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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

**The Beginning for 500
The Crew at Home and Abroad**

--- Editorial

The Mendota Regatta and the Crew

By George F. Hannan, '05.

Athletic Policies

By Seth W. Richardson, law '03.

**A Plea for the Introduction of German
Student Duelling into the American University**

By A. Th. Leticus.

A Lake of the Woods Enigma

By Major C. R. Evans, '89.

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CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1907.

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| PORTRAIT | 315 | A PLEA FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF GERMAN STUDENT DUELLING INTO THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY | 336 |
| EDITORIAL— | | By A. Th. Leticus. | |
| The Beginning for 500. | 317 | A LAKE OF THE WOODS ENIGMA. | 338 |
| The Crew at Home and Abroad .. | 319 | By Major Charles R. Evans, '89. | |
| NEWS OF THE ALUMNI..... | 321 | THE ROYAL ROAD TO WEALTH..... | 341 |
| FACULTY NOTES..... | 326 | By D. K. Tenney, ex-'54. | |
| THE MENDOTA REGATTA AND THE CREW..... | 327 | IN THE FIFTIES..... | 342 |
| By George F. Hannan, '05. | | By R. W. Hubbell, '58. | |
| ATHLETIC POLICIES. | 332 | PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY | 343 |
| By Seth W. Richardson, law, '03. | | UNIVERSITY NEWS..... | 344 |

The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine is published monthly during the School Year (October to July, inclusive) at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

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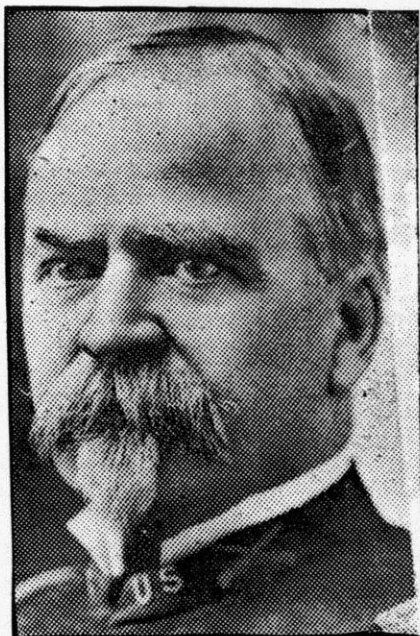
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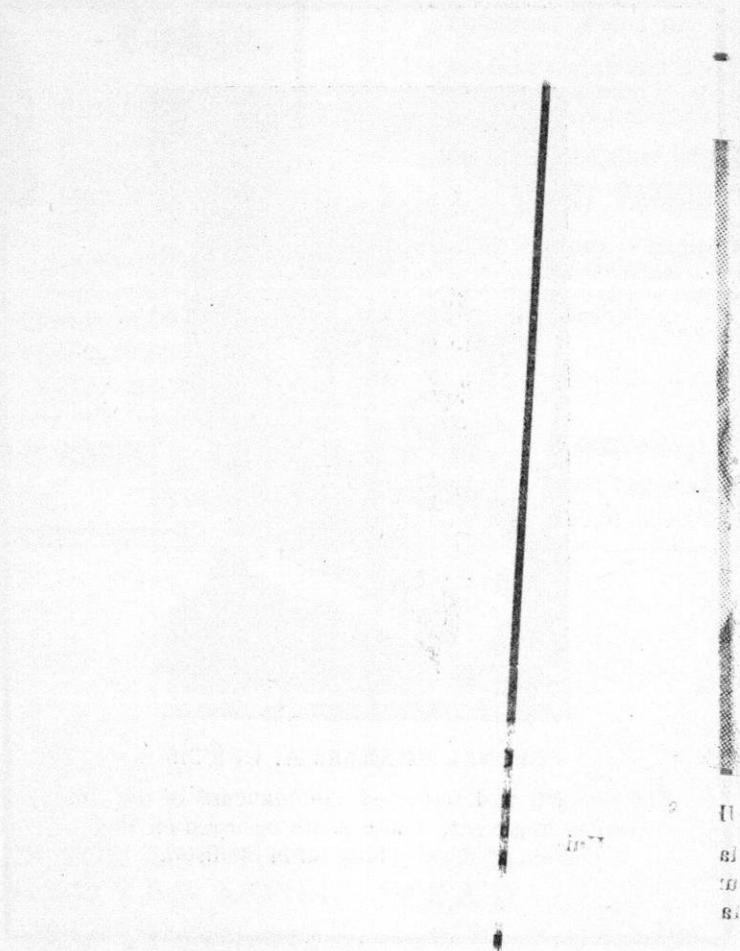
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THEY WEAR LONGER.



COLONEL CHARLES A. CURTIS

The honored and respected Commandant of the University Regiment, whose death occurred on May 28th, at the city hospital in Madison.



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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

Vol. VIII

May, 1907

No. 8

Editorial

The Beginning for 500.

Once again, the festive Commencement time rises before the vision of the undergraduate like unto a promised land. Once again, in the history of the University of Wisconsin, will the sheepskins be handed out to a group of young beginners in life's continuous performance. Once again will mingled feelings of joy and regret permeate the hearts and minds of the graduates, even as our own hearts and minds throbbed with the exultation of having completed our University education, and ached with the thought of leaving the dear old associations when we were students in the University.

The philosopher says: "Life is a funny game." No one realizes its peculiarities, its sharp angles and un-looked-for corners more than does the graduate, who is suddenly thrust from a paradise of irresponsibility, where "school will keep and bills be paid" if he does his duty or not, to a world of toil, trouble and responsibility, where his college education is taken neither as a certificate of character or ability, but as something whose value must be proved by results.

"By their fruits shall ye know them," and the "I-am-from-Missouri, you'll have-to-show-me" attitude is the one not uncommonly taken by the business or professional man,

when there comes to him the young collegian looking for a job.

But anyway—the hard knocks that are coming for the graduates are sufficient unto themselves. Let us rather, at least, until the critical spirit comes on us again with renewed force, look on the bright side of Commencement time. It *does* indicate capacity for continued effort to successfully pass muster through the four years of the college course. It does indicate a certain stability of purpose, a strength of character that should stand the graduates in good stead in later years.

Commencement means different things to different people, like all things else. It is no dead monotony of similarity. To the engineer, well equipped for the work he has to do, wanted by many different companies (at a moderate salary), the Commencement time means the finishing of his preliminary equipment, a sufficient finishing so that he can, at least begin working, confident, that the technical knowledge which he has acquired makes him competent for efficient work. To the lawyer, well-grounded in the principles of his profession, less confident, usually, because his work is less definite than that of the engineer, it means the beginning of a hard struggle, in which patience must be never lost, brain and nerve kept ever on

edge, habits of study continuously kept up. To the agriculturist, least of all, does it mean change. He will continue the work which he has been doing, only doing it better than before. To the hill student, the graduate of the College of Letters and Science, the meaning of Commencement is a little vague. He feels he has gotten something, just what is hard to say. He doesn't feel any better equipped to earn a living, he isn't quite sure just what his college education has done for him. He is likely to react, strongly, during the first few months after graduation, and decry his college education, and protest against wilful waste of time. After a little, however, when he finds that the breadth and grasp which his education have given him, make him better able to cope with the problems which present themselves, he veers round again, and blesses his college training. Sometimes, he is never, throughout his whole life, able to discover wherein it has done him any good, either to enable him to live more happily, or to promote his financial interests.

"Give me back my four lost years" is the unspoken cry that has issued from the heart of many an alumnus. "This education I would have achieved anyway." But there is a breadth of viewpoint, a realization of untrodden fields of knowledge, an appreciation of the good and the beautiful, which college education can give—possibly in shorter time than can any other method. Universities are by no means the only means of education—they are merely one of the most efficient.

Four years is a long time to spend in general preparation. Take the lad who is 20 when he enters the University, who takes a "Hill" course. At 24 he stands wondering what he shall do. It is all very well to say that by the time he is

50 it won't make any difference whether he began at 24 or 22 to play a part in the world's industrial fabric, but it does make a difference. For the young years are those in which men and women have the greatest capacity for happy living and if in those years, the necessity for struggle, and the realization of that necessity is the all-pervading thing, shutting out the beauty of life, and the healthy, wholesome, intellectual and spiritual growth, which ought to continue after the enormous start given it by the college education, then, too often, this intellectual and spiritual growth comes to a standstill at the very time when it should be making the most rapid development.

What does commencement mean to the co-ed? Here is a problem that we fear even to touch upon, for like the fairy's spell, the commencement cap and gown casts over the co-ed a transfiguration whose mystery is as hard to read as the enchantment of the fairy. What does the average college-bred girl do after she finishes her collegiate education? Statistics show that the great majority of women graduates become teachers carrying far afield, in many nooks and corners of the commonwealth, the message of enlightenment, of education.

To the student who has worked his way through the University by the sweat of his brow, Commencement means the end of a division of effort. He can now go straight toward his goal, putting all his energy, and not only part of it, into the accomplishment of his tasks.

Commencement—feeder for the humorists—solemn occasion for the graduates—time of pride and congratulation for the parents—signal of the year's end to the work of the University—what different meanings do thy offices bring? Many beginnings. You are the signal for

a new birth—a life that stands upon its own feet—that knows the meaning of responsibility.

Let some modern Homer write the epic of Commencement. Here is a stage—merely the anteroom to a larger stage—here are many players playing now the same parts, who shall upon the larger stage have different roles. Give them

fifty years, oh, Homer, and write the story of their effort. Humanity is never so interesting in the mass as in individuals. Tell us the life story of each one. Oh, University, great is thy mission, if thou hast put into the lives of these, thy sons and daughters, heightened capacities for honorable, high minded and efficient lives.

The Crew at Home and Abroad.

On another page will be found a complete review of the activities and destinies of the University boat crew during the entire history of its annual excursion to Poughkeepsie. The record, while not glowing, is creditable. All things considered, Wisconsin crews have done fairly well in the Eastern races.

The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine has repeatedly placed itself on record as opposed to the policy of sending a crew East, while no regatta or rowing contest is provided on Lake Mendota—the natural place for aquatic contests wherein Wisconsin is a factor. That Wisconsin has not yet proven a victor in the Eastern races is not the cause of our opposition to the present athletic policy. True, the disadvantages under which Wisconsin crews labor in a race so far from home are such as to render it extremely difficult for her to do herself even a fair measure of justice. The results of the Poughkeepsie races are by no means a fair measure of her ability. If, however, Wisconsin had repeatedly won the Eastern race, we should, nevertheless say, use the facilities for holding aquatic contests which we have here in Wisconsin before wandering far afield in the search for foes to conquer.

This policy is in no sense a quit-

ting policy. Must we continue a mistaken policy merely because we began it?

This year Wisconsin enters a crew in the Poughkeepsie race. Honestly and sincerely, we hope that crew wins. We shall hope for her victory as ardently as the most enthusiastic supporter of the Eastern policy. But, whether we win or lose, we serve fair warning upon the opponents of rowing at home, that, with voice and pen, during the coming college year, we shall do our best to make a regatta on Lake Mendota an established fact, the cornerstone in the upbuilding of that cleanest of sports, rowing, at the University of Wisconsin.

The movement for rowing at home is not a dream. It has already begun.

In response to student and alumni sentiment in favor of a race at Madison, a contest with the University of Syracuse was arranged. It will take place on May 31. It will be the first race on Wisconsin waters in which the University of Wisconsin crew is one of the contestants. Already great interest in the event is manifesting itself. Many alumni will revisit the city of their alma mater to witness the race. All loyal Wisconsin alumni will hope for Wisconsin victory, even as for its victory in the race

at Poughkeepsie. But win or lose, it is the beginning of an athletic policy of holding races on Lake Mendota, which we hope to see perpetuated, and become as firmly entrenched in the hearts of the undergraduates and alumni as is the Joint Debate in the hearts of the members of the debating societies.

"What do you want, anyhow?" was a question recently put to the editor by a misguided but honest reader who conceived of the athletic policy which we advocate as entirely destructive, and visionary. In order, therefore, to make perfectly definite the plan to which the Magazine is devoted, we offer for the consideration and, we hope, the approval of our readers, the following definite plan, whose consummation we confidently expect to see realized.

Next year, let a race be held on Lake Mendota between crews representing the College of Letters and Science, the College of Law, and the College of Engineering. Let the crew coach, already engaged in the person of Mr. Ten Eyck, announce the holding of this race early in the year. For this race, new shells do not seem to be necessary. Should they prove to be so, the money can be easily raised among students and alumni. Students of the different colleges will gladly contribute to the support of their crews. After the first year, new shells will not be necessary. There will be no traveling expenses. A crew coach has already been engaged. The plan is entirely feasible. Let this race be held about May 15th. To our minds, it would arouse tremendous enthusiasm and healthy college rivalry, not to speak of the increased physical benefits to be derived from the increased participation in the sport. The crew squad, in its entirety, would number not short of 200 men; what a magnifi-

cent feeder for a university crew. Then after this race, if enthusiasm and exchequer warrant it, let a university crew be sent to Poughkeepsie. Make the first race fundamental in the sport of rowing at Wisconsin, make the Poughkeepsie race supplementary, the crowning feature of the season. If both cannot be consummated, abandon the eastern race. Both, however, are entirely possible.

The Saturday Evening Post in its issue of April 17 contains an article by Fair Play on college sports, in which the writer says:

"It is a pleasure to record and commend the recent determination of the University of Wisconsin to exert its wide influence in building up a boating interest in the Middle West. With the facilities at hand, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Chicago ought to establish a rowing regatta second in importance or interest to none in the country. There are the men, the course, the opportunity—it needs but the enthusiasm with which as a rule the west is well supplied."

The writer of this article, while a little mixed in his facts, nevertheless, has caught hold of a few grains of truth. We wrote to the universities of Minnesota and Chicago, along with a half dozen other colleges, and received but little encouragement for the formation of a Western regatta. One and all written to lamented the lack of facilities which would make impossible the production of a crew to compete with Wisconsin. Twelve miles from the University of Minnesota, lies Lake Minnetonka. Under stress of great enthusiasm, signs of which are not evident, Minnesota might send forth a crew. We may yet compete with Minnesota on the water, but the project at present is somewhat visionary. The race between college crews at Wis-

consin is practicable and can be begun this coming year.

The writer of the Saturday Evening Post article proceeds in his comment upon rowing with the following remarks: "There is nothing so vital to the permanent prosperity of any game as local support. Wisconsin is wasting treasure and substance and valuable opportunity in forsaking home water for the

doubtful glory of competing with the eastern colleges every year on the Hudson river."

Not necessarily, Mr. Fairplay. If we can compete both at home and abroad, by all means let us do so. But if it becomes a question of either competition at home or competition abroad, let us forsake the foreign waters, and make the most of what we have at home.

News of the Alumni

Deaths.

Edgar Spiering, law '05, died Thursday, May 9, at St. Agnes hospital in Fond du Lac, Wis. He was operated on two days before for appendicitis. Mr. Spiering was engaged in the practice of law in Fond du Lac, in partnership with Lawson E. Lurvey, law '05. Prior to going to Fond du Lac he was employed in the office of Jones & Schubring, of Madison, Wis. The funeral of Mr. Spiering took place, Sunday, May 12, at Mayville, Wis., the home of his parents. The members of the Fond du Lac bar attended in a body. Mr. Spiering was 24 years of age at the time of his death.

Marriages.

On April 19 at the home of the bride's parents in Bonne Terre, Mo., occurred the marriage of Miss Fanny P. Hobbs to Arthur F. Smith, '01. Mr. Smith is a geologist and is now in the employ of a New York exploiting company. He left New York City for Brussels, Belgium, on May 15. From there he goes to the Congo free state for a geological reconnaissance of that equatorial region with a large party under the conduct of Mr. Sydney H. Ball, also of the class of 1901, the son of Judge Farlin Q. Ball, of Chi-

cago. For the past three years Mr. Smith has been of the staff of the state geologist of Missouri at Bonne Terre.

A marriage during the latter part of April was that of Miss Georgia H. Hayden, '96, of Eau Claire, to Richard Lloyd Jones, '91. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have made their home in New York City, where Mr. Jones holds a position on the editorial staff of *Colliers' Weekly*.

Joseph T. Flint, '03, of Menomonie, Wis., and one of the proprietors of the *Dunn County News*, son of Rock Flint, and Miss Lucile Wilcox of Menomonie, Wis., were married at the bride's home on May 9. The groom is a well known newspaper man, vice president of the Wisconsin Press association. Mrs. Flint was for a time a student at the university.

On May 9 at the home of the bride's parents occurred the marriage of Miss Janette Montgomery, music '02, of Madison, Wis., to Christian Sanness, musical director at the Majestic Theater of Madison, Wis. Mrs. Sanness was for a time director of the Baptist church choir, and during a year's absence from Madison directed the choir of the Holy Angels' cathedral at Fond du Lac, also teaching music in the Grafton school in the same city.

Mr. Sanness in addition to his theater work, conducts classes in music, and is regarded as one of the best pianists in Madison.

On May 21, occurred the marriage of Miss Daisy Olson of Oconomowoc to Fred M. Emerson, '00. Mr. Emerson is a contracting agent for the American Bridge Company of New York, Milwaukee branch.

On June 4th occurred the marriage of Miss Madge Parker, '05, to James M. Gilman, at the home of the bride's parents at Mason City, Iowa. Mr. Gilman, engineering, '04, has a position as civil engineer with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company in Chicago.

On Thursday, May 16th, at the home of the bride's parents in Chicago, occurred the marriage of Miss Melitta Kuhlmeier to William B. Uihlein, engineering '05. Mr. Uihlein is engaged in business in Milwaukee, Wis.

Engagements.

The engagement of George S. Cassels, '00, to Miss Gertrude Patzer is announced. Miss Patzer is a daughter of Prof. C. E. Patzer, of the Milwaukee Normal School. Mr. Cassels graduated from Marquette University, Medical Department, on May 14.

The engagement of Henry Otjen, '03, of Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss Daphne Putnam, '03, of Waukesha, Wis., is announced.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Lambertson of Mineral Point, Wis., to March Chase, of Mineral Point is announced. Mr. Chase is a graduate of Trinity college, Hartford, Conn. He afterward attended the Wisconsin college of law.

Births.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard G. Harvey on March 18, 1907, a son, at Racine, Wis. Mr. Harvey graduated from the college of Letters

and Science in 1898 and from the law school in 1903. Mrs. Richard G. Harvey (nee Minna Rickeman) attended the U. W. in the class of 1906, for one year.

Rev. and Mrs. Louis Allen Goddard are delighted over the birth of a son on Thursday, April 11. Mr. Goddard is pastor of the Congregational church at Baraboo, Wisconsin. Mrs. Goddard was formerly Fannie Walbridge, class of '95. Mr. Goddard graduated in 1898.

'59.

Bishop Fallows, who served as chaplain, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier general with Wisconsin regiments during the Civil war, was elected Monday, May 6, commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of Illinois. On Sunday, June 9, Bishop Fallows will preach the Baccalaureate sermon before the University of Illinois, which graduates 500 students.

'71.

Charles Noble Gregory, dean of the law school of the University of Iowa, has an article on "The Study of International Law in Law Schools" in the American Law School Review for May, 1907.

'80.

B. F. Heuston, (law) ex-'80, died in Tacoma, Washington, on May 6. He had been in ill health for a long time. He was about 47 years old at the time of his death. Mr. Heuston was a successful lawyer in Tacoma, and was also the author of several books. His wife (Esther Newman), and two children survive him. Mrs. Heuston was a student in the university about the same time as Mr. Heuston.

'86.

W. S. Dwinnell, law, a lawyer and prominent citizen of Minneapolis, visited the home of his alma mater

during the early part of the month. A few years since he was a member of the Minnesota assembly and at once became a leader in that body. Mr. Dwinnell has large and valuable timber holdings both in California and British Columbia and is one of the most prosperous alumni who has left the university in many years.

'89.

Arthur N. Taylor (law) of New York City announces the dissolution of the firm of Taylor & Du Vivierx, and the formation of the firm of Dewey & Taylor, with offices in the Hanover National Bank Building.

'90.

Mrs. F. W. Willard is resident at 212 Galena St., Aurora, Ill.

'93.

J. Rollin Slonaker is in the Department of Physiology and Histology at Leland Stanford, Jr. University. His residence address is 334 Kingsley Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.

'94.

Frederick Kull of Lake Geneva spent a few days in Madison on legislative business during the early part of the month. He is a practicing attorney and business man in Lake Geneva, is prominent in political circles and manager of an influential weekly newspaper.

'95.

Herbert E. Bolton, professor of history in the University of Texas and associate editor of the Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association, leaves for Mexico in June for a stay of fifteen months. Professor Bolton has been appointed by the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution to prepare guides to the historical materials bearing upon United States

history in the archives of Mexico. He will spend nine months in the central and six in the provincial archives. The work is to be carried on in five different countries. Professor Bolton has published a number of articles on the history of the Spanish southwest.

George H. Burgess (engineering) is now with the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co., Parkrow Bldg., New York, N. Y.

Miss Rose C. Swart (hon.) has recovered from a long illness and has resumed her work in the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis.

'96.

E. B. True (engineering) is now located at 6546 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

'97.

Henry F. Cochems, of Milwaukee, spent a week in Madison during the early part of the month, coaching the weightmen of the university track team.

'98.

Adaline B. Rockwell has not changed her address, as stated in our last issue. She is assistant librarian at the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

'99.

John H. Stauff, who has been principal of the Sharon high school for the past four years, has been elected principal of the south Milwaukee schools for next year.

Frank H. Kurtz, formerly deputy under his father, Edward C. Kurtz, clerk of the United States Circuit court, has taken up the practice of law and is associated with Winkler, Flanders, Bottom & Vilas, in the Pabst building at Milwaukee, Wis.

H. J. Murrish is now resident at 1735 Williams St., Denver, Colo.

A. A. Kienholz is resident at Elk River, Minn.

Harry Lv. Trott (agriculture) is now resident at Warrior, Ala., R. F. D. No. 3.

'00.

Joseph Loeb is seriously ill at his home in Chicago, 4719 Kenwood Ave. He has been confined to his bed for eight weeks, as the result of a severe attack of muscular rheumatism. Mr. Loeb is a member of the firm of McGoorty, Pollack & Loeb, attorneys, with offices in the Reaper Block.

Ernst von Briesen, Harvard law, 1903, has declined the position of Register of Probate tendered him by Judge Carpenter of Milwaukee. Mr. von Briesen has practiced law in Milwaukee since January, 1904. His office is in the Germania building. Mr. Briesen received the offer over thirteen others who had made direct application to the court.

Edward A. Hook is teaching in the Brooklyn Commercial High School, one of New York's system of secondary schools.

B. F. Coen is head of the Department of English in the Colorado Agricultural College at Ft. Collins, Colo.

'02.

Henry W. Young, engineering, has accepted a position in the advertising department of the Ohio Bran Company of that city. Mr. Young is a native of Prairie du Sac, Wis., and for the past four years has held the position of associate editor of the "Western Electrician" published in Chicago.

Mrs. J. D. Payne (Kittie Button) is resident at 415 Washington St., Waterloo, Ia.

The class of '02 will hold a reunion at Commencement time. M. B. Olbrich is in charge of the plans.

'03.

C. C. Lehman is with the Atlas Gold Mining Co. at Tonopah, Nev. His address is P. O. Box 817.

W. K. Adams (engineering) is

with the Northwestern Elevated Ry. in the office of the Chicago Engineer in Chicago. His address is 1729 Kenmore Ave.

Richard Hollen is with Jones, Ad-dington & Ames, attorneys and counselors, 810 Title & Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

W. R. Mott (engineering) will return to the university next year to hold a scholarship in chemical engineering. He is at present engaged in engineering work at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

'04.

S. B. Moorehouse (engineering) is with the Union Gas & Electric Co., of Cincinnati, O.

Philip Lehner, law, of Princeton, Wis., visited the university recently. Mr. Lehner is district attorney of Green Lake county.

O. G. Erickson, law, has been elected city attorney of Antigo, Wis., succeeding Congressman E. A. Morse, who recently resigned.

'05.

David A. Crawford has obtained a responsible position with the American Car & Foundry Company of Chicago. He is a native of St. Louis and from 1905-1906 held the position of laboratory instructor at the university and from 1906 to the time of his acceptance of his present position he was an assistant to Professor C. S. Bardeen.

Harry Wulfing (engineering) is with the Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. at Wilkinsburg, Pa. His address is 200 Center St.

Vincent E. McMullen (engineering) has resigned his position as superintendent of the Baker Mfg. Co. of Evansville, Wis., and accepted a position in the Experiment Department of the Fairbanks, Morse Mfg. Co. of Beloit, Wis.

Wm. F. Tubesing (engineering) is with the Ferro-Concrete Construction Co., Mitchell Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Phi Delta Theta Reunion.

Perhaps the largest individual gathering during the coming Commencement will be that brought about by the celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of the Wisconsin Alpha chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. This chapter, which was established first of all the Wisconsin fraternities, has never before this year attempted to bring all its alumni together but arrangements now under way seem to indicate that of the three hundred members past and present over one hundred and fifty will return to the reunion. This number, of course, does not represent "alumni" in the strictest sense. A large number of students leave the university before the end of their courses and, though not recognized as full fledged "alumni" by the Alumni Association are regarded as alumni by the fraternities.

Although a number of the members of the Wisconsin chapter of Phi Delta Theta are located too far away to think of attending, the greater number are within a thousand miles of Madison. Former Senator W. F. Vilas, '58, one of the charter members of the chapter, re-

sides at Madison. Judge H. F. Mason, '81, is on the supreme bench of Kansas, at Garden City. D. F. Simpson, '81, is judge of the United States District Court at Minneapolis; W. H. Hallam is judge of the Superior court in the same city. Although the cities of the Atlantic coast and San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma all have their quota together with a few stray locations in Europe and the antipodes, the majority of the members have stayed in the middle west.

The list of those expected to return includes several lawyers and doctors; a scattering of newspaper men; four or five professors; engineers, draughtsmen, army officers, brokers, merchants and government officials. To many of them it will be their first visit to Madison since graduation.

The celebration of the semi-centennial will last a week beginning the Friday before Commencement. It will include a reception and party; a picnic, a banquet which the national officials of the fraternity will attend, a smoker, and an evening of vaudeville as well as incidental drives and boat rides and the viewing of the class day and other college exercises.



Faculty Notes

At the fifth annual meeting of the American Electro-Chemical society which was held at Philadelphia May 8 and 9, Professor Charles F. Burgess of the department of chemical engineering of the university was elected president of the society. Professor Louis Kahlenberg was elected one of the managers. Professor Burgess addressed the society on the subject "A New and Rapid Method of Making Electrolite Resistance." O. P. Watts, of the department of electrical engineering read a paper on Certain High Temperature Phenomena in the Electrical Furnace. W. R. Mott, '03, engineering, read a paper on Electrolytic Efficiency.

The second annual conference of the teachers of psychology in colleges and normal schools was held in Milwaukee May 10 and 11.

Professor Joseph Jastrow of the department of philosophy of the University of Wisconsin spoke on Psychology: Clinical and Academic. Professor M. V. O'Shea of the department of education of the state university lead the discussion on The Place of Genetic and Functional Psychology in the Curriculum. Dr. W. F. Dearborn of the department of education also attended the conference. The association consists of the teachers of psychology of the colleges and normal schools of the middle west, of whom several hundred were in attendance.

The engagement is announced of Professor R. E. Neil Dodge and Miss Katherine Eleanor Staley, formerly of Beaver Dam, now of Madison. Professor Dodge is in the English department at the university.



The Mendota Regatta and the Crew

By GEORGE F. HANNAN, '05.

May 31 Wisconsin University will realize the hope of years. For the first time since the Badger institution took to the water, the students and alumni will have an opportunity to see their crews in competition. The Syracuse-Wisconsin regatta, the first intercollegiate naval carnival ever held on western waters, marks an epoch in rowing history. It is the beginning, it is hoped, of a series of college rowing contests that will be held annually over the Mendota course. When we consider the unsurpassed facilities which Madison affords for holding a regatta, it seems almost incredible that the beginning should have been delayed so long, but this may be explained, in a measure, by the fact that before Wisconsin could invite competition on home waters she had to establish herself as a factor in the rowing world. This she has done; and a factor she now is, if not as a winner at least as a sticker.

To say that the sun has not shone on Wisconsin this spring is not talking figuratively. It is indeed unfortunate that the first year the Cardinal crews shall perform on home waters should be made memorable by an abundance of sleet and snow, and an over-supply of March winds that forgot to cease blowing on April 1. Although the squads took to the water about two weeks earlier than is customary, up to the time of this writing, May 15, they have had scarcely thirty days of practice. What this means any oarsman can tell. To make up for the loss of time occasioned by unkind elements Coach Ten Eyck has instituted early morning practice.

Every morning in May, the weather permitting, the varsity and freshmen are out on Mendota from six o'clock to seven thirty. The situation would be worse than discouraging were it not for the news that comes from the eastern colleges that they also are the victims of an inconsiderate climate. Syracuse, it is said, has fared as badly with the weather man as Wisconsin. If this is the case the crews will enter the race on an equal footing.

But it is not the purpose of this article to make excuses for a possible defeat. Its object is to examine crew conditions generally. If Syracuse has an advantage in extra training it is not unreasonable to say that this will be counterbalanced by the advantage which will come to Wisconsin by reason of rowing over a familiar course. So let us assume equality of conditions and proceed to examine the personnel of the shells.

These figures show that, from a physical standpoint, the men are about evenly matched. Syracuse has a very slight advantage in age and weight, the average height of the varsity crews is equal, and Wisconsin has the advantage in the average rowing experience of the men. In the four oared boats Syracuse has an advantage of one year in age, one and one-fourth inches in average height, while the weight and rowing experience of the crews are about the same. It would seem from this comparison that the success of either crew is purely a question of training. The only question is: "Who can turn out the faster crew, Ten Eyck the Older, or Ten Eyck

Varsity Boat.

| Wisconsin. | | Age. | Weight. | Height. | Years of expnce. |
|----------------------|-----|------|---------|---------|------------------|
| Hine, bow | 22 | 170 | 6: | 1 | |
| Ruth, No. 2 | 22 | 167 | 6: | 3 | |
| Wilders, No. 3 | 21 | 174 | 6: | 3 | |
| Davis, No. 4 (Capt.) | 22 | 185 | 6:3 | 3 | |
| Van Meter, No. 5 | 24 | 176 | 5:10 | 2 | |
| Johnson, No. 6 | 21 | 175 | 6: | 1 | |
| Witte, No. 7 | 20 | 163 | 6:3 | 1 | |
| Dinet, stroke | 20 | 163 | 6:3 | 3 | |
| Burke, coxswain | 24 | 83 | 5:4 | 1 | |
| Average | 21½ | 171½ | 6: | 2% | |

| Syracuse. | | Age. | Weight. | Height. | Years of expnce. |
|------------------------|------|------|---------|---------|------------------|
| M. M. Dodge, bow | 22 | 173 | 5:10½ | 1 | |
| D. A. Davis, No. 2 | 21 | 163 | 6:1½ | 3 | |
| W. W. Andrews, No. 3 | 25 | 180 | 6: | 3 | |
| Drevell, No. 4 (Capt.) | 21 | 174 | 5:8½ | 1 | |
| L. C. Rice, No. 5 | 21 | 177 | 6:1½ | 2 | |
| R. A. Nelson, No. 6 | 22 | 193 | 6:5½ | 1 | |
| W. C. Fisher, No. 7 | 22 | 178 | 3:10½ | 1 | |
| J. Ten Eyck, stroke | 20 | 163 | 5:8 | 1 | |
| L. L. Ellis, coxswain | 22 | 105 | 5:1 | 1 | |
| Average | 22.1 | 174½ | 6:0% | 1.55 | |

Four-Oared Boat.

| Wisconsin. | | Age. | Weight. | Height. | Years of expnce. |
|-----------------|----|------|---------|---------|------------------|
| Bechlem, bow | 20 | 161 | 6: | 1 | |
| Bartelt, No. 2 | 26 | 176 | 5:11 | 3 | |
| Brumder, No. 3 | 20 | 161 | 6: | 1 | |
| Richter, stroke | 21 | 153 | 5:8 | 2 | |
| Average | 22 | 162½ | 5:10% | 1¼ | |

| Syracuse. | | Age. | Weight. | Height. | Years of expnce. |
|--------------------------|----|-------|---------|---------|------------------|
| H. J. Schiefer, bow | 24 | 155 | 6:10½ | 3 | |
| O. E. Cummings, No. 2 | 25 | 160 | 5:11½ | 1 | |
| E. O. Hemmingsway, No. 3 | 20 | 175 | 6:1 | 1 | |
| H. J. Spencer, stroke | 23 | 160 | 6: | 2 | |
| Average | 23 | 162.5 | 5:11.8 | 1.7 | |

the Younger?" That question will be satisfactorily answered May 31.

And this brings the natural query, what manner of man is Ten Eyck the Younger. In a word he appears to be a man who knows his job, realizes fully the responsibility which rests upon him, and possessing more rowing sense than is customary even in a coach, will meet the responsibility successfully. It is impossible at present to pass upon his work, so we'll reserve our opinion until after the Mendota and Poughkeepsie regattas when we can judge his worth by his accomplishments.

Before leaving the subject of the Mendota regatta it is due the alumni to know of the work of Commodore William Winkler. It is the duty of the commodore to provide the sinews of war, not the muscular but

the golden sinews. This Mr. Winkler has done to the extent of \$3,500. It will be understood that this is exclusive of the \$1,200 appropriated by the regents and private donations for special purposes amounting to several hundred dollars. Adding all together the naval department this year has about \$5,000 in its treasury. A statement of the figures is sufficient tribute to the commodore.

Anent the exceptional interest that the Mendota carnival has stirred up in rowing, there is some sentiment, though not very wide spread, that Wisconsin should abandon the Poughkeepsie regatta and direct her energies toward building up the sport in the west. The reasons urged for this plan are: First, that Wisconsin's natural field is in the west; second, that no honor comes to the university when our crews meet defeat year after year; third, that we see no returns for the \$5,000 invested.

It is not the purpose of the writer to argue the question on one side or the other, but he merely wishes to present some facts to show what is our natural field, what is our position in the rowing world, and what benefit, if any, comes to Wisconsin through the Poughkeepsie races.

A university located in the very center of a great country, drawing its students from every state in the union, and almost every country on the globe, can scarcely, with propriety, confine all its activities to one locality. It is natural that most of our intercollegiate contests should be with rivals from this part of the country, but that is more a matter of convenience than a matter of reason. It is because we find here teams who are our equals in every particular. But when it comes to rowing the situation is different. At present there are no university

crews in the middle west. The only other western university that recognizes the sport is Leland Stanford, and that is further west than Poughkeepsie is east. There has been talk of Minnesota and Chicago entering the aquatic field, but as yet, the talk has not manned the boats. That Wisconsin should encourage these institutions in their efforts is certain, but that we should abandon the eastern regatta in the hope that our encouragement will place a Chicago and Minnesota crew on the water is not so certain. It may not even be reasonable; but as this is not an argumentative treatment of the subject it were best to waive that question and pass to the next subject in order.

What is the status of Wisconsin in the rowing world? It is difficult to find a method of calculation that will tell exactly where Wisconsin stands, but by combining all the possible methods we can judge the position of the Badgers with reasonable accuracy. There are three possible methods for such calculation, viz., by comparing the number of times Wisconsin has beaten each crew and the number of times Wisconsin has been beaten by each crew in the Poughkeepsie contests and striking a percentage; second, by comparing the time made by the crews in the various races; and third, by employing the system of points used in field meets, counting five for first, three for second, and one for third, and striking a percentage. (Table 1.) The weather conditions would so influence the results of the second method that they would be unfair and misleading; so we have conducted our investigations according to the first and third system for varsity, freshmen and four-oared crews. Here are the results.

TABLE NO. 1.—Table showing the rank of Wisconsin in the Poughkeepsie races, according to points. First 5; second 3; third 1.

Varsity Crews.

| Name of College. | Number of races rowed. | Maximum possible points. | Points made. | | | Per cent. | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----------|------|
| | | | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | | |
| Cornell..... | 9 | 45 | 33 | 5 | 2 | 9 | .755 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 9 | 45 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .422 |
| Syracuse..... | 6 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .300 |
| Wisconsin..... | 9 | 45 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 3 | .244 |
| Georgetown..... | 7 | 35 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .114 |
| Columbia..... | 9 | 45 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .088 |

Freshman Crews.

| Name of College. | Number of races rowed. | Maximum possible points. | Points made. | | | Per cent. | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | | |
| Cornell..... | 9 | 45 | 35 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .777 |
| Syracuse..... | 6 | 30 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 0 | .503 |
| Wisconsin..... | 4 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .500 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 9 | 45 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .244 |
| Columbia..... | 9 | 45 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 3 | .200 |
| *Georgetown..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Georgetown did not enter.

Four Oared Boats.

| Name of College. | Number of races rowed. | Maximum possible points. | Points made. | | | Per cent. | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----------|------|
| | | | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | | |
| Cornell..... | 8 | 40 | 32 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .800 |
| Syracuse..... | 10 | 50 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .160 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 40 | 212 | 23 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .522 |
| Columbia..... | 35 | 175 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 3 | .257 |
| Wisconsin..... | 15 | 60 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .066 |
| Georgetown..... | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

Table showing the number of times Wisconsin has raced each crew; the number of times it has beaten each crew; the number of times it has been beaten by each crew, and the percentage of Wisconsin as compared with each crew.

Table No. 2.

| WISCONSIN VS. | VARSITY. | | | FRESHMAN. | | | FOUR-OARED. | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Number of races. | Defeated by Wis. | Percentage. | Number of races. | Defeated by Wis. | Percentage. | Number of races. | Defeated by Wis. | Percentage. |
| Cornell..... | 9 | 2 | 22.2 | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 9 | 6 | 66.7 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 3 | 3 | 100.0 |
| Syracuse..... | 9 | 3 | 33.3 | 3 | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| †Georgetown..... | 1 | 3 | 300.0 | 3 | 4 | 133.3 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Columbia..... | 9 | 6 | 66.7 | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | 3 | 2 | 66.7 |

†Georgetown has no freshman crew.

An examination of these tables discloses these facts. In the varsity events Cornell is in a class by itself with Pennsylvania pulling a poor second; Syracuse and Wisconsin are practically tied for third place; and Georgetown and Columbia are doing the Gaston-Alfonse act for last honors. In the freshmen contests Cornell again leads; Wisconsin and Syracuse are second; and Pennsylvania and Columbia bring up the rear guard. In the four-oared events, Cornell is once more at the front sharing that place with Syracuse; Pennsylvania comes third, Columbia fourth, Wisconsin fifth, and Georgetown sixth.

For those especially interested Table No. 3 is here appended giving the complete rowing record of each crew since Wisconsin entered the Intercollegiate Rowing Association in 1898.

TABLE 3.—Records of Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association Crews from 1898 to 1906.

Cornell.

| Year. | Varsity. | | Freshmen. | | Four Oared. | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. |
| 1898... | 2 | 16:6 | 1 | 10:57 | ..... | ..... |
| 1899... | 3 | 20:13 | 1 | 10:18 | 2 | 11:14 2-5 |
| 1900... | 3 | 20:4 1-5 | 3 | 9:55 1-5 | 3 | 11:9 3-5 |
| 1901... | 1 | 18:53 1-5 | ..... | 10:23 | 1 | 11:39 3-5 |
| 1902... | 1 | 19:5 3-5 | 1 | 9:39 4-5 | 1 | 10:43 3-5 |
| 1903... | 1 | 18:57 | 1 | 9:18 | 1 | 10:34 |
| 1904... | 2 | 20:31 1-5 | 2 | 10:12 2-5 | 1 | 10:50 3-5 |
| 1905... | 1 | 20:29 | 1 | 9:39 4-5 | 2 | 10:17 2-5 |
| 1906... | 1 | 19:36 4-5 | 2 | 9:55 | 1 | 10:34 |

Pennsylvania.

| Year. | Varsity. | | Freshmen. | | Four Oared. | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. |
| 1898... | 1 | 15:51 1-2 | 3 | 11:13 | ..... | ..... |
| 1899... | 1 | 20:4 | 3 | 10:10 | 1 | 11:12 |
| 1900... | 1 | 19:44 3-5 | 2 | 9:54 3-5 | 1 | 10:31 1-5 |
| 1901... | 6 | ..... | 1 | 10:20 1-5 | 2 | 11:45 2-5 |
| 1902... | 4 | 19:26 | 5 | 10:5 | 2 | 10:54 4-5 |
| 1903... | 4 | 19:33 3-5 | 5 | 9:45 | 2 | 10:35 4-5 |
| 1904... | 3 | 20:42 4-5 | 3 | 10:18 4-5 | 3 | 11:15 3-5 |
| 1905... | 5 | 21:59 4-5 | 4 | 9:58 4-5 | 3 | 10:32 2-5 |
| 1906... | 2 | 19:43 4-5 | 5 | 10:13 1-5 | 4 | 11:6 4-5 |

Syracuse.

| Year. | Varsity. | | Freshmen. | | Four Oared. | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. |
| 1901... | 5 | ..... | 4 | 10:44 2-5 | ..... | ..... |
| 1902... | 5 | 19:31 2-5 | 4 | 9:53 | ..... | ..... |
| 1903... | 5 | 19:36 3-5 | 2 | 9:22 4-5 | ..... | ..... |
| 1904... | 1 | 20:22 2-5 | 1 | 10:1 | ..... | ..... |
| 1905... | 2 | 21:47 2-5 | 2 | 9:39 4-5 | 1 | 10:15 2-5 |
| 1906... | 3 | 19:45 1-5 | 1 | 9:51 3-5 | 2 | 10:48 1-5 |

Wisconsin.

| Year. | Varsity. | | Freshmen. | | Four Oared. | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. |
| 1898... | 3 | 16:10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1899... | 2 | 20:51 1-2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1900... | 2 | 19:46 2-5 | 1 | 9:45 3-5 | ..... | ..... |
| 1901... | 3 | 19:6 4-5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1902... | 2 | 19:13 3-5 | 2 | 9:42 4-5 | ..... | ..... |
| 1903... | 3 | 19:29 2-5 | 3 | 9:32 | 3 | 10:55 3-5 |
| 1904... | 6 | 21:1 1-5 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 11:18 2-5 |
| 1905... | 6 | 22:6 1-5 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 10:52 2-5 |
| 1906... | 4 | 20:13 4-5 | 3 | 9:55 4-5 | ..... | ..... |

Columbia.

| Year. | Varsity. | | Freshmen. | | Four oared. | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. |
| 1898... | 4 | 16:21 | 2 | 11:12 | ..... | ..... |
| 1899... | 4 | 20:20 | 2 | 10:00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1900... | 4 | 20:8 1-5 | 4 | 10:8 | ..... | ..... |
| 1901... | 2 | 18:58 | 3 | 10:36 1-5 | 2 | 10:38 |
| 1902... | 3 | 19:18 3-5 | 3 | 9:49 | 3 | 11:51 3-5 |
| 1903... | 6 | 19:54 4-5 | 4 | 9:41 | 4 | 11:14 |
| 1904... | 4 | 20:45 2-5 | 4 | 10:28 1-5 | 2 | 11:12 2-5 |
| 1905... | 4 | 21:53 4-5 | 3 | 9:53 | 4 | 10:45 |
| 1906... | 5 | 20:18 3-5 | 4 | 10:7 1-3 | 3 | 10:55 2-5 |

Georgetown.

| Year. | Varsity. | | Freshmen. | | Four oared. | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. | Position. | Time. |
| 1900... | 5 | 20:19 1-5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1901... | 4 | 19:21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1902... | 6 | 19:32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1903... | 2 | 19:27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1904... | 5 | 20:52 3-5 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 11:34 2-5 |
| 1905... | 3 | 21:49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1906... | 6 | 20:35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

In 1898 the race was rowed over the Saratoga course. The varsity course was 3 miles long. It is now 4 miles—Freshmen and Four oared 2 miles.

This is the record of the Wisconsin crew during a rowing history of nine years. Whether or not it is satisfactory to the alumni and students is a matter for each one to decide for himself. How those not connected with the university look upon it may be judged from the statement of Mr. John Corbin, at one time editor of *Outing*, later dramatic critic for the *New York Sun*, and now employed by the *Saturday Evening Post* to write a series of special articles on the leading six American universities. Mr. Corbin's words also furnish one answer as to whether or not it pays Wis-

consin to enter the Poughkeepsie races. Upon looking over these tables he said:

"I see no reason why Wisconsin should be dissatisfied with the showing she has made at the Poughkeepsie races. From these figures I gather that Wisconsin is about in the middle of the list. That is a fair average. Cornell, of course, is in a class by itself in the rowing world. It is the greatest rowing college in the country. This leaves Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Wisconsin in a lively fight for supremacy. I cannot understand why there should be dissatisfaction.

"From a practical standpoint Wisconsin should never think of quitting the eastern races. By sending the crew east the university gets more advertising than from any other source. It would surprise you to know the great number of eastern people who have become familiar with Wisconsin university solely through the crew. That Wisconsin is regarded so highly is due in a large measure to the impression which the crew men have made upon the members of other colleges with whom they have come in contact.

"It certainly would be a fine idea to make this Mendota regatta an annual affair, but, in my opinion it would not be wise, from the standpoint of the university, to have it take the place of the Poughkeepsie event. There is no reason, is there, why both could not be held annually, just as is planned this year."

Athletic Policies

By SETH W. RICHARDSON, law '03.

Editor's Note: While we do not agree with what Mr. Richardson says in the following article it is believed wise to bring his new point before the alumni. Mr. Richardson was a pitcher on the University baseball team in 1902 and 1903.

If anyone believes that the University of Wisconsin has not suffered by reason of the athletic paralysis which has existed at the University for the last two or three years, that individual is laboring under a great misapprehension. The fact that the crew has been sent East throughout this recent "unpleasantness," has been the one bright spot in the athletic policy, if there has been any policy, at the University. The powers that be at the University for the past two or three years have been feeding us on an imaginary reformed diet, in the shape of emasculated foot ball, anemic base ball and lady-like field and track athletics, until even last place in the annual regatta on the Hudson looks like a feast of manna in the wilderness.

I suppose that it was necessary that the University go through its recent travail and anguish, athleticly speaking, not, forsooth, because there was anything particularly wrong at the University, but rather for the purpose of allowing the alleged reformed element, particularly in the faculty, to demonstrate to the world their absolute ignorance as to the situation, and as to athletics in general.

It has been the pleasing habit of those who have been so misguiding the athletic history of the University for the last two or three years, to felicitate themselves upon the "success" that has met the

"new condition of affairs at Wisconsin." Possibly this may be the prevailing opinion among the students at the University, but I am loath to believe it, and certainly it is not the prevailing opinion among the large number of Alumni that I have chanced to meet during the last two or three years. It was my fortune or misfortune, as you please, to have been attendant at the University during the period in which a large portion of the alleged evils and abuses, are said to have existed, and to remedy which, it has, apparently, been necessary to practically ruin our athletic prestige for the last couple of years, and, in effect, for some time to come. I have always been very glad that I did not learn how terribly bad conditions were until some time after I had left the University. Of course I knew, intimately, all of the men against whom charges were made, but unfortunately for the charges, I also had the opportunity of knowing something of the persons who made the charges. Hence possibly, I may be excused for my failure to give the charges full credit.

However, during the years 1900 to 1903 it was plain to see that there was trouble in the future for the athletic ship of state. I might say that there had been trouble in sight ever since the control of the athletic Council was taken from the students, and placed in the hands of the faculty. I believe that this action has been the cause of more trouble, more dissatisfaction, more misunderstanding, than all the evils and abuses, be they many or few, that have existed, or have been alleged to have existed during the last few years. It has always been the history of every student activity

of any kind, that faculty control of it, or even faculty interference with it, has resulted in the injury and impairment of the thing itself. This disastrous condition has been and is most plainly evident at the University. It has been the custom and still is the custom to place the control of athletics almost absolutely in the hands of the faculty or faculty representatives. I have no quarrel with the faculty. In the proper place they are both necessary and beneficial. But out of their proper place, they are about as useless individuals as one could find.

I concede that the mere fact that a person belongs to the faculty does not necessarily unfit him for satisfactory services with respect to the control of athletics, but I believe that we should indulge in a very strong presumption that he is not qualified. It has always been the supposition that before anyone should be chosen to control or manage anything, they should have shown some special aptitude in respect to that which they are to control or manage. I think it will be conceded that it is at least somewhat difficult to superintend and direct unless one knows something about that which he is superintending or directing. If you placed the control and management of any business activity in the hands of someone who was not in sympathy with it, who knew nothing about it, and who had no special desire to learn anything about it, how long would you expect such a condition to exist before disaster was the result? Apply the illustration to the athletic situation of Wisconsin for the past five years. What had been the personnel of the board of the athletic Council, up to the time of the recent "reform" movement. The faculty were in a majority, which meant that the faculty all voted together on every question,

as against the student members, so that for all practical purposes the student members might just as well have been sleeping in their little beds, so far as any actual service that they might have rendered was concerned. And how was this faculty management made up? Was there any idea or intention of making it up of those few faculty members that had any knowledge of or sympathy with, either the student body or faculty body in general? Not a bit. Its chairman was about as much in sympathy with the student body, and with the real athletic interests at the University, as the wolf in the fable was in sympathy with Little Red Riding Hood, and it is but fair to say the student body and those participating in athletics, thought just about as much of him. Another member had achieved national distinction in dissecting the legs of some imaginary bug,—another had written some celebrated paper on some historical subject,—another had a reputation in literature,—and so on, but none of them had any knowledge of athletics, any sympathy with athletics, or any particular acquaintance, or desire to make the acquaintance, of the individuals who were so unfortunate as to participate in athletics. Their prominence in their particular branch of study was made the reason for their membership on the Council, and hence we had a Council, supreme in authority, which had about as much working knowledge of athletics, and how to act in relation to athletics, as an Alabama negro has of Greenland's icy mountains. Of course it might be said that the Board of Directors had charge of athletics, and that a majority of the members of the Board of Directors were students. It suffices to say, however, that the Council was supreme in authority, and the Board simply did what ac-

tual work was to be done. If the Board could have been let alone and some gentle sleeping powder could have been administered to the Council, much of the athletic woe at the University could have been avoided. I personally remember one investigation which was conducted by this same Council which involved a certain occurrence at a base ball game in which the University team had been engaged. It developed that at the particular moment in question the bases were full and a man at bat. One of the most prominent members of this council with a triumphant air, with a view to absolutely demolishing the unfortunate student who was under examination, said; "You say there was a man on each of the three bases?" A. "Yes." "And you say that there was another man with the bat waiting to hit the ball?" A. "Yes." "Then if there was a man at each base where could the man who was batting run if he did hit the ball?" Is it any wonder that with such startling intellectual brilliance as is indicated by the above incident on the athletic Council, that the athletic management of the University by such a Council should have resulted in the turmoil and disturbance that it actually did result in? The evident results of the faculty control of athletics by such incompetent faculty representatives became increasingly apparent, as the interference on the part of the faculty became the more marked. It was useless to remonstrate, because there was no way in which a remonstrance could be made. The Cardinal was at the beck and call of the faculty, and it was absolutely impossible to gain the assistance of that publication in any matter where criticism of the faculty was involved. The average student for some unaccountable reason seemed to be possessed with the greatest awe and fear of an

ordinary two-legged man, simply because he chanced to be a member of the faculty. Criticism of the faculty was viewed by the student body as a most heinous offense, mostly on the principle that "the king can do no wrong." No one knew what hare brained step the athletic authorities might take at any time, chiefly because the aforesaid authorities didn't know themselves what they might do. It was a clear case of the students trying to build up and sustain the athletic prestige of the University, while the faculty with their far-fetched theories, their ignorance of conditions, and general incompetence, were striving to tear down this prestige, and as the history of the event showed, the faculty finally succeeded in their effort.

It is all very well to say that athletics are now on a much more satisfactory basis, etc., etc., but you can look a long time through the athletic roster at Wisconsin, trying to duplicate, both in sportmanship, and honest American manhood, the names of Curtis, Lerum, Richards, Riordan, Cochems, Driver, Tratt, Juneau, Skow, Gibson, Schule, Larson, and a host of others. It is foolish to say that these men were the results of a vicious and "professionalizing" athletic management. Every one of these men in their athletic victories, were working for the fame and renown of the University, striving to increase its prestige, and striving to make a membership in its student body, an honor in itself. And make it they did, until today the University of Wisconsin owes the enviable record which went before, and what little athletic prestige has been left after the fiascos of the last couple of years, to the athletic reputation which was left by such men as these I have mentioned. For the advocates of the present milk-and-water athletic diet at the Univer-

sity to criticise these men seems supremely ridiculous.

It might be remarked in passing that the athletic success and prestige which these men and their fellows secured for the University were almost entirely secured before the interference of the faculty in the management and direction of student athletics became so absolutely effectual as it is at present. It is vain, of course to cry over spilt milk, but it has been so long since the real truth with respect to faculty control of athletics has appeared in these columns, and a few remarks on the subject are so necessary, that one or two gentle reminders as to the great "debt" which University Athletics owes to the faculty, and to faculty supervision, cannot but fill a long felt want. The situation is in no wise changed at present. In one way Wisconsin has immortalized herself. She has been made a sort of an exhibition jack ass for the last couple of years for the benefit of the other universities in the conference, as an object lesson of how University Athletics ought not to be run and as a most striking example of the "benefits" of indiscriminate faculty control. And so some of us have been hoping and praying for some time that the experimentation and theorization of the faculty might be confined to the defunct corpses of university foot ball and base ball and track athletics and kept away from the still alive but struggling crew. It appears that our prayers are to be answered, and that the crew at least will be permitted to demonstrate, or attempt to demonstrate, (which is just as honorable), that Wisconsin is still a member of the first class, and is not a sort of breakfast food member of the second class. If University athletics could be placed in the hands of men who understand athletics, who have sym-

pathy with athletics and who wish, honestly and legitimately, to build up the athletic prestige of the university,—be these men, students, alumni or faculty members, the natural athletic supremacy of Wisconsin will inevitably assert itself. But so long as the control of athletics is placed in the hands of the faculty, simply because of the fact that they do by the grace of the Regents, belong to the faculty, without regard to their own qualifications, faculty control and supervision will mean only discontent, discord and mismanagement.

It might be said in passing that there have been faculty members, who believing in athletics, and having the athletic prestige of the University at heart, exercised a most potent influence for good upon the athletic situation, but such an idea and position on the subject, together with the astounding fact that such member knew something on the subject, almost invariably resulted in his early retirement, by faculty action, from the athletic field of action. Apparently his knowledge and sympathy, and I might say horse sense, disturbed the theoretical meanderings of his faculty brothers.

It is, of course, entirely within the power of the powers now in control at the University to continue in the course which has proved of such startling benefit to 'Varsity athletics, but let us not lay the blame, directly or indirectly, upon King, Kilpatrick, O'Dea, Bandelin, Pierce, Cochems, or Curtis, all professional coaches if you please, but each one of whom had more clean, honest, true sportmanship, more regard for clean athletics, and the welfare of the University in a minute, than the average faculty member, to whom they were compelled to bow, had in a week. Professional coaches may go or stay, the University may play one

game or a dozen, but so long as the hands that control the athletics of the University are incompetent, visionary, theoretical,—just so long will we be compelled to endure the inexcusable, and ridiculous antics

with which those in control of athletics for the past two years, have been pleased to regale us. Meantime, we will hope a little, pray a little and cuss a whole lot.

A Plea for the Introduction of German Student Duelling into the American University

A Contribution to the Athletic Symposium.

By A. TH. LETICUS.

The custom of duelling with swords, a time-honored practice in the German University, and dear to the heart (and physiognomy) of every loyal son of these *almae matres* has been described and commented upon, almost always unfavorably, by several American magazine writers, and by some denounced as a brutal and degraded sport.

It is believed by the writer that an injustice has been done to this vigorous and manly exercise, partly through ignorance of its many valuable features and partly because of the prejudice against everything foreign which is so apt to bias the judgment of the American. The fact is that sword duelling as practiced among the German university student corps, presents many advantages over the much prized and widely discussed games which have come to constitute the most conspicuous part of the curriculum of the American college. For the enlightenment of the uninformed it may be said that this student duelling is conducted under the auspices of the duelling corps, organizations of students which serve much the same purpose as our Greek letter fraternities. The duels are "pulled off," to adopt a pugilistic phrase, in

a beer keller, or beer garden, one of the members being designated by the leader of the corps to defend the honor of his corps in such contest. The guard arm, chest and ears of each contestant are thickly padded, and heavy goggles protect the eyes so that the only part exposed to the thrust or slash of the sword is the face.

It is believed that a brief catalogue of some of its commendable points can hardly fail to convince the stoutest patriot, Teutonophobe though he may be, of the desirability of importing this charming exercise from the German university to which we owe such a large proportion of the features of our modern American university.

(1) The sport is available to all students no matter what their brawn or brain; little or big, light or heavy, young or old, all alike participate in the game by a proper selection of contestants.

(2) It is practicable at any season or temperature, in-doors or out, and at any hour of day or night.

(3) It cultivates strength, accuracy and quickness in those muscle groups in which such qualities are far the most needful of any in the body—those of the right arm—while at the same time quickness

of eye, grace and poise of the body and shiftiness on the feet, to borrow another pugilisticism, are developed in high degree.

(4) That it calls for courage, self control, stoic endurance of pain, and mayhap loss of blood, is obvious.

(5) The sport would surely appeal to the great public whose support of "higher" education it is so essential to coax and retain, as can few others, and the indispensable gate receipts would be quite certain to be generous beyond anything in the annals of the box office or the graduate manager. When seats by the thousands for a tame pugilistic bout bring prices ranging up to \$20.00 or \$25.00 each, it may confidentially be predicted that a series of duels in which abundant flow of gore can be positively guaranteed would yield financial returns beside which those of existing sports, even of thanksgiving football, with the aid of the ticket speculator, would pale into insignificance.

(6) The amount of newspaper space now devoted to our intercollegiate competitive contests would certainly be largely increased by the fascinating narratives inspired by these exciting performances, and the exalted position which the contestants might attain in the public mind as the important personages in our institutions for higher learning would equal, if not exceed, anything possible through existing sports.

It may be objected that team-play and the indispensable traits of character supposed to be developed only by contests admitting of it must, of necessity, be lacking in duelling, but surely, the inventive genius of the American "coach" would find a way to remedy this defect, and team duels with nine or eleven men in line on each side might be arranged, affording opportunities for mass play, wedge formations, and the like.

(7) An advantage which will ap-

pear to some ultra-conservative and over fond parents is the absence of danger to life or limb. It is true that to many this will be counted a serious draw-back to the usefulness and interest of the game, but as some parents have even gone so far as to object to their sons participating in one of our American games because of the incidental happening of twenty-seven deaths and a large number of permanent injuries chargeable to it in one season, this prejudice must be reckoned with.

(8) But perhaps the most important argument of all is the distinctive character of the wounds inflicted and their resultant scars. The peculiar, and, to the unappreciative, disfiguring gashes which mark the face of the German university man for life, are unmistakable, and stamp the wearer at once, to the most casual observer, as one who has enjoyed the high privilege of membership in a university student corps and of defending its honor in such a contest. These scars are usually regarded, therefore, by their recipients as marks of great distinctions, and so keenly prized are they that students, so it is reported, not infrequently retard the healing of these wounds by rubbing into them salt or other irritants in order to make the resulting scars more conspicuous. In what contrast to this are the injuries, often maiming one for life, sustained in some of our popular sports. There is absolutely nothing discriminating about them—nothing to distinguish their victim from one who has sustained injury in the most menial labor. The wrenched ankle or knee, the twisted back, the crushed arm, the broken skull, the lost tooth or the missing ear—any of these injuries common enough to the footballist, one might sustain by being run over by a garbage wagon, by falling from a ladder with a hod of mortar, or by the receipt of a kick from a lowly mule.

Surely when one contemplates these several and superlative advantages of German duelling he cannot but regret that the American student has been so slow to avail himself of this splendid exercise and sport. The devotees of the strenuous life can hardly hope to discover or invent a game more admirably devised to cultivate courage, alertness, love of combat, self-control, and all the other attributes of strenuousness.

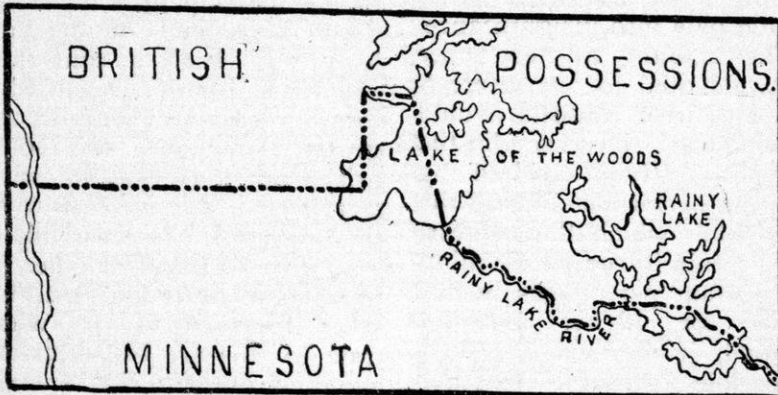
Let us, by all means, import this admirable custom of our Teutonic friends. It will at least enable us to graduate into the world young gentlemen with marks of distinction, conspicuous, permanent and unmistakable badges, so to speak, of the aristocracy of the learned, instead of graduating them so maimed and disfigured as to be in no wise differentiated from a plebeian who has sustained injury in some menial occupation.

A Lake of the Woods Enigma

By Major CHARLES R. EVANS, '89.

When I was a boy digging my way through the three R's and other common school subjects my favorite study was geography. Having some natural talent for sketching, map drawing was to me

continents, discovered islands, surveyed lakes, bays and seas, and filled my mind with world pictures until I could reproduce any important map without copy. The chef-d'oeuvre of these precocious ef-



a pleasure rather than the irksome task others found it.

The approbation of my teacher acted as a spur to my youthful ambition and I filled reams of paper with marvelous maps executed with a fidelity to detail that would have made Tommy Traddles with his famous slate drawn skeletons sit up and take notice.

I drew nations, states and counties, traced tortuous rivers, elevated mountains, planted cities, starred capitals, shaded coasts, explored

forts was a large map of the United States, each state accented by a glaring, individual color. When finished I took distance and gazed at this rare work of art with the same feeling of self-approval that caused the devil to exclaim after painting his tail a bright pea-green, "Neat but not gaudy."

While drafting this map I was puzzled by the peculiar course of the northern boundary of Minnesota where without any seeming reason it erratically darts across

the waters of the Lake of the Woods and snatches from the sacred soil of the British dominions something over one hundred square miles of territory on the end of a peninsula contiguous to Canada but isolated by miles of water from the mainland of the United States. With the exception of this notch the international boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the waters of the Pacific follows the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. The map accompanying this article shows to the reader's eye this unusual feature of the international fence line. I asked myself, "Why is this? Why this bite into the vitals of the great world empire? Is it, that here is hidden wealth, mines of gold and diamonds, that Uncle Sam should torture his fences to seize a few acres of barren lands, naturally a part of Manitoba?" I could easily see why the great lakes and the St. Lawrence divide nations. These are natural boundaries. I could even understand why a parallel of latitude might be agreed upon by arbitration, but this mysterious mouthful in the jaws of Brother Jonathan was beyond my ken. I asked solution of my teacher. She did not know. I asked my father. He knew just as much as my teacher. I asked the wise men I met. They knew less than either. I haunted histories but found no answer. Later while an undergraduate in the university I asked a fellow student from Minnesota the reason thereof. In refined and classical language he politely and tersely replied, "Damfino."

Millions of Americans in school and out have noticed this aberration of boundary and thought no more about it. Thousands have wondered why and let it go at that. After my ineffectual efforts to ascertain the truth, I dropped the matter and not until I had practiced law a number of years and had oc-

casional to study the treaties of the United States with foreign powers did I solve this mystery of the Lake of the Woods.

The cause of this boundary spree was the profound ignorance of American geography of three famous Americans, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and John Jay.

At the conclusion of the Revolutionary war the treaty of peace between King George and the revolting colonies was signed at Paris September 3rd, 1783. Franklin, Adams and Jay were the American commissioners and David Hartley, M. P. represented His Britannic Majesty.

The second article of this historic document dealt with the subject of the boundary line of the new born republic. Beginning on the Atlantic coast where Maine and Nova Scotia meet, the line was drawn with various twists and turns to the point where the forty-fifth parallel strikes the River St. Lawrence. Thence up this river to Lake Ontario and then through said lake through the Niagara River, Lake Erie, the Detroit straits, Lake Huron and communications to Lake Superior. The exact words then read: "thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux, to the Long Lake, (now Rainy Lake) thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof, and from thence *on a due west course to the river Mississippi*; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of said river Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude." This is sufficient of the boundary description for the purposes of this article. The italics above are mine.

The blunder is chargeable to Messrs Franklin, Adams and Jay and to the Honorable David Hartley, M. P. A line run "*on a due west course*" from the Lake of the Woods would never reach the Mississippi but would pass far north of that mighty river. This fact familiar to every school boy now, was unknown to the treaty makers and a hiatus in the line between the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi resulted.

Within a few years the reports of explorers gave rise to suspicion that this big gap in the international fences existed. A new treaty between the powers called the Jay-Grenville treaty was signed at London in November, 1794. Article IV provided as follows:—"Whereas it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods, in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace between His Majesty and the United States: it is agreed that measures shall be taken in concert between His Majesty's Government in America and the Government of the United States, for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the falls of St. Anthony, to the principal source or sources of said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if, on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line as is above mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed, by amicable negotiation, to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjusted between the said parties, according to justice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the said treaty."

But before any adjustment was made under this provision of the Jay-Grenville treaty Jefferson purchased Louisiana from Bonaparte

and the United States thus secured the west bank of the Mississippi and the boundary question was still more unsettled.

The War of 1812 intervening this question was an open one until the final treaty of October 20th, 1818, in which America was represented by Albert Gallatin and Richard Rush, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Courts of France and St. James respectively.

Article II of this convention closed the question as follows:—"It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or, if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel, shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States, and those of his Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty, from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains."

The early name of the Great Rockies was "Stony Mountains."

When the survey was made by the officers of the British and American Armies the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods was found to be about twenty five miles north of the forty-ninth parallel and so in conformity to the treaty of 1818 a line was dropped due south until that parallel was reached. Where these two lines meet is several miles from shore in the midst of the waters of the lake. So this is the solution of the cartographical enigma of my boyhood days, illustrating the adage of the French that "Everything comes to him who waits."

The Royal Road to Wealth

By D. K. TENNEY, ex-'54.

Your readers may be interested in the experience of a young man, told me by himself, in California some years ago. I got acquainted with him while travelling on a Pullman car from San Francisco to Portland. He said that some years before, he and three other young men from the same town down east had graduated from Harvard college. Their parents were well to do and the boys had, of course, been living upon them up to that time. They conferred together and concluded that, considering their great wisdom, it was time for them to provide for themselves, instead of looking to their parents for support. With an excellent education, they were certain that success would be easy and that the surest way to achieve it speedily would be to go to California and grow up with the country. So each of them induced his father to give him \$5,000, upon the assurance that not another dollar would be asked for or expected. The four went to California together, confident that there was where talent would be best appreciated.

They sought employment in the higher realms of work where brains ought to control. They could get nothing to do which they thought worthy of a Harvard graduate. At length, their money had nearly given out. They held a counsel. Three of them decided to return to the homes of their parents, and did so. The fourth, who related to me the story, decided to live and die in California and to keep his pledge with his father, no matter what might happen. He was satisfied that he must begin on a lower round of the ladder. In pursuit of em-

ployment, he visited an extensive wharf on the shore of the Golden Gate where lumber was being unloaded from a considerable number of ships and a large number of men were at work. He applied to the foreman and was given employment at a dollar a day. Within a few weeks his muscles had become accustomed to the business and he discovered that he was handling about twice as much lumber every day as those working with him. The foreman discovered it also, and remarking that his own services were required elsewhere, offered the foremanship of the gang of lumber shovers to the Harvard man at \$2.50 a day. It was gladly accepted. He soon demonstrated by intelligent management that he could get about twice as much lumber unloaded in a day as his predecessor. At length the end of the unloading season arrived. He drew the balance due him and deposited half of it in a savings bank, swearing to himself a solemn oath that, no matter how much or how little money he might thereafter earn, he would save half of it, and set it to work earning something for himself.

The owner of the lumber had extensive timber lands in the redwood country of northern California. He offered the young Harvard man \$3.50 a day as foreman of a gang of log cutters there during the approaching logging season. Though doubting his capacity in such work, he accepted the offer. At the end of the season he returned and it appeared that the work done under his foremanship had greatly exceeded that ever achieved before in the experience of the proprietor. He

drew his wages, to which the proprietor added a bounty of \$500.00. One-half was immediately set at work in the savings bank.

Then the proprietor gave the young man a position in the office at a salary of \$2,500.00. Times were improving. He soon became acquainted with the daughter of the proprietor. Her father had commended the young man for his intelligence, energy, thrift and good habits. They fell in love and were married. And now, the young man said to me; he was full partner in the business with his father-in-law and that they were making many thousands of dollars a year. The other three specimens of Harvard offspring were still down east living upon their parents, awaiting

the time when the old folks could get out of the way.

This experience of the young man struck me as a good lesson to instruct our youth to-day to achieve that which all are in pursuit of, a financial competence, and to provide not only for present needs, but for the exigencies and disabilities of advancing age. If our people of both sexes, old and young, would practice economy, instead of extravagance, how much better would be their present and future happiness! The extravagance exhibited every day on our streets and elsewhere is a warning of the approaching want and misery of many who continually indulge in it. Why not save up money for a "rainy day." Those who save half they make will get there. Those who do not, will not.

In the Fifties

By R. W. HUBBELL, '58.

Among those who sought sustenance and inspiration at the Fountain of Learning was one "Pood" Wells. His name was not Pood and why he was so decorated is another mystery of the past.

He was as broad as he was long and that's the short of it. His good nature was proverbial—but he grew melancholy and went in swimming a great deal and from a habit of constantly diving became decidedly amphibious.

His friends were alarmed and referred the matter to the Chief and only Justice of the Hifalutin S. C. C. C. court, who, at that time, being one who could speak from sad

experience, handed down a decision that the diving propensity was conclusive evidence that the aforesaid Pood was in love.

To be in love at the unseemly age of 16 for a youth of promise is indeed sad.

Here is a specimen:

"Dearest and most glorious Angel F. I have loved you ever since I helped you drive the cow to the university gate. I see your beautiful form in my dreams waking or sleeping. Your image will be the last thing on my dying breath."

Could anything be more pathetic? I know of nothing unless it be to call poor Cicero, "Kickerrow."

Progress of the University

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin announced on April 23d the appointment for next year of sixteen graduate fellows and fourteen graduate scholarships. The candidates for these graduate honors include students from the University of Berlin, the University of Leipsig, Oxford, Heidelberg university, as well as Harvard, Radcliff, Leland Stanford, the University of Toronto, Wellesley, Tufts, Swarthmore, Cornell and Yale. The Vogel fellowship in sociology at the University of Wisconsin settlement in Milwaukee was awarded to Thomas W. B. Crafer, University of North Dakota, '06. The Mary M. Adams fellowship in English literature was given to Homer A. Watt, Cornell university, '06. The other university fellowships were awarded as follows:

Botany—Benjamin F. Lutman, A. B. Missouri '05; A. M. Wisconsin, '07.

Geology—Guy H. Cox, B. S. Northwestern, '05; graduate student, Wisconsin, '06-'07.

Physics—Willibald Weniger, A. B. Wisconsin, '05.

Chemistry—David Klein, A. B. Illinois, '06.

German—Mrs. Clara P. Newport, A. B. Swarthmore, '03; graduate scholar, Wisconsin, '06-'07.

Romance Language—Emma G. Simmons, A. B. Missouri, '05; fellow, Wisconsin, '06-'07.

Latin—Clarence E. Boyd, A. B. Wofford, '06; A. M. Missouri, '01.

Greek—Laurence W. Burdick, Ph. B. Wisconsin, '04; B. A. Missouri, '05; A. M. Wisconsin, '06.

European History—Ivory V. Iles, A. B. Kansas, '05; assistant, Wisconsin, '06-'07.

American History—Edward McMahon, Pr. B. Washington, '98; graduate student, Wisconsin, '06-'07.

Sociology—Theresa S. McMahon, A. B. Washington, '99; graduate student, Wisconsin, '06-'07.

Political Science—Stanley K. Hornbeck, A. B. Colorado; A. B. Oxford, '07.

Political Economy—Alexander E. Cance, A. B. Macalaster, '96; A. M. Wisconsin, '06; and Glover D. Hancock, A. B. William Jewell, '98; graduate scholar, Wisconsin, '06-'07.

Philosophy—Maxwell C. Otto, A. B. Wisconsin, '05; graduate scholar, Wisconsin, '06-'07.

The fourteen graduate scholars chosen were:

Chemistry—John A. Kostalek, A. B. Wisconsin, '07, Milwaukee.

Mathematics—Frank T. H'Doubler, A. B. Wisconsin, '07, Madison.

German—Rose M. Wagner, A. B. Wisconsin, '05, Menasha.

Romance Languages—Emil F. Hacker, A. B. Wisconsin, '07, Arcadia.

Latin—Thomas J. McClernan, A. B. Wisconsin, '07, Madison.

European History—August C. Krey, A. B. Wisconsin, '07, Milwaukee.

American History—Bruce F. Barton, A. B. Amherst, '07.

Political Science—Oliver E. Baker, Heidelberg.

Political Economy—John A. Filch, Yankton, '04; graduate student, Wisconsin, '06-'07, and Reuben McKitrick, A. B. Oklahoma, '07.

Philosophy—Philip A. Knowlton, A. B. Wisconsin, '06, Madison.

Applied Electro-Chemistry—Alcan Hirsch, A. B. Texas, '06.

Chemical Engineering—James M. Breckenridge, A. B. Albion, '03.

Applied Electro-Chemistry—William R. Mott, B. S. Wisconsin, '03.

The executive committee of the regents on May 6 made the following appointments to fill vacancies:

Frank O. Reed, assistant professor of romance languages; J. L. Sammis, assistant professor of dairying; instructors—Oscar L. Keith, romance languages; A. L. Underhill and George D. Birkhoff, mathematics; Walter H. Shephard, politi-

cal science; Elizabeth Buehler, school of music; M. C. Otto, philosophy in correspondence branch of university extension department; assistants—John D. Deihl, German; Wendell G. Wilcox, chemistry; Edward Wolessensky, chemistry.

University News

Wisconsin Gets Third.

G. P. Wishard of Northwestern University won first place in the seventeenth annual northern oratorical league contest at library hall on May 3d. The subject of his oration was The United States and Universal Peace. The second place was awarded to F. L. Mott of the University of Chicago, his subject being Christopher Columbus.

The winner will be awarded a prize of \$100, and \$50 will be given to the orator who took second place, these prizes being the annual gift of Frank A. Lowden of Chicago.

Third place went to Wisconsin, fourth to Michigan, fifth to Minnesota, sixth to Oberlin and seventh to Iowa.

The judges were Professor C. A. Waldo of Purdue, Professor E. W. Kemp of Rose Polytechnic, and Professor T. A. Clark of Illinois university.

The rank of the several speakers as determined by the judges was as follows:

| | Waldo | Kemp | Clark | Final |
|-----------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Wishard, N. W. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Mott, Chicago | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Robinson, Wis. | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Deahl, Mich. | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Colgrove, Minn. | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Koos, Oberlin | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Myers, Iowa | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |

R. H. Rice of Oberlin, president of the league, presided.

Robinson President.

At a business meeting of the league May 3d, Edgar E. Robin-

son of Wisconsin was elected president for the ensuing year, and F. L. Mott of Chicago, and Herbert Hoard of Iowa were elected secretary and treasurer respectively. The contest will be held at Iowa City next year.

Following the contest the visitors were banquetted at Keeley's hall by the members of the university debating societies.

Delta Sigma Rho.

The honorary oratorical fraternity of Delta Sigma Rho held a convention at the Avenue hotel May 3d, and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—P. L. Ferson, Iowa.

Vice president—Max Loeb, Wisconsin.

Secretary and treasurer—Gustavus Loevinger, Minnesota.

Three petitions for charters were received and a charter was granted to Ohio Wesleyan.

Delta Sigma Rho is an honorary fraternity corresponding in oratorical circles to Phi Beta Kappa. It is a national organization and has at present chapters at seven universities. All who have taken part in intercollegiate debating or oratorical contests are eligible to membership.

Senior Orators.

The senior orators for commencement week have been selected by the department of oratory as follows:

Miss Margaret Frankenburger, Madison, letters and science.

Horace F. Secrist, Madison, letters and science.

Augustus J. Rogers, Jr. Milwaukee, agricultural college.

Henry A. Hirshberg, Milwaukee, college of law.

Frank M. Warner, Madison, mechanical engineering.

The plan of faculty financial control of athletics, as suggested by Dr. Hutchins, has been approved by the faculty. The new system put the disposal of the funds in the hands of the athletic council. The change was made as a result of the cumbersome methods required by the old system, where it was impossible to appropriate funds without the consent of the regents as to each item of expenditure.

The graduating class of the University of Wisconsin this year numbers 519, the largest that has ever gone from the state university. Of this number 313 are in the college of letters and science, 132 in the college of engineering, 18 in the college of agriculture, 38 in the college of law, 18 in the school of music, 30 in the course in commerce, and 29 in the course for normal graduates. The 54th commencement of the university will be held June 19.

The new catalogue of the University of Wisconsin now in press shows a total enrollment of 3,660 students, the largest number in the history of the university. The enrollment last year was 3,571. With 350 members of the faculty, and 3,660 students, the total university population is over 4,000. This is a larger population than the 1905 state census gave to Ripon, Sparta, Lake Geneva, Fort Atkinson, Hudson, Prairie du Chien, Whitewater, Oconomowoc, and many other cities of the state.

The college of engineering has 799 students, a gain of thirty-one over last year. Of these 167 are studying electrical engineering, 166 civil

engineering, ninety mechanical engineering, seventy-one general engineering, and twenty-seven chemical engineering. The graduating class in engineering this year numbers 132. The junior class has 154 students, the sophomore 225, and the freshman 238. There are twelve graduate students in engineering.

The College of Agriculture has an enrollment of 622. Of this number eight are graduate students, 142 are of the four year course, 327 in the short course, and 145 in the dairy course.

There are 181 students in the graduate school, an increase of twenty-three. Of these 161 are in the college of letters and science, twelve in the college of engineering, and eight in the College of Agriculture. The College of Letters and Science has 1,579 students. The course in commerce has an enrollment of 200, the course in pharmacy thirty-six, and the school of music 191. The College of Law has a total registration of 165, of which eighty-seven are new students, thirty-eight seniors, and forty second year students.

The plans for the first summer session in the college of law of the University of Wisconsin, authorized by the university regents last week in response to the growing demand for summer classes for law students, are now complete. Opening on June 24, the course will continue for ten weeks. The work offered is designed to be equivalent in every respect to that of the regular university course, so that full credit toward the degree of bachelor of laws may be given students for all summer work successfully completed.

The summer work in the law school will be under the direction of Dean H. S. Richards, who will be assisted by two of the professors of the college of law, Prof. Walter

W. Cook and Prof. Howard L. Smith, and by Judge Emlin McClain, a justice of the supreme court of Iowa.

Dr. C. P. Hutchins announces the football schedule as follows.

October 26—Illinois at Madison.

November 2—Iowa at Iowa City.

November 9—Indiana at Madison.

November 16—Purdue at La Fayette.

November 23—Minnesota at Madison.

As a result of the senate of the Wisconsin legislature concurring in the assembly resolution protesting against holding the Wisconsin-Syracuse regatta on Memorial day, President Van Hise ordered the date to be changed.

The race will be held May 31. The action of President Van Hise was partly the result of a complaint made by the Madison members of the G. A. R., who objected to Decoration day being celebrated by holding a rowing carnival. St. John's Military academy has purchased the old shell "Chynoweth" from the naval department. The price was \$150.

Commencement.

Commencement week events will open Sunday, June 16, with the baccalaureate address by President

Charles R. Van Hise at 4 o'clock in the gymnasium.

The Class Day exercises will be held Monday, June 17. The Ivy exercises will be at 10 a. m. on the upper campus. The class day exercises will be held at Library hall. The Senior play will be given at the Fuller at 8 p. m., and the day will close with the Pipe of Peace ceremony at 11 p. m. on the lower campus.

Tuesday, June 18, is Alumni day, which will open with the annual business meeting of the Alumni association at 10 a. m. in University hall. The annual dinner of former graduates will be held at 1 o'clock at the gymnasium.

The program for Commencement Day, the last day of the period, Wednesday, June 19, is as follows:

University procession, Upper campus—9 a. m.

Commencement exercises, gymnasium—9:30 a. m.

Orchestral concert by Bach's Milwaukee orchestra, open to the public, gymnasium—3 p. m.

Reception to the alumni and other friends of the university, President Van Hise's residence—4 to 6 p. m.

Alumni reception and promenade concert by Bach's orchestra, gymnasium—8:30 to 10 p. m.

Alumni ball, gymnasium.