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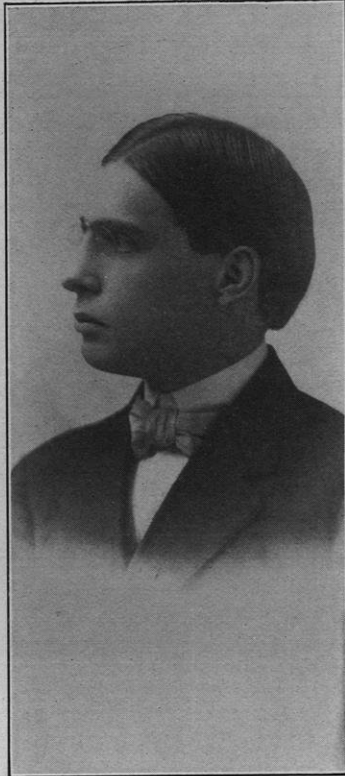
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RICHARD F. SCHOLZ, '02
President of the Rhodes Scholar Alumni Association



CARL HILL, '09

Who won the Hamilton Oratorical Contest for Wisconsin

Y 5 11

The Alumni Association of University of Wisconsin

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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

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

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The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine

VOL. IX.

JANUARY, 1908

NO. 4

EDITORIAL

Only a comparatively *few* alumni have sent in their *dollar* to cover *association dues* and *subscription* for this year. The "*Magazine*" is organized on the basis that this *dollar* be paid *in advance* and though half of the school year has passed, we have heard from but *very few* of you. We have not sent you a statement for two reasons: First, because we thought that calling attention to the matter in these columns would secure the desired response; and second, because we desired, if possible, to *save the cost of sending* out a statement. The *Magazine needs the money*, it has *obligations* which *must be met at once*. This number has been *delayed* because of our *financial embarrassment*. Can we not expect to receive *your dollar* within a few days? Send it as soon as you read this or you may forget it.

THE athletic situation at Wisconsin still has its problems. But they do not seem so serious and insurmountable as those of a year ago or even last fall. The alumni action of last November seemed to start a better spirit of co-operation among the factions and has resulted in a very bright outlook. One problem still remains to be faced, however, which demands immediate action. That one is the financial problem.

As a result of last spring's activities the Athletic association stands in debt about \$1,200.00. In order to assure a schedule for this spring it was necessary to raise \$3,000.00 at least. This the students undertook to do and have just about succeeded. Even this amount, though, will hardly suffice, and naturally, the first branch

of athletics to suffer from a deficit will be the crew, requiring as it does a considerable sum. To carry out this year's crew work \$2,500.00 must be had. Last year the students raised over \$1,200.00 and it is likely that as much will be raised this year. In order to assure a successful season the alumni must be called on for the difference. Unless this help can be obtained the Eastern trip must be abandoned.

There are many who say that this is an annual plea and becoming tiresome. But right here is one of the most hopeful signs for the future. The fight to preserve athletics of any sort has been one of which the alumnus of the old day can have no idea. Dr. Hutchins has directed a fight, without ammunition, that has proved

him the man for the place. And under his management it is certain that in a very short time athletics will be on a self-sustaining basis, crew and all. It may take another year or two, but right now it does not seem too much to promise for next year. The problem of today is to keep things going awaiting that time. It is to do this that the appeal is earnestly made to the alumni to aid. The amount is small but what it means in keeping things going is incalculable.

It cannot be believed that Wisconsin has any idea of deserting her crew. Victory in the East has indeed been long deferred, but when it comes it will be all the more glorious. And in the East, though defeated, it has given Wisconsin a reputation for sportsmanship that is a source of pride to every Wisconsin son. Mr. Ten Eyck after but four months' work turned out a winning freshman crew. Is it too much to hope that he can make these same men into a winning varsity eight? Reflect, then, alumni, that if the students do not see the contest and still gladly pay half the bill, is it too much to ask you to make up the balance?

The action of the alumni last fall, in seeking to better the situation, was energetic and has already borne fruit. Now is the time to complete the work so well started. A little help now will put the whole athletic system of Wisconsin on a basis from which it cannot be shaken. So when you are appealed to, and even if you are not, do your share to help Wisconsin have, what you have so well shown you wish her to have, a healthy athletic system.

JUNIOR PROM

The 1909 Junior Prom, the biggest university social event of the year, will be held in the university armory Friday night, February 14th. The Prom committee has been busily engaged for the past two months arranging the details of the big junior hop, and if the advance accounts of the entertainment that is to be provided is to be taken as a criterion, the affair promises to be the most successful one of its kind.

A departure has been made from the usual custom this year in that a special inducement is being held out to alumni of the university to come back and take part in the festivities of Junior week. If enough alumni can be induced to attend the Prom, a box will be reserved for them.

The Prom this year will be most democratic in nature. The faculty has reduced the price of admission from six to three dollars, and in conformity with public opinion the committee is working to make the event an all-university affair within the financial reach of everyone. "The Superfluous Mr. Holloway," written by Theodore Stempfel, '08, will be presented by the junior class at the Fuller Opera House the Saturday night following the Prom. Alumni who come back for the Prom are promised a royal good time by the committee. Frederick Baumbach of Milwaukee is general chairman of the Prom committee.

A MESSAGE TO ALUMNI

This is a little message to every alumnus as an individual, in which the editor unburdens himself. We have a suspicion that *The Alumnus* is not doing all that it might to keep the alumni awake to all that is pass-

ing in Ann Arbor. We have high ideals as to the function of this magazine, and we ask an especial sort of support from the alumni. We are not speaking of finances, nor a word of encouragement now and then; though occasionally a message comes from some appreciative soul which radiates a genial effulgence about the editorial chair and makes the editor feel that his efforts are not in vain. Aside from these always welcome messages, however, there is most generally a great silence.

It is not that we are asking for commendation, we even welcome words of criticism as long as they show that some one is thinking and appreciating the possibilities of our work. We of the General Association are doing our best, and are following a little motto which we find so generally upon everyone else's desk, that we have left it off our own: "Don't worry." Yet we should like a voice from the void occasionally on questions that must be interesting you and the editor, as alumni of this great university.

We have elsewhere a place in *The Alumnus* devoted to meetings of the

alumni and to communications from individuals, but we find that if there is anything to be published in this department it is usually elicited by personal effort. This question is perhaps just a little hobby of the editor, yet we should like to be kept in closer touch with individual alumni and local alumni associations. The possibilities of the latter, as organizations for service to the university are almost measureless, and their great services to the university already make us desire a greater usefulness for them. So we should like to have reports from them more generally sent in as a matter of course, and without solicitation, and we should like an occasional message from individuals asking for information or presenting some alumni views on the numerous questions before us, to be published in the alumni department; or even a friendly criticism which we shall try to meet with a happy smile and sufficient forbearance. But until we have such a habit as this inaugurated, we shall hardly feel that *The Alumnus* is doing its whole duty.—
Michigan Alumnus.

NEWS OF THE ALUMNI

GOV. CUMMINS of Iowa has recently appointed the Educational Commission, having three members, two of which are graduates of the University of Wisconsin.

The commission is to amend, revise, and codify the school laws of Iowa and report

Wis. Alumni the results of their
Doing Things labors to the state legislature. The

school laws of Iowa are a growth of fifty years, and while they have been amended, added to and subtracted from, they have never before been codified and reduced to logical order. Many of the laws conflict and overlap, many are vague, many are obsolete, and it is the duty of this new commission to remedy these defects and to report any improvements that they believe advantageous.

The commission consists of Arthur Springer, Frederick E. Bolton and Wm. H. Bailey, the two latter being alumni of the University of Wisconsin.

Frederick E. Bolton graduated with the degree of B. S. in '93, taking the degree of M. S. in '96. In '98 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Clark University. He was instructor in psychology and pedagogy in the State Normal of Milwaukee, 1898-1900. In 1900 he became head of the department of education, and director of the summer session in the State University of Iowa, which position he still holds.

Wm. H. Baily received the degree of Ph. B. at the University of Wis-

consin in '73, and the degree of LL. B. from the State University of Iowa in '75. He was president of the Iowa State Bar association 1905-'06, and since 1905 has been attorney for the Civic League of the city of Des Moines. He has had much to do with the "Des Moines" plan of city government recently adopted and about to go into effect.

Wisconsin may feel proud of her university, for it would seem that when other states desire special knowledge they rely upon products of the University of Wisconsin to furnish it.

On the evening of Dec. 30 a Milwaukee Alumni dinner was held at the Plankinton hotel. Over 200 **Milwaukee Alumni Dinner** alumni and students were present and to say that Wisconsin spirit ran high is a mild way of putting it. Old-time class yells were revived and even that "awful song," "Cheer, cheer, the gang's all here" was sung. In the absence of James L. O'Connor, '81, who was scheduled to act as toastmaster, Rodger Trump, '03, acted as a substitute. The following toasts were given:

A Funny Story—Charles M. Morris.

A Humorous Story — Benjamin Poss.

A Witty Story—Rollin B. Mallory.

A Comical Story—Robert O. Bowman.

A Sad Story—John F. Donovan.

Impromptu speeches were made by Judge Orren T. Williams, '74, and Charles McGee, '99.

Protests are being received from Wisconsin alumni by the university athletic authorities

Alumni Want Seven Games because of the disregard shown by the faculty for the demand of the alumni that the football schedule be increased from five to seven games so as to allow at least two games each season with teams representing the minor colleges of the state. A short time ago a special committee of the alumni made a report to the effect that seven games would be better than five so as to encourage athletics in the smaller Wisconsin colleges and to stimulate friendly relations between these colleges and the university, but at the following faculty meeting the proposition was given a decided negative and the faculty "stood pat" on the five-game rule. Now protests are being made that the faculty cares nothing about the opinion of old graduates and it is suggested as a means of retaliation that the alumni, who are tremendously influential in their own localities, form an organization for the purpose of bringing influence to bear upon the legislature with reference to university appropriations.—*Janesville Gazette*.

Some member of the university faculty will be invited to speak at the dinner. Several names were discussed and President Lyons was empowered to communicate with men at the university in regard to having one come. It is planned to have an old-fashioned reunion of all the alumni and former students in the city and college songs will be something of a feature.

The committee in charge consists of the officers of the association. They are Thomas E. Lyons, Mrs. I. L. Lenroot, C. M. Gillett and R. E. Kennedy.

I am glad to say I've found this year's numbers more interesting than ever — and becoming a bit closer to the ideal of a truly "Alumni" magazine. Especially have I approved of the open and broad view of the "frat" situation as per Cochems's article. I believe the greatest danger a state university meets is that it most likely forgets the source of its being and instead of gratefully working for the spread of democracy and the uplifting of the lower strata to the benefits of education, becomes a "closed corporation" in which only those of means and a certain social position may feel welcome. No *socialism* for mine—but I believe our Alma Mater would be truly greater if everything were done to make it easy for every poor boy with ambi-

Part of a Letter From L. E. Rice, '05

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A meeting of the committee of the Wisconsin Alumni association of Superior was held Jan. 14 and it was decided to go ahead with plans for the annual dinner of the association. It will be held in February or

tion to matriculate and work his way through. I have in mind several of my class belonging to this class described—and since meeting many grads of Eastern institutions I'm inclined to make it *my* boast that I hail from U. W. where *such* fellows have a chance! It seems unfortunate that dollars *and* democracy do not describe your average Easterner. He requires as much perhaps in one year as a U. W. man would dissipate in his four years. However, post-college experience greatly broadens him and he often turns out a true democrat—for “a man's a man for a' that.”

Cordially, L. E. RICE, '05.

Care Scranton Electric Co., Scranton, Pa.

ENGAGEMENTS

STEINMETZ, '05—ENGEL.

The engagement of Miss Bessie Engel of Milwaukee to Chris Steinmetz Jr., was announced at Christmas time. Mr. Steinmetz is at present practicing law with Julius E. Rohr, Free Press Bldg., Milwaukee.

DAHL, '07—PARSONS, ex '09.

The engagement of Miss Elnora I. Dahl to Charles Parsons has been announced. Miss Dahl is a daughter of State Treasurer and Mrs. A. H. Dahl.

BERTLES, ex-'08—LESLIE, '07.

The engagement of Alma Bertles to John Wentworth Leslie has been announced.

MARRIAGES

HIBBARD, '95—REYNOLDS.

Charles Hibbard to Alice Rooker Reynolds at Spokane, Washington, 15

January, 1908. At home Spokane, Washington, after February 15.

MOSELEY, '00—WELLS, '03.

Wayne Thornton Moseley to Josephine Adelaide Wells at Portage, Wisconsin. At home Cando, North Dakota.

BLIED, '07—RODERICK, ex-'05. . .

B. H. Roderick to Matilda Blied at Milwaukee in October. At home at Juda, Wis., where Mr. Roderick is engaged in the lumber business.

JONES, ex-'08—HIGGINS.

George Jones to Amie Higgins at Manitowoc, Wis., 1 January, 1908. At home at Forest City, Ark., where Mr. Jones is engaged in the lumber business.

HART, '96,—CASE, '02.

Charles Hart to Agnes E. Case, at West Allis, Wis. At home at Charles City, Iowa, where Mr. Hart is president of the Hart Parr Company.

SEILER—PARCELLS.

George A. Seiler to Pauline Parcels at Louisville, Ky., where they will make their home.

BIRTHS

A girl to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Coe at Barron, Wis. Mrs. Coe was Emma Buckmaster, '93, and Mr. Coe was graduated in '96.

A son to Mrs. and Mrs. Grant Showerman (Zilpha M. Vernon, '90). Mr. Showerman was graduated in '96.

A son, John, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. John Berg at 521 W. 159 street, New York City, September 22, 1907. Mrs. Berg was Lily Leighty, '05, and Mr. Berg was also of '05.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Meisnest at 4705 16th ave. N. E.,

Seattle, Washington, December 12, 1907. Mr. Meisnest was graduated in '93 and up to two years ago taught in the German department of the university. He is now professor of German in the University of Washington.

A son to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Filbey at Nashville, Tenn. Mrs. Filbey was May Vaughn, '05.

SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?

'83.

N. L. Packard is general missionary and state evangelist for the Congregational churches of Nebraska with residence at Lincoln.

Edmund G. McGilton, a prominent attorney of Omaha, Nebraska, recently declined a third term as lieutenant governor of that state.

'87.

Arthur Remington of Olympia, Washington, reporter of the supreme court of Washington and a member of the Tacoma bar, is the author of a "Digest of Washington Reports."

'96.

Charles H. Williams, general manager of the La Crosse Gas & Electric Light Co., has been appointed lecturer in engineering in the university extension division, and will assist in the organization and management of the correspondence study classes in engineering at La Crosse. As a result of Mr. Williams' efforts and the recent visit of Dean L. E. Reber, head of the extension division, nearly 100 young men have become interested in technical courses offered by the university, and classes are being organ-

ized to carry on systematic work under the direction of the university.

A story-sketch of life in modern Rome entitled "Italia Liborata" appears in the January number of *Scribner's* under the name of Grant Showerman.

Reverend Richard A. Ruddick resumed his pastorate in the Presbyterian church of Sheboygan, Wis., after a year's intermission due to ill health, which culminated in an exceptionally dangerous but successful operation for tumor in the brain.

Jacob Fehr, Jr., who has been with the Milwaukee County Abstract Co. as assistant counsel, has joined the law firm of Austin, Fehr and Gehrz, 14 Grand ave., Milwaukee.

Since going to North Dakota, Andrew A. Bruce has contributed the following articles to current magazines: "The Law School and Intercollegiate Athletics," *The American Law School Review*, Vol. 58, page 37; "Statutory Regulation of the Employments of Women," *Central Law Journal*, Vol. 58, page 123; "Organized Labor and the Life Term Judiciary," *The Commons*, Vol. 10, page 415; "The True Criteria of Class Legislation," *Central Law Journal*, Vol. 60, page 425; "Federal Control of Insurance," *Central Law Journal*, Vol. 61, page 384; "The Individualism of the Constitution," *Central Law Journal*, Vol. 62, page 377; "Railroad Commissions, State and Federal," *Central Law Journal*, Vol. 62, page 199; "State Regulation of Railroad Rates and Charges," *Central Law Journal*, Vol. 62, page 459; "Arbitrary Searches and Seizures as Applied to Modern Industry," *The Green Bag*, Vol. 18, page 273; "The Function of the State University Law School," *Michigan*

Law Review, Vol. 5, page 1; "Federal Treaties and the State Police Power," *American Law Register*, Vol. 54, page 693; "Christianity and the Law," *Central Law Journal*, Vol. 64, page 247; "Federal Treaties and the State Police Power," a Rebuttal, *American Law Register*, Vol. 55, page 170; "The Beveridge Child Labor Bill and the United States as Parens Patriae," *Michigan Law Review*, Vol. 5, No. 8; "The Judge as a Political Factor," *The Green Bag*, Vol. 19, page 663; "Recent Decisions Relating to Banking," *The Bankers Journal*, July, 1907.

Mr. Bruce was recently put forward by the Republican Good Government League of North Dakota as its candidate for the United States Senatorship to succeed Senator Hansbrough. He, however, declined to make the race.

'99.

Wm. Dietrich, who is assistant professor of swine husbandry at the University of Illinois college of agriculture, will give an address at the American Berkshire Congress to be held in Nashville, Tenn.

'00.

Clarence Allen Baer, M. D., '05 (Johns Hopkins Medical School) who has been assistant in hospitals at St. Louis, Paris, France, at Breslau University Hospital, Breslau, Germany, and in the Dermatological department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has begun practice as a dermatologist at 121 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

'01.

Arthur F. Smith, a member of the United States geological survey, is at present in the Congo, with a party

of rubber hunters employed by the Ryan-Guggenheim-Standard Oil combination. He is making a survey of the concessions which the syndicate has gained in darkest Africa, and in a letter sent to a friend in this country he describes conditions there and how the explorers, guarded by Belgian troops, are forced to fight their way through the forests.

In one battle, which he describes, 125 "niggers" were killed and many more wounded by the white men, who lost only five porters. The troops are armed with the latest pattern of firearms, while the natives have only old flint-locks. "The natives have the very ungentlemanly habit of eating all the white men they can get their hands on," says Mr. Smith in his letter.

Mr. Smith tells of deposits of iron ore, which he thinks are not likely to be valuable because there is no coal near. He says:

"Everything in the Congo is in the hands of a few big corporations, in which the state, or rather the king, owns one-half."

'02.

The growth of the various organizations of capital and labor in the United States, from the first society of master cordwainers in Philadelphia in 1789 to the most recent developments in the unions and trusts, forms the subject of an interesting volume by Miss Margaret A. Schaffner of the department of political science, and of the State Legislative Reference library. The book, which is just off the press, is entitled "The Labor Contract From Individual to Collective Bargaining," and forms a part of the economics and political science series of bulletins published

by the university and distributed free to all interested. The author traces the evolution of the labor contract from both the legal and the industrial basis, presenting facts which she secured largely through personal contact with employers and workmen. The work of investigating actual conditions of industry, of interviewing employers and workmen, and of attending the meetings of their various organizations and associations was carried on mainly in Chicago, with supplementary work in New York City and in certain smaller industrial centers. The documentary material was drawn from many sources, the main one being the records of the central administrative offices of some of the stronger labor unions.

'03.

Elizabeth J. Hunter is filling the position of supply teacher for the city schools of Roswell, New Mexico.

'04.

J. Clark McCormick, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. McCormick, died December 4, 1907. Mr. B. E. McCormick is teacher of physics and chemistry in the Waukesha, Wis., high school.

Lottie N. Ogilvie is teaching German and history in the Cambria, Wis., high school.

E. A. Moritz, who is with the Department of the Interior, United States Reclamation Service, is now

located at North Yakima, Washington.

James G. Zimmerman is representing the Mechanical Appliance Co. of Milwaukee in Cincinnati, Ohio. His address is 233 McGregor ave.

Katherine Hall is studying book-binding in the Fine Arts building, Chicago. She has changed her address from 616 Lake St., Madison, to 284 E. 53d St., Chicago.

'06.

Edwin Trowbridge, Mondovi, a graduate of the agricultural long course, is now instructor in animal husbandry in the Missouri agricultural college. He recently brought one of his classes to Madison to study the fine types of live stock in the university herds.

'07.

Arthur H. Lambeck was appointed assistant private secretary to Senator Isaac Stephenson. The appointment came as a surprise to Mr. Lambeck.

Charles S. Knight, who was graduated from the college of agriculture last June, and has since been assistant in feed and fertilizer inspection at the agricultural experiment station, has been elected assistant agronomist at the Kansas agricultural college, the appointment having taken effect January 1. Mr. Knight is the fourth member of his class to fill a responsible position in college and experiment station work.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE REGENTS

THE appointment of an additional instructor for the department of physical training to assist Prof. C. P. Hutchins in the direction of outdoor sports was unanimously authorized by the regents of the university at the meeting of December 17. President Van Hise will fill the new created position, the appointment to take effect at the beginning of the second semester of this year, or as soon as practicable thereafter. It is said to be the sentiment of the regents that participation in outdoor sports by practically all of the students of the university should be encouraged, and in order to bring about this general participation in athletics the addition was made to the department of physical training.

The plans and specifications for the new woman's building were accepted by the regents, and the executive committee was authorized to advertise for bids for the erection of this building. It is anticipated that work will be begun on the new structure in the spring, and that it will be ready for occupancy during the next college year.

An appropriation of \$250 was made for furnishing and improving the newly established Wisconsin Union the club rooms of which are designed for a meeting place of all the young men students of the university.

The degree of bachelor of arts was granted to Henry Gage Montgomery, and the degree of master of arts to

George Ware Stephenson, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, a graduate of Iowa Wesleyan College.

Earl S. Holman, '10, of Deerfield, was awarded the Henrik Worgeland scholarship of \$200 given by Torger G. Thompson of Cambridge. Guy H. Cox was appointed instructor in geology in the correspondence study department. Charles S. Mercein, Milwaukee; M. W. Birkett, Madison, and Adolph Heinz, Stoughton, were appointed student assistants in military science.

E. L. Jones of Spring Green succeeds his late brother as university regent, by appointment of Governor Davidson.

A number of well known authorities in their special fields have been secured by the regents as special lecturers at the university for the second semester. Prof. Paul Clemen, University of Bonn, Germany, who is exchange German professor at Harvard University for this year and one of the greatest authorities on the history of art, delivered two lectures on German contemporary art Feb. 6 and 7. Alfred H. Stone of the Carnegie Institute in Washington will give six lectures under the auspices of the department of history. Prof. Felix E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania will deliver a series of special lectures on English literature. Prof. Rollin B. Salisbury, University of Chicago, and Dr. H. Foster Bain, consulting geologist at Iowa City, Ia., will give special lectures in geology.

Messrs. L. S. Hanks and Ex-Senator George F. Merrill, members of the board of regents of the university, and as **President Adams' Wish Fulfilled** representatives of that body, went to Redlands, California, to arrange for the disinterment and return to Wisconsin of the remains of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Kendall Adams.

This action is in accordance with an ante-mortem request of Dr. and Mrs. Adams. It was their expressed wish that their final resting place might be here within sight of the university they loved so well.

In accordance with that wish the regents purchased a beautiful lot at Forest Hill cemetery, paying therefor some \$385. The lot is in the new section of the cemetery at the left of and facing the main driveway into the grounds. It is an elevated spot from which may be seen plainly the university, the capitol and city and the waters of Lakes Mendota, Monona and Wingra. The lot has a frontage on the drive of some 44 feet and extends back nearly as far.

Dr. Adams died at Redlands, California, July 2, 1902, just two weeks after he had taken possession of a beautiful new home erected by himself. There also Mrs. Adams died December 10 following. Dr. Adams was 67, his wife 52.

FACULTY AND CURRICULUM

Important steps have just been taken by the university to increase the practical value of the instruction in agriculture by establishing a full two year course to include the maximum amount of scientific and prac-

tical work. The present four year course in agriculture has been revised with view to introducing into the first two years a number of subjects bearing directly upon farming, instead of confining the first years of the course as heretofore to purely scientific work. Graduation from high school or equivalent preparation will be required for entrance to the new two year middle course, as well as to the present four year course. At least six months of practical farm experience will be required for the completion of either of these courses. It is anticipated that a large number of young men who are unable to spend four years in preparation for farming but who desire more training than is given in the present short course will pursue the new middle course for two years.

The first year of the new middle course includes courses in agronomy, agricultural engineering, animal and dairy husbandry, as well as chemistry and English. In the second year the student will have work in horticulture, agricultural chemistry, soils, animal husbandry, agricultural and dairy bacteriology and agricultural botany. With this training, together with the six months of actual farm experience, young men will be able to go back to the farm well equipped to carry on their work in the most effective manner. Upon the completion of the course the students will receive certificates of graduation.

The work in the four year course in agriculture has been re-arranged, so that the students in the first two years have considerable work in distinctly agricultural subjects, such as agronomy, agricultural engineering,

animal and dairy husbandry, soils, agricultural chemistry, agricultural bacteriology, and horticulture, as well as thorough training in such basal sciences as chemistry, biology and physics. In the third and fourth years the students are granted greater freedom in the choice of subjects so that each may specialize in the particular field of agricultural work in which he is most interested. In the fourth year all the work is elective and may be chosen from any of a number of agricultural subjects. It is believed that this new arrangement will prove much more satisfactory to students than the present one, as it will be possible for them to apply practically, during the summer on the farm, the results of the first and second year's study.

Over one hundred professors of the faculty of the university represented the institution at the meetings of the various scientific, historical, economic, philological and philosophical associations which met during the holiday recess. Some forty of the professors read papers and delivered addresses before the several societies.

President Charles R. Van Hise, who is president of the Geological Society of America, attended the annual meeting of the organization at Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he delivered an address on The Problem of the Pre-Cambrian. Dean Charles R. Bardeen of the college of medicine, who is a member of the executive committee of the American Association of Anatomists, read a paper at the anatomists' convention in

Chicago on The Development of the Spinal Column and Skull. Dean H. L. Russell of the college of agriculture and Dean E. A. Birge of the college of letters and science attended the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Chicago.

In connection with the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science were held the meetings of the Society of American Zoologists, the Association of Anatomists, American Geographers, the Botanists Society of America, the American Society of Naturalists, and allied scientific organizations. At the convention of the Association of Anatomists, Dr. W. S. Miller gave a demonstration of the lymphatics of the lung, upon which he is a recognized authority. Dr. Lawrence Martin read a paper on the physiography of the Lake Superior region and the glacier highways in Alaska, at the meeting of the Association of American Geographers. Professor C. E. Allen, J. E. Overton and R. H. Denniston presented papers at the meeting of the Botanical Society of America, and George W. Wagner addressed the American Zoological Society, which Professors S. J. Holmes and W. S. Marshall also attended. Dr. Joseph Erlanger addressed the American Physiological Society.

Many members of the modern language department attended the convention of the Modern Language association held at Ohio state university. Professor J. W. Cunliffe of the English department, Professors Ernst Voss and E. C. Roedder of the German department, Prof. Hugh A. Smith of the department of romance

languages, Prof. Arthur Beatty of the English department, and B. O. Morgan of the German department took part in the programme. Prof. Cunliffe devised a plan which was considered at the meeting for securing photographic reproductions of early English texts and manuscripts in the principal English libraries for use in American university libraries. The movement met with generous support, and promises to be of the greatest importance in the fostering of scholarly work in English in American universities. Prof. L. W. Dowling, Dr. George Birkhoff, Prof. C. S. Slichter, E. B. Skinner, and E. B. VanVleck attended the American Mathematical society meeting at Chicago, at which Prof. Slichter read a paper on the teaching of mathematics in engineering colleges. Prof. W. D. Pence attended the meeting of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association in Chicago.

At the meeting of the American Chemical society the university was represented by Professors J. C. Dickerman, C. W. Stoddart, James T. B. Bowels, W. W. Daniels, A. R. Johnson, J. H. Walton, R. D. Hall, E. B. Hart, Victor Lenher, and Louis Kahlenberg, and Professors Walton, Hart, Hall, Kahlenberg and Lenher read papers. Professor W. D. Frost presented the results of recent research in bacteriology at the meeting of the American Society of Bacteriologists, which Professor E. G. Hastings also attended. At the meeting of the association for the Advancement of Science Professors A. N. Winchell, J. D. Phillips, Caroline L. Hunt, Conrad Hoffman, F. W. Woll, M. P. Ravenel, E. N. Terry, S. Weidman, M. V. O'Shea, E. R.

Maurer, Eliot Blackwelder, G. C. Comstock, E. O. Elliott, and B. W. Snow were among those in attendance. Professor Grant Showerman and Professor C. F. Smith attended the American Philological Society and the Archaeological Institute of America, which met in Chicago. Professors W. F. Dearborn, E. B. McGilvary, M. V. O'Shea, Joseph Jastrow, and F. C. Sharp attended the American Psychological association and Western Philosophical association meetings in Chicago, of the latter of which Professor Sharp is president. Dr. B. H. Bonde attended the American Philosophical association convention at Cornell.

An association of professors of farm mechanics and agricultural engineering in the state universities and agricultural colleges of America was organized at a meeting held at the college of agriculture December 27 and 28. Representatives of all the important agricultural colleges of the United States and Canada were present. The problems of agricultural mechanics and engineering was discussed by a number of well known authorities, including R. P. Teele, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Howard W. Riley, Cornell University; John Evans, Ontario Agricultural College; D. D. Mayne, University of Minnesota; H. M. Bainer, Colorado Agricultural College; A. R. Greig, Manitoba Agricultural College; C. A. Ocock, University of Wisconsin.

Lieutenant Ralph McCoy, commandant of the university corps of

cadets, received a letter from Brigadier-General H. H. Bandholts, in charge of the Phillippine Constabulary at Manila, asking that the students in the corps of cadets and the university graduates in the state who are interested in military affairs be notified that there are several positions in the staff of constabulary officers which are open to appointment, and which the government desires to fill with university men of military training.

The Constabulary is the armed civil police force of the government of the Philippine Islands, established and administered under the general supervision of the Governor-General for the purpose of maintaining order, preventing and detecting crime, and enforcing law. It consists of about 325 commissioned officers, almost all of whom are Americans, together with some 5,000 natives. The companies are scattered throughout the archipelago wherever needed, and often the officers are called upon to perform important civil and political work in addition to the training and instruction of their men. In suppressing brigandage they may have to take the field, or take possession of a village or district, performing a variety of duties ranging from those of police and postmaster to mayor and governor. Thus the service as an officer of the Constabulary takes men of high character and demands much energy, tact and ability. Appointment is made to the rank of third lieutenant and inspector, with a salary of \$1,100. As vacancies occur promotions are made, with increase of salary to a maximum of \$3,500. In addition the officers are furnished with quarters, and all those who

qualify in speaking or reading either the Moro dialect or one of the Filipino dialects are given \$50 a year in addition to their regular salary.

The university has begun the publication of a series of high school bulletins to include a number of manuals for high school teachers. The **High School Bulletins** object of the new series is to outline the several studies in the high school curriculum. The organization of the high school courses, the methods of teaching, discussion of text books, lists of reference books, and other material of assistance to the principals and teachers are included in these bulletins.

The first bulletin in the high school series is "The High School Course in English," by Willard G. Bleyer, assistant professor in English, a revised edition of which is now being distributed to the principals and teachers of English of all of the high schools of Wisconsin. The second number is the recently published "High School Course in German" by M. B. Evans, assistant professor of German, which has also been sent to all the high schools in the state.

The other bulletins which are in preparation and will be issued during the present year include "The High School Course in Mathematics" by E. B. Skinner, assistant professor of mathematics; "The High School Course in Latin" by a committee of the recently organized Wisconsin Latin Teachers' association; "A Report on the Entrance Examinations in Composition" by Willard G. Bleyer; "The High School Course in French" by Hugh A. Smith, assistant professor of romance languages;

and "Public Speaking in the High School" by Rollo L. Lyman, assistant professor of public speaking. It is planned to publish other bulletins from time to time dealing with the other subjects in the high school curriculum and with other matters pertaining to secondary school work.

E. M. Griffith, the state forester, will give a course of sixteen lectures on forestry to the students of the university during the **Course on second semester. The lectures are intended for those who expect to manage timber lands or take up forestry as their profession; for students in the agricultural college, to afford information in regard to the management of wood lots; and for students in the college of engineering who are interested in soil reclamation and the protection of stream flow and water powers.**

The subjects included in the course are the effects of forestation, conservative lumbering, artificial and natural reforestation, the reservoir system on the headwaters of the Wisconsin, the forest fire problem, taxation of timber lands, forestry for farmers, and forestry legislation.

As a result of the recent action of the American Association for Labor Legislation the headquarters of that organization are now being transferred to Madison, and will be in charge of Professor John R. Commons, the newly elected secretary. An executive council consisting of Dr. Richard T. Ely, chairman; Professor T. S. Adams; John D. Beck, state commissioner of labor; Dr. M. O. Lorenz, deputy commissioner; and Dr. Charles McCarthy of the legis-

lative reference library, will have active management of the work of the association. This association is arranging for a publication which will give members regular information of the progress of labor legislation in this country. As it is strictly non-partisan in character as well as scientific in its methods, it aids local, state and national governments with its investigations, conducted by trained men in economics. In connection with the international association it has directed special attention to industrial poisons, night work for young persons, and uniformity of labor legislation in international and state laws. It aids capitalists and employers in this way by placing them on similar footing in international and state competition, and it assists working people by raising the standard of legislation in the less advanced countries and states. The greatest achievement of the international association is the international treaty between France and Italy, signed April 5, 1905. This is the first great international treaty in the interests of labor. It aided the French manufacturers by protecting them against unfair competition, and it also aided the Italian workers by raising the standard of factory inspection and labor protection.

FACULTY PERSONALS

The various educational associations which met in Madison December 29 to 31 elected the following members of the faculty to offices:

Professor Paul S. Reinsch, vice-president of the American Political Science association; Professor F. J. Turner, vice-president of the American Historical association; Professor John R. Commons, secretary of the

American Society of Labor Legislation; and Professor Edward A. Ross was made a member of the executive committee of the American Sociological society.

President Charles R. Van Hise attended the meeting of the Geological society of America, of which he is president, at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Several members of the faculty of the college of agriculture addressed the various sessions of the sixteenth annual convention of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' association held in Milwaukee January 8-10. Matthew Michels, in charge of the university's monthly cheese exhibition, is president of the association, and delivered his annual address at the first session. Professor G. H. Benkendorf of the department of dairy husbandry talked on "An Equitable Method of Payment of Milk Delivered at a Cheese Factory," and also gave demonstration lectures on his new method of determining the moisture contents of cheese, exhibiting the apparatus which he invented for the purpose. Dr. E. B. Hart, professor of agricultural chemistry; Professor D. H. Otis, professor of animal nutrition; Professor R. A. Moome, agronomist; and Harvey Hasking of the cheese making department also took part in the program.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at Chicago, Professor Louis A. Kahlenberg was elected presiding officer of the chemistry section of the association,

that is, vice-president of section C. Similar offices have been held by President Van Hise, who was vice-president of section E, the geology section, and by the late Professor Storm Bull, who was vice-president of the engineering section, section D. The American Association for the Advancement of Science is divided into sections, over each of which a vice-president presides.

Professor J. Farrington, head of the dairy department, who has been touring Europe, is now in Wiesbaden, Germany, where he and his family will spend the remainder of the winter with friends. Professor Farrington will not sail for America until the middle of summer.

Professor Robert McKee Bashford of the law school was appointed by Governor James O. Davidson as justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Chief Justice J. B. Cassody. The appointment of one of the members of the Wisconsin faculty to so important a position is a high tribute to both the university as a whole and especially the law school.

That Professor Bashford's abilities have long been recognized is shown by the fact that two years ago he was urged by the members of the Dane and Sauk bar to become a candidate for the position now occupied by Justice W. H. Timlin. He refused to enter the race, however, but on the death of Justice J. B. Cassody, became a candidate. Professor Bashford had the support of leading lawyers of the state who, headed by Colonel William F. Vilas, signed a petition to Governor Davidson urging his appointment.

Dean and Mrs. F. E. Turneure have returned from a month's sojourn in the south for the benefit of Professor's Turneure's health, which has become somewhat impaired of late.

Professor Paul S. Reinsch has gone west, expecting to be absent until April 14. During his trip Professor Reinsch will deliver several lectures, the first of which will be before the University of Wisconsin Alumni association at Denver. The subject is to embrace recent developments at the university.

While in Denver a lecture will also be delivered before the Denver Philosophical society. He will also speak before the University of Colorado Springs. From there Professor Reinsch will go to southern California.

On the return trip lectures will be delivered at Stanford, Nevada, and Utah universities. Prominent alumni of Wisconsin will be visited, and at several of the smaller institutions of the west lectures will be delivered.

Professor E. P. Sandsten, head of the horticultural department, has returned from his leave of absence spent in the west and south. After studying sub-tropical plants, tobacco in particular, in the southern part of the United States and in Mexico, Professor Sandsten visited orchards in California and studied the fruit industries in Los Angeles. He has brought back some new plants, among them the spineless cactus, which has been scientifically developed and has a promising future for forage purposes.

THE STUDENT BODY

That Wisconsin will play both Chicago and Minnesota next year in football was declared **Play Maroons and Gophers** by Dr. C. P. Hutchins to be a settled thing if the details of the present tentative agreement of the three schools can be settled. The fact that Coach A. A. Stagg is at present in the south and the athletic authorities of Wisconsin and Minnesota are unable to communicate with him is all that stands in the way of a settled schedule.

When asked about the Wisconsin schedule for next year Dr. Hutchins said that nothing had been settled, and that no agreements temporary or otherwise had been made between the members of the "Big Eight." It seems, however, that the athletic authorities at Chicago and Minnesota were not so cautious and the rumor that each of the members of the "Big Three" would have games with the other two leaked out.

It is highly probable that, when the athletic authorities of Wisconsin and Minnesota can communicate with Coach Stagg, the necessary details can be arranged, and the remainder of the secondary games be arranged to advantages as preparation for the two big games.

It is a matter of conjecture as to what big home games the Badgers will have next fall. Both Chicago and Minnesota played their last games with Wisconsin in Madison, Chicago in 1905 and Minnesota last year. Whether or not this fact will deprive Wisconsin of both the big games remains to be seen. It is hardly probable that in an agreement such as is planned that Wisconsin will be deprived of any of the benefits.

In regard to the current reports that Nebraska is anxious to take Michigan's vacant place in western athletics, Dr. Hutchins said that such an action is very improbable. Nebraska stands for the same principles as Michigan, and if the statement of Professor Lees, who is the ruling spirit in Nebraska's athletic policy, that Nebraska would not enter even if asked, can be accepted as an indication of the cornhusker's attitude, the "Big Eight" will still keep its name.

The first convention of the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, of which the Wisconsin International club is a chapter, was held at Madison December 28-30. This was the first convention of its kind ever held in the world, and marks another step in the effort to bring the various universities of America into more intimate relation with each other.

The following are the organizations comprising the association, with their date of organization:

- Wisconsin International club, 1903.
- Cornell Cosmopolitan club, 1904.
- Buenos Ayres International club, 1904.
- Michigan Cosmopolitant club, 1905.
- Illinois Cosmopolitan club, 1906.
- Purdue Cosmopolitan club, 1907.
- Louisiana International club, 1907.

Besides these clubs, chapters are being organized at Iowa, Minnesota, Lehigh, Chicago, Indiana, Harvard, and Leland Stanford. These universities have been invited by the Wisconsin chapter to form chapters.

Louis P. Lochner, '09, of Wisconsin University was elected president of the association.

Scabbard and Blade, the honorary officers' society of the university regiment, announced Scabbard and Blade Elects the following elections: Major Adolph Heinz, Captain M. H. Flynn, Captain E. C. Griswold, Captain H. H. Sutherland, Captain F. F. Cardenas.

January 17 Wisconsin defeated Purdue at basketball by a score of 28 to 24 and January 18 Wisconsin Wins Three defeated Illinois by at Basketball a score of 28 to 20. Both games were hard fought. Rogers and Steihm starred for Wisconsin in both games, Dudant and Popperfuss played the game for Illinois and Lewis and Eckles starred for Purdue.

The line-ups for both games were:

Wisconsin.	F. G.	F. T.	F. F.
Rogers, r. f. . . .	3	4	2
Swenbolt, l. f., r. g.	1	0	2
Stiehm, c.	5	0	3
Lindeman, e. g. . .	1	0	7
Witt, r. g.	1	0	3
Shepherd, l. f. . . .	1	0	0
Total	12	4	17

Purdue.	F. G.	F. T.	F. F.
Lewis, r. f.	3	2	2
Eckles, l. f.	4	0	0
Bulleit, c.	2	2	1
Thompson, r. g. . .	0	0	6
Knox, l. g.	1	0	2
Johnson, c.	0	0	0
Total	e10	4	11

Referee, Reimann; timers, La Follette and Noe; scorers, Woodburn and Angell. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

Wisconsin.	F. G.	F. T.	F.
Rogers, r. f.	1	20	2
Swenbolt, l. f.	0	0	2
Stiehm, c.	2	0	5
Witt, r. g.	0	0	5
Lindeman, l. g.	1	0	5
Total	4	20	19

Referee—Foster.

Illinois.	F. G.	F. T.	F.
Popperfuss, r. f.	2	12	7
Penn, l. f.	1	0	3
Brundage, c.	1	0	6
Dadant, r. g.	0	0	5
Thompson, l. g.	0	0	6
Total	4	12	27

January 31, Wisconsin defeated Chicago at basketball by a score of 29 to 17.

Baseball Schedule

The following will be the baseball schedule for the coming season:

- Friday, April 17—Illinois at Madison.
- Saturday, April 18—Northwestern at Madison.
- Friday, May 1—Northwestern at Evanston.
- Saturday, May 2—Chicago at Chicago.
- Friday, May 8—Purdue at Lafayette.
- Saturday, May 9—Illinois at Champaign.
- Monday, May 11—Nebraska at Madison.
- Wednesday, June 3—Chicago at Madison.
- Friday, June 5—St. Thomas' College at St. Paul.
- Saturday, June 6—Minnesota at Minneapolis.

This is the first time in two years that Wisconsin has arranged a game with Illinois and it is regarded as indicative of the return of Wisconsin to the field of western college baseball competition.

Real work in the training of the baseball squad will not be begun until the second semester. Coach C. P. Hutchins, believing that the time taken in regular training would be detrimental at this time to the academic interests of the students, has determined to defer his general call for baseball candidates until the middle of February. At the present time, however, the candidates for battery positions are hard at work, and many of them are showing good at this stage of training. Of the pitchers, Douglas S. Knight, '09, E. F. Johns, '09, and G. A. Reinhard, '08, are doing promising work. E. E. Barlow, E. A. Palmer, John Messmer and R. W. Mucklestone are probably the most prominent candidates for the position of catcher.

The annual joint debate between Athena and Philomathia, which was held December 18, **Athena Wins** was won by Athena. The question was, "Resolved, that the administration of insurance would be outside the proper field of activity of state government. Representatives of Philomathia, Edgar E. Robinson, '08, Edwin F. Gruhl, '08, and James W. Shannon, '08, maintained that state insurance is not advisable, while representatives of Athena, R. B. Frost, '08, Julius Roehl, '08, and Gerhard A. Gesell, '08, favored state administration of insurance. The judges, Justice J. E. Dodge, Niels P. Haugen, J. W. Winterbotham, J. W. Cun-

iffe and Professor E. B. McGilvary, cast their votes three to two in favor of the negative. Professor John R. Commons presided.

That Wisconsin's chances are extremely good for turning out an excellent crew this year

**Many Report
for Crew
Practice**

was evidenced at the first practice of the varsity crew candidates, when about twenty men started training. Although this number is not unusually large, the men who turned out were nearly all experienced crew men, and even in the first practice of the season the results of their previous training were evident. The number of candidates is expected to increase considerably as the training continues.

An encouraging fact in connection with the first practice was the appearance at the gymnasium of all the members of last year's varsity eight who are now students here. These men, Captain George G. Wilder, Clarence N. Johnson, Dexter H. Witte, and Eugene A. Dinet, will form a strong nucleus for the development of a good crew. Of the other men who reported, several were members of last year's freshman crew, which won the freshman race at Poughkeepsie last June. Only two candidates for coxswain reported at the gymnasium, but it is likely that others will

come out for the position within a short time. These two men were Francis R. Duffy, '10, and Eugene J. Ryan, '10, who was coxswain of last year's winning freshman crew.

Following are the men who started training for the crew: C. N. Johnson, '08, D. E. Witte, George G. Wilder, A. J. Steinberg, E. A. Dinet, and M. F. Cudahy, '09; P. J. Murphy, Thomas K. Carpenter, C. T. Kayser, O. I. Hickox, R. N. Trane, Fred Horneffer, Robert Iakisch, Samuel Kerr, and H. A. Sumnichta, '10.

Carl L. Hill, Wisconsin's representative in the Hamilton oratorical contest, carried off the **Hill Wins** oratorical honors in the annual contest of the Hamilton club, winning the special prize of \$100 in gold given by Emil C. Wetten, over three competitors. Stephen W. Douney of the University of Michigan received the second prize, \$50. The winner spoke on "Centralization of Democracy," while S. W. Douney's address was entitled "Hamilton's Nationalism. Emory S. Bogardus of Northwestern University, whose effort was rated third by the judges, spoke on "Patrick Henry," while John M. Lowry of Knox College delivered an oration on "John Marshall." President Thomas D. Knight of the Hamilton club introduced Judge Harry Olson of the municipal court, the Rev. Daniel

WHAT MY ALMA MATER NEEDS

MORE LOYALTY

By ERIC W. ALLEN, '01

IN the number of the Wisconsin *Alumni Magazine* which arrived this evening appears an article by "An Alumnus" on "What my Alma Mater Needs." He says the lack is loyalty. I wish to endorse what he says, and all that he says, and I wish to be understood not to speak for myself alone but for other Puget Sound alumni with whom I have talked.

When the magazine came last month it left me fixed in the belief that something was wrong, vitally wrong, in the relations between students, faculty, regents and alumni at the University. Perhaps we see through a glass darkly when we on this distant coast try to make out what is hapening so far away, but perhaps, on the other hand, we have the advantage of perspective, and see the pettiness of a squabble that is petty, or of motives that are petty. There used to be an inspiration in the solidarity of sentiment among us members of the University, an all-pervading enthusiasm that we are proud to call the "Wisconsin spirit." Now, can it be that this feeling still exists—amid all this bickering?

It is inconceivable that the athletic problem is an unsolvable one. If it is a question of principles, I would like to know what are the principles at stake. It seems some little rift in the lute has been widened by harsh things said and hasty actions taken until the spirit is gone. Witness the

student resolutions on page 17 of the October-November issue of the *Alumni Magazine*. Laughable, of course, but student impertinence to the governing body of the University is death to University spirit.

Now, I have no doubt that the students of today measure up to the standards of the past. They are doubtless capable of a fine courtesy, certainly of decent manners. The faculty and regents, too, will exhibit a surprising amount of sweet reasonableness if it is admitted on all sides that they are aiming for the best, that their motives are commendable and their methods, even, not wholly indefensible.

Is it a matter of principle, or does everyone insist on having his own little way? The bitterness displayed seems to indicate the latter.

Sometimes I think that the sturdy fighting and rebelling that has gone on in Wisconsin politics while the people of that good old state have been overturning an old order and pointing the way of progress to the nation has had a reflex on the minds of the young men in the undergraduate body in a somewhat overdeveloped individualism. Do they not defer to the faculty's superior wisdom *at all*? Do they carry chips on their shoulders and say every man's as wise as every other man, and a good sight wiser?

And the faculty, do they build

their authority on tact, sympathy and natural leadership, or on position? Is it honesty and morality alone they want in athletics (in which case God speed them) or is there some new deadly sin they have found connected in some mystical way with "professionalism?" At least, if there is something wrong with the college spirit, let the faculty take part of the blame before looking farther. Let them consider their responsibility. It is theirs to lead.

In one word the remedy is—get

together. In mutual consideration, respect, and courtesy, get together. Athletics is important if one thinks it is. Intercollegiate athletics has a certain importance because it seems to have a bearing on that undefinable thing—college spirit, college solidarity. And college spirit is important because it is that something that involves the heart in the memory of the Alma Mater, that makes her children ardent missionaries throughout the world for the truth and nobility she teaches.



A GRAND SECRETARY FOR THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

By DON E. MOWRY, '07

THE movement which has been started by the Wisconsin men in Milwaukee for a better and closer relationship; for a more perfect understanding upon matters relating to the University and its various interests; has emphasized the fact that Wisconsin has not, at this time, nor has she had at any time, a real Alumni organization.

True it is that some attempts have been made to organize for social purposes, but all organizations which have been formed heretofore have not been of a stable character. No one has taken any special interest because no special objects were held up to view. These organizations, likewise, have been confined to the larger cities like New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Seattle, and one or two others. In such centers, practical organizations have been formed, and

the men and women have gathered together once or twice a year, confining their discussions to things past and present. Little has been done in the way of considering the future of the University.

The secretary of the St. Louis Alumni association, in a talk with the writer was fully in accord with the plan to affiliate all Alumni organizations of the University. "The great trouble," he says, "with any consistent work at the present time, is that we, who are far away from the University and her interests, are not in direct communication with the current needs of the institution."

I have a matter under consideration for some little time and in view of the recent events I believe it opportune to present the matter to the Alumni body. The plan that will aid and uplift the interests of the Uni-

versity must be in direct communication with the entire Alumni body. This can only be accomplished by the selection of a Grand Secretary for the entire Alumni. His duties would be to organize associations in all parts of the United States. He would outline a general constitution, have it adopted in all organizations, and keep the various Alumni organizations posted upon important matters relative to the University. There are many other ways in which he could be of service to the organizations, and to the University as well.

This is not an arbitrary policy, but I believe that it is the only solution of the problem. How can the Alumni be properly organized? Some one must take up the work, with a sufficient guarantee to cover all necessary expenses. I believe the Grand Secretary should be located in Milwaukee, where the largest number of the Alumni are located.

In no other way, in my opinion, can the entire Alumni body be organized and kept in direct communication with the University.

NEWS OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES

A. ROSS HILL, dean of the college of arts and sciences of Cornell University, was chosen president of the University of Missouri, to succeed President Richard H. Jesse, resigned.

The University of Mississippi has adopted an honor system which includes cheating, stealing, drunkenness and gambling.

The student council of the University of Michigan will assume judicial powers in addition to its present legislative powers. By arrangement with the mayor of Ann Arbor, the council will try all petty cases which fall under police jurisdiction where students are involved. The councilmen will decide upon such punishment as the cases warrant. President Angell has offered to support and aid the council in enforcing its decisions. Hereafter, a member of the faculty will be present at each of its meetings.

A school for nurses is conducted at the University of Michigan. The course extends over a period of three years, preceded by a probationary attendance of two months. All the regular expenses of the students, including uniforms and books, are supplied by the school.

George Capron, the great drop kicker of the University of Minnesota, announces that he intends to go to Dartmouth next year. He is said to have become dissatisfied with Minnesota and has told his intimate acquaintances that they would

not be surprised to see him kicking goals from the field for Dartmouth second eleven next fall. He will not be eligible to the Dartmouth football team until the fall of 1909. He is one of the greatest goal kickers the western colleges has produced since the days of Pat O'Dea.

The Michigan Daily prints the following statistics: "The number of students in the colleges, universities and higher technical schools of the United States is estimated at 120,000, or 150 for every 100,000 of the population. Of this vast number the state universities contain 50,000, or nearly half. The universities, including state institutions, of the north central states can claim about 45,000, and those of the north Atlantic states about 35,000. The number of these studying in so-called "learned professions" is approximately 7,000 in schools of theology, 30,000 in schools of medicine, and 15,000 in schools of law. The others are taking engineering, agriculture, arts and practical sciences.

A chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was installed at Michigan, November 13, 1907, with 64 members. The charter was granted to an organization known as the Alpha Honor Society, established last spring by the members of the Phi Beta Kappa upon the University faculty.

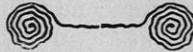
The December number of the Michigan "Alumnus" shows the work which the University is doing for the state as shown by the fact that in

the constitution convention, which was then in session, with the exception of three, every district was represented by one or two Michigan alumni.

Guy Haskins, the University of Pennsylvania runner, won the cham-

pionship cross-country race of the Middle Atlantic association of the A. U. at Philadelphia. His time was 31 minutes 23 seconds.

Plans have been prepared for a new \$100,000 engineering building at the University of Nebraska.



THE PROM AND ITS FLOWERS

The recurrence of the Prom, which comes this year on the evening of January 21, again sees the renewal of undergraduate efforts to decrease the cost of the function to the undergrads. The time is not so very far back when a very much larger proportion of a Yale undergraduate's year's expenses for incidentals went into the social side of the festive week than he properly could afford. Carriage transportation and whirling waltz, at so much a transport, flowers, dinners, teas, concerts,—all brought in a monumental pile of bills which more than often unexpectedly toppled over on to the winter term, if it did not as often make the spring term a financial nightmare to the average man. This year, again, the Prom committee has voted to request the undergraduates to send no flow-

ers to their guests, and it is confidently expected that the request will be met. While it is undoubtedly difficult for some men to imagine their roommates' sisters' entry without the accompaniment of a floral display that at its best is wholly unequal to the occasion, yet the personal sacrifice is in the cause of college socialism and will be so considered. But there is another point of view—that of the girl herself—and it is this of which the *News* gives masculine analysis when it says: "No fair guest, however capable she may be, desires to carry a huge bunch of violets, or the like, while dancing, and consequently the flowers are merely a useless waste. And lastly, if any are taken, they generally find their way to the floor and dancing becomes very unpleasant, not to say laborious, under the conditions."—*Yale Alumni Weekly*.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

An Address delivered by President CHARLES W. ELIOT of Harvard University before the Faculty and Student Body of the University on January 24

LADIES and gentlemen, students of the university, and members of its faculty: I feel very much at home in meeting you, the University of Wisconsin, because this university is built, as Harvard University has been, on a strong college of liberal arts. The college with us is the heart of the university. It is the source from which other departments have been fed. It is the same with you. You had a strong college here before you began to develop the University of Wisconsin, and you have a strong college of liberal arts still. This university resembles, therefore, the Eastern endowed university in its structure and development more than any other state university in this country.

"This likeness recalls to me a fellowship in quite another field which was exhibited during the terrible civil war. There was a certain Massachusetts regiment in which nearly all the officers were graduates of Harvard and personally known to me. It was the 2nd Massachusetts. The lieutenant colonel of that regiment came home for a furlough when wounded, and ultimately, gentlemen, nearly the entire regiment was extinguished, nearly every officer was killed or disabled by wounds. It fought throughout the whole war, and came home an infinitesimal fragment. Now that lieutenant colonel said to me in the

college yard at Harvard, 'There is one set of men that the Massachusetts 2nd always like to be compared with—the Wisconsin men.' There was a real kinship there, the kinship of nature. Your population is one which has many affinities with the old population of Massachusetts; not its present population so much as the population of fifty years ago, for Wisconsin has become a state catholic in religion, very various in race; much more so now than the population of Massachusetts. However, there is one great difference between the people of Wisconsin and the people of Massachusetts as regards education. The people of Wisconsin support in the most liberal manner a great university; the people of Massachusetts have never been called upon to do that. At the very start Harvard was founded by a great and general court, but also at the very start the method of support by private endowment began by the will of John Harvard, who was a stranger to us completely for more than two hundred years. Of him and his family we knew nothing. Now, within twenty years, the whole family connection, their history, their trades, the sources of their income, have all been brought to light. And we know that the founder of Harvard College was a Puritan minister, young in years; that his family and friends and con-

nections were all trades people, butchers, cloth workers, jewelers, goldsmiths; that he was educated thoroughly at the University of Cambridge, where he spent seven years, part of the time in company with John Milton. But this young man who died at thirty-three started in Massachusetts the endowment method for the support of the institutions of higher education. I say started in Massachusetts—he started it for the whole country. And, therefore, Massachusetts has never been called upon to make the sacrifice for higher education which the people of Wisconsin have learned to make and been proud to make.

“Let me review for a few moments this prodigious advance of the universities of America to which President Van Hise has alluded. It is one of the most prodigious phenomena in the nineteenth century; it is the marvel of other countries; it is going on. In the first place, the increase in the number of students has been most extraordinary, and particularly in the last twenty years. It is a social phenomenon of the highest import; it is also an industrial and commercial phenomenon of the highest import. This great increase in the number of students has been shared by both endowed and state supported universities. There is no difference in this respect between these two sets of universitise. Both have had an extraordinary increase in the number of young men and women that have resorted to them.

“But more than this, they have had an astonishing increase in their resources. I just asked Senator Vilas what proportion the budget of the University of Wisconsin today bears to that budget thirty years ago, and

he answered, ‘It is ten-fold today what it was thirty years ago.’ Think of that as an indication of the magnitude of the resources for the most precious kind of education in the state! But then the endowed universities have had a somewhat similar experience. If I were asked how many fold the annual resources of Harvard University are today compared with its resources forty years ago, I should be in doubt what to answer. I am sure they are five times as great; I think they are ten times as great as they were only forty years ago.

“There are other endowed universities spending large sums annually which have actually come into being within the last forty years. They did not exist forty or thirty—some of them twenty—years ago.

“So this wonderful increase in resources is shared alike by all the universities of our country which have really taken hold of their work, in all the states which have really taken hold of higher education.

“But there is a greater change which has taken place within thirty years, consequent upon those of which I have just spoken. It is the change in the teaching body. That is the most extraordinary and hopeful change in the American universities, both endowed and state, which I have witnessed.

“When I was a student in Harvard College, there was not a single man in it who would now be called an investigator or a productive person in the ordinary sense of that word nowadays. There was one productive person who unfortunately had gone out of it just before I came there. It was the poet, Longfellow. There was another productive person

who arrived just about that time, but he had learned the whole method and process of investigation and teaching by laboratory methods—teaching by doing rather than by reading—he had learned all of that in the universities of Europe. It was Louis Aggassiz. But perhaps I ought to mention one other name, Asa Gray, the botanist, the founder almost of the systematic botany in the United States.

“But with those few exceptions, Harvard University did not contain among its teachers the ordinary type of investigator of today. Moreover, there were no laboratories at all in Harvard University at that time. As an act of personal friendship, I was allowed to work in the one laboratory which existed in Harvard, and that had existed only one year, and was created by Professor Cook himself.

“Think what an astonishing contrast to that the condition of all our universities is today. For example, shortly after I graduated I was employed again by Professor Cook to take his place in giving the chemical course in our medical school. He had made the roughest kind of a laboratory for carrying on the course in medical chemistry. No student was admitted to it. It was merely for the purpose of preparing lectures for the course. There was no laboratory in the medical school—not one—except an exceedingly coarse and inadequate dissecting room which did not deserve to be called a laboratory. How is it today? We have just finished five huge marble buildings for our medical school, and nineteen-twentieths of the entire cubical contents of these buildings are laboratories; and the whole of the medical teaching is laboratory work,

if you consider the bedside of the patients in the hospital a laboratory. The lecturing to the medical students is a feeble residuum. Almost the entire instruction is in the first place laboratory instruction, and in the second place, individual instruction; an expert showing each man what he must see and hear and do. That is merely a type of the transformation that is taking place in all our American universities, and it is a prodigious transformation. It is a transformation of method, aim; and it makes a most extraordinary difference in the product, in the young men who come out from our institutions. Their minds are different; their fingers are different. They have manual skill in many directions, and they have the power of keen precision, exact observation, and the training to devote their lives to this particular work.

“But I must not speak too long of the past. These things are done, are achieved, and are great achievements of the American people. But for active-minded men and resolute men, who aim to go forward, the past is chiefly interesting as it enables them to see the future. Let us look for a few moments at the future of the American universities. We need not imagine they have attained the limit in the number of students. Those numbers are perfectly sure to increase, not steadily always, perhaps, for sometimes great improvements in the universities diminish the number for a time. Harvard has been through several crises of that sort in the last few years. While improvements in the admission to the college and the various schools have cut the numbers in two, those are temporary setbacks in the growth of numbers; but they

are all-important to the right progress of universities. They are intensely desirable, and any sacrifice of numbers should be made for them. It takes more courage perhaps to face that sort of difficulty in the endowed universities than it does in the state universities, because the endowed university is generally largely dependent upon tuition fees. But then in an old university, like Harvard, we have learned that when crises like that come, friends are quick to make good the deficits. That has been our repeated experience.

“Now, in addition to numbers what should we look forward to in the future? In the first place to a highly advantageous competition between universities — a competition which stimulates governing boards, faculties, friends of the universities, and the legislatures of the several states. You are sure to have, as we have at Harvard, an active competition, a competition with other universities, both state and endowed. I can warrant you that competition on behalf of Harvard University, and I have no doubt that your faculty and regents are fully desirous of offering the same competition to Harvard. I have perceived at various points that the competition between the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin has induced improvements in Harvard University. I expect to see this afternoon your library building, and I have a confident hope that from this visit I shall be able to stimulate our governing body at home to get a better library because the University of Wisconsin has a much better one. We welcome this competition and we have no doubt that you welcome it, and we are sure that in the time to come this will be an effective mode

for all of us for getting on with our great task.

“The endowed universities seem to me as likely to struggle seriously and earnestly to obtain and keep a national resort of students. That is, a resort which covers the whole country. The endowed universities of the East have certain advantages in that struggle. In the first place, the resort is generally less local naturally than that of a state university like this. Massachusetts does not supply so large a proportion of our students as Wisconsin does of yours, and that is an inevitable condition of things. Now, the endowed universities have, I say, certain advantages. At least some of them have in that respect, namely, the winning and keeping of a national resort, which, gentlemen, is a very great advantage to the institution itself, and I believe to the cause of higher education.

“Massachusetts does not harbor for life any large proportion of the graduates of Harvard University. They scatter all over the country, and also go into other countries, leaving either on commercial enterprises, on industrial enterprise of various sorts, in the public service; in fact, they get all over the world. There is a Harvard club in Tokio, and an active one, and I may add a club of very distinguished men in the Empire of Japan. That club contained a little while ago Kamuro, who negotiated the treaty of peace with Russia, and many other eminent Japanese.

“The graduates of Harvard scatter all over the world and they send their children back to Harvard; and, moreover, they are ambassadors, agents, for Harvard wherever they live, wherever they do their life-work,

not consciously often—though sometimes very consciously—but their success in life, their sense of honor, their desire for serviceableness, stamp them as men whose education was worth while and whose education the young men of their region think must have been worth while. I dare say the University of Wisconsin will sooner or later draw from all over this country and scatter its sons all over the world. Then the University of Wisconsin will compete with the older endowed institutions in the matter of this national resort.

“I see signs, too of another movement, which I believe to be of importance to our nation. It is the university movement—the migration of students from one university to another. It is rather unusual for the German student of eminence to have been at fewer than three German universities. The doctors of philosophy must always wander from one university to another. Now that has begun in our country and the last fifteen years have seen a decided increase in this migration of students from one university to another. That is one of the most wholesome movements in the higher education. It gives young men acquaintance with different parts of our country. It gives them the society of young men brought up in different parts of our country, and the varying social conditions in the different parts of the country. It is hoped that this custom will prevail and extend.

“But another prospect is before the American universities, a prospect of increasing serviceableness to all professions and occupations of educated men in our country. We have been through a condition of considerable crudity in our higher education

and we have not yet passed that condition. If we look at the university organization in this country, we shall see in it a grave defect, namely, that the professional departments are not built on a preliminary degree acquired. We have done that at Harvard for the professions of law, divinity, engineering, indeed all the scientific professions. And that prompts me to speak of the likeness between endowed and state institutions in regard to training for all professions. The state universities found it easy to secure money from the legislatures for buildings and those departments which seemed to promise immediate returns, such as agriculture, mining, engineering and the like. The endowed universities, as a rule, dealt mainly until within the last forty years, with the traditional subjects, Latin, Greek, philosophy, history to a very small extent, and the bare elements of a father science. But now it is wholly otherwise in the endowed universities. Harvard now trains for all the scientific professions without exception, for engineering, for commerce, for industry, landscape architecture, mining, and so forth, just like the state universities. So we are all alike there; and all alike we are when it comes to this greater serviceableness to the American community by building up the professions, the business or scientific professions, as well as the traditional professions, and in this way give that sound training to the mind, and all that results from that training,—a higher sense of honor, of obligation to society at large. I say all the universities are going to serve our country, our people more and more in these directions.

“And we are to be helped by the change which must come over our elementary and secondary schools in our country. The great meeting held last night in Chicago dealt with this subject in particular. We have had a theory that our common schools were to deal with all children alike; that the schools which all people paid for were to proceed on the theory that all children were alike, all capable of about the same training, and the school was to give that training even through the secondary period.

“I say our schools are about to escape from that theory, because the theory results in the averaging of the human product, and nothing can be more adverse to the schools, to free institutions,—I suppose that is what we are all devoted to—than the averaging of children, as holding the bright ones back to keep pace with the slow ones, as keeping defectives in the same class with normal children, as no recognition of the infinite variety of children and the infinite difference in capacity which they possess. I say we are on the eve of a great change in the policy of our public schools. We are perforce to adopt the German method rather than continue in our own. The German method sought to direct children along those lines in which the child won the happiness of achievement.

“Now our theory that any child can do anything and arrive at any trade, any profession, any occupation in life, is not conformable to nature. If we insist on that theory, we shall be fighting nature and nature is hard to beat. Democracy can't beat nature, but must be built on human nature.

“Now when the children of the

schools are carefully dealt with by the teachers in such a manner that the individuals are directed to the most appropriate courses in life for them, severally, our colleges and universities are going to be greatly helped. The right material will come to them, the children that are capable of a college training, that are capable of a university training, will come to them and come sooner, not at nineteen—I don't know what the average age is of admission to the University of Wisconsin, but at Harvard the average age is eighteen and seventeen—and then they will have more time for the college course and the professional course, and will be brought to a much higher degree of attainment, and then will be able to serve more powerfully, with greater success, with greater achievement, all the professions; and thus the whole service of the universities will be heightened and made more valuable to the country and all universities, endowed and state, will share in this better condition.

“The universities can take one step already taken at Harvard, which will tend this way, namely, require for admission to professional schools a preliminary degree. No support so effective as that can be given by the universities or by the whole community to the degree of B. A. or B. S. You support those degrees in thus organizing the university as a whole. May the time be hastened when the University of Wisconsin will seize its way to this helpful change, this new power given to the higher education of the state, this new service to be rendered to the American people.

“I cannot tell you what a high privilege I feel myself to have en-

joyed in being permitted to serve now fifty-four years this extraordinarily interesting profession, the profession of teaching and administering in the higher education. I was put to a test of my capacity to speak extemporaneously a week ago in a college society. It is a society which bases its elections on having achieved some distinction as a writer, or a reporter and writer for the papers and the magazines, or having given some evidence of inherent capacity and vigor. So at the age of seventy-three they elected me an honorary member. I told them I thought they had waited a long while to arrive at the conviction of my fitness. But the president of the society, a professor in the university, said, 'I shall call upon you to do what the boys call a "stunt."' He called upon me to speak and assigned two subjects, both of which I must speak to. The first one was, 'Why are you an optimist?' He assumed that I was, and was right. But I hadn't the least difficulty in making some extemporaneous remarks on that subject. I will defy any man to stand for more than fifty years just in sight of this stream of American youth which flows through our universities and not be an optimist. Moreover, I told the members of *Signet* that I had a special reason for being an optimist in regard to human nature. In the first place, I have seen those young men go out of the university full of hope and almost university full of a high purpose to be of use in the world, and to do something to honor themselves and their families and their nation. Some of these young men had done very little while

they were in Harvard College, most of them had done a great deal, but all of them were filled with this purpose.

"But I have also seen a small number of young men fall by the way; fall low, guilty of low crimes, stealing, for example, from their fellows, from their comrades even, but nearly all of these young men that thus fell by the way redeemed themselves. We don't have to look beyond this world, gentlemen, to know that the doctrine of human depravity is a cruel and abominable error. It is perfectly visible in this world that almost all the sinners redeem themselves in this world, and that I have seen with my own eyes in many cases. Isn't that a good reason for being an optimist? It teaches that human nature is to be depended on even when it lapses into sin. It tends toward good, it tends toward nobility, it tends toward love, and that is the reason that I am an optimist. It is impossible to help being one in such a place as I have long stood in.

"I congratulate all the members of the governing board and faculty of the University of Wisconsin. They have a chance to become the best kind of optimists. They have a chance to see how firm are the foundations of democracy. They have a chance to see that almost all men are men of good will. It is a great privilege; it is a great happiness. Now all the universities of our country tend this way in their work. They tend this way for the whole body of our people, showing them what human nature can be, what it can become, how noble it can be, how efficient for good it can be."

UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE OF CARL SCHURZ

THIS is the last of a series of unpublished letters of Carl Schurz which were furnished us by Duane Mowry, in whose keeping they have been since the death of Senator Doolittle.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7th, 1859.

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Racine.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received your favor of Nov. 5th. I return you my hearty thanks for your kind assistance in the matter of the Republican press. About a month ago I had to take up one of the notes and had to borrow the money to do it with. That paper is just now coming due and I was running about for the purpose of raising money. Your check and the other certificate of deposit saved me from a great embarrassment. In a few days I shall go East. Whatever contribution may be made for the purpose of sustaining our press, it will be well invested capital. Please communicate about this matter with the officers of our Republican Club here. But, if possible, let something be done for the "Volks Zeitung" in Watertown.

We are in full fight here, and I may possibly have a debate with Hobart to-night. I have just challenged him. Yours sincerely,

C. SCHURZ.

Boston, Jan. 12, 1860.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—Yesterday I sent you a copy of the speech I delivered in Springfield a few days

ago. If the argument contained in the first part is followed up, you place Douglas between fires and oblige him to take either one or the other position with all its consequences. That will either entirely destroy him at the South or bring about a rupture with his Northern friends. I should be glad to have that speech published in one of the leading Eastern papers. Perhaps the Washington "Republic" or the "National Era" would reprint it. I shall probably return to Wisconsin in two or three weeks. If possible I shall pay you a short visit at Washington, if I do not find it too expensive.

Tell me what you think of that speech (that is to say openly, unreservedly and without restraint) and, please, direct your letter care of Fred Kapp esq., New York. It will find me there at the commencement of next week until Wednesday or Thursday. What are the prospects in regard to the Speakership, Do you not think it would be best to change the time for holding the National Convention, It seems to be the general opinion, that it should be held some time after the middle of May, and I think so myself. If this is your view I think it would be well to address (a) letter to the Chairman of the National Com. and urge him to address a circular to the several members. In that way the change might be effected before it is too late. This matter is certainly of great importance.

My best regards to our friends in Washington.

Yours truly,
C. SCHURZ.

P. S. There are some bad typographical errors in the report of my speech. In the 12th line of the 4th column there is a ; wanting between the words "said" and "history;" and in the 26th line of the 5th column counting from the bottom upwards "abusive ordinances" ought to read "obscure ordinances." That is all I can now think of. Your
C. S.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31st, '60.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I had to leave Washington without bidding you and Mrs. Doolittle good-bye. Please offer Mrs. Doolittle my highest regards.

You told me that a translation into German of my speech on Douglas was desired and I think I had better make that translation myself. I wish to read the proof also, and in order to do this, would it not be best to have the printing done in Wisconsin? I understand you pay \$1 for an 8 page pamphlet in German; we might do that for the same price at home and thereby favor our papers with a little job. The thing can be done for you just as cheap and a great deal better. Please let me know what you think about it and how many copies you want, and I will see the job done.

Can you send me a copy of Bigler's bill in relation to the prevention of invasions and conspiracies etc.? It is a valuable campaign document.

I fear that Sherman's defeat (for it was a defeat) will have a bad effect on the action of the National

Convention. The true Republicans will have to stand together or they will be overridden by the Americans and the old-line Whigs, and the whole campaign will be a tame affair.

I would have left for home before this, but I found Mrs. Schurz sick and unable to travel. We shall hardly get started before the middle of next week.

My address here is: care of Dr. H. Tiedemann, 445 N. 5th Str. Philadelphia, Pa. Yours as ever,
C. SCHURZ.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11th, '60.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have translated my speech and the translation is printed in the "Freie Presse," the German Republ. paper of this city. The editor will send you a printed copy of the translation which may be stereotyped. Please send me a few copies of the pamphlet (in English) for distribution among our friends in Wisconsin. I intend to leave to-morrow night for home. The speech is working well wherever it is read.

You tell me that Douglas' chances seem to be rising in the South. I think you may press him about the inconsistencies of his doctrine so as to make him own up one way or the other; and besides you can squeeze him strongly about his "alien and sedition laws;" you may destroy him completely at the North. I think he is at your mercy now; and you ought not to spare him.

All I hear and see is very encouraging. A judicious nomination will secure us Pennsylvania beyond peradventure, and I think, even a bold

one will not endanger our success very much. I had several letters from Wisconsin lately; the approaching judicial election gives our friends considerable trouble. Dixon will not accept a party nomination and refuses to lend himself to factious purposes in any way. But I understand he would allow himself to be called

out as an independent candidate in case A. D. Smith should run.

Give my best regards to Mrs. Doolittle and remember me to our friends generally.

Yours as ever,

C. SCHURZ.

P. S. I should like to read the proof of the German pamphlet. C. S.

CENTRALIZATION IN DEMOCRACY

The Oration which won for Wisconsin and
CARL HILL the Hamilton Oratorical Contest

AMERICAN history discloses no greater contrast than the mighty antagonists, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. The genius of the one contributed to American statesmanship the principle of strong centralized government, the wisdom of the other emphasized the sovereignty of the people. That we possess today a powerful national government, respected at home and abroad, we owe mainly to the doctrine of Hamilton. That we are a progressive citizenship vitally interested in local and national affairs, we owe largely to the doctrine of Jefferson. Seemingly opposite in character, these two principles have nevertheless been successfully blended in our national statesmanship. Thus harmonized they have revealed to the world a pure democracy of ninety millions, who delegate their powers to a strong central government, and yet preserve for themselves independence and sovereignty. This revelation, the greatest contribution of America to human progress, is my theme tonight.

Hamilton's ideas of centralization were conceived at the close of the revolution. Extreme demoralization threatened the loosely confederated colonies. Inadequately bound together during the war by common dangers, they now became torn with jealousy and discord. Industry perished; commerce ceased; labor lay idle; public and private bankruptcy impended; even courts of law became

by-words. All was chaos, in the midst of which appeared anarchy and insurrection. The Great Federalist saw that these evils sprang from a powerless government, ignored at home, contemned abroad. Centralization became his theme. With powerful pen and burning eloquence, Hamilton battled for his doctrines until the warring states reluctantly delegated ample powers to the federal government. His financial system establishing spotless credit, ample currency and abundant revenue became the very corner-stone of nationality. In short, whatever came forth of order and force in federal government, is the heritage of Hamilton's genius. He, well nigh single-handed, averted the calamities which Washington predicted from a "half-starved limping government" and erected a national government which even the hosts of civil war could not destroy.

But the "Colossus of the Federalists" was an unbending aristocrat with little faith in democracy. Hamilton regarded the masses as fickle; fit subjects for domination. Public opinion, he believed, was but the reflection of the statecraft of men of genius like himself; democracy but a stepping stone to anarchy. Thus distrusting the commons, he desired to unite wealthy and educated men and crown them with power. He even proposed a government wherein the property class should rule under a

hereditary monarch and a house of lords. These proposals creating a sovereignty of wealth and privilege, if unmodified, would have rendered pure democracy impossible.

The influence which tempered Hamilton's extreme ideas was that of Thomas Jefferson. His great political virtue was faith in the people. In Virginia he swept away aristocracy by entail and abolished primogeniture, reforms which destroyed feudalism in America forever. As the champion of popular rights in Washington's cabinet of aristocrats, Jefferson stood alone. As President he stripped republican government of regal pomp and ceremony, raised the masses into political consciousness, and made personal responsibility a virtue in public life. All of Jefferson's inestimable services for democracy were being performed at the very time Hamilton was advocating centralization. The leadership of the one instilled in the colonists a desire for sovereign government; the leadership of the other aroused a determination to make every individual a sovereign. In brief the doctrines of the Great Federalist and of the Great Commoner each modifying the other, placed a vigorous central government upon the eternal foundation of the power of the people.

Such was the synthesis of centralization and democracy in our early history. Working separately each principle has contributed largely to our national development. Centralization has erected a magnificent empire, given us a world-wide commerce, driven slavery from American soil, made our democracy a world-influence. Democracy has created a sovereignty in which the citizen

rules, saved the sacred right of petition, bequeathed the blessings of domestic peace to many millions. Great are the services of centralization and democracy as separate agencies! Incomparably greater the services they have rendered as co-operating principles! Together they have demonstrated for the first time that a true democracy can delegate authority yet firmly hold it; can co-ordinate centralized power and popular sovereignty. As some one has said: "America has solved the problem of the ages by blending yet preserving local government with national authority and the rights of the states with the majesty of the Republic." Imperial power and home rule supplementing each other, promoting the grandeur of the nation and preserving the liberty of the individual,—such is our contributive American theory, Centralization in Democracy. Hamilton's statesmanship insures the grandeur of the nation; Jefferson's preserves the liberty of the individual. Together they give us the government which in the words of Washington "possesses as much vigor as is consistent with perfect liberty."

In spite of the fact, however, that these principles have been thus blended, there are today alarmists who regard them in eternal conflict. Certain classes believe with Hamilton that every increase in democracy is a step toward anarchy. With little faith in the honesty and intelligence of the individual, they fear that increased political power among the people would result in the overthrow of order by ignorance and passion. Other classes distrust with Jefferson every enlargement of national power, are alarmed over our colonial policy and fear the advent of our nation in

world-politics. The anxiety of both classes is easily explained, for democracy unorganized and unrestrained, always develops into anarchy; while centralization lodging sovereign power in the hands of an irresponsible few, invariably develops into despotism. The one ultimately produces a French Commune, the other a Romanoff Dynasty.

But in the light of American statesmanship we need fear neither extreme. Both anarchy and despotism are precluded by the co-operation of our cardinal principles. Centralization makes democracy an organized force, not the rule of the mob; democracy makes rulers servants, not despots. Democracy, not that individualism may prevent united action, but that the will of the people may be expressed; centralization, not to found an oligarchy of privilege, but that the will of the people may be executed. No fear of despotism, if we remember that centralization must increase only when accompanied by a corresponding growth in democracy; no fear of anarchy, if we remember that democracy can be successfully evolved only when rendered efficient by centralization.

With this supreme political truth in mind, let us consider some of the problems to today. Two vital reasons seem to demand increased centralization. Monopolistic power greatly surpasses the power of individual states. The Standard Oil Company controls wealth far greater than that of its parent state, New Jersey. A railway empire possessing one-seventh of the wealth of the republic, is dominated by six men. From such nationalized monopoly the public is not efficiently protected by the separate states. Moreover, the

United states has become a world-power with interests in every quarter of the globe. To the west of us, rising nations are restless for territory and commerce; to the East European nations, cramped in narrow confines, are looking eagerly for spheres of influence in the new world. For these two reasons, we must obtain still greater national unity and solidarity by increased centralization of power in the federal government.

This mere strengthening of federal power in itself need cause no alarm. Real danger however, may exist if increased centralization is not blended with a corresponding growth in democracy. The fact is that the very interests which need stricter supervision have laid firm hold on the agencies of government. Great corporations seat their representatives in congress: one senator from New York is a director in fifty-six corporations. At the hands of such representatives, momentous measures seeking the control of organized wealth meet untimely death, while legislation fostering such interests finds speedy adoption. In Illinois the notorious senate combine attempts to betray public property worth eight million dollars to private syndicates, while a national officer endeavors to defeat a direct-primary law. Chicago demands the suppression of gambling and vice, yet policemen sleep on their beats. The tremendous fact is legislative bodies today are unresponsive to the people's will, largely because special interests wield in them overwhelming political power. The doctrine of Hamilton that unity and solidarity can best be attained by indentifying privileged men with government has been carried too far. Jefferson's dreaded

“reign of caste and the subversion of the people” seem imminent! Democracy must be on guard.

While then it is true that we need a new application of the principle of centralization, still more necessary is closer identification of the government with the people. Increase centralized power, but be sure it is not the power of private interests. Legislators should represent not corporations but constituencies, for popular liberty and special privilege cannot live together. This does not mean that representatives should be mere delegates with ears to the ground; they must be constructive statesmen formulating into true utterance the latent ideas of the people. Through such genuine representatives, democracy must emphatically reassert its sovereign right to rule.

Why speak of the separate growth of either of these principles? As in the days of Hamilton and Jefferson real safety and progress will depend upon the synthesis of their cardinal doctrines. This union means that in our city governments councilmen must exercise power sufficient to dominate organized corruption; at the same time these representatives must be more directly responsible to the voters. In Galveston and Des Moines combined executive and legislative authority is given to a few men. This is centralization. Far more than city councils, these authorities are closely amendable to popular will. This is democracy. California cities are compelling councilmen to hold sacred their trust by the Right of Recall. Direct Legislation, Initiative and Referendum spreading throughout the land, are movements tending to bring government closer to the people, with execu-

tives elected directly by the people are yearly being intrusted with greater power.

In state governments also, this synthesis is becoming manifest. Witness the approval of direct primaries in Illinois. In Oregon a legislature pledged to reflect the people's will elected two United States Senators in twenty minutes, while in Wisconsin a squabbling legislature wasted six weeks and then elected a senator whom the people did not want. Thus appears the demand for greater democracy. This very year, New York, under the leadership of a progressive governor, has enacted model state supervision of public service corporations. Thus appears the tendency toward centralization.

But this synthesis, broader still, comprehends even the executive power of the nation. Thoughtful men decried the nomination of president in conventions far removed from the people. They demand the abolition of the archaic electoral college. They want the ruler to be chosen directly by those who are ruled. Moreover many men believe that far too much power is wielded by the Speaker of the House, who can if he will, gag the legislative body closest to the voters. At the same time many are demanding that the federal government shall control monopolies national in scope. Others, the strongest advocates of Jefferson's ideas today, stand for government ownership, centralization far beyond the dream of Hamilton. Both doctrines are based upon the same fundamental theory, that centralization by protecting popular liberty will promote democracy. How inseparable they are! Our citizens will trust centralized power if only they feel assured that

such power is responsive to their sovereign will. These popular ideas, gathering irresistible force, presage a new political Renaissance in America. In unmistakable terms they declare that wealth and privilege shall no longer exercise undue political power, that public representatives must closely reflect the people's will. The people shall rule! The people, not the interests, shall wear the robes of sovereign power.

In speaking of these various reforms my purpose is to show the popular demand for a new application of the time-honored policies of Hamilton and Jefferson. Let each expand tempered by the other. Let the administration of city, state and nation be made stronger that combinations may be controlled efficiently, that burdens of taxation may be equalized, that inter-state commerce may be regulated, that great internal improvements may be made, that the nation's honor among nations may be maintained. Progressive Americans ask this that they may rest content

under order, security and peace. But let this centralization be rendered safe by a divorce of wealth and privilege from political power, by a growth of democracy in city, state and nation, so that legislares and executives shall truly represent the electorate. Intelligent statesmanship today seeks the curtailment neither of centralization nor of democracy. It seeks rather the co-ordinate development and growth of both of these principles, in order that national greatness may be secured with domestic happiness; a strong political empire with the rights of citizens unimpaired; unity, order and law accomplished by the greatest diffusion of self-government. To promote imperial power together with home rule; to co-ordinate the grandeur of the nation and the liberty of the individual; to sustain strong federal government and yet preserve popular sovereignty,—such is the synthesis of the doctrines of Hamilton and Jefferson, such is Centralization in and for Democracy.

THE RHODES IDEA

By RICHARD F. SCHOLZ, '02

PERHAPS no alumnus has ever paid a greater tribute to his Alma Mater than did Cecil John Rhodes. His was a rare example of a rich man with ideas,—with one great controlling idea to which all the best efforts of his life were dedicated. To “my own university the University of Oxford” he left an endowment of ten million dollars and with it the great responsibilities and the magnificent opportunities of the mission of carrying out the “Rhodes idea.”

ARISTOTLE AND THE RHODES IDEA.

It was during his undergraduate days at Oxford that Rhodes happened upon a striking passage of Aristotle. “Virtue is the highest activity of the soul living for the highest object in a perfect life.” Profoundly impressed with this thought, of the importance of a high ideal in life and of a life actively and wholly devoted to the realization of this ideal, Rhodes carried this thought continually with him. At Oxford during his leisure moments and in the stillness of the night under the open skies out on those Matoppos hills he loved so well, Rhodes searched for that idea and that ideal which was to be the ruling passion and the controlling force of his eventful life. In “A draft of my ideas,” written at the age of 24 (1877) while Rhodes was in Kimberley, he came to the conclusion: “The chief good in life for me is to

render myself useful to my country. . . . I contend that we are the first race in the world and that the more of the world we inherit the better it is for the human race. I contend that every acre added to our own territory means the birth of more of the English race who otherwise would not be brought into existence. Added to this, the absorption of the greater portion of the world under our rule simply means the end of all wars.” And so he decided that it was his duty and his purpose in life to do all in his power “for the furtherance of the British Empire, for the bringing of the whole civilized world under British rule, for the recovery of the United States, for the making the Anglo-Saxon race but one empire.”

THE GROWTH OF THE RHODES IDEA.

Here is the “Rhodes idea” in embryo and this at the age of 24. The essential features are there, though the idea grew and though the separate principles suffered a shifting of emphasis in the course of his life. With the exuberant enthusiasm of youth, he makes British imperialism and Anglo-Saxon unity resting on British ascendancy the paramount issue; universal peace is secondary and will follow, he thinks, as a matter of course. But how carry out this idea? Rhodes dreamed of the formation of a secular church, having its headquarters at the great universities of England and the colo-

nies, which was to undertake an active and intelligent campaign for the extension of the empire. Realizing the importance of money, the empire-builder set about to make a fortune, as a means to an end,—and to use his money and his influence in painting the map of South Africa British red. It was while on a cruise on the Red Sea that the idea occurred to him of founding several colonial scholarships at Oxford. The possibilities of this idea appealed to him more and more and thanks to the enthusiastic support and the many suggestions of Mr. W. T. Stead, Lord Rosebery and other kindred spirits, it was embodied in its final and most comprehensive form in his "last Will and Testament" (July, 1899). From the paramount interests of British imperialism Rhodes had worked his way to the grander and nobler ideal of the union of all English-speaking peoples for the promotion of universal peace. In a codicil of his will, dated January 1901, he includes Germany in his scheme. "The object is that an understanding between the three great powers will render war impossible and educational relations make the strongest tie." And in a subsequent codicil occurs the significant clause,—“No student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions.”

THE RECOVERY OF THE U. S.

That the Rhodes idea in its final form transcended the narrow bounds of British imperialism is most clearly shown in the number and distribution of the scholarships. Out of a total of 189 scholarships provided for in his will, 78 are assigned to the

colonies, 96 to the United States, and 15 to Germany. In other words, this country receives more than one-half of the total number of scholarships. The balance of power in this scheme rests with the American contingent. Thus did Mr. Rhodes strive to accomplish "the recovery of the United States"—by the peaceful arts of cultivating more friendly relations and a better understanding between Uncle Sam and his older brother John Bull.

ORGANIZATION OF THE RHODES SCHEME.

The general principles which were to guide his trustees in the organization of the scholarship scheme were formulated and expressed in Mr. Rhodes "last Will and Testament." (The present trustees are Lord Rosebery, Lord Milner, Lord Grey, Dr. Jameson, Mr. L. L. Michell, and Mr. B. F. Hawksley.) Dr. George R. Parkin was selected by the trustees to undertake the tremendous task of organization. After a strenuous 100,000 mile trip and after many conferences with the leading educators, heads of universities and colleges, and prominent public men in the colonies and in this country, a working scheme was evolved. But because of the varying local conditions a perfect system was not to be looked for and some of the present arrangements are still liable to change. It has been and is the constant aim of the trustees to secure an absolutely impartial Committee of Selection in each state and province, who will not be influenced by "politics" of any kind, who will consider the interests of the scholarship scheme paramount and who are willing and loyal enough to respect the wishes of the founder.

THE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

There are still so many current misconceptions as regards the general opportunities afforded by the Rhodes scholarships that a few words by way of correction and explanation seem to be called for. First of all, *the examination is merely qualifying, not competitive*. It corresponds roughly to our university entrance examination and is not at all formidable. Arithmetic, algebra (or geometry), Latin and Greek grammar and translation, and Latin prose composition complete the list of required subjects. Very probably by 1910 (no examinations will be held in 1909 in the United States) the rule now in force in the English colonies will be extended to the United States, viz., that all candidates from institutions affiliated with Oxford (and Wisconsin stands second on the list of American universities) will be accepted *without examination*, provided they fulfil the conditions of the particular statute of the affiliation. Moreover it is practically certain that when next the question of retaining the compulsory Greek entrance requirements is put to a vote, Oxford will follow the example of Cambridge. In that case the Rhodes scholarships will be thrown open *without examination* to all qualified upperclassmen of American affiliated universities. (The minimum and maximum age limits are 19 and 25 respectively.)

METHOD OF SELECTION.

The final decision in the selection of candidates rests in each case with the respective committee of selection, whose duty it is to choose the *best* candidate of the year, irrespective of the particular institution he may represent. The Rhodes trustees are par-

ticularly anxious to avoid a rotation scheme. The candidate who best and most completely fulfils the qualifications laid down by Mr. Rhodes in his will is to be chosen. No other claims ought to be considered. The list of qualifications is a formidable one and the modest and successful candidate has occasionally been placed in an embarrassing position to find on his arrival at Oxford that his American friends and his committee have been heralding his coming with a deluge of encomiums testifying to his many admirable qualities and to the wide range of his interests,—in one famous case ranging “from horse-racing to philanthropy.” *Punch* was not slow to take advantage of the situation and it informed its English readers: “Now that the American Rhodes scholars have arrived in Oxford it is rumored that the United States has relapsed into barbarism.”

QUALIFICATIONS.

I. SCHOLARSHIP.

But just a word of explanation in regard to the qualifications demanded in a Rhodes scholar. “*Literary and scholastic attainments*,” though perhaps the most important, are not the only determining qualifications. In his scheme of units, Mr. Rhodes allotted but three out of a total of ten points to scholarship. He insisted that no book-worm need apply. On the other hand he did not wish to limit his scholarships to classical scholars. (Oxford has much else to offer besides Greek and Latin). It is essential that the Rhodes scholar be a man of fixed habits of work, of wide interests, full of that “liberal discontent” and that faith in and loyalty to “the

things that are more excellent" that is characteristic of the true scholar and the serious-minded student.

II. ATHLETICS.

Athletics is to be interpreted in the English sense as meaning simply a "fondness for outdoor sports." The Rhodes scholar need not be a "star athlete," but he must take an active interest in some of the many forms of outdoor sports. Comparatively few of the Rhodes scholars have been "record-men" in athletics. Yet with but few exceptions they have "made good" on their college teams and college crews and even on the varsity teams, thanks to the Oxford system of athletics which not only believes in giving every man a chance but insists that every man is "good for something" until he has furnished absolute proofs to the contrary.

III. SOCIAL QUALITIES.

Not enough stress has been laid on the social qualities, in the best sense, and on the qualities of *leadership* enumerated by Mr. Rhodes in his will. The conditions of Oxford college life are such that these qualities in particular are indispensable to a successful career as a Rhodes scholar. Participation in the various student activities and general standing among their fellow-students are safe tests and standards to apply in the selection of prospective candidates.

IV. CHARACTER.

Character is of course a fundamental and indispensable asset. Cut off from all home ties and home influences for three years, with a half-year of vacations to dispose of intelligently and profitably, the Rhodes scholar will have abundant opportu-

nity to test his manliness and his will power and his "staying qualities."

THE OXFORD LIFE.

The Rhodes scholarship scheme has passed the experimental stage. The American has ceased to be an object of curiosity — or amusement — with his "I'm glad to meet you" and the inevitable and awe-inspiring handshake and most of the Rhodes scholars have been disillusioned in their hopes and plans for laying the foundations for a Carnegie fortune with the help of gleanings from their annual \$1,500.00. At Oxford where the college and not the university is the important factor in student life, where the bulk of the work is done under the direction of a tutor in private conference and in private reading—most of this, too, during the half-year of vacation, where the academic year consists of three short terms of eight weeks each, where final examinations are held but twice in the course of a college career, where the many-sided college life makes increasing demands on the student's time and purse, where a liberal education and not a practical and professional training is the ideal, where college and university traditions have their roots in a hoary past and one intimately and inextricably connected with the life and history of England—in such a place and in such an atmosphere a radical readjustment is necessary, especially in the case of the American Rhodes scholars. This should always be taken into account before passing judgment. The conservative Englishman often fails to realize this fact. Thanks to the experience—shall we say, the mistakes?—of the pioneers, the future Rhodes scholar will find

his way without much trouble and the necessary "rearrangement of wardrobe and vocabulary" will take place without loss of time.

WHAT OXFORD HAS TO OFFER.

Few Americans have any idea of what Oxford really has to offer to an American Rhodes scholar—and this entirely apart from the unconscious influence of the Oxford "atmosphere." Perhaps the best way to bring home some of the many opportunities is to present a few statistics as to the courses of study being pursued by Rhodes scholars at present in residence at Oxford. Out of a total of 160 (Americans, Colonials, and Germans), only 24 are taking up the classics, 41 are "reading" in law and jurisprudence, 23 in the natural sciences and medicine, 18 in modern history, 13 in modern languages and English literature, 10 in theology, 8 for the diploma in economics, and 10 are engaged in research work. The opportunities in medicine and science are generally underrated. Due primarily to the peculiar system of instruction, there is at Oxford no distinct line of cleavage between undergraduate and postgraduate work. In 1895 two new "research degrees" (B. Litt., B. Sc.) were established for the benefit especially of foreign students. And while seminaries have been started in jurisprudence, history, English literature and a few other departments, no attempt has as yet been made by the university to organize schools or courses for these degrees, or to make definite provision for any training in method. The average American Bachelor of Arts, unless he has pursued graduate work for a year or more at some of our American universities, will find it a very difficult

matter to "fit in" and "get adjusted." Perhaps the best Oxford has to offer to the Rhodes scholar at present is the regular B. A. course in one of the nine Honor Schools. The work is by no means a mere repetition or review of the work done during the undergraduate days at the home university. The requirements are many, the standard very high, and the method of instruction is entirely different.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

Formal lectures occupy a very subordinate place in the Oxford system and attendance is not even compulsory. Instead the serious work is done in private conferences with the tutor and in private reading—most of it during the half-year of vacation. There are but two final examinations during the regular college course, and the student is held liable for all work done during the three or four years. Moreover, the university examiners are a distinct board, not to be identified or confused with the regular tutors and lecturers.

The instructional staff—college and university—is much larger, comparatively speaking, than the faculties at our American universities. For example, 88 professors, tutors, and lecturers were teaching during the last academic year in the school of *Literae Humaniores* (classics), 59 in natural science and medicine, 42 in modern history, 28 in theology, 17 in law and jurisprudence, 21 in English literature and the modern languages, and 20 in the Oriental languages. The opportunities for individual work and for intimate personal relations between the teachers and the taught are apparent under such a system.

LARGER OPPORTUNITIES OF THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

In addition to these advantages of study, to the opportunities for forming lifelong friendships, especially with the 160 Rhodes scholars from all parts of the globe, and to the unconscious benefits derived from three full years of the rich and many-sided Oxford life, the Rhodes scholarship offers the larger opportunities for travel in Europe during the half-year of vacation, for study at the continental universities, for a first-hand acquaintance with the customs, life, and institutions of the peoples of modern Europe, for acquiring a speaking as well as a reading knowledge of modern languages, for developing the wider and higher interests in art and history, and, not the least important the opportunity "to see ourselves as others see us," which is so essential for a true perspective and sane and sound judgments and for a better and truer understanding of present-day national and international problems. The Rhodes scholar has every opportunity for putting into practice Rhodes' favorite maxim: "Do the comparative."

RESULTS OF THE RHODES IDEA.

Is the Rhodes scholarship scheme going to realize the ideal of its founder? That is a question that will and must be answered by time and history. Great ideas are not worked out in a day nor are their results to be measured in decades. Certain immediate results or tendencies are however already apparent and these may be briefly indicated in conclusion. The Rhodes scholarship scheme has already brought about much closer relations between Oxford and the colonial and Ameri-

can universities; it is hastening the organization of a graduate school at Oxford; it is breaking down college exclusiveness and indirectly making for centralization in university and college training; it has resulted in the foundation of the Beit Professorship in colonial history; it has promoted a wider and more intelligent interest in things colonial and American not only in Oxford but in England generally. Several of the colonial Rhodes scholars have joined the teaching staff at Oxford, many more are entering the civil service and other branches of government work. The large majority of German Rhodes scholars are preparing to enter the consular and diplomatic service of their country and will be no small factor in bringing about improved relations and a better understanding between these two great European powers. As for the American contingent, their real mission, too, begins at home and in order to do more effective work an alumni association has already been formed. Many of them have taken up professional work, a fair number have gone into university work. At present one or more of the Rhodes scholars are members of the faculties of the following universities: Arkansas, Dartmouth, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Princeton, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin, respectively. They have returned to their homes enthusiastic American citizens, with a better understanding of the great national problems and with a profound faith in the future of their country. And as loyal Rhodes scholars they are working each in his limited sphere and in his humble way for the realization of "the Rhodes idea."

STRATEGY IN THE NEW FOOT BALL

By WALTER CAMP

THAT master of the game, Emanuel Lasker, says of chess that some strategist, now long forgotten, invented the game to demonstrate the power of the intellect in directing the movements of antagonizing forces. His further description can be applied almost without change of word to football: "The acquired imaginative tactical skill is sufficient to win many games by setting 'traps' or concocting surprising de- pices; and many players are, there- fore, arrested from further develop- ment at this stage. Only he who is not content to win, but desires to win 'by force'—that is, against any possible defense—ever overcomes the obstacles that vanity of applauded achievement, a desire to shirk irk- some labor and other opposing fac- tors pile in his way."

"Thus his 'position judgment' is formed," says Lasker, and if correct, it enables him, at a glance, to decide which side in a given position has the advantage; and his memory is stocked with a series of manoeuvres and procedures adapted to certain types of positions and calculated to drive certain advantages home. For the execution of these operations he needs the imaginative faculty devel- oped in the early stage of his evolu- tion, and, in addition, the ability to form a plan and to follow it system- atically to its logical end. In his final stage, he studies the merits and shortcomings of such plans. He ob-

serves that no attack, however brill- iantly executed or ingeniously con- ceived, can succeed by force unless it is based on a superiority of the ag- gressor, or on a weakness of the opponent's position. Thus the master learn to abstain from attacks that lure the weaker players, but he ac- quires that economy of effort which makes the attacks that he undertakes direct and vehement and hard to repulse."

In football each piece, as in chess, has certain possibilities, but in foot- ball not only the position has certain definite measure of movement, but that measure is further complicated by the possibilities of the individual occupying the position. Thus in foot- ball the players have an opportunity to enlarge both the individual possi- bilities and the combination of pos- sibilities backed by the factor of in- dividual skill and adaptability. In this respect football is the highest of our ordinary games, differing in de- gree from baseball, wherein certain strategy is possible but within a quite limited field. In football every move has its special bearing on a combination of moves may bring about a very material gain, while a series of plays which are equivalent to a series of combinations of move- ments may lead up to a brilliant success.

The present game with its forward passing and on-side kicks afford far greater possibilities than did the old

game. But there are quite secondary in effect to the ten-yard rule, for were one working under the old five-yard rule, he would seldom if ever make use of either of these, as it has been found possible with greater practice in open plays to gain longer distances than seemed in any way probable when teams were being worked in heavy mass plays for two yards at a time. Another element brought in by the ten-yard rule which has tended to encourage strategy in the play is that the value of possession of the ball has been so lessened that it pays the team to try for the longer run at a greater risk of loss.

The general strategy of the game consists in the familiar method of throwing a superior force against an inferior one. This can be done either by quick massing of men so that there is a superiority in numbers, by a swinging interference which brings about the same result, by the use of a faster man against a slower one, or still again, as in the case of the on-side kick, by surprising the opponents into a situation where they have only one man who has a chance to secure the bounding ball while the attacking side has two, three or four. The same is true of the forward pass where an end, tackle and possibly a back-field man get down under a high pass, the opponents only having one man or possibly two likely to reach the point.

Deception is, of course, a strong feature if one is to accomplish any of these moves which depend upon superiority in numbers at the point of attack. Deception is also essential in spreading the opponent's defense for individual plays, such as quick plunges through the line and wide

runs out beyond tackle or end. The quarterback soon learns that with end plays he can spread out the opponent's defense, giving him a better chance to send plays through the line, and by sending plays through the line he can contract the defense, which gives him better opportunities again for forward passes and on-side kicks.

One of the best illustrations of possible strategy in the present game was shown in Yale's forward pass, the one that her team brought out last year. This pass they also used effectively this year and it has furnished in its theory the most successful forward passes of the season. The strategy depended upon rendering the opponents uncertain as to whether a kick, run or forward pass would be attempted, then—by means of possibilities in two of these plays of securing sufficient delay, either by passing the ball from one man back to another, or by the original recipient of the ball making a long, wide, sweeping run—to enable the men who could receive the pass to get well down the field and into the enemy's territory. The Indians, Pennsylvania and Michigan all worked such forward passes this season with success.

With these possibilities already enumerated in the attack, it goes without saying that the defense is put to a far greater strain. Nor has it yet entirely adjusted itself to the conditions. In fact another season or two will undoubtedly pass before the defense reaches a point of such definiteness as it had acquired two years ago, previous to the introduction of these new features.

There are two kinds of defense, if one may be permitted to apply

these terms. And the terms are advisedly used, for the cowardly defense is that in which fear may assume control, for without specific duties being laid down and carefully defined, every player on a team endeavors to take care of or stop every play that the opponents attempt to make. If the plays happen to be straight and simple, no serious disaster results. But, if on the other hand, the plays are more intricate and involve the element of deception, the defensive team is very apt to find itself thrown into a panic. Men rush from one side of the line to the other as they see the play start, only to find themselves vainly trying to get back again when the play develops into one going on the other side of the line. This condition in the line reacts upon the backs, who, after one or two mistakes, hang back in such a way as to be of very little use in any case.

The courageous defense, on the other hand, plans for certain duties to be performed by certain men and every man to take care of his small portion of the work. This does not mean that a man who has taken care of his portion may not aid the next man, but that he shall have enough confidence in the rest of the men on the team to believe that if he does his portion of the work well they will take care of theirs and hence when he sees the run is not coming at him, he does not rush blindly out of position to take care of a part of the play that belongs to another.

The modern game has also resulted in new developments of strategy in variations of defense which have been experimented with at considerable expense in the last year but

which have not yet become by any means cut-and-dried.

Yale developed the theory of varying her defense and adjusting it to different portions of the field, and, while at mid-season it was viewed with some doubt and apprehension, the theory proved sound and justified itself in the big games.

To revert once more to a comparison between chess and football, Larker concluded his article with the statement: "The theory of chess teaches the principle of measuring the values of the pieces by the capacity for achievement, and that a player of infinite skill would obtain from his pieces a degree of useful activity in exact proportion to these capacities."

This is so well and thoroughly borne out in football as to tempt one to say that the limit of the possibilities of the game will never be reached. As we find an occasional star in running and kicking, a brilliant man in dodging, a clever man in the forward pass or on-side kick, we endeavor to build a certain portion of the game about him, relying upon his special characteristics for its success. Having done this we mould the several plays in each of which

there is its element of superiority, into a completed whole which forms the general line of attack. Then, having done this, it is necessary to test the plays to see that no one man is too greatly overworked and that there is enough variety in the points to be attacked so that the opponents may not successfully guard simply one portion of their defense. Finally, after all this is done, it is essential that the attack shall also

be tested with a view to ascertaining whether the men who are necessary in this attack can also carry out the defensive end of the team's undertaking. In other words, it is quite possible to get one or two star backs who might be exceptionally good on attack, but whose defensive work is so inferior that the opponents, whenever they secured the ball, would

gain too consecuttively to make it desirable to play these men.

And, last of all, it is essential to so arrange both attack and defense that when it becomes necessary to use substitutes the entire structure does not fall down like a piled up pack of cards, but bears some measure of resemblance to the original plan.

—Yale Alumni Weekly.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

By R. W. HUBBELL. '58

I HAVE read with interest Professor Lyman's article in your December number on "Public Speaking." Many years of observation teach me to fully endorse every word he utters. I may be only repeating what he daily instructs his classes, nevertheless I can not too strongly impress on teachers and scholars the value of learning to speak well. The boy who never heard a grammatical phrase at home and only talks slang or Yankee vernacular, is not to blame if he goes to school thoroughly imbued with it. It is to polish the rough diamond for which colleges were created. So many of us have seen the uncouth enter and come out intellectual and refined.

Now, you young men who have in view a professional career, just remember that all this polish is not to fit you for fashionable society, but to enable you to succeed: to reach the highest plane in your profession. Remember also that you are not the only ones on earth who will be engaged in the same pursuit, but you must take your chances among competitors, and just according to your own cultivation will you surpass or fall below your contemporaries.

Some are born with a gift of fluent speech and some are not. Some are precocious, some dull in their youth. Nature has wisely diversified her gifts; but we can, with practice, become excellent. Oratory, as a force, is of no earthly value un-

less persuasive. To be persuasive become a student of human nature. Learn what kind of medicine some men want and what will affect others. No man can become a great jury lawyer without having a profound knowledge of human nature.

Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln each took their own way to persuade men, and both were wonderfully eloquent and convincing. How many lawyers and ministers had better be sawing wood for all the power they have to persuade others in their several professions. Why? Just as Professor Lyman in effect.

They were not taught to speak grammatically, to articulate distinctly, to modulate their voices with the idea to be expressed, and address the furthest person in their audience and to choose ideas to the tastes of their hearers.

Eloquence does not consist of a steady flow of big words, but of such language as your hearers can understand. You do not have to descend to slang nor use bad grammar for any audience. John B. Gough, Moody and others never had to resort to that. Their language, although simple, was a power of eloquent pathos or persuasion.

In a literary way the uneducated are merely children. Half the story writers for children use language no children can understand.

While the people expect better language than they commonly use,

they can all understand and appreciate plain talk, forcibly uttered, in a grammatical way according to the style of the speaker. Therefore, study the styles of men who are famous as popular speakers.

Bellowing is neither argument nor orator. A cannon loaded with powder and wadding can make a fearful noise—but that is all. Noise alone may sometimes impress the ignorant, but it is a gun that kicks back with the present day enlightenment. It won't fool the people all the time.

No matter why you wish to make a success as a public speaker, the first thing to learn is to speak

before others. Join a debating society. Try when alone to express your ideas extemporaneously in the best language you can, and when in the public think of nothing but the idea you wish to present and keep your mind on that alone, and the words, like insects in the darkness, will follow and glow in its burning light.

Remember that people follow the light and not the insects about it. The light is the thought in your mind, and that is what the people approve or condemn. "Therefore let your light so shine" that men may hear your brainwork and not simply the sound of your voice.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

By JOHN M. JONES, '65

SINCE writing the article appearing in the February-March, 1907, number of the *Wisconsin Alumni Magazine* on reformed spelling, a change has been made to retain *s* where it sounds like *z*. The other changes then urged seem advisable, and if accepted will simplify the spelling of the English language sufficiently to make its acquirement comparatively easy. The rules then published, slightly changed, embrace the whole subject, and if complied with will aid in solving the problem that has confronted those who have given the matter attention.

1st. Expunge one of all double letters whether vowels or consonants.

2nd. Discard all silent letters.

3rd. Use only such letters, arranged contiguously, as correctly represent the phonetic sounds in spelling words.

These rules are substantially the same as those observed by lexicographers in re-spelling words for pronunciation.

In respelling eight for pronunciation, lexicographers spell it *ath*.

The first *t* has no sound and it should be spelled *ath*, *th* sounding like *th* in *thin*, *think*, etc. In respelling words for pronunciation they rarely retain a double letter, except Webster, who retains *oo*. There is no double letter but has its equivalent in sound in a single letter.

Whenever *oo* or any other double letter is used in spelling a syllable

or word, but one of the letters, if either is sounded. They are frequently substituted for another letter. In the words *moon*, *noon*, *food*, *fool*, *spool*, *pool*, etc., but one *o* is sounded, and it has the sound of *o* in *to*, *do*, *who*, etc., and but one *o* should be used in spelling each word.

The words, *foot*, *nook*, *book*, *took*, etc., should be spelled *fut*, *nuk*, *buk*, *tuk*, *u* sounding like *u* in *put*, *push*, *pull*, *full*, etc. They are so re-spelled by the Standard and Century dictionaries for pronunciation. *K* should be dropped where syllables or words end with *ek*.

C should be retained where it sounds like *c* in *cat* or *cot*, but where it sounds like *ç* in *cider*, *cistern*, etc., *s* should take its place to avoid complication of letters, and the same is true of some other letters. *J* should be used in the place of *g* where *g* sounds like *j* as in *gist* or *gin*, *f* for *ph* as in *phonetic*, *v* for *f* in *of*, *kw* for *yu* in *yuoitete*, using the letter or letters that represent the accurate sound. By using *k* when *c* sounds like *k* and *z* when *s* sounds like *z* causes too great a change. *Q* and *x* can be dropped from the alphabet, as they are only used as substitutes for other letters, as *quilt* for *kwilt*, *xebec* for *zebec*, but the rest of the letters are needed and no more required for its betterment.

In as much as a larger part of the words are phonetically spelled, and a larger part of the changes sug-

gested from various sources are phonetical, why not spell all words phonetically and rid the language of its superfluity, and use but a few simple rules to govern the spelling of the same.

The tendency has been along this line for centuries, and the changes made in spelling since Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton wrote are very great.

Why not be judicious in reference to this matter and work to rid the language of its superabundance by rejecting all silent and double letters, and also substitutes, which no more add to the strength and euphony of the language than dead limbs to the utility and beauty of a tree. Why strive to keep the language encumbered with useless letters that embarrass the student and prolong its acquisition. Other languages are not so encumbered. Our language should be made the easiest to master and the most desirable in the world. Great effort is made to invent labor saving devices to obtain the best results in the shortest time. Scarcely a change along any line, however beneficial it may be, but has its ardent opposers. If *is*, *his*, *this*, *does*, etc., had been spelled with a double *s*, usage would say that is right, without testing its practicability. If no alteration is allowable, then no advancement can be made. A strict observance of habit or custom has been, and will continue to be, in many respects, enemies of progress. Anything that can be obtained in the easiest way and shortest time and most helpful to the community, should receive the heartiest support.

Those interested in the manufacture and sale of text-books oppose this method, as it would necessitate,

if adopted, a partial change in spelling, but not in pronunciation. Improvements are not withheld along other lines because increased expense is incurred to those who wish to keep abreast with the advancement of the times.

Some of the words now undergoing changes by dropping silent letters are, *through*, *thru*; *though*, *tho*; *bought*, *bot*; *although*, *altho*; *catalogue*, *catalog*; *programme*, *program*. It is believed the best way to advance simplified spelling is to correct the words of a spelling book to conform with this system, which will serve as an object lesson and be more readily understood by those who have not a thorough knowledge of the sounds of letters and their combinations. The correction of a speller, free of charge, except proper names, will be made if someone will publish it and give it an extensive circulation. The meaning of words corrected can be determined as none from the context. One versed in English orthography, by using a speller and pencil, and if necessary a dictionary, can determine if the changes made by adopting this method are too numerous to meet his approval when the results are considered.

Under the heading of "Amended Spellings," in the front of Webster's International dictionary, over three thousand words are given by the Philological society of London and the American Philological association, and twenty-four joint rules were formulated to govern the spelling of the same.

A larger part of the words as corrected correspond with the re-spelling of words for pronunciation in dictionaries, and are phonetically

spelled, with exceptions, some of which are noted in this article.

Words ending with *le*, as *able*, *fable*, *table*, *people*, *temple*, etc., should be spelled by placing the *e* before the *l* where its sound occurs in pronunciation, as *abel*, *fabel*, *tabel*, etc. The *e* is not silent, but has a partially suppressed sound as vowels often have in unaccented syllables. The rest not phonetically spelled, some retain double letters, either vowels or consonants, others silent letters and also substitutes for other letters, some of which will be given as the societies corrected them, then phonetically spelled as the dictionaries re-spelled them for pronunciation. *Acefalous*, *acefalus*; *appalld*, *appald*; *ax*, *aks*; *balld*, *bald*; *beuty*, *buty*; *brewd*, *brud*; *chilld*, *child*; *chewd*, *chud*; *cheered*, *cherd*; *defness*, *defnes*; *deceast*, *decest*; *dreamd*, *dremd*; *embellish*, *embelish*; *endeared*, *endered*; *ensealed*, *enseld*; *feard*, *ferd*; *freez*, *frez*; *fense*, *fens*; *grievd*, *grevd*; *garantee*, *garante*; *graind*, *grand*; *haild*, *hald*; *hense*, *hens*; *huney*, *huny*; *imbecil*, *imbesil*; *impassin*, *impasin*; *inweav*, *inwewev*; *journey*, *jurny*; *jelous*, *jelus*; *jeered*,

jerd; *keelhald*, *kelhald*; *knuckl*, *nucel*; *knel*, *nel*; *leag*, *leg*; *loathsum*, *lothsum*; *loppt*, *lopt*; *maild*, *mald*; *malld*, *mald*; *mewld*, *muld*; *naild*, *nald*; *narrowd*, *narrod*; *neard*, *nerd*; *oaken*, *oken*; *ooz*, *oz*; *overaw*, *overa*; *peald*, *peld*; *peas*, *pes*; *flegm*, *flem*; *reard*, *rerd*; *reapt*, *rept*; *relaxt*, *relakst*; *sanguin*, *sangwin*; *sickend*, *sicend*; *soakt*, *sokt*; *threau*, *thru*; *toothake*, *tothac*; *treatis*, *tretis*; *uze*, *yus*; *uzual*, *yusual*; *uterin*, *yuterin*; *veil*, *val*; *viewd*, *vud*; *veind*, *vand*; *waild*, *wald*; *weand*, *wend*; *waiv*, *wav*; *xanthin*, *zanthin*; *xylography*, *zylografy*; *yawnd*, *yand*; *zeand*, *yend*; *yearn*, *yern*; *zelous*, *zelus*.

Y is correctly used by the Standard before *u* in pronouncing use, usage, uniform, unit, unique, useful, etc., but not used by Webster or the Century.

The Standard in re-spelling *moon*, *noon*, *food*, *fool*, *spool*, etc., for pronunciation uses *u* in the place of *oo*, which does not give the correct pronunciation. The Century re-spells and pronounces words that contain the *oo* correctly. Close scrutiny reveals too many mistakes to mention all of them in a treatise of this kind.

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