; Emmett A. Donnelly, treasurer; Frank L. Fawcett, member of executive board.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Frederick W. Meesnest, '93, president; Heber B. Hoyt, '97, Colman Bldg., secretary.

SPOKANE WASHINGTON—Inland Empire, Washington—R. W. Nuzum, '90, president; Mrs. J. M. Bunn, '95, first vice-president; Wm. C. Donovan, '96, second vice-president; George E. Worthington, '10, 1110 Old National Bank Building, secretary-treasurer.

RACINE, WISCONSIN—Wm. T. Harvey, '97, president; Susan M. Porter, '96, vice-president; Harold L. Bickel, '10, 1415 Junction Ave., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. C. R. Carpenter, '87, executive committee; A. R. Janecky, '07, executive committee.

TACOMA—Marshall K. Snell, '81, president; Robert J. McCormick, vice-president, 3211 N. 31st St., Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. James A. Hays, '91, secretary; R. M. Davis, '04, treasurer.