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**David B. Frankenburger, '69, Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory of the University of Wisconsin, whose death on February 6, 1906, has taken from Alumni and Faculty a most beloved member.**

# THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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**MAX LOEB, Managing Editor.**

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## Editorial

### The Death of Prof. Frankenburger.

God hath made many noble men  
Whose lives have made a better world,  
Who've kept high banners wide unfurled  
To all men's ken.

This man was one of these  
The princes of the life aright,  
Whose work was full of goodly might  
Until his life found cease.

No high place did he seek,  
 No wide fame was his goal,  
 Who now has paid death's toll,  
 As must all—strong and weak.

He toiled to be of aid.  
 Men tell of his success  
 And their large debt confess;  
 Yet full was he repaid.

For many loved him well.  
 As teacher, fellow and kind friend  
 Whose voices now do blend  
 Into a last farewell.

Like a refreshing breeze, which blows gently across the crowded street, dusty and hot, Professor David B. Frankenburger's life wafted its gentle message of the joy of right living, of the happiness of human sympathy so that all might know and understand. Professor Frankenburger made one realize true values, made one feel the really worth while.

Lessons without number, much of good counsel may be derived from his life and work, but after all, the sense that is most acute to those who knew and honored him as a teacher or a friend, is the sense of loss, of personal deprivation. That genial, benignant smile that came from a heart full to overflowing of the milk of human kindness can no longer inspire added effort in his students, of whom so many have lived fuller and more understanding lives for having come under his influence.

Professor Frankenburger was in many ways an exceptional man. The magnetism of his smile and personality, no statesman could surpass; one could not but be won by him, so simple, unaffected, genuine.

His was not a giant intellect, nor

was he among the great classroom teachers of the university. But knowing the man, getting his view point, feeling his catholicity and breadth, understanding his strength of principle and the happiness with which he worked and strove was in itself a liberal education. In whatever his pupil had an interest, he had an interest; and a most kindly and helpful one. Unconsciously, without attempt, he brought out the best and noblest in them; once in his classroom or his study, under the influence of his gentle, but firm voice, and knowing that he expected only the best, and the highest, petty motives died away, and little thoughts, ashamed, gave way to nobler ones.

In the class room, he inspired rather than instructed, aiming to develop the power of expression, not by adherence to forms and rules, but by pointing out possibilities of effort; by awakening the spirit of rational and fair minded discussion, and by encouraging the timid student to forget his fears and speak his mind. Occasionally, he would read a passage from some famous dramatist with such excellence of interpretation,

such fire and expression that wondering comments would be heard that he had made the class room rather than the stage the scene of his activities. But we do not believe the prospect ever tempted him. Home meant too much to him for that.

Never harsh, always kind, his hand never lost control of the lever. His gentleness never became weakness, his kindness never timidity. No class ever "ran over him" as the student saying goes. The rod, though not of iron, never bent nor broke.

As a teacher, he was best when working with individuals. Tireless, never satisfied with mediocre effort, quick to suggest, and to detect any unsoundness of thought, a master of the art of correct inflection and a careful and just critic of composition and phraseology, his death makes many an alumnus whose powers of speech have contributed in large measure to

his success, think on his own debt to Professor Frankenburger.

Occasionally, especially in his younger days, he exercised his lyric gift for poetry. They were not great poems that he wrote, but, like the man, simple, unaffected, gentle in spirit and style. He was a great lover of good literature. Emerson and Shakespeare were his intimates, and his religion was, much like Emerson's, an appreciation of the good in life, the greatness of the mystery.

Men come and go; but to few is it given to be so universally loved as was Professor Frankenburger. His healthy optimism, his never-failing serenity, his sincerity of heart, these were the causes. He made no pretensions to be other than he was, a simple, courteous, open-minded gentleman, of breadth and culture, whose life was full of earnest, serviceable work.

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### The Faculty Attitude.

The alumni of Madison have registered their opinion on the athletic situation. The resolutions adopted at the recent meeting, while not entirely satisfactory, still represent the feeling among Wisconsin's alumni everywhere that the abuses of football should be put an end to, and that the faculty of the University of Wisconsin are fully competent to deal with the problem in their own University.

It seems to us, however, that the faculty, speaking at the banquet through Professor Turner, are in error in considering that they have done all they could do to remedy the abuses at Wisconsin and that it is now "up to the alumni and students" to do

the rest. In our belief the faculty have not yet done all they can do or should do before suspending the game. The faculty can, for example, maintain strictly and constantly the standard of scholarship; they can supervise the expenditure of funds for athletic as for other purposes. Professor Turner seemed to think that the faculty had other more important things to do than these things. To our minds, nothing is more important than effective administration of existing University problems.

We very much desire to see the conference recommendation adopted, and football given a trial under the new conditions. If the game under these

new rules, the result of a deliberate and conscientious attempt to reform existing abuses, effectively administered by our faculty, is not a success, then let it be abolished. Let us try the moderate remedy before proceeding to extreme measures. College faculties, indeed, have shown no special genius for the administration of University athletic affairs; but our faculty certainly can administer the

rules if they determine to do so. There are strong men among its members like Professor Turner, who are not to be frightened nor intimidated.

We are not certain that football can survive; but we see in it a game possessing many qualities of merit; and we hope that every effort will be made to retain it minus its abuses before proceeding to stamp it out root and branch.

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#### Another Conference Needed.

Events have transpired very rapidly in the field of athletics during the last six weeks, but as yet no definite conclusions are in sight. There is a surprising and uniform lack of uniformity in the manner in which the different colleges have treated the recommendations of the conference recently held in Chicago. All the colleges seem to agree that the recommendations on the whole, are good, but many

have been the changes suggested in the wordings of the rules, various the interpretations that have been placed upon them. The general chorus of ifs and buts, with which the recommendations have been met, clearly make necessary another conference, at which the difficulties may be cleared up, compromises made, and resolutions adopted to which all may agree (who are really desirous of reform).

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An omission in the article in the December number on "Wisconsin Alumni in the Public Service" has been brought to our notice. The name of A. J. Myrland, '90, should be added to

the list of Wisconsin alumni who are (Wisconsin) district attorneys. Mr. Myrland is district attorney of Burnett county.

## Professor Frankenburger --- A Great Man Gone.

On Tuesday, February 6, at 4:10 in the afternoon, Professor David B. Frankenburger, head of the department of rhetoric and oratory of the University of Wisconsin, passed away, after an illness of three weeks. The immediate cause of his death was cerebro-meningitis, but neuralgia had confined him during the period of his illness.

The news of his death came as a great shock to the many who knew and loved him, although his condition had been critical for some days. He became ill early in January, having contracted a bad cold that should have kept him indoors. Professor Frankenburger, however, would not give up his class work, until absolutely commanded to do so by the physician in attendance, and for some days after being taken sick, he attended classes, being driven to the University in a carriage.

Three weeks before his death he took to his bed, never to leave it until he was borne to the final resting place. He was in pain during much of the time of his illness, neuralgia, at first of the shoulder and then of the throat being the cause. He found it very difficult to take food and articulated thickly. In the last few days, he did not suffer much pain, but a continuous hiccough set in, which gave the patient little rest. He got practically no sleep for three days before his death, and an intense nervousness set in. On the day of his death, he was

seized with violent pain in the head and back of the neck, and in his weakened condition, this proved too much for his waning strength. Throughout it all, Professor Frankenburger maintained a great patience and, as always a solicitude for the welfare of others rather than his own.

Professor Frankenburger was born on October 13, 1845 at St. Lawrence, in the western part of Pennsylvania, being 61 years of age at the time of his death. When he was ten years old he came to Green county, where he worked on the farm, attending school during the winter months. At 19 he entered Milton Academy and at 21 the University, from which he graduated in 1869; he took his law degree in 1871, acting as an instructor in the University while in the law school. From 1871 to 1878 he practiced law in Milwaukee, when he was called to the University faculty to take the chair in rhetoric and oratory. This professorship he held continuously until his death, making a record of 38 years of service, as a faculty member. Altogether, 44 years of University history are bound up with the life of this grand old man, whose loss is mourned by thousands of sorrowing alumni, faculty members and students. The instructorship which he held in 1869 was in the Military department where he served as drill master.

Professor Frankenburger was at all times an active and influential alum-

nus. In 1886 he was president of the Alumni Association and vice president in 1892. In 1899 he was chairman of the committee which started the publication of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine. At the time of his death he was a member of the executive committee of the Alumni Association.

The literary labors of the dead professor have been considerable. Numerous and notable are his poems, all of which breathe the singular purity and benignity of spirit which so characterized him. He was co-editor of a memorial volume of the late Professor William F. Allen; he wrote the history of the University in the book entitled "Madison Past and Present" and compiled three general catalogues of the officers and graduates of the university, a work which brought him into constant contact with the alumni. Many of his poems appeared in the old University Badger and Press, an early University publication. He was the poet of the alumni association literary exercises on three occasions in 1869 when Samuel Fallows, '59, was the orator; in '71, when T. B. Chynoweth was the orator; and in '76 when James L. High, '64, was the orator.

Twenty-five years ago, Professor Frankenburger married Miss Mary Storer of Madison, who with their two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy, survive him.

In Madison, Professor Frankenburger was a well-known and highly respected citizen, a member of literary and social organizations, in which he took an active part. He was a member of the Unitarian church and at times occupied the pulpit there.

As a lecturer and reader, Professor

Frankenburger was much in demand; but his greatest work, and the work he seemed to love most was that of training the students for oratorical contests and debates, and many an alumnus and student will attest to his painstaking care and never ending watchfulness.

Many distinguished alumni were in his classes, among them R. M. Bashford of Madison, S. S. Gregory of Chicago, and Burr W. Jones of Madison.

\* \* \* \* \*

The funeral of Professor Frankenburger took place on Thursday, February 8, from the Unitarian church, which the many sorrowing friends of the dead professor, crowded to its limit. The members of the faculty attended in a body, as did also the various literary societies. The University Alumni Association was represented by a delegation consisting of Justice J. B. Winslow, Colonel George W. Bird, Professor R. M. Bashford, Frank W. Hall, M. S. Dudgeon, John M. Nelson and F. J. Lamb. Beautiful floral tributes completely covered the casket.

Prof. Rollo L. Lyman, assistant professor of rhetoric and oratory read a poem that a quarter of a century ago Professor Frankenburger himself read at the funeral of Professor William F. Allen: "Prepare the House, Kind Friends."

A short address was given by Prof. F. J. Turner, '84, who had known Professor Frankenburger intimately.

Professor Turner said:—"Out of the depths of our grief come brokenly words of affection for our friend, words of thankfulness that he lived; words of serene assurance that



he has entered into that rest which God gives to his beloved.

"What his life meant to his associates, what it meant to the great body of students who through nearly thirty years came into affectionate touch with his instruction and with his uplifting sympathy, we all know.

"He was a teacher; but he taught his students more than the formal art of expression. Those of us who in our plastic years came under his influence will never forget that rare, questioning smile, that challenge and invitation to the best and the highest lying like the seed within our souls. He had the attitude of expectancy, the provocative sympathy, which like God's sunshine drew forth the bud and blossom of our best endeavor.

"No other member of the faculty was so absolutely bound up in the University of Wisconsin. His life was one of unselfish devotion to his students. Others might teach classes; he taught the individual. To this ideal he gave unstintedly his time, and his strength. No timid student ever brought his imperfect work to him without going away heartened by encouragement, aided by wise suggestions, and above all inspired to do something better.

"His attitude toward the students was a part of his attitude toward life. Rejoicing in what is excellent today, he yet awaited the fuller revelations, —new truth, new beauty and new good. When he talked of these things his face would glow with glad expectancy.

"To such a soul, how thin and unsubstantial became the veil between the lesser life in the body and that

real life, eternal and abundant, which now is his.

"And so we who as his colleagues respected and admired him; we, who as his students drew inspiration from his strong and gentle spirit, we who as alumni knew his loyal interest in our welfare, and who wove his gracious personality into those recollections that embody for us the university of Wisconsin, come to him this afternoon with flowers, with tears, and with love. But through our sorrow ring the lines of his favorite Emerson:

"Saying what is excellent,  
As God lives, is permanent;  
Hearts are dust, heart's loves remain,  
Heart's love will meet thee again."

In a few touching words Mr. Gilmore paid a high tribute to the departed and offered prayer.

The honorary bearers, selected from the Town and Gown club were Justice J. B. Winslow, Dr. C. R. Van Hise, Col. William F. Vilas, Dr. E. A. Birge, Professor M. S. Slaughter, Professor C. S. Slichter, Professor Burr W. Jones, Professor F. J. Turner, Professor Charles Foster Smith and Dr. Joseph Jastrow. The active bearers were Victor R. Griggs, H. L. Geisse, J. Earl Baker, Emil Olbrich, Max Loeb and L. A. Liljequist, all having received oratorical training from Professor Frankenburger.

The burial was in the family lot at Forest Hill, a long line of carriages following the remains to their final rest. At the grave there was a prayer and a quartet from the University glee club sang two stanzas from John W. Chadwick's poem, "It Singeth Low in Every Heart."

# News of the Alumni

## Madison Alumni Meet.

On January 31 the Madison Alumni Association held its annual banquet and more than 200 of the 500 Wisconsin graduates who are living in Madison attended. Football was thoroughly discussed and at the conclusion of the discussion the following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved, that the Madison alumni approve such reforms in the game of football as will free it from professionalism, and pledge their support for sustaining the purity of athletics in the University of Wisconsin; that in case such reforms can be effected we are in favor of the continuance of intercollegiate football; that we have confidence that the faculty will deal with the subject in a spirit of sympathy with the legitimate interests of the student body in clean athletics and in due recognition of the faculty's primary obligation to keep the University true to the purpose of the taxpayers of Wisconsin in establishing an institution for the promotion of education and good citizenship in the state."*

Professor Frederick J. Turner, who represented the University at the athletic conference of the nine universities of the west and Professor T. S. Adams, faculty supervisor of athletics and Attorney John A. Ayward, '84, were the speakers of the evening. Professor Turner pointed out in detail the evils growing out of intercollegiate rivalry and the steps that would be necessary to bring about effective reform. He explained that while muscle was a good thing it could hardly be gained by another man's energy and that the vast multitude of the students shout on the bleachers while a

few gladiators, who have monopolized the attention of coaches, the athletic field, the gymnasium and the athletic fund, furnish vicariously both the courage and the exercise. He urged the necessity of remedying the evils and showed that public sentiment was in favor of reform. In closing Professor Turner clearly stated the position of the faculty in reference to football.

"The brutality of the game of football must go" he declared, "mercenary professionalism, immorality, deceit and corruption of student sentiment must go. In their place must come a game that students can play, a game kept subordinate to the intellectual life of the university, a game that leaves no slimy trail across the campus, no stain on the fair name of our alma mater. Having come to know the conditions, the faculty's right and duty is to take vigorous action. If the students and alumni deceive themselves in the belief that the faculty will bear alone the burden of keeping the game free from taint and within the bounds of moderation, intercollegiate football will have to go. We will cut it out root and branch, if the forces of demoralization continue to vitiate university atmosphere."

"Football reform may be one tenth hysteria, but it is nine-tenths common sense," said Professor Adams, "the real problem is that of an athletic aristocracy versus an athletic democracy. While there are some 3,500 students in the university, not more than twenty-five or thirty can be said to have received any desirable training in football—that training which comes from hearty participation in competitive games.

"All the howl, all the fuss and all

the reform have been over a couple dozen young men on whom the admiration of the student body, the money of the athletic association and the time of the faculty were as lavishly expended as if they had been demigods and not simply manly young Americans whom, with the exception of the few professionals who have crept in among them, it is a pleasure to know.

"We have set up an intercollegiate victory as the highest aim and ambition of student life. At the root of the greatest evil of the situation is the inordinate, passionate, characteristically American desire to get to the top. The popular mind ranks a victory over Michigan as a greater achievement than a scientific discovery. The average college student would infinitely prefer to be a quarterback than to make Phi Beta Kappa. We have set up a wrong ideal and then pursued it in the strenuous way which characterizes us as a people."

Mr. Aylward spoke strongly in favor of retention of football, attributing the condemnation of the game to the general fault-finding tendency of the age. The popularity of the game, he said, was enough to warrant it as the best sport. The alumni desired a clean game, he said, free from professionalism, but he held that such conditions could be secured through proper faculty supervision. Mr. Aylward declared that the faculty should be held responsible if a player remained on the team who had fallen behind in his University work and that they were largely responsible and had it in their power to remedy many of the present evils of the game. He stated his belief that the game could be properly modified without the adoption of such radical measures as those proposed by the Chicago conference.

Mrs. William F. Allen, who spoke on the subject of "Women of the University," traced the history of the woman student from early days, when segregation was observed and the

men in college were compelled to promenade on one side of the hill only in going to and from classes. The gradual development of the importance of co-education and the present general recognition of the position of the women in college was pointed out by the speaker. She said that when built, Chadbourne hall was adequate to accommodate all the women students, but now it was greatly overcrowded and she pleaded for the erection of quarters which would house the many who are at present unable to live in Chadbourne hall or in sorority houses.

Colonel George W. Bird, '60, president of the Madison Alumni Association acted as toastmaster.

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### Twin City Alumni Banquet.

Four enthusiastic alumni meetings have been held this month. At St. Paul some fifty loyal alumni attended the banquet of the Twin City Alumni Association, the majority of whom graduated in the years between '74 and '84. Judge D. F. Simpson, '82, and Mrs. D. F. Simpson (who was Miss Josephine Sarles, '83 of Minneapolis), Judge George Bunn, '85, Judge Oscar Hallam, '87, Judge O. B. Lewis, '84, A. H. Bright, '74, John L. Erdall, '85, T. A. Polleys, '88 (law), O. L. Larson, '76, J. M. Hawthorne '86 (law), and F. A. Pike, Jr, '85 were among those present. Minneapolis and St. Paul are among the centres of Wisconsin alumni, about 150 graduates being located in these two cities. Of the five district judges of St. Paul, three of them are graduates of the University of Wisconsin. President Van Hise delivered the address of the evening on "The Development of the State University." Alumni spirit in the twin cities runs high and University graduates who settle there find a warm welcome from former college friends and class mates.

### Superior Graduates Greet President.

The Superior State University club gave its annual banquet on the occasion of the visit of President Van Hise to that city during the early part of the month. Judge Aad Vinje, '84, at whose home President Van Hise was a guest during his stay in Superior, presided at the banquet, which was well attended. President Van Hise delivered the address on "The University and the State." Superior has, during the last five years, become the home of a considerable number of alumni. In 1901, the city could count among its residents only eight University graduates. Today the number is well on toward 40.

### Rousing California Meeting.

Colonel Wilbur S. Tupper, '86, entertained the members of the University of Wisconsin Society of Southern California at luncheon at the California Club, Los Angeles, on January 27th. Alumni and former students of the university to the number of 25, representing classes from '79 to '03, met to partake of his hospitality and enjoy the good things, which were by no means limited to those on the menu. There were stories, reminiscences and jokes, old and new, and college songs, under the leadership of Henry H. Roser, '86 and Henry C. Hullinger, '85, who were on the Glee club more than twenty years ago, and who easily demonstrated that they had not forgotten how.

At the conclusion of the luncheon a business meeting was held, at which officers were re-elected as follows: President, Col. Wilbur S. Tupper; Vice president, Frank M. Porter, '81; secretary, Elroy W. Smith.

At the conclusion, a rising vote of appreciation was tendered to the host of the occasion, who never loses an opportunity to "smile and boost" for old Wisconsin.

Those present were:

Colonel Wilbur S. Tupper, '86, President, Pacific-Conservative Life Insurance Co., 305 Conservative Life Bldg., Los Angeles.

Thomas H. Kirk, '82, State Educational Service, 5909 Piedmont Avenue.

C. C. Calkins, (law) '80, Mines and Real Estate, 515 Merchants Trust Bldg.

Henry H. Roser, '86, attorney-at-law, 226 Douglas bldg.

Elroy W. Smith, (law) '01, attorney-at-law, 529 Douglas bldg.

Frank H. Gordon, M. D., '89, physician, 812 Union Trust bldg.

Edwin F. French, '97, contractor, 526 S. St. Louis St.

Grant R. Bennett, (law) '87, attorney-at-law, American National Bank bldg.

Geo. E. Burrall, '85, secretary, J. R. Newberry Co., 1145 W. 28th St.

Frank M. Porter, '81, (law '83,) attorney-at-law, 320 American National Bank bldg.

Oscar Halverson Reinhold, ex '02, mining engineer, 313 W. 2nd St.

C. S. De Lano, ex. '86, School of Music, 314 West 4th St.

Harvey Holmes, '00, coach, U. S. C., 3442 S. Flower St.

Geo. C. Martin, (law) '99, attorney-at-law, American National Bank bldg.

Paul C. Thorne, (law) ex '99, attorney-at-law, American National Bank bldg.

Victor E. Keppel, (law) ex '97, real estate, 220 Grant bldg.

Louis W. Meyers, '93, (law '95,) attorney-at-law, 608-9 Grant bldg.

Lucius K. Chase, '95, (law '96,) attorney-at-law, 505 Laughlin bldg.

Sidney T. Smith, '00, real estate, 707 Johnson bldg.

Harry D. Tower, ex '98, with Security Savings Bank, Pasadena, Cal.

Robert H. Titus, '03, real estate, Alhambra, Cal.

A. W. Wohlford, '80, Pres. Escondido National Bank, Escondido, Cal.

Edward B. Oakley, '79, principal,

Santa Ana High School, Santa Ana, Cal.

H. C. Hullinger, '85, real estate and investments, Chicago, Ill.

Louis Blatz, '88, Mgr. McNally Ranch, La Mirada, Cal.

### J. M. Nelson for Congress.

John M. Nelson, '92, (law '96,) has announced his candidacy for the republican congressional nomination for the second congressional district comprising the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette and Adams. Mr. Nelson has had an interesting and successful career since leaving college. After graduating from the modern classical course at the University in 1892, he was elected county superintendent of schools for the east district of Dane county and re-elected in 1893. The following year he entered the law school which he finished in '96.

In 1901, Mr. Nelson entered the University as a post-graduate, and specialized for three years, mainly in political science and the government of cities. He was chosen a member of the University alumni executive committee in 1903, and was elected corresponding secretary of that committee the following year, and is now serving his second term in that position. Mr. Nelson was a representative of the executive committee on the jubilee committee in 1904.

Mr. Nelson has had a large political experience. For the past dozen years he has been active in the politics of Dane county and has made a reputation as an effective organizer and able executive. Mr. Nelson is at present a practicing attorney, with large interests in Wisconsin and Dakota land companies. The present congressman from the second district is Henry C. Adams, who attended the university for a time but did not graduate.

Mr. Nelson's many friends anticipate that he will make a strong fight for the nomination.

### For District Attorney.

Robert N. Nelson, (law '01,) is a candidate for district attorney of Dane county, Wis. Mr. Nelson is a member of the firm of Nelson and Ollis, (law '84,) and has practiced in Madison for the last four years. The firm of Ollis and Nelson enjoys a wide reputation for integrity and ability and it is expected that Mr. Nelson will make a strong candidate. Vroman Mason (law '95) has also announced his candidacy. Mr. Mason formerly practiced in partnership with H. W. Chynoweth, '68, of Madison. The present incumbent is Frank L. Gilbert, (law '99); who has served two terms; Mr. Gilbert has made an excellent record as district attorney, and has been talked of for the nomination for attorney-general of the state.

Julius E. Roehr, (law '81) and H. L. Ekern (law '94), are members of the legislative committee which is investigating the life insurance companies of Wisconsin. Cecil Schreiber, '05, is employed as a clerk by the committee.

Among the speakers at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters in Madison on February 8 and 9, were the following alumni: Samuel Weidman, '04, who spoke on "An Additional Driftless Area in Wisconsin;" C. E. Allen, '09, who read a paper on The Life History of Coleochaete; and Solon J. Buck, '04, whose paper dealt with "The Occupation of Government Land in Oklahoma Territory."

John C. Spooner, '64, and Charles N. Gregory, '70, formerly dean of the law school of the University are members of the executive council of the American Society of International Law, which perfected a permanent organization in New York City on January 12.

A. F. Menges, '86, *p*, and E. B. Steensland are members of the directorate of the Savings Loan and Trust Co., a financial institution of Madison, Wis., which has lately increased its paid up capital and surplus from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Robert M. Bashford, '69, has withdrawn as a candidate for the Supreme Bench of Wisconsin. Mr. Bashford felt that in view of the number already in the field, his candidacy would necessitate a political campaign which the dignity of the office sought precluded him from making. Mr. Bashford issued a public statement, giving his reasons for withdrawal.

'54.

Levi Booth, one of the two living members of the first class which graduated from the University of Wisconsin is enjoying life as a farmer and stock raiser a few miles outside of Denver, Colorado.

'56.

James M. Flower, formerly a member of the law firm of Flower, Vroman & Musgrave at Chicago, is now at San Diego, Cal.

'57.

Charles Fairchild is engaged in banking as head of the Wall street firm of Charles Fairchild & Co. in New York. His residence address is 119 East Fortier street.

'58.

R. W. Hubbell, who is practicing law at Wautoma, Wis., is an enthusiast about fishing. He is the author of Hints on Fly Fishing, an attractive little pamphlet of some twenty-five pages. The advice contained in the pamphlet is very sensible and to the

point. Some of it is very quaintly stated. Here is a sample of the style: "When you go fishing go alone unless you have a tried, congenial, unselfish companion. Reflect that you should go for enjoyment, mental peace, and not for rivalry and greed. Don't follow close to another man and, if some unmannerly cad hurries to catch up and pass you, let him by. He will fish too fast, in order to try and get all the fish but he will accomplish little. The man whose back is bristled on the trout stream you will generally find ought to have a ring in his nose at home. True sportsmen are generally genial, big-hearted, unselfish brothers to all they meet on lake, field, or stream. They would no sooner spoil another's sport than they would their own."

'60.

George W. Bird is being prominently mentioned for the democratic nomination for governor. Colonel Bird has been for many years a successful practicing attorney of Madison, Wis.

'61.

Shadrach A. Hall, formerly state senator from Yellow Medicine county, is now a farmer at Redwood, Minn.

John D. Parkinson is practicing law at Kansas City, Mo. He was judge of the twenty-fifth circuit of Missouri for nine years and is now a leading member of the bar of Kansas City.

'70.

William E. Huntington is president of Boston University at Boston, Mass. Mr. Huntington has been connected with this institution for twenty-five years. After taking his A. B. degree at Wisconsin, Mr. Huntington took a B. D. at Boston University in 1873 and a Ph. D. in 1880. In 1882 he became dean of the college of liberal arts of that institution and from that position was elected to the presidency.

## '71.

Hon. Geo. Raymer, M. L. '82, President of the Democrat Printing Company of Madison, sailed on February 8th from New York on the White Star Liner "Arabic" for the Orient. Mr. Raymer takes his family with him and expects to be absent for several months. Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss of the U. W. department of geology will occupy the Langdon street residence of Mr. and Mrs. Raymer, while the latter are visiting abroad.

Leonard W. Colby (engineering and law '72) is practicing law in Beatrice, Neb.

William T. Kelsey (law) has been for many years county judge of Sauk county, Wis. Mr. Kelsey, after taking his degree of A. B. at Wisconsin took the same degree at the University of Michigan a year later. Mr. Kelsey was for a time postmaster at Prairie du Sac, Wis.

## '73.

Judge George H. Noyes, (law '74), has been elected general counsel of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee to succeed the late Judge Charles E. Dyer. He assumed the position February 1, retiring from the law firm of Miller, Noyes & Miller, with which he has been connected for fifteen years. Judge Noyes was a partner of D. G. Hooker when the latter became counsel of the Northwestern company in 1877. He was subsequently in partnership for a number of years with George C. Markham, now the first vice president of the company. He served as the first judge of the superior court of Milwaukee from Jan. 1, 1888, to March 1, 1890, when he resigned to practice. He was a member of the board of regents of the University for twelve years and its president for two years. He has the degree of LL. D. given him by the University. He held the office of president of the state bar association in 1904-5.

The Evening Wisconsin in commenting upon his appointment said:

Judge Noyes occupies an enviable standing as a lawyer, the rightful reward of his honorable and noteworthy career on the bench. His sterling qualities as a man are associated with an urbanity and benevolence of disposition which makes active friends, and he possesses in a high degree the esteem, the confidence and the respect of the community.

James Moroney (engineering '75), is in the hardware business in Dallas, Texas. Mr. Moroney is one of the University graduates who has gone south and succeeded there. He was for two terms alderman of the city of Dallas, and was president of the Texas state fair and Dallas Exposition for one term. Mr. Moroney visited Madison at the time of the Jubilee, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of the University.

## '74.

John R. Fisher (engineering) is a farmer at Beaver Dam, Wis.

George W. Latta (law) is practicing law at Antigo, Wis. Mr. Latta became district attorney of Shawano county in 1877 and has continued actively in the practice of his profession since that time. Mr. Latta was for one term a member of the state assembly ('95-'97).

## '75.

Bernard C. Wolter (engineering) is a dealer in agricultural implements (firm of B. C. Wolter and Co.) in Appleton, Wis. Mr. Wolter has been active in the politics of Outagamie county for some time and was a leader of the La Follette forces in the last campaign.

Adolph J. Schmitz, (law) is practicing law in Milwaukee, Wis.

John B. Winslow (law) has been justice of the supreme court for fifteen years. After taking an A. B. degree at Racine College in '71 and an A. M. in '74 he came to the University of Wisconsin and took his law

degree in '75. He was city attorney of Racine for four years, circuit judge of the first circuit for eight years and in '91 took his place on the supreme bench.

'76.

T. J. Pereles, (law), who is one of the prominent financiers of the city of Milwaukee and a member of the school board is to deliver an illustrated lecture in the free course before the city schools of that city. His subject, *Rambles in the Rocky Mountains*, will be illustrated with lantern slides from photographs he took himself.

Ex-Attorney General Emmett R. Hicks is now practicing law at Oshkosh, Wis.

Mrs. J. O. Hayes (nee Clara I. Lyon) has recently moved from Eden Vale to San Jose, California.

Richard B. Dudgeon, superintendent of the public schools of Madison, is recognized as one of the leading educators of the state. The system of instruction built up in the grade and high school since he took charge in 1891, has furnished the University many strong students. Mr. Dudgeon was largely instrumental in securing for Madison, the \$250,000 high school, which when completed will compare very favorably with any similar institution in the country. The first pedagogical position which Mr. Dudgeon held was the principalship of the Pewaukee, Wis. school's from 1876 to 1878. He was principal at Hudson, Wis., from 1879 to 1887, and at Menomonie, Wis., from 1887 to 1891.

Mary McKee Henry, formerly teacher at the State Industrial school at Plankinton, South Dakota, is at home in Madison.

'77.

Reverend S. W. Trousdale of Madison, Wis., has had an interesting career as a minister. After graduating from the University in '77, he attended Boston University and Ohio

Wesleyan and Lawrence University, where he took his D. D. He was minister for a time at Platteville, Wis., before coming to Madison, where he is presiding elder of the M. E. Church.

Samuel M. Williams is practicing law as a member of the firm of Henderson & Williams, with offices in the Loan and Trust building in Milwaukee.

Howard Morris (law '79) is general counsel of the Wisconsin Central Railway Co., with offices in the Colby-Abbot building at Milwaukee. His residence address is 333 Summit Avenue.

Mrs. E. P. Banning (Carrie Bell Carpenter) is practicing medicine in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Her address is 1023 Crescent Avenue.

Frank Moore is a farmer on the Riverside Ranch, at Trout Lake in the state of Washington.

'78.

W. H. Bradley (engineering) is engineer for the National Tube Co., of the United States Steel Corporation at Wheeling, West Virginia.

Publius V. Lawson (law) is a manufacturer at Menasha, Wis.

'79.

John A. Anderson is practicing law in Chippewa Falls, Wis. He is president of the Progressive League of that city.

Miss Jeannie Bascom gives her address as Hedge Lawn, Williamstown, Mass.

Henry C. Martin, state senator from La Fayette county, has had a notable career as a lawyer and legislator. Before being elected to the state senate in 1898 he was assemblyman for four years, member of the Republican State Central Committee for four years, city attorney of Darlington for five years and mayor for two years. Mr. Martin is another one of those successful attorneys who taught school before entering upon the practice of their profession. He was



county superintendent of La Fayette county from 1884 to 1890.

Lelon A. Doolittle (law) is a practicing attorney at Eau Claire, Wis.

## '80.

Miss Louisa Martin is a practicing physician in Chicago, Ill. Her address is 153 S. Leavitt St.

John T. Morgans is a clergyman at Lancaster, Wis.

Neal Brown (law) is practicing law in Wausau, Wis. Mr. Brown is one of the leading Democrats of the state of Wisconsin. He has been state senator and assemblyman and has been prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for governor. Mr. Brown is a man of rare ability as a lawyer and an orator and his arguments, aside from their legal excellence, are usually forensic treats.

Etna S. Wiswall, county superintendent of Sauk county schools for six years and principal of the Kenosha high school for several years, is at present engaged in mercantile business at 120 State street at Madison.

Harry B. Sturtevant (engineering) is manager of mines for Rogers, Brown & Co., at Duluth, Minn.

## '81.

C. B. Lapham (engineering) is division engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with headquarters at Milwaukee.

James L. O'Connor (law) enjoys a wide reputation as an able lawyer and effective speaker. Mr. O'Connor is in politics a Democrat and holds a high place in the councils of that party. He was for three terms attorney general of Wisconsin (1891-1896). Mr. O'Connor is at present practicing law in Milwaukee.

Salmon W. Dalberg is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee, Wis.

C. M. Hilliard (law) is a practicing attorney at Durand, Wis.

## '82.

Oscar J. Frost (engineering) is an assayer at Denver, Col. His address is 1752 Champa St.

Eugene Campbell is located at Rice Lake, Wis., where he is principal of the schools.

T. C. Richmond (law) is a practicing attorney of Madison, Wis. He is a member of the firm of Richmond, Lamb & Jackman.

## '83.

John W. Wegner (law) is a practicing attorney at Milwaukee, Wis.

Leander M. Hoskins (hill and engineering) is professor of mining engineering at Leland, Stanford university, California. Prof. Hoskins was for five years (1889-1893) professor in the University of Wisconsin.

A. W. Shelton (engineering; law '85) is city attorney at Rhinelander, Wis. He has occupied this position for 10 years. Prior to this he was district attorney of Oneida county (1892-1894).

## '84.

Herman Fehr (engineering, law '86) is a practicing attorney in Milwaukee, Wis.

Andrew J. Sutherland (law) is practicing law in Eau Claire, Wis.

Mrs. John D. Rowland (Miss Lizzie M. Hand) daughter of E. O. Hand, '59, of Racine, Wis., is also resident in that city.

Harry L. Mosely is engaged in the book and stationery business in Madison, Wis.

## '85.

Frederick H. Gadsby (pharmacy) is a druggist at Eau Claire, Wis.

Timothy E. Ryan (law) of the firm of Ryan, Merton & Newbury, is a practicing attorney at Waukesha, Wis. Mr. Ryan has been very successful in the practice of his profession. He is well known in politics and is at present the Wisconsin member of the Democratic National Committee.

Howard B. Smith (engineering) is cashier of the First National bank of Colton, Cal.

Charles L. Ostenfelt (engineering) is engineer for the Oscar Daniels Co., with offices at 851 Unity Building, Chicago, Ill.

'86.

Mr. William E. Bainbridge (law '89) who was second secretary of legation at Pekin during the siege of the embassies, and later served as United States commissioner on the Venezuela arbitration board, has been appointed special treasury agent for three European countries. Mr. Bainbridge has been advised of the appointment by Secretary Shaw. His headquarters will be in Paris. The countries to which he is accredited are Spain, Italy and France. Mr. Bainbridge will be the diplomatic agent of the United States treasury department. He will begin his duties in the French capital early in February.

Mrs. A. C. Todd (Hannah Adella Nelson) is living in Mount Pleasant, Utah. Mrs. Todd was formerly a teacher in Kansas City.

Mrs. D. W. North (Sarah Elizabeth Nelson) is living at Edgerton, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Chandler, both of the class of '86, are living at 1318 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill., where Mr. Chandler is engaged in the practice of medicine. Mrs. Chandler was Miss Rebecca Saxe, while in the university.

Grant Thomas (law) secretary of the Wisconsin board of managers at the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1903 has published the report of the commission. The report makes a volume of 100 pages and is generously illustrated with pictures of the exhibits from Wisconsin most prominent at the fair.

'87.

Mrs. M. S. Frawley (Katherine Coyne) is living in Eau Claire, Wis., where her husband, M. S. Frawley, '73, is principal of the high school.

Albert Ellsworth, Jr., (pharmacy) has a drug store on the corner of Ludington and Campbell streets, Escanaba, Mich.

Grant R. Bennett (law) is practicing in New York City with offices in the American National Bank building.

W. R. O'Neill (engineering) is foreman at the Barber Asphalt Co. plant in Boise City, Idaho.

'88.

L. M. Hancock (engineering) is a consulting engineer located at Fortuna City, Cal.

Frank R. Farr (law) is a member of the firm of Wickham & Farr, one of the leading law firms of Eau Claire, Wis.

'89.

It is reported that Sumner M. Curtis, well known as a newspaper man, has succeeded Walter Wellman as Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. Mr. Curtis has had much newspaper experience at the national capital.

Marshall P. Richardson is practicing law at Janesville.

'90.

Gilbert E. Roe (law) was a recent visitor in Washington, D. C., where accompanied by his wife, he was the guest of Senator and Mrs. La Follette.

S. D. Townley is connected with the International Latitude Observatory at Ukiah, Cal.

'91.

Thomas K. Urdahl, professor of Political Science in Colorado College, will conduct work at the University of Wisconsin during the summer session.

'92.

John J. Cunningham (law '94) is a practicing attorney in Janesville, Wis.

Theodore Kronshage, Jr., is generally recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the city of Milwaukee.

Mr. Kronshage is possessed of rare capacity for political organization and is a leader among the Republicans of his city.

## '93.

Herbert Laffin (law) is a practicing attorney of Milwaukee, Wis.

George W. Levis (law) is in the real estate business in Madison, Wis., under the firm name of the Starks-Levis Land Co.

Mrs. J. A. L. Bradfield of La Crosse (Mary Grace Strahl) is a loyal alumna of La Crosse, Wis., where some twenty-five of Wisconsin's alumni are situated.

## '94.

Edgar E. De Cou is an instructor in the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

William O. Newhouse, formerly district attorney of Rock county, has accepted a position as assistant cashier of the First National bank of Janesville.

Joseph Schafer is head of the department of history at the University of Oregon. His address is 425 13th street, Eugene, Oregon.

Mrs. James H. Fiske (nee Abbie Eaton) who was instructor in German at the University of Wisconsin from 1895 to 1899 is at present at 739 Fern Avenue, West Redlands, California.

## '95.

Edwin A. Conway, Jr., (law), a well known young Milwaukee attorney, died on January 6 at his residence, 213 Nineteenth street, Milwaukee, at the age of 30 years. Mr. Conway was sick for only a day. Death was due to acute internal trouble. Mr. Conway graduated from the University law school at the age of 19. He then went to Milwaukee and was for nine years associated with W. H. Timlin in the practice of law. Later he formed a partnership with Harrison S. Green under the name of Conway

& Green. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Conway Bros., with offices in the Wells building. He was married on June 12, 1900, to Miss Antoinette Mulaney of Milwaukee. He is survived by his wife, two children, his parents, and a brother and sister.

Herman C. Winter (law '97), publisher of the State, a newspaper of Madison, Wis., has been appointed deputy oil inspector by State Inspector E. E. Mills.

Theodore D. Woolsley (law) is a practicing attorney at Beloit, Wis.

Oscar Rohn is with the Pittsburgh and Montana Copper Co., of Butte, Montana.

Algie M. Simonds, editor of the International Socialist Review, is the author of numerous books and magazine articles. Among those which have come from his pen are: The American Farmer and Class Struggles in America, the latter being an historical treatise. Immediately after graduating from the University, he became agent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities and then editor of The Worker's Call. At present he is president of the Chicago University Settlement. His home address is Melrose Park, Ill. His office is at 56 5th Avenue, Chicago.

## '96.

Lewis E. Little (law) is a practicing attorney at Edgerton and a member of the county board of supervisors.

Charles A. Phelps of Milwaukee is spending the winter at Claremont, Cal.

## '97.

John S. Allen (engineering) is manager of the Beloit Electrical Company at Beloit, Wis.

Frank J. Short (engineering) has occupied the chair of Professor of Engineering in the Groves City, Pa., College since 1904.

'98.

Walter B. Cory, ex-'98, is now a practicing physician in Chicago. Mr. Cory was a prominent athlete while in the university; he took his medical course at Rush Medical college, and played center on the team from that school which played Wisconsin in 1897.

Joseph G. Hirschberg is located in Milwaukee, where he is practicing law. His address is 2625 Wells street.

'99.

John L. Fisher (law) has been appointed district attorney of Rock county by Governor Davidson. Mr. Fisher is a successful practicing attorney of Janesville, Wis.

N. S. Curtis, who is in the lumber business in Alabama, spent several weeks in Madison visiting his mother during the early part of the month.

Ralph W. Stewart (engineering) has accepted the position of roadmaster on the Southern Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Colfax, California. Mr. Stewart, prior to going to California was in the employ of the Chicago & Alton road at Libertyville.

On July 18, 1905, occurred the marriage of John Percy Inglis, '99, to Miss Ruth Penfield of Hudson, Wisconsin. The event was one of interest to a number of U. W. people for among the bridesmaids and ushers were Miss Jeanette Scott, ex-'07, Miss Genevieve E. Cline, '05, Alex. Turner, ex-'02, David Fulton, '05, and Harry Parker, '06. Mr. Inglis is one of the staff of teachers at the new boy's school at Hudson, Wis.

Stephen Conrad, better known as Steven C. Stuntz, '99, author of *The Second Mrs. Jim* and *Mrs. Jim* and *Mrs. Jimmie* has in preparation a new novel which is to be published sometime in May by L. C. Page and Company of Boston. The title is "Lois

Lachapelle" and the story has for its foundation the rivalry of two Lake Superior towns some fifty years ago.

'00.

Warren M. Persons, instructor in mathematics in the University of Wisconsin has resigned to take a position as professor of statistics at Dartmouth.

Alfred R. Schultz is in the United States Geological Service at Washington, D. C.

A. C. Backus (law), formerly of Washington county, has been appointed first assistant district attorney of Milwaukee county to succeed Henry F. F. Cochems who has resigned.

'01.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Anderson of Ames, Iowa, on January 20. Mrs. Anderson will be remembered by University people as Miss Mary Waterbury, ex-'06.

Paul W. Boehm is practicing law in Milwaukee. His address is 712 Jefferson street.

L. B. Wolfenson is a student at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Winifred Salisbury of Oregon, Wis., has received the appointment to the University's new fellowship in sociology and is doing research work at the Milwaukee settlement. Her address is 861 First avenue.

William Walker is practicing law in Milwaukee, with offices in the Pabst building.

An elaborate new year's magazine edition of the *Goldfield* (Nevada) News, presents a cut and half-page biography of A. K. Wheeler, (law) who is said to have made some fortunate investments in that locality. After reviewing his college career at the University the article says Mr. Wheeler studied law in the office of Senator John C. Spooner, served for

one year as graduate manager of athletics, relates his departure for California, his subsequent removal to Seattle and association in the practice of law with Col. James Hamilton Lewis—at that time leading practitioner of the coast and now corporation counsel of the city of Chicago. The writer chronicles Mr. Wheeler's mining experiences in Alaska and his advent in Nevada to engage in the practice of law.

"Besides being interested in various mining properties and companies in the south, Mr. Wheeler is also a director and vice-president of the Gold Exchange bank of Nevada, located at Rhyolite; at Goldfield he has been equally as successful and is officially connected with some of the strongest companies in the district. Perhaps his most successful coup was the acquisition of valuable and extensive holdings in the Montezuma mining district, situated some ten miles due west of Goldfield. In the early days of Goldfield Mr. Wheeler shrewdly foresaw what the opening up of Goldfield and the coming of the railroad would mean to Montezuma, and quietly bonded the most valuable properties adjacent to and surrounding the richest of the old mines at an almost nominal figure. That his optimism and judgment were not far amiss has been amply demonstrated in the last year. Today he is in control of the mines that promise to outrank even the old producers of thirty years ago. Associated with Mr. Wheeler in many of his various mining enterprises is his brother, H. R. Wheeler, who is now completing his law course at Leland Stanford university."

Miss Florence S. Wing, ex-'01, of La Crosse has accepted the position of Librarian at Whiting, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter V. Jannsen are living in Mattoon, Ill. Mrs. Jannsen is remembered in the University as Miss Caroline W. Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Jannsen are the proud parents of a baby boy, Richard Maurice Jannsen.

'02.

John C. Miller, of the staff of the Wisconsin Alumni Magazine, has located in Milwaukee, where he is in the business department of a magazine recently started there, devoted to financial matters. The name of the new magazine is Financial Wisdom.

Mr. Alex Turner, ex-'02, of Hudson, Wis., married, January tenth, Miss Maude Wheelock of the same city. Mr. Turner is engaged in real estate business at Hudson.

Miss Cora Notz of Watertown is librarian of the River Falls Normal at River Falls, Wisconsin.

H. W. Young (engineering) is an associate editor of the Western Electrician, Chicago, Ill.

Michael B. Olbrich (law) '04, who is a practicing attorney of Madison, Wis., took complete charge of the oratorical contests held at the University during the present month.

'03.

Mollie Coleman died on January 21 at the home of her parents at Chippewa Falls. She had a large circle of friends among the alumni. The announcement of her death came with an especial shock in that she was engaged to be married to Harry E. Bradley, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Bradley, who is practicing law in Milwaukee. Miss Coleman was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Coleman, and since her graduation has been engaged in teaching at Barron. While at the University she was active in musical circles and was a pianist of exceptional talent.

The funeral occurred at Chippewa Falls on January 23.

Attorney Irving I. Fish was a visitor in Madison during the early part of the month, business before the supreme court calling him to the Capital city. Mr. Fish is practicing law in Racine, in company with Mr. Storms, (law '05).

Miss Marion Ansley, ex '03, is a senior this year at the California State University at Berkeley.

Chas. H. Stone is a lawyer at Reedsburg.

Robert O. Gibbons is an instructor in Carroll College, Ill.

George Heuer is studying medicine at the Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, Md.

J. G. Holty is an instructor in the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

Edwin H. Theurer is studying medicine in Chicago. His address is 507 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Chas. E. Hammersley, (law,) is practicing law in Milwaukee.

F. C. Marvin, ex-'03, is superintendent and manager of the Zumbrota Telephone Exchange at Zumbrota, Minn.

Mabel B. Ruste is in Seattle, Wash. Her address is 1108 Second avenue, North.

#### '04.

Miss Ruth M. Phillips, has gone to Monticello, having accepted a position recently made vacant in the teaching force of the schools. Miss Phillips taught last year in Lodi and has been doing post-graduate work at the University during the past semester.

A telegram received recently announced the death of Robert N. Sharp, on January 19 at his home in Chicago. Mr. Sharp succumbed to an attack of acute pneumonia, after a week's illness. A large representative of the local chapter of Phi Kappa Psi, of which the deceased was a member, attended the funeral. Mr. Nicholson, at the time of his death was city salesman of the J. S. McDonald Co., of Chicago.

Howard A. Kuhlmann, ex '04, was recently married to Miss Clara N. Rose of Canton, Ohio. Mr. Kuhlmann is a mail carrier in Madison and is sergeant of Company G of that city.

C. C. Pease is selling views in the west. He gets into Madison occa-

sionally and reports gratifying success. He has traveled over much of the western country. He makes his headquarters at Bisbee, Arizona.

Amy L. Hendrickson is instructor in the Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga.

L. D. Blackman is engaged in the printing business in Cincinnati, Ohio. His address is 803 Race St.

Allen Lee, (engineering), who is in Paris studying music, is preparing himself for the operatic stage.

#### '05.

After an illness of some weeks, Miss Agnes Walsh died on February 9, from an acute attack of pneumonia which developed into tuberculosis.

The news of Miss Walsh's death came as a great shock to the many alumni and undergraduate friends who had seen her graduate from the University with honors, with the prospect of a long and useful life before her. Miss Walsh had made a brilliant record as a student while in the University and was popular with all who knew her.

She was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma, of Phi Beta Kappa and the Red Domino dramatic society. She completed her course in three years' time, and in addition to her work carried on much outside activity.

After graduating, Miss Walsh took a position as a teacher of Latin and Greek in the Milwaukee East Side High School but had taught only two weeks when she was taken ill.

A number of members of the Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority attended the funeral of Miss Walsh in Milwaukee.

Mr. Max W. King has returned to Madison from Panama, where he has been employed as a civil engineer for the past nine months. Mr. King was stationed at Empire with the Culebra division and was occupied with construction work on the Panama canal. A vacation is granted after eight months' service and he is home for a

six weeks' visit. He reports very little sickness at present among those working on the canal, and speaks well of the progress that is now being made.

Waldemar C. Wehe (law), is practicing law in Milwaukee. He has an office in the Pereles building.

Ray W. Clarke (law) is instructor in Political Science at Milton College.

Robert C. Buckley (law) is practicing law in Whitewater.

Earl Rose (law) is in Tucson, Arizona, where he is looking after his father's mining interests.

Edward J. Spiering (law) is at present in the office of Burr W. Jones, Madison, Wis.

Jesse Higbee (law) is a member of the firm of Higbee and Higbee at La Crosse.

John O'Brien (law) is practicing law in Fond du Lac.

J. L. Thomas (law) is a member of the firm of Muckleston and Thomas at

Waukesha, Wis. Mr. Muckleston was in the law school with the class of '02.

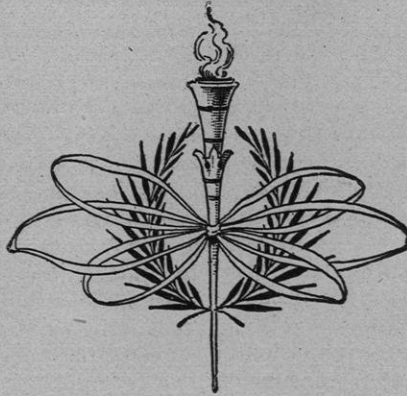
Miss Charlotte Hannahs and Mr. Edward S. Jordan, both of the class of '05, were married on February 2 at the home of the bride's parents in Kenosha. More than fifty guests, among whom were David Crawford, '05, and Dagmar Hansen, '05, attended the marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan now reside in Cleveland, O., where Mr. Jordan is engaged in newspaper work.

Stephen J. Leahy (law) is practicing law in Marshfield, Wis.

Edwin P. Bartlett (engineering) is attending the Boston Institute of Technology.

Miss Genevieve E. Cline, '05, of Hudson is teaching at Medford, Wis.

Miss Dora von Briesen, ex '05, of Columbus, Wis., is a senior in the Kindergarten Training School at Menomonie, Wisconsin.



# HORSEPLAY

By John Bascom.

The dog, though he has no provision for play but paw and jaw, fortified with the weapons of war, uses them so gently as to give even the petulant child no cause of complaint. A troop of dogs tumble over each other by the hour on the lawn with no sign of anger. A horse cannot snap his fellow with his teeth without the sharp squeal which shows that the sport has been overdone. Horseplay is at the expense of those subject to it.

Young men in their jokes have more fellowship with horses than with dogs, and find much of their satisfaction in the anger they elicit.

The embryo of higher animals is said to pass through a series of changes which rehearses the history of the species. Men repeat the lower phases of human life in reaching their own proper rank. The small boy is a savage, the stripling a barbarian, the young man semi-civilized, the man of affairs civilized, and the old man enlightened; that is if the old man has profited by his experience and has not been merely overwhelmed in the waste of life, "Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."

The horse-play of college students is an old offense, often censured. It is the natural outgrowth of animal spirits, heated by association and unrestrained by sympathetic perceptions. Instructors, glad to be rid of it, are frequently caught sweeping back the sea. College athletics so far occupy the attention and cool the blood as to reduce the tendency to mischief. The student, alive to any reasonable row, can relieve himself by shouting on the bleachers. This concentration of racket is a stroke of economy.

The mob temper goes with horseplay. Multiply men at random and they grow worse with each addition.

When a man is doing an act by himself, he can hardly avoid thinking of the consequences; when he is doing it with others, he is a mere medium of the ruling temper. Exuberant spirits, sluggish sympathies and the contagion of numbers explain college tricks.

But I was sent out to hunt rabbits and here I am shooting squirrels; in my forest there are more disquisitions than reminiscences. When I came to the university, tricks, more or less objectionable, were still in vogue; these are passing away in all institutions. The restraints of good breeding are regarded by most students, and are only forgotten when they are acting as classes, or as societies, or as colleges.

It is fortunate that one forgets so many things and is thus rid of the rubbish of life. A good memory may become an old attic, full of litter. The first assault on my good nature, as far as I recollect, was the disappearance one morning of my horses and carriage. As this was the first equipage I had owned, I did not set rightly by it. The president's house was in the rear of the colleges, quite by itself. One could hardly feel, considering the desolation that then surrounded it, that there was any design in its location except that of making use of what happened to be. I was a good sleeper, and the abstracters, fortunately for them and for me, met with no obstruction. When daylight took it in hand to uncover the faults of men, the question put was not one I was prepared to answer. Perhaps I had gotten so far west that property in horses no longer held; or, if it were only a case of horse-play, I had simply occasion to hold my temper.

There are two sorts of offense in college tricks, one against civil rights



and one against personal feelings. The line of resistance may fittingly be very different in the two cases. It is not well to overlook civil claims, especially when our laws are so often forgotten. It should assuredly be a fundamental item in a liberal education to teach the student respect for law. Personal injury may be disregarded. Nothing more completely smothers an unseemly joke than silence. Anger is its coveted recognition. The quicker all traces of disorder are effaced, the less likely is the annoyance to be repeated. I was making up my mind to look to the sheriff for redress, when I was told that my horses were hitched in the least reputable part of the city. This let the offense down into the region of indignity, and there I at once buried it.

I went to the University in '74, the days of carpet-bagging. I had immediate occasion for helpers, and I looked to the men in the East whom I well knew for aid. This fact struck the imagination of the students, and they issued a caricature. University Hall, like the Temple of Knowledge in the old spelling book, was placed high in the foreground. I was making for it with gaunt figure and long strides, carpet bag in hand. A little in the rear came first one and then the other of my two assistants, with the same eagerness and the same equipment. Farther back was a woman, less vigorous but not less well disposed to get there. Last of all came a dog. Dimly seen in the distance

was Williams College, reduced in perspective to a school house on the corner. It is worth noting that those two aids are today among the best regarded citizens in Madison.

I soon learned that I needed a thicker cuticle than I had hitherto cultivated, or, in the absence of it, to be well supplied with make-believe. The oldest civilized nation in the world, lays much emphasis on keeping one's face. The sin of the world must, much of it, be met for a long time to come with silence, before it can be put down in speech. He who shovels coal need not wash till the night comes. When nature finally abolishes a nuisance by decay she leaves not a whiff of it in the air.

Ill mannered things steadily lost ground in the university; chiefly by flinging them on the dust-heap. As I recall those always earnest, often anxious days, I am glad to remember that the students were, for the most part, a wonderfully considerate and concurrent body of young women and young men.

On one occasion a student entered my office as I was seated at the table. As I attempted to move a little my heavy chair caught on the floor and fell over back. In a twinkling my feet were where my face should have been. The student flinched not into the slightest smile. He gave me the needed seconds to recover my presence, and then propounded his business as if the whole affair had been prearranged.



## CHRONICLES OF THE UNIVERSITY

By R. W. Hubbell, '58.

### In the '50S.

#### (1st Chronicle.)

When the writer first attended the University, in September 1853, there was but one building, now called the North Hall. I do not wish to be accused of egotism, but must necessarily use that much-abused pronoun frequently—but don't think what I write is "all in my eye"—for any one can still see that historic edifice to this day. I went to Chancellor Lathrop's to board and started up to the University after breakfast. The road was then pretty much lined with hazel brush, the home of the seductive rabbit. On the right of the campus by the lake was a grove of oak saplings—now doubtless mature shade trees. The first one I met to know was "Tad" Fairchild (Charlie) who was then shooting quails in the aforesaid grove. I was passionately fond of field sports and Charlie, who was of a very affectionate disposition, and I ever after were the warmest friends.

There were no trees then on the main campus directly east toward the road to the city—but more or less on each side. Chancellor Lathrop set out a row of trees in '58 along each side of the main campus. When I reached the building Chancellor assigned me temporarily, to a room, 2d story to the right of the west north entrance, with one Hugh McIndoe—a relation of the immortal Walter B. Mac was all Scotch;—sort of "hot Scotch" when he got mad. At noon I went to dinner. I didn't hurry back but when I reached the room I found the door locked. I knocked and knocked and yelled: (like the "Peri at Eden's gate"), "Let me in."

"Open the dure yer ain sel," replied Mac, "ye maun have the key yersel." Sure enough I did. I had inadvertently locked the door and gone to dinner thus depriving my Gaelic

friend of his meridian barley cakes and haggis. Strange to say he didn't like it. This was my introduction to the classic halls of "Numen et Lumen."

#### (2nd Chronicle.)

In order to relate incidents of the early days of Alma Mater it will always be necessary to refer to a particular room; as each room is suggestive of the particular occurrences for which, to us old fellows, it has become historic. So I will take rooms for my subjects. I roomed at times in nearly half the different rooms in the "old building."

Speaking of the room in which I locked McIndoe—I will preface by saying that Mac "vamoosed that ranch" that very day and left me alone. Long after I had occupied other rooms two incidents occurred there showing the patience and forbearance of those dear old instructors of our youth. Chancellor L. had a habit of prefacing all his important observations with an abdomino-guttural exclamation of "boohoo-m—boohoom" and of course we scapegraces frequently tried to imitate him when we wished to make the boys think it was the Chancellor. One night several of us had congregated in that room for a secret debating society and I, as door-keeper, had refused admittance to two or three who came and knocked with a "boohoom boohoom" and, in disguised tones demanded admission. Finally I resolved to make them sick of that job—if they came again. I got a cane and stood at the door ready. Soon another came with a "boohoom—boohoom, boohoom"—and knocked, with: "Open the door, young gentlemen." I opened the door a couple of inches and commenced punching the intruder in the stomach, imitating his "boohoom—boohoom" every punch. What was my mortification to discover it was really the chancellor this time. I

could not induce the building to fall on me and hide my iniquity—but, as the lights had been put out, I dodged under his arm and went down those stairs in less time than it took Dan Tenney once to get out of the chapel, and, if the chancellor had recognized me, I have no doubt I should be going still.

(3rd Chronicle.)

There came to the University in these days one James D. of a poetic turn of mind who imagined he resembled Lord Byron, because he had dark short, curly hair. Shades of Amnesty! He looked about as much like Lord B as an infatuated boot-jack. He procured him a mongrel dog to keep up the resemblance. The last I saw of this dog he stood near my room there one cold, winter's night at the southeast corner of the old building "baying deep-mouthed welcome" to the moon. A charge of quail shot in the propeller end of his fabric caused him to go off like a shooting-dogstar, leaving a long red trail behind him on the snow. Excuse this digression. It came to pass that we heard that Jim was invited to deliver a lecture at a country school-house about three miles out but was so fearful the boys would hear of it and attend that he was afraid to accept. So we appointed George W. Stoner to work the matter up and by flattery to get him to go and let us know the date. George did it—the "immortal George:—the great University ornithologist,—the purveyor of turkeys and chickens for the midnight feast—the hero of "4th lake" and "the little brown jug"—the only lecturer on the festive "angle-worm" during which in the Assembly Chamber he gave an imitation of Madison's gigantic bird,—the shanghai rooster's morning anthem, so graphic and sonorous that many rustic solons who had retired early woke up and thought it was the dawn of creation. Another digression, but it is hard to keep on the track. Well, when the eventful night came Wakely, Booth, Hayden Smith,

Wm. Pitt Dewey and a whole lot of us followed Jim and Stoner out there and when the performance was just about to begin we entered to the immense astonishment of the orator and his rural friends.

The orator stood behind a table with a tallow candle stuck thereon, being the only light in the room: I think his subject was "Eloquence"—at all events he got excited and warmed up on Henry Clay—exclaiming that on Clay's first debating night he could not say a word except that "it is in me and it must come out!" and that then Clay "burst forth like a torrent" and sweeping his arm around, James sent the tallow candle to the floor leaving his audience in total darkness.

There was no pandemonium. Wakely, or some one, struck a match and relit the candle and the orator went on to a finish.

When he got through various students were called on for remarks. I can not remember now—I think Dan Tenney had something to say. I think Wakely, when called on stated that he desired to refute the aspersion on his intimate friend Henry Clay. Stated, that it was his privilege often to dine and sleep with Kentucky's famous statesman and he never heard of his having "burst" on any occasion. That if he had he would have known it. That if the great statesman was ever "busted" at all it was when he, Wakely, had had the honor of lending him five dollars. etc.

Wm. Pitt Dewey being called on arose shaking with indignation. He stated that he denied the allegation and spurned the alligator who had basely asserted that the orator of the evening looked like Byron's ugly cur. It was a calumny on the whole university. (No one had said James did.)

More remarks were made—but I can't recall them. After something like a war dance the boys rode home. The writer of this wrote it all out in doggerel and read it in the Chapel for the edification of the Faculty and his hearers.

# IDYLLS OF MENDOTA By Raymond B. Pease, '00.

MORNING.

With silver drops the nodding grass is  
 wet,  
 And myriad shafts of blue, amid the  
 trees,  
 Come quivering round me where I lin-  
 ger yet  
 While yet Mendota sleeps. The  
 southern breeze,  
 Whose ripples, like soft laces, touch  
 her breast,  
 Lifts back the veils of slumber from  
 her brow  
 Till in her deep eyes doth each woody  
 crest  
 Smile back its welcome to me.  
 Softly now,  
 And wak'ning slow, the bright queen  
 speaks to me,  
 Her wave-lips murmuring of other  
 days,  
 And other children, that along these  
 ways  
 Once dreamed their dream so wild,  
 so bright, so free,  
 The bird-like barks that fluttered o'er  
 the lake  
 And dipped the morning sunshine  
 from her waves;  
 The sleeping camp where sudden  
 echoes wake  
 To swell the triumph of returning  
 braves.  
 I see her in her milder, gentler days,  
 And yet, methinks e'en that fierce-  
 hearted band  
 Grew gentler when upon their won-  
 dering gaze  
 Her charm fell like a charm of  
 spirit-land:  
 For, ever as I look from this loved  
 hill,  
 A voice of peace runs quiv'ring  
 through my heart,  
 And in sweet mem'ry do I cherish  
 still  
 This lovely vision when from her I  
 part.

\* \* \* \* \*

NOON.

No sight or motion deep as eye can  
 see,  
 Above, below; a blue infinity;  
 And on its shore I wait with spirit  
 furled,  
 A little child housed in a little world.  
 The slow-drawn, furrowed wake,  
 aslant the bay,  
 Creeps slowly shoreward, murmurs,  
 calms and dies;  
 And thus the calm of sky and waters  
 wait,  
 Commingling each with each insepar-  
 ate,  
 Two vast, unbroken, boundless si-  
 lences.  
 A leaflet breaks the stillness, and afar  
 The surface glows with many a dimp-  
 ling wave;  
 Then these, too, calm and die, till like  
 a star  
 The bright expanse lies list'ning to the  
 sky.  
 The stillness speaks. Eternity doth lie  
 Around me. The great spirit's smil-  
 ing glance  
 Revisits these sweet waters where it  
 gave  
 A wilding race their glamour of ro-  
 mance;  
 And smiling then, as now, they must  
 have deemed,  
 Light from the happy fields of which  
 they dreamed.  
 Oh thus, Mendota, thus remain with  
 me,—  
 Fair as when nature's children dwelt  
 by thee,  
 Before a rude hand thrust them from  
 thy shore,  
 Calm as these depths which I may  
 see no more,  
 And when I roam afar and lonely be,  
 Sweet with the quiet thoughts thou  
 gav'st of yore.

\* \* \* \* \*

## EVENING.

The sunset's glow has passed away,  
 Ah, sweet its smile tonight,  
 As o'er the lake its glamour lay,  
 Along the slant of the western bay,  
 Aflood with golden light.  
 The blushing clouds that bended low  
 And kissed the waves to a crimson  
 glow,  
 Have passed from sight 'yond Eagle  
 height,  
 And whippoorwill sings his long good-  
 night,  
 Telling the close of day.

Bride of the sky, that makes reply  
 To every ripple or shade or sigh,  
 What will your sweet face tell,  
 As under the stars we rock and float,  
 With hearts that rise with our rising  
 boat,

Urged by the waters swell?  
 Tell of the deeps in the deep'ning blue;  
 Tell of the star-lamps shining through;  
 The lights of shore and lights of sky  
 Are all home lights to the mariner's  
 eye,

Tossing upon the wave.  
 Tell of the storm that gathers near,  
 But bid our hearts have ne'er a fear  
 Howe'er the waters rave,  
 Tell of the cloud-hill off on the west,

That rears on high a volcanic crest,  
 And spurts its fiery breath  
 Threat'ning up in the evening sky,  
 While the dark base mutters in deep  
 reply,  
 Of tempest, danger, and death.

Then back to the shore where fond  
 friends dwell,  
 Mounting high on the height'ning  
 swell,

Row! row! Homeward we go,  
 While the waves break and the temp-  
 ests blow,

Look to the oar, let the storm roar,  
 Never a heart its joy give o'er,  
 But firm on the oars, now lash them  
 out

And answer the storm with defiant  
 shout,

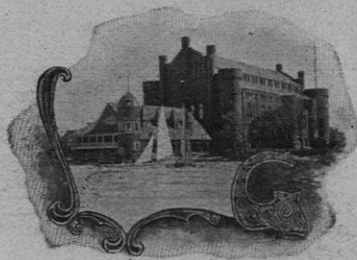
Tho' it die in the waste abeam;  
 For there on the shore where lights  
 burn low,

Are bright eyes watching for us I  
 know

O'er waves that roll between.  
 Then row! row! Hold the oar low!  
 The harder it rages the faster we go.  
 Soon are we back to the welcoming  
 shore;

Slow on the right there! ease her!  
 so!

And the ride and triumph are o'er.



## Hamilton and the Constitution

By Eugene Marshall, '09.

Note: Mr. Marshall, with this oration, won first place for Wisconsin in the Hamilton oratorical contest held in Chicago on January 11. This was the first time Wisconsin has ever won this contest.

Stability of government is essential to the preservation of liberty. Unless a stable administration crowns the success of a revolution, law and liberty will quickly degenerate into anarchy and despotism. A Castellar may rouse the people to action; a Cromwell, with broadsword and battleaxe, may strike down English absolutism, but, after the din of battle has died away, Liberty summons the statesman to construct a government superior to that which has been destroyed. The Italian revolution brought forth Cavour; the uprising in the Netherlands evolved William of Orange; so, the war for American independence produced a man, versatile, brilliant and profound, who strengthened republican institutions, created a nationality, constructed a strong, centralized government and was the most potent factor in establishing, on an enduring basis, the republic of the United States.. That man was Alexander Hamilton.

At the close of the Revolutionary war the political and economic condition of America was deplorable. Its treasury was empty, its army demoralized, its commerce ruined, while the government was an object of contempt to the nations of Europe. Congress had neither the support nor the confidence of the people. Public credit was weakened by a debased paper currency. States which had formed a solid phalanx against Great Britain were now at war with one another, while poverty and disorder were fast driving them into open rebellion against the general government.

The primary cause of this condition was the inherent weakness of the Confederation. Though called the "United States," they were, in the words of Washington, "one nation today and thirteen tomorrow." Congress could borrow money but could not repay it; it could declare war but could not levy troops; it could make treaties but could not enforce them: the Confederacy was, in reality, only a makeshift for a government. When the bonds of English tyranny were broken, the colonies thought their work was finished; but there still remained one of the most difficult problems ever presented to a people: to transform the chaos of provinces into a government of harmonious states, and to endow that government with enduring life and imperial power. Such was the condition of America and such was the problem she faced when the political career of Alexander Hamilton began.

History presents no higher type of constructive statesman than Alexander Hamilton. A mere youth when he entered political life, his extraordinary abilities raised him to a prominent position among the men of his time. Hancock, Adams and Randolph were moved by a sectional and provincial spirit: Hamilton alone was imbued with the great idea of Nationalism. He saw a greater task than that of promoting the interests of individual states,—the establishment of a strong, centralized government. Without the means of protecting the liberties of the people, what would become of the fruits of the American Revolution? How long would the tottering Confederation preserve the rights and privileges of the people? Would these states, envious and jealous of one another, support a national militia, create a national credit or develop a national

commerce? What the colonies needed was a government resting upon the consent of the governed, and yet strong enough to curb the power of the states. Long before the Confederation began to crumble Hamilton had planned a centralized government stronger than the Confederation. Its feasibility had been discussed by the ablest men of his time. He had studied the best governments of Europe and the possible adaptation of their systems to America. By his writings and speeches he had schooled his countrymen in the doctrines of Republicanism, and when the hour came for America to choose either a constitutional republic, plastic only to the influence of a matured public opinion, or a democracy, turbulent, excitable and uncontrollable, this powerful advocate of constitutional liberty entered the political arena to grapple with the doctrine of States Rights, and to wrest from thirteen jealous states enough power to build a federal union.

The opposition directed against the Constitution a hundred years ago seems today almost incredible. When that immortal document was presented to the people of the several states, they did not receive it as a masterpiece of statecraft. They were excitable and suspicious of the true character of its provisions. Fearing that it was drafted solely to rob them of their liberties, they did not hesitate to employ every means to prevent its ratification. Howling mobs burned copies of it on Boston Common. News of its adoption by leading states was followed by wild demonstrations and violent party encounters. In Pennsylvania it was denounced as the work of political knaves. In Virginia it was ranked with the Stamp Act and the Boston Port Bill. But of all the states that opposed its adoption none offered a more stubborn resistance than New York. It was the pivotal point in the contest. Only seven states had ratified the constitution when the Poughkeepsie Convention

was called. Aware of the importance of that convention, every state from Massachusetts to Georgia watched with restless expectancy the coming conflict. And when Hamilton boldly declared that he "would storm the citadel of the opposition and make it a bulwark for the defense of the Constitution" excitement grew intense.

On the morning of June 22d, 1788, the long expected struggle begins. The convention hall is thronged with eager spectators, but a profound stillness reigns as Hamilton rises to address the assembly. Courage and determination are written in every line of his countenance. His flashing eye denotes energy and resolution, while his dignified bearing commands instant attention. Before him sit Governor Clinton and Melancthon Smith, powerful Anti-Federalists, equally courageous, equally determined, and with them a hundred delegates pledged to defeat the Constitution at any cost. Supporting Hamilton, a mere handful of Federalists. It is a contest where the political and social power of a state is directed against the spirit and eloquence of one man. For two weeks the great debate rages without the change of a single vote. Time and again Hamilton charges the opposing forces only to be beaten back. When the last day of the convention arrives, every town and hamlet in the state is awaiting the news of the convention. Will Hamilton fail? Will New York ratify the Constitution? These are the questions to be settled. Undaunted by the forces arrayed against him, the "Little Lion," as men proudly call him, makes his final attack.

Hamilton shows the necessity for the Constitution by describing the condition of the country under the Confederation. In answering the charge that the large states would coerce the small ones, he says: "That doctrine is the maddest political folly ever conceived. It never has been and never can be exercised over an Enlightened people." Hear him re-

fute the argument that the Senate would favor an aristocracy and that the Constitution has strong, monarchical features: "Sirs, can it be supposed that the Senate will become the oppressors of the people! Will they combine to destroy the liberties and happiness of their fellow citizens! God forbid! The idea is shocking! It outrages every feeling of humanity!" With consummate skill he exposes the fallacy that two supreme powers, one state and the other national, cannot co-exist, and when he has demonstrated the evils in States Rights, Hamilton closes with these words: "As too much power leads to despotism, too little leads to anarchy. The states cannot lose their liberties until the people are robbed of theirs. They must go together. They must support each other, or the life, the liberty, the very existence of three million of people is endangered." The effort is heroic, the effect startling. The leader of the Anti-Federalists openly admits defeat, the entire opposition follow his example, and the debate closes with the convention in the hands of the "Colossus of the Constitution."

This victory inaugurated a new era in our political life, rallied the other states to the new federation and supplanted the powerless Confederation with the most progressive government of modern times. When the dawning light of the new century broke over the colonies, the world saw, slowly rising from the ages of political experiment, the Federal Constitution, powerful, flexible and enduring.

But the influence of Hamilton was not limited by convention walls. His work had a more lasting and far-reaching effect. It made us a nation. It made us American. Before the advent of Hamilton every commonwealth was struggling to promote its individual interests. Some sections would have reduced the country to a state of anarchy in order that they might be strong and prosperous. Even Patrick Henry and John Randolph had not yet learned to look beyond the boundaries

of their own states, while Jefferson declared that the establishment of a centralized government would be the destruction of popular liberty. Hamilton taught the people the broader and nobler idea of union. He showed them that under a constitutional government their liberties would be more secure, their credit more stable, their internal affairs better regulated and their rights and privileges better protected. And from the hour that the Constitution went into effect, America ceased to be thirteen states, envious and jealous of one another, and became the great republic of the United States.

The greatness of Hamilton's achievement is written on every page of American history. His exposition, in the "Federalist," of the fundamental principles of the Constitution cleared the way for the growth of the new republic. Upon that exposition, Clay founded his compromises. From it, Webster forged the thunderbolts he hurled against Secession. That exposition, in the War of the Rebellion, was a tower of strength for Abraham Lincoln. Today, it is the guiding influence in every court and legislative assembly. And Hamilton, distinguished by the nobility of his mission, by the brilliancy of his victories and by the permanency of the institutions he established, stands, among the world's great statesmen, the man who founded, upon the eternal principles of Free Conscience and Free Speech, an enduring, centralized government.

Time may hush into silence the masterful eloquence of Hamilton, the centuries may wrap in obscurity his record as a soldier, future generations may forget his brilliant administration of the treasury, but the memory of his defense of the Constitution will never fade from the minds of men. For as long as the Constitution shall guard the liberties of the American people, as long as the brilliant struggle to secure its adoption shall illumine the annals of the Revolutionary Era, history will make this attestation: that



# U. W. Debaters



A. EARL JAMES  
Athenean Joint Debate Team.



R. KARGES  
Athenean Joint Debate Team.



PETER H. SCHRAM  
Philomathian Joint Debate Team.  
Michigan Inter-collegiate Debate Team.



EMIL OLBRICH  
Nebraska Inter-collegiate Debate Team.



HAROLD GEISSE  
Nebraska Inter-collegiate Debate Team.

# and Orators

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JOHN H. WALLECHKA  
Michigan Inter-collegiate Debate Team.



GEORGE HANNAN  
Philomathian Joint Debate Team.



GROVER HUEBNER  
Michigan Inter-collegiate Debate Team.



GEORGE BLANCHARD  
Philomathian Joint Debate Team.



EUGENE MARSHALL  
Winner of Hamilton Oratorical Contest.

in the dawning hours of the struggle, when the American Colonies wore the yoke of English tyranny, it was the impassioned eloquence of Patrick Henry that shook the throne of England; that in the darkest hour of the contest, when the horrors of Valley Forge had cast gloom over the nation it was Washington who revived the drooping hopes of the colonists; and that when the war was over and

America called for a statesman to uproot sectionalism, unite the discordant elements of the nation, and crown the victories of Saratoga and Yorktown, the man who answered the call and gave to the American people that powerful fabric of government, the Federal Constitution, was the peerless orator, the valiant soldier, the incomparable statesman, Alexander Hamilton.

## Compulsory Workmen's Insurance

Being a resume of the arguments used in the annual joint debate between Philomathia and Athenæ on January 21, with a few remarks upon the question.

Abstractly considered compulsory workmen's insurance seems entirely fair and reasonable. It seems justice that industry, which in modern civilization on account of its rapidity, immensity and complexity is at fault in causing industrial accidents, should bear the cost of these accidents. Certain practical difficulties arise, however, in the actual administration of any compulsory system, which coupled with its compulsory feature, naturally repugnant to American minds, make its application to the United States of debatable benefit.

Uniform legislation by different states is highly difficult to procure; the necessity for adequate supervision and proper adjustment of claims also complicate the problem; there is at present no strong demand for the introduction of the system in the United States; and workingmen generally are taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the benefit features of labor unions, fraternal societies and old line insurance companies to insure themselves so far as they are able against such accidents.

In European countries, particularly

Germany and England, the system seems to have worked fairly successfully; but it is hardly fair to deduce from this that it would work with equal success in the United States on account of the bureaucratic system of Germany which provides facilities for regulation and supervision which do not here exist and because in England the necessity for a large body of administrative officials is to a considerable degree obviated by the comprehensive functions exercised by their justice courts.

To compel the employer, as is intended by the resolution in debate to insure his employee against industrial accident, may cause him to lower wages and raise the prices of his products; but this seems a remote possibility because of the fact that he at present wastes as much money in litigation (in fighting damage suits) as would be required, according to figures presented by the affirmative, to pay the claims resulting from the accidents.

Usually in those countries in which compulsory insurance is in vogue, accident and sick insurance are com-

bined, and in some countries old age insurance also. The administrative complications arising from so comprehensive a system and the loss of self reliance which must ensue on the part of the workmen argue strongly against such an extension of the principle of compulsory insurance.

The question for debate was so stated that it was necessary for the affirmative to argue the adoption of the system only for industries in which there was special and extraordinary danger. The affirmative had it in its choice to name these industries and they selected railroading and mining. The advantages of compulsory workmen's insurance show up strongly for these two industries but the general arguments of lack of demand, impracticability, necessity entailed for new institutions and officials and need for the system being obviated by present insurance institutions hold with equal force against them.

The question was "Resolved that it would be advisable to institute in the United States compulsory workmen's insurance against industrial accidents."

The following is a resume of the argument of the affirmative:

This question does not contemplate compelling workmen to take out insurance policies against accidents. Wherever compulsory insurance against accident exists—as it does in every important European country—the compulsion is entirely upon the employers, the employer being compelled to insure his workman. In no country are workmen compelled to pay a premium or take out a policy against accidents.

The principle of compulsory insurance is simply this: since it is necessary in modern machine using industry to kill and maim men, the compensation of those injured constitutes a rational item in the cost of production and must be treated as such by employers.

Modern industry demands its regular toll in human life. The coal mines of Pennsylvania kill three workmen

for every work day in the year. During 1903 one trainman out of every one hundred and twenty in the United States was killed and one out of every ten was seriously injured. This record is annually growing worse on the railroads in spite of the automatic coupler law and the increasing use of safety devices. Safety devices can never solve the problem.

Our laws fail to meet these modern conditions; they award damages only where the employer or his immediate personal representative is at fault. This theory comes down to us from the day of domestic and workshop industry, where the risks were simply the risks of ordinary life, where the employer worked with his men and where the question of fault was easily settled. It is entirely inadequate under present conditions where the personal relation is entirely absent, where machinery has multiplied the danger and where the use of that very machinery makes it impossible to fix any personal fault.

The application of this antiquated legal theory works untold injustice. Men are forced by economic necessity into dangerous work; but the law holds that they have freely assumed the risk. An engineer's widow is refused compensation because a negligent train despatcher was his fellow servant and the master is responsible only for his own negligence. A company makes rules that the men cannot possibly obey but when the injured man brings suit it is held that disobedience of the rule places the fault upon him. A workman can recover indemnity only where the employer is at fault; in case of unavoidable accidents the law can do nothing; statistics of Germany and Austria show that the majority of accidents belong to just this class.

But the workman cannot secure even the inadequate rights given him by law. During the last fifteen years there has grown up an immense insurance business whose purpose is to protect the employer by

fighting damage suits against injured workmen. Owing to their long experience, trained lawyers, and knowledge of legal loopholes these companies are more than a match for the feeble efforts of an injured workman. Last year these companies collected fifteen millions of dollars from the employers of this country of which only five million ever reached the injured workmen; ten millions of dollars wasted in litigation. One of the largest of these companies, the Travellers, reports that it finds itself bound to pay in only eight per cent of the cases of injury.

Justice demands that we do away with our old common law principles of employer's liability; it is also demanded by good business policy.

The expense of litigation is now an economic waste, an expenditure that brings no material good to society. This expense would go far toward paying the cost of insurance, and figures can be produced to prove that in some industries the expense of litigation would more than pay all accident claims.

It can scarcely be urged that insurance would hurt industry. But here we have the experience of Germany where this insurance has been in force for twenty years. Statistics show beyond any possibility of doubt that during this time the trade of Germany has increased faster than our own; business failures in the same class of industries have been less frequent while wages have increased faster than they have in our own country. This does not show that German prosperity was caused by the insurance laws but that insurance has not hampered her development.

As to this question of cost let us take a typical American industry, that of coal mining. If \$3,000 had been paid to every man killed in the Pennsylvania mines during 1903 and \$1,000 to every man injured, it would have added but 2½ cents per ton to the price of coal mined. Does it appear that this is putting a great burden upon this industry?

Since justice demands that industry which causes accidents shall pay the loss it occasions, and since insurance would cost no more than our present wasteful litigation, the only question remaining is can insurance be accomplished under American governmental institutions, is it practicable? Fourteen countries have it in successful operation today; in general they follow two leading types of institution, the English and German. The Germans have built up an extremely effective but bureaucratic institution; the individual employer is left no choice but must join the association of employers under government supervision. In England the employer is left free to reinsure as he pleases or he may himself act as the insurer of his workmen; but the workman is as secure as under the German system. This system of England has not led to the appointment of a single new official. If this system were adopted in this country all accidents would be compensated according to a fixed scale; it would do away with the waste of litigation and would not require the creation of any new or untried governmental machinery. This system has worked out well in England whose industries have been long established and in British Columbia a country just started on the road to development; there can be no reason why it should not work in the United States which occupies a position all the way between the two.

The following is a resume of the argument of the negative:

If our law of employer's liability works injustice the thing to be done is to reform that law and to correct its most obvious defects. This can be done by having a plain statutory provision as to who shall constitute fellow servants and what shall constitute contributory negligence. Our law has developed during the last one hundred years; now when a few defects are discovered is it well to turn at once to new and untried institutions?

Compulsory insurance has not been

by any means an unqualified success in Germany. The statistics of the Imperial insurance bureau show that the number of accidents per thousand workmen has increased steadily since the adoption of the insurance laws and that in spite of the very extensive introduction of safety devices during that time. The knowledge that he will be cared for has tended to make the German workman careless and indifferent to danger. But this increase in accidents is due to another cause which is simulation. All authorities are agreed that the bane of the German insurance system is simulation and fraud. A system that puts a premium on simulation, fraud and perjury does not commend itself for adoption in the United States.

Whatever success the German accident insurance has attained is due to its relation to the sick insurance. The sick funds take care of all cases of minor injury which would otherwise swamp the accident insurance system. Since the sick insurance takes care of many accidents and the insurance is administered without pay by government officials no argument can be made from the cost of the system. The whole German system is still in an incomplete and chaotic state; neither workmen nor employers, nor even German officialdom regard it as a complete success.

This compulsory insurance scheme is extremely radical and socialistic. It is proposed to compel American citizens to provide for themselves by taking out an insurance policy. We have neither the governmental machinery nor the character of people to carry out successfully any such socialistic and paternalistic scheme. How is this compulsion to be exercised; what is to be done to men if they do not insure?

If we were to carry out a compulsory insurance system like that of Germany it would require an administrative system greater in extent than the federal post office. The whole of our immense national territory would

have to be covered. There would have to be an army of inspectors to see that all employers formed employers associations; there would be another army of men to inspect the factories and provide for safety appliances. The factory inspection is an integral and necessary part of the insurance system of Germany. In Germany the centralized government has at its command a very extensive and efficient bureaucracy; in the United States we have no such thing. In order to institute the German system we would be compelled to create this bureaucracy and officialdom which the German government had already at hand.

Further there is no demand for any such radical or socialistic step. Labor leaders are unanimous in condemning compulsory insurance as a remedy for the evils that do exist. If there is any dissatisfaction it is with some special feature of our liability law and if there is any demand it is a demand for changes in these features of the liability laws. No political party of any kind has ever demanded in any platform either state or national that any such radical step be taken. If there were any reason for instituting any such paternalistic program we should have heard of some demand for it from some source.

The evils which exist today are not inherent in our laws of employers liability; there is no reason why we should abandon the precedents of a hundred years. If there are any defects in the law, these defects should be remedied as the need arises.

Furthermore, the need for insurance is fairly well supplied at present. Accident insurance is in its infancy, but in spite of this fact millions of dollars in premiums are paid on accident policies every year. Labor unions and fraternal societies make accident and sick insurance a prominent feature of their work. The fact that labor unions are able to combine these two forms of insurance makes it preferable to compulsory workmen's

accident insurance, pure and simple. These accident benefits given by the labor union are also growing at a gratifying rate. In addition it must be maintained that the accidents which result in deaths are by far the most serious in the suffering they entail; consequently the vast amount of life insurance now in force relieves the

suffering in the most serious accidents. The fact that \$30,000,000 in premiums is annually paid for ordinary life insurance and \$12,000,000 more for similar premiums on industrial insurance,—the poor man's insurance—proves that workmen are very well protected even now.

## THE COLLEGE MAN IN JOURNALISM

By Albert Barton, '96.

An increasing demand comes up from the journalistic field for college trained men, a tribute at once to the worth and value of a college education. Horace Greeley's picturesque saying that "of all horned cattle in a newspaper office, the college graduate is the worst," still survives, but like many another *bon mot* it owes its existence to picturesqueness rather than truth. Equally it may be said that the college man in journalism survives, and not only survives, but is rapidly increasing in numbers and influence.

The broadening scope of the press of today is at once the cause and effect of the college man's entrance into this field of action. The newspaper is upon the border line of all domains of human thought and endeavor, and the demand is growing for men who can meet any call along the line.

A college education will not in itself make a good newspaper man any more than the study of theology will make a successful minister of the gospel. It is not poets alone who have to be born. Indeed it is a question with many editors whether as a pure news man the college man is not the inferior; there are so many conspicuous exceptions of the highly successful. The value of the college man lies in his greater versatility and knowledge and his better trained faculties. He can, presumably, cover a fire or murder trial as well as his less educated

co-laborer, but he can also go farther. He can, for instance, if broadly educated, review a book, cover an art exhibit or report a lecture on the higher criticism.

Are the rewards of the newspaper field sufficient to justify the college man devoting his talent and trained faculties to its exacting requirements? The culture of the editorial room has been rightly described as a superficial one. "The reporter and the camera look only on the outside, and have no care for the heart of things." In this respect the newspaper is much like any other business. The man in business is engaged in it for material profit. Attention must be given to routine and details in order to succeed. The same holds true in newspaper managing. The culture, to borrow a phrase from the business world, must be carried as a side line. But there is much room for this and the mind is young, apt and alert by the strenuous nature of the business, and not infrequently the discipline training of the newspaper office has stood one in good stead who has found it more profitable to turn his back on its allurements.

Apprenticeship upon a newspaper has often been found invaluable to the aspiring novelist and romancer. Many a successful man in letters began as a reporter. The names of Dickens, Kipling, Stevenson, Bret Harte and scores of others might be

cited in illustration of this fact. The reason is apparent. The newspaper man has unrivaled opportunities for the study of human nature. He comes in daily contact with all classes of men and women, and all degrees of society. The man with the ax, the cynic with the hammer, the woman with the disgraced husband all climb the editorial stairs daily with their tales of woe, their petty spites and schemes and the newspaper man comes to be a sort of chemist of human passion.

The reporter may be assigned to cover a brilliant wedding in one hour, and in the next a case of suicide or murder. From these contrasting scenes of joy and woe he may be sent to a political conference in the back room of some alderman's saloon; then to a meeting of some learned society. From such varied experiences he will evolve a philosophy in whose strong dissolving light is revealed all the strength and weakness of the human heart. And the foregoing brings me to a point I would fain make. If I may be permitted a word of advice, I would with all earnestness warn the undergraduate student to avoid the print shop until his college years are over, unless he be dependent upon himself for support and the prosecution of his studies. Its fascinations are strong, and once the printer's ink is upon his fingers it leaves a virus in the blood difficult of eradication. I would not belittle the importance and value of keeping in touch with men and the active every day life about one, but the distractions of the newspaper office are a menace to true scholarship. The rich, God-given years of college are few and short enough. Better the calm, cloistral quiet of the library and the companionship of the great thinkers and dreamers of earth. Culture should be the aim of all academic education. It should be sufficient in itself. The man who values his education in proportion to its utility is not of the elect of earth. To him shall be given the

material husk, not the spiritual substance. Riches may take wings, but the stores of the mind can always be drawn upon should adversity leave us nothing else or age demand a consoling occupation.

It will be time enough to visit the newspaper when the sheepskin has become a reality. What though you be diffident, green, with distorted notions and undue self appreciation. You have, presumably, the assets of disciplined mind, the knowledge and culture of years of study. Like death, the newspaper is a great and swift leveler. You will be given your proper place and though you may begin at the bottom, your rise is inevitable if you have chosen the vocation suited to your talents.

The University of Wisconsin has furnished its quota of successful newspapermen; among some that may be mentioned are the late A. C. Botkin, once editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel and prominently connected with the Chicago press; M. C. Douglas, present editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel; M. A. Hoyt, editor of the Milwaukee Daily News; Conde Hamlin, editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press; Kirby Thomas, recently with the Superior Telegram; O. E. Hayes of Los Angeles; J. J. Schindler, of the Pioneer Press; W. W. Young, Chicago American; O. D. Brandenburg, editor of the Madison Democrat; C. O. Marsh, editor of the Antigo Republican; M. W. Odland, editor of the Hudson Star Times; Sumner M. Curtis, of the Chicago Record-Herald; Richard Lloyd Jones, with Collier's Weekly; Phil Allen, with the New York Evening Post, and a host of younger workers, later to be heard from.

A great opportunity and duty rests with the college man in journalism today to bring the newspaper back to some approximation of its old time importance as a moulder of public opinion and a power for moral uplift. In the wild scramble for wealth in which the American people are now engaged the press has joined with un-



seemly zeal. The editorial page has lost its dignity and power because of the growing influence of the counting room. Editors and business managers sell their talents and space to promote the aspirations of politicians and promoters, to aid or shield graft, or to satisfy purely personal ends. It is one of the significant symptoms of our times. The subtle instincts of the people, however, seem to unerringly detect the subsidized column and accordingly its sentiments are valued at their true worth.

The salvation of this state of affairs can be effected by the college man. If the leaven of the high ideals of college that he brings to it cannot avail then, indeed, is the situation a sad one.

The great majority of newspaper workers of the future must of necessity be employes. The increasing tendency to centralization in our industrial life makes this more and more apparent. The great capital required to run a big newspaper and the keenness of the competition of today makes

it out of the question for the average man to be otherwise than a salaried employe. But the college man may have this consolation—if there are opportunities and prizes to be won he, because of his superior training—all other things being equal—should stand the best show of winning the race.

Journalism then may be said to be a most inviting field to the college man ambitious to become a force for intelligence and good in his community. The man ambitious of achieving wealth has no place in it, but to him who can be content with a fair salary, it is a pleasant and genteel, though at times arduous field. It has its drawbacks as it has its rewards. The fascinations of its varying character are great and the fraternity in the craft a close one. But to the conscientious worker, animated by high ideals as is the true college man, the highest reward is found in the opportunity for the dissemination of intelligence and moral principles and the consciousness of having met these responsibilities faithfully.

## Athletics at Wisconsin in the Early Nineties

By Thomas J. Mahon, '05

The attitude of Wisconsin students towards athletics in the early nineties has an interest all its own. It was at that time that student enthusiasm was transferred from baseball and tennis to football, practically the only game played in America which is essentially a college sport. Previous to 1890 baseball was the most popular of games among the western university men, and Wisconsin students were no exceptions. A kind of league had been formed, composed of Northwestern, Beloit, Racine and Wisconsin, and the league games were as important events in student life in

those days as are the championship football games of today. The team took a trip late in the spring in order that it might meet the teams which represented those smaller colleges, and it was the custom to speak of this event as the "big trip." Beloit began about this time to call herself the Yale of the west, more because of her baseball prowess than because of her scholastic learning, and it was the glory of the Wisconsin baseball fanatic to brag that his team could "wallop the assuming upstarts" from the little college on the Rock river.

There were occasional rumors of

professionalism, even in those days. In fact it was reported at one time that a certain Wisconsin pitcher had his entire college expenses paid in order that he might receive the advantages of a university training and incidentally, of course, use his baseball ability to good effect. "He was a mighty conscientious fellow though," and besides, "Northwestern was in almost the same boat." But there were no bulls in the china shop, and reform, wherever needed, was applied with a judicious regard for the preservation of the sport.

The most urgent need for reform was in the financial management of the nine. The managers preserved a tradition among themselves never to leave the office with the Baseball Association wholly out of debt. The consequence was that many times the deficit had to be made up by private subscriptions. According to the editors of the *Aegis*, which was the official University paper of that time, reform was absolutely necessary. In an editorial dated October 17, 1890, an attempt was made to solve the difficulty. "Where does the difficulty lie," asks the editor. "We think a clue to the answer may be found by examining the method of choosing the officers of the nine. A man is elected as manager because he is a fraternity man, or a non-fraternity man, or perhaps because he is 'one of the boys.'" The editorial goes on to state that "there are plenty of men who will come to a meeting of the B. B. A. and sound loudly the manifold virtues of their respective candidates, but when financial support for the nine is needed their interest does not extend so deeply and 'they are not there.'" The conditions were ripe for some sort of change in the constitution of the Baseball association, and the ideas expounded by the editor of the *Aegis*, in effect that a student stock company be formed, were considered the most feasible. According to his suggestion no student could have a vote in the association unless

he held at least one share in the company, which was to cost him a dollar. The agitation among the students lasted a number of weeks and finally culminated in a mass meeting, held at Library Hall. S. W. Townley, '91, was president of the meeting and Dr. C. F. Hardy, '91, secretary. The discussion lasted some hours and ended only when a short but effective speech, which is quite famous among the men of that time, was made by a millionaire from St. Paul. After clamoring for recognition for nearly an hour, this gentleman finally got the floor and delivered himself of this most effective sentence, "Mr. President, Taxation without representation is tyranny, but representation without taxation, is d— foolishness." This settled all argument and the stock company plan was adopted unanimously.

Besides the regular college league games there were many class games played which were largely and enthusiastically attended. From the reports of these games, published in the college paper, one is led to believe that many an umpire quaked in his shoes when the decisions proved displeasing to the supporters of the rival teams. So great a hold did baseball have on the student body that it was played in the fall until the first snow fell. In an issue of the *Aegis*, published October 24th, 1890, the following report of a class game appears. "Perhaps the largest crowd which has ever witnessed a college league game assembled at the lower campus last Friday afternoon. The most important and decisive game of the season was about to be played. The pennant was within easy grasp of either senior or junior team, and both nines were determined to win it. Necessary precaution was taken to prevent any disturbance by the enthusiastic crowd, and as a consequence an entire absence of the usual mob-like manifestations characterized the game." There are class baseball games at Wisconsin today, but they are tame affairs, com-

pared with the games played from '82 to '95.

Class spirit is not nearly so strong now as it was then. The graduates of the time which we have been considering speak of a man as a member of old '90 or old '91, because in those days the class spirit was very strong.

The most interesting feature of the athletic situation at Wisconsin in the early nineties was the adoption of football as the University game. Up to this time the Wisconsin students were entirely unacquainted with the great college game. The editor of *Aegis* said, "We have always heard that the game of football is the most interesting and exciting of all college sports, but during our three years in the University we have never witnessed a match game." In '88 there was but one really enthusiastic football player in Madison. It was his custom to play a game of football solitaire on the lower campus, pausing occasionally in his play to call to jeering onlookers to "come out and limber up." "We thought he was crazy then," said an old graduate, "but his only fault was that he lived ahead of his time."

On November 1, 1890, the first football game between Wisconsin and the representatives of another school was played on the lower campus. The Whitewater Normal students had developed a team which they were sure could defeat the University and they issued a challenge to the Varsity boys which was accepted. This was done at the beginning of the season when not even the lonely kicker could be found on the campus. A committee was appointed to pick a team, somewhat in the manner that teams were picked in Mr. Dooley's day. With but very little idea of the science of the game, with but few signals other than the controlling one of "fight 'em for Wisconsin," our football team won its first success with a score of 106 to 0. Visions of future football glory crowning their alma mater, crowded the mind of many an undergraduate, and

the usual pride before a fall was theirs. Minnesota was challenged and all waited with tense nerves and confident mien for the great struggle which was to put Wisconsin on the football map. The editors cried for "college spirit", that same old "college spirit, which makes us glad we're from Wisconsin." The spirit was there, as it ever will be there, but the team lost by a score of 63 to 0.

Many were the excuses offered for that defeat. The *Pioneer Press*, in commenting on the game, said, "The Wisconsin boys were in fact but the veriest neophytes at the game, showing in their play not even a fair acquaintance with the rules of the game, much less an intimate knowledge of its methods and possibilities." Some said the team did not receive sufficient support, which, according to some of the men who played, was untrue. Others agreed with the *Pioneer Press* that "our boys were not wise to the game," adding, however, as an extenuation, "The *Press* forgot to mention that the field was twenty yards shorter than the regulation length." There was another reason assigned by an individual who called himself *Lusfisblind*, which goes to show that almost before the sport was born in the University there were graft investigators standing guard over the purity of the sport. *Lusfisblind* makes his indictment thus: "Whether the defeat is in any way due to the fact that some of the players were appointed,—not on account of their real merit and ability, but by reason of the tender ties of consanguinity, or in order to keep some men out of the team who were not acceptable to appointing committee, probably for personal reasons, the writer is unable to say; but at any rate it seems that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. We congratulate those players who were selected because of their bona fide good playing, on their Waterloo, for now they may expect that the wheat will be separated from the chaff,—i. e. the good players from the relatives and friends of the ap-

pointing committee." The score of 63 to 0 then meant as much to Wisconsin as does a season of reverse now, but there was no turning back, no withdrawal from the field. The sturdy

Wisconsin spirit, as manly in defeat as in victory, from that time on strongly fought its way to the front where it stands now as firmly as ever.



## If You Had it to Do Over Again

Efficiency. That is the modern watchword. To be able to live efficiently so that one may get the largest enjoyment out of life, to work efficiently so that one may get his work done, and well done, to speak and talk and write efficiently so that one may exert by his written and spoken word the largest measure of influence which it lies in his developed powers to exert, these are ideals worth striving for. To help him to be practically efficient and that means not alone business efficiency, though it should include it as it also includes morality (since to live up to one's ideals efficiently means morality)—seems to us to come fairly near expressing what a college education should do for a man.

The tendency is, to make a man efficient in only a very, very limited number of directions. This is an age of specialization, we are told. True, but the demand for the versatile executive has not decreased. Even in the professions the civil lawyer who can upon occasion successfully conduct a suit at criminal law, and the specialist in medicine, whom no complication of diseases can daunt, is stronger for that versatility.

College education tends to make a man practically efficient upon his un-

derstanding and appreciative side, and possibly, upon his ethical side, but leaves him, particularly if he is a student of the arts *alone*, weak upon the business and mechanical side, unless his business is to be that of a teacher or college professor. We do not, we think, overemphasize the importance of the "bread and butter" studies, nor underemphasize that of the cultural studies, which do make a man efficient in certain directions. What we would plead for is study that will make him symmetrically efficient—a study of the modern world of business, of machinery and of construction, as well as of literature and political economy. Without knowledge of the latter, a man cannot well understand the thought of his generation. Without knowledge of the former he cannot understand the active life that is all around him today.

It may be that one should learn by being near them of the tools of the world, of engines and dynamos and batteries, and by reading of them, of ship building and railroad construction. So should one learn of manual training also. But the high schools have very wisely installed courses in this useful branch. Most of us have to be pushed into learning anything for which we have no natural taste, unless

our livelihood depends upon it. And we can be pushed into these studies in the University, just as we are pushed into the study of English, the realization of whose importance is only a matter of comparatively recent history. It seems to us that if there are any studies which should be compulsory, and not elective, they are English and the Elements of Business, of Mechanics, and of Construction. It is indeed not necessary, for each of us to be a business man or an engineer, or a builder, but a well organized course in these branches, pursued for one year, would give us ideas upon which we could build, create a framework of understanding of the elemental things in these great lines of activity, upon which the superstructure of helpful, useful (culturally as well as practically) knowledge could rise.

If college education is preparation and it is for most of us and not the

pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, then these studies should be included in the curriculum. If there is not time for these studies, then rather leave out some of the many studies which are to be pursued rather for their own sake than for the sake of the preparation.

For the great majority of students come to a University to be prepared; and therein, to our minds, lies a very valid objection to the development of a graduate school whose development must come at the expense of undergraduate development. But that is a separate subject to be discussed later. We ask the alumni if they would not be more efficient, practically efficient and this includes more than mere "bread and butter" efficiency, if in their college course they had studied the fields of business, mechanics and construction, which lie about them and which in their daily life they need to understand.

## THE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The "Big Nine" colleges of the Middle West, at a conference, called in Chicago by President Angell of Michigan, on January 19, after a two days' session recommended the following rules for ratification by the faculties of the various universities.

1. That no one may play for more than three years in the aggregate in any intercollegiate sport, and that this participation be confined to undergraduates.
2. That no team consisting in whole or in part of college students shall play with high schools, academies or independent professional schools.
3. That not more than five intercollegiate games shall be played in one season.
4. That it is recommended to the college conference that its rule which now allows the first three games of the season to be uncounted in participation be eliminated.
5. That freshman teams and second elevens shall play only with teams from their own institutions.
6. That not more than 50 cents shall be charged at any game for any seat, whether reserved or not, for members of the university, and that a less sum shall be charged if possible.
7. That no training table shall be maintained.
8. That the chairman of the board of athletic control state in the certificate which he gives as to the eligibility of students: (1) That the student

has passed all the entrance requirements; (2) that the student has passed all intervening work in the current semester.

9. (a) That the game of football, as played at present, is hereby abolished as an intercollegiate and collegiate contest in the conference colleges; (b) that the conference awaits from the rules committee such modification of the playing rules as will free the game from brutality and unnecessary danger; (c) that in the event such alterations are not sufficient the conference will delegate a committee to draw up rules of its own; (d) that if a satisfactory game can thus be established, the following restrictions shall apply to its conduct and management:

1. That hereafter there shall be no coaching except by regularly employed members of the instructional staff, approved by the trustees of the university on recommendation of the faculty, and that the salary attached to the position shall be no greater than that paid to other members of the faculty of similar rank.
2. That there be no preliminary training prior to the beginning of academic instruction.
3. That the season end on the second Saturday before Thanksgiving.
10. That the conference believes that the amount of money taken in at athletic contests is too great; that the conference colleges take steps to reduce the receipts and expenditures; that the athletic surplus be devoted, so far as possible, to permanent university improvement; that the financial management of athletics be entirely in the control of the faculty, who shall publish all reports of receipts and expenditures.
11. That in case the various recommendations of the conference do not meet with the acceptance of the colleges, the conference recommends, as the only alternative, the suspension of intercollegiate football for at least two years.



Since the close of the football season on November 18, 1905, until the present time, football has, as usual, been widely discussed but this year some actual, tangible results have been derived from the discussion. Wisconsin may, without bias, fairly be said to be the leader in the revolt against "king football." As the result of the general condemnation of the game as it is played today and the charges of graft, professionalism and corruption in student athletic managements, the

faculty of the University of Wisconsin, the first authoritative body to heed the demands of conservative public sentiment, adopted resolutions recommending that the conference of the nine universities of the middle west, vote to discontinue intercollegiate football games for the next two years. Professor F. J. Turner was elected to represent the university at the conference which met at Chicago January 20. The purpose of the resolutions was not to abolish the game, but sim-

ply to suspend it, so that a condition may be developed, which would, upon re-introduction of the game, insure the retention of the good points of grid-iron contests and the elimination of the bad qualities as well as the solution of the administrative difficulties which the game has thus far involved. Members of the faculty strongly desired any action which would make football a true amateur sport, in which not only the "athletic aristocrats" could participate but the students in general and the action seemed a step toward the desired end.

#### Faculty Firm In Attitude.

To many of the students the action of the faculty came as a shock. Agitation was immediately launched and a petition signed by a few hundred students was presented to President Van Hise. The petition requested that an opportunity be given to representatives of the student body to present to the faculty the student sentiment in regard to the proposed suspension of intercollegiate football and asked that the faculty reconsider its action in instructing Professor Turner to recommend the suspension of football to the Chicago conference. President Van Hise called a special meeting of the faculty, during which meeting the situation was thoroughly discussed with the students. In answering the petition the faculty adopted the following resolution:

*"Resolved, That the faculty express its appreciation of the offer of the students to co-operate in sustaining the honor of the university; that whether suspension or regulation of intercollegiate football is ultimately determined upon, the faculty expect to receive the students' support for purity in athletics which has been pledged by the student committee. And be it further*

*"Resolved, that the faculty declines to modify the instructions of its delegates to the intercollegiate conference."*

#### Conference Agrees On Changes.

The athletic conference, which was called by President Angell of the University of Michigan, after a two days' meeting adopted a series of resolutions expressing its attitude toward football. The recommendations which were adopted were presented to the faculties of the nine institutions represented. On another page of the magazine appears the recommendations of the conference. It was agreed that football should be abolished until satisfactory modifications of the game could be devised by the rules committee, by which it would be freed from brutality and unnecessary danger.

#### Alumni Support Faculty.

A few days after the close of the conference the Madison Alumni Association, at its annual banquet, considered the problem of college athletics and adopted a resolution expressing their approval of the reforms in the game. The resolutions expressed the confidence of the Madison alumni in the efforts of the faculty to maintain the high standard of Wisconsin's athletics.

Upon recommendation of the board of regents' committee on athletics that body endorsed the action of the university faculty in condemning the evils of intercollegiate football, and recommending that the conference declare itself in favor of suspending intercollegiate football games for the next two years.

#### For Suspension and Second Conference.

On February 6, the faculty met again and decided to request President Angell to call a second conference of the nine universities of the middle west, so that an agreement on the suspension of football for at least two years might be made. Professor Turner was elected delegate to the proposed conference. The following resolutions were adopted:

*"Resolved: That the faculty of the University of Wisconsin express their*

*preference for the suspension of intercollegiate football for a period of two years by agreement of the conference.*

*"Resolved: That they accept the recommendation of the conference as a basis of regulation of intercollegiate athletics, preferring the form adopted by the Northwestern university."*

#### **For Change of Athletic Management.**

The Students' Advisory committee which was organized last year, recently met with President Van Hise, and as a result of a discussion of the government of football, unanimously voted to recommend that of the ten student members of the board of directors, six shall be men not actively connected with any of the leading athletic teams (football, baseball, crew and track). They further recommended that the graduate manager shall have the veto power in questions of appropriation. The athletic association will hold its annual meeting sometime this month and these recommendations will be proposed in the form of a constitutional amendment.

#### **Fear Loss of Financial Support.**

Owing to the uncertainty as to the retention of football as an intercollegiate sport operations in the other departments of university athletics which depend largely upon football for their financial support have been somewhat paralyzed. Negotiations for the employment of Coaches King and Holt for the football team have been suspended while the hiring of a baseball coach is a matter of some speculation. On February 1, Dr. Al-

vin C. Kraenzlein, who was engaged to have charge of the training of the football team and the coaching of the track team tendered his resignation to the executive committee of the Athletic Association, giving as his reason that he had a more remunerative position he desired to accept. Mr. Kraenzlein's resignation was accepted; the uncertainty regarding football and the financial difficulty which its abolition will evolve renders the engagement of another coach uncertain. It is doubtful even whether the condition of the athletic treasury will permit the engagement of a coach for the baseball team.

Baseball work has been started on the handball court of the gymnasium, by a few enthusiasts under the direction of Captain Brush.

#### **Basketball Active.**

The only sport which does not feel the loss of football, is basketball which seems to increase in popularity as football becomes discredited. The first intercollegiate game played was contested in the gymnasium before a considerable number of spectators on February 3. The Wisconsin five decisively defeated Purdue by a score of 31 to 15. Scribner, Rogers, Bush, Frank, Williams, Harper and Walvoord played the game for Wisconsin and at all times had the game well in hand.

On January 19 Wisconsin defeated the Armour Institute five at Chicago by a score of 37 to 15. On January 20, Wisconsin defeated Purdue at La Fayette, Ind., by a score 34 to 14.





# Progress of the University

## Elect New Faculty Members.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the regents of the University on January 16, action was taken upon a number of important matters. Professor Edward A. Ross, now of the University of Nebraska, was elected to the professorship of sociology. Professor Joseph Erlanger, of the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, was appointed professor of physiology. Dr. Andrew C. McCleod of the University of Chicago, was made instructor in soils in the college of agriculture. Mr. Frank W. Skinner of New York, associate editor of the Engineering Record, was appointed special lecturer in field engineering for the second semester in the present academic year.

Professor W. D. Taylor, professor of railway engineering, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect at the end of this semester. The resignation was also accepted of Dr. H. E. Patten, instructor of physical chemistry, who has a position in the United States bureau of soils at Washington. Professor C. A. Van Velzer of the department of mathematics also tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect July 1, 1906.

Dr. W. S. Marshall, assistant professor of zoology, was promoted to an associate professorship of entomology. Mr. Edwin S. Mack becomes lecturer in law, with the title professor of law. Professor D. E. Burchell, of the department of business administration, was appointed University auditor.

The following degrees were granted: doctor of philosophy, Leonard R. Ingersoll, Denver, Col., B. S., Colorado College; master of arts, Goro Nakagama, Sasagama, Japan, grad. Tokio Higher Commercial Col-

lege; bachelor of arts, Albert E. James, Madison.

It was decided that hereafter graduate students in absentia be required to pay the same fees as resident students. Non-resident fees for graduate students were abolished.

The regents also offered four graduate scholarships of \$225 each, to members of the graduating class of four Wisconsin colleges, Beloit, Ripon, Lawrence and Milwaukee-Downer. The faculty of each of these institutions is to nominate one member of the graduating class for his graduate scholarship at the State University. This is to be a permanent arrangement.

## For University Extension.

The executive committee of the regents of the University at their meeting January 28, decided to develop the University extension lectures, and appointed Edwin W. Pahlow, instructor in history, to be secretary of the University extension department for the remaining part of the current year. Effort will be made to establish University extension centers in various parts of the state where courses of lectures will be given by members of the faculty.

Upon recommendation of the committee on the commencement program it was voted by the regents to limit commencement week to three days instead of four, and to have commencement day this year on Wednesday, June 20, instead of Thursday, June 21, as previously announced.

Miss Winifred Salisbury of Oregon, Wis., was appointed to the fellowship in sociology, which was recently established by the regents in the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin Settlement at Milwaukee.

Mr. N. G. Grimes was appointed assistant in mathematics to fill the vacancy left by W. M. Persons, resigned.

It was decided to call for bids for the completion of the north wing of University hall.

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#### **Prof. Knapp Released.**

On January 31 the regents' committee of the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, consisting of O. E. Clark, Appleton, A. J. Myrland, Grantsburg, W. J. McElroy, Milwaukee, E. E. Brown, Waupaca, to which was referred the case of G. N. Knapp, assistant professor of Agricultural Engineering, unanimously recommended to the regents of the University that Professor Knapp be removed, and that from this date and until the next meeting of the regents, he be suspended without pay.

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#### **New Regent.**

Governor Davidson on February 3d appointed Delbert Utter of Lake Beula, Racine county, as a member of the state board of regents of the University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Regent H. C. Taylor of Orfordville, whose term expires a year hence. Mr. Utter is about 50 years old, a native of Racine county, and a graduate of Rochester Academy.

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#### **Agricultural Societies Meet.**

The ten days farmer's course was held from February 6 to 16. Western Guernsey Breeders, Wisconsin Short-horn Breeders, Wisconsin Sheep Breeders, Poland China Breeders, and the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association met in Madison during the

same week. The Wisconsin Butter Makers' Association met in Madison in Agricultural hall, January 9 to 12. The Short Course Agricultural College Alumni association met February 7. The fifth annual convention of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association was held on February 8 and 9. The Housekeepers' Conference under the auspices of the department of home economics of the University, lasted from February 6 to 16.

Miss Jane Adams, of Hull House, Chicago, will lecture on the Newer Ideals of Peace and Professor T. K. Urdahl will conduct work in Political Economy during the summer session.

On January 30 Dr. Douglas Hyde, president of the Gaelic League lectured in Library hall on The Folk-Tale in Ireland.

A new Varsity song book is being compiled and will be issued early next semester. The present song book, which was gotten out several years ago, is considerably out of date, and it has been long felt that some action should be taken in order that the songs which have become popular in University circles should be comprised in a new volume.

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#### **University Establishes Experimental Farm.**

In order to make the results of its experiments of as wide-reaching application as possible, the University of Wisconsin experimental station has established three experimental farms in northern Wisconsin. Beside the investigative side of the work, these farms will make possible the practical demonstration to the farmers of the surrounding country of principles already worked out at the central station at Madison.

#### **Regent Parker Resigns.**

Dwight Parker of Fennimore, representative on the board of University regents from the third district has resigned.

## Faculty Notes.

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Prof. M. V. O'Shea has left for a trip to Europe. He will deliver a number of addresses on the way East, especially in Massachusetts. In Europe he will spend most of his time at the Universities of Paris and Berlin. The last of May he will go to London for some addresses before educational societies. On May 30, he will address the National Educational Council of Scotland at its annual meeting in Edinburgh. June he will spend at Oxford and Cambridge. During July and August he will accompany the University summer school in Europe, lecturing at Paris, Rome, Naples, Berlin and London, his subject being Contemporary Educational Ideals.

Professor F. J. Turner delivered an address at the annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society in the Illinois state capitol building at Springfield, Jan. 24th and 25th. Governor Deneen made the address of welcome.

Prof. D. C. Jackson of Madison, was elected third vice president of the Western Society of Engineers, at a recent meeting in Chicago. Speeches were made during a dinner which followed the business meeting. Prof. Jackson's subject was "Development of University Trained Professors."

Professor Louis Kahlenberg was elected president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters at its annual meeting in Madison on January 10. Professor C. E. Allen was elected secretary and Walter M. Smith, librarian.

Assistant Professor Victor Lenher was elected a member of the board of education by the common council of Madison at its meeting on January 10, to succeed J. T. W. Jennings, resigned.

Professor Arthur Charles L. Brown,

of the English department of the University of Wisconsin has been newly elected head of the department of English Literature of Northwestern University. Since 1901, he has been assistant professor of English literature at Wisconsin. He will go to Evanston about July 1, succeeding Professor Ashley S. Thorndike, who was recently called to Columbia University. Mr. Brown is an exceptionally able man and his going will be much regretted in University and town circles.

Dr. Edward Prokosch, instructor in German, has revised and translated into German Professor Charles Darling Buck's grammar of the ancient italic dialects, the Oscan and Umbrian. The work was done by Dr. Prokosch during his stay in Germany, and has just been published at Leipzig under the title "Elementarbuch der Oskisch-umbrischen Dialekte."

On January 26, Prof. Louis Kahlenberg lectured before the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society on "The Nature of the Process of Osmosis and Osmotic Pressure with Observations Concerning Dialysis." At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held at New Orleans during the holidays, Professor Kahlenberg spoke on a kindred subject, and his address before the chemists at Chicago was given by special request of some of the Chicago members, who were present at New Orleans.

Prof. W. A. Scott, director of the course in commerce, will spend next semester in Europe, chiefly at the Bibliotheque in Paris, his purpose being to study French economic questions and problems.

Prof. J. W. Jastrow, head of the department of psychology, has a book in the press of Houghton, Mifflin &

Co., of Boston, entitled "The Sub-conscious." An English edition will be published simultaneously by Archibald Constable & Co., of London. Prof. Janet of the University of Paris will write an introduction for a French edition of the same work.

Dr. Carl Voegtlein has been elected by the board of regents to succeed J. G. Holty, who has resigned as instructor in analytical chemistry.

Dr. C. A. Fuller of the state hygienic department, has been made assistant in bacteriology to succeed E. C. Campbell, who has resigned.

Prof. T. S. Adams spent the first

half of the month of January in Baltimore, where he was engaged on a special line of research work on the subject of strikes and lockouts.

Professor W. W. Daniells has been elected president of the First Congregational Society of the city of Madison.

Dr. E. A. Birge represented the University at the funeral of Dr. Harper in Chicago.

Professor L. S. Smith, is the representative of Wisconsin at the second annual meeting of the state commissioners of weights and measures to be held in Washington April 12.

## ... DAILY CALENDAR ...

Conducted by LOUIS BRIDGMAN. '06.

### JANUARY.

Wednesday, 3.—Legislative subcommittee on education, in its report to legislature, stated that there will be a surplus, not a deficit, in University accounts at end of fiscal year in June.—Y. M. C. A. received gift of furniture for new building, valued at \$1,000, from Buckstaff-Edwards Co., Oshkosh, Crocker Chair Co., and Sheboygan Chair Co., Sheboygan.—Executive committee of board of regents secured engagement of Dr. Ludwig Fuldah, German dramatist, and Dr. Douglas Hyde, Irish author, for special lectures.

Thursday, 4.—Professor E. H. Farrington and H. L. Russell read papers at convention of Wisconsin Cheesemakers' association in Milwaukee.—University exhibit of sheep at International Live Stock Show, Chicago, won prizes amounting to over \$600.—Short course students presented gold-headed cane to Dr. A. S. Alexander, professor of veterinary science.—Water polo squad of 25 men began training.

Friday, 5.—Debating societies elected freshman blowout closers.—Castalia literary society entertained Hesperia at Library hall.—University authorities took action toward securing funds for establishing a fellowship in sociology at University Settlement in Milwaukee.

Saturday, 6.—Opening of University skating rink in rear of gymnasium occurred.—Fifteen Americans added to membership of International club.—University of Wisconsin club, for promotion of a larger acquaintance between students, was organized, with Assemblyman Lawrence W. Ledvina, (law '06), president.

Sunday, 7.—President Cyrus Northrop, University of Minnesota, addressed student audience in Y. M. C. A. auditorium, deploring corrupt condition of modern society and emphasizing need of moral training.

Monday, 8.—Indoor track work began with 60 candidates.—Dean Turneure gave illustrated address on "Engineering and Cognate Phases of the Panama Canal," at meeting of Madison Six O'Clock club.—Depart-

ment of military science received 15 Krag Jorgensen rifles for rifle practice on the range.

Tuesday, 9.—Bailey Willis of U. S. Geological Survey and Carnegie Institution, gave first of a series of twelve lectures on Continental Variations.—Annual convention of Wisconsin Buttermakers' Association opened at Agricultural hall, attended by 1,000 people.—State Forester E. M. Griffith delivered first of series of lectures on forestry.—Faculty adopted resolution recommending suspension of intercollegiate football for two years, and chose Prof. F. J. Turner as delegate to meeting of intercollegiate conference representatives at Chicago.—Choral Union re-elects all officers.—Chapter of Alpha Zeta, agricultural fraternity, was installed, taking name of Dr. S. M. Babcock. Charter members: William P. Carroll, E. J. Delwiche, C. Hoffmann, C. Norgord, C. Schroeder, C. E. Thorkleson, E. A. Trowbridge.

Wednesday, 10.—President Van Hise was re-elected a vice president, and Prof. S. E. Sparling, member of executive committee of State Civil Service Reform League.—Professor W. W. Daniells was elected president of First Congregational society, at annual meeting, presided over by Prof. E. A. Gilmore and addressed by Professors N. M. Fennerman and R. L. V. Lyman.—Intercollegiate debating board submitted question on employers' liability to Nebraska.—Intersorority bowling club organized for the season, electing Loretta Carey, Gamma Phi Beta, president and Marion Whidden, Pi Beta Phi, secretary and treasurer.

Thursday, 11.—Sphinx board added Lucian Carey, '08, George B. Hill, '08, and John V. Mulaney, '08, to editorial staff.—Prof. Charles F. Smith gave illustrated lecture on travels in Greece, at Main hall.—Bailey Willis delivered public lecture at Main hall on "China and the 'Chinese.'"—Eugene J. Marshall, '99, won first place and \$100 prize in Hamilton oratorical con-

test, Chicago, with oration on "Hamilton and the Constitution."—Thirty candidates for the 'Varsity and 48 freshmen responded to Coach O'Dea's call for crew men.—Student Advisory Committee in conference with President Van Hise voted recommendations that constitution of Athletic Association be amended so as to provide for representation of all interests among the student body.

Friday, 12.—Bernhard A. Behrend, chief engineer of Bullock Electric Manufacturing Co., lectured on "High Speed in Modern Engineering."—Closing session of Wisconsin Buttermakers' convention addressed by Prof. D. H. Otis, assistant dean of college of agriculture, and by Dean F. E. Turneure, of college of engineering, on "Septic Tanks for Sewage Disposal."—Basketball: Varsity 20, Freshmen 2.—All the debating societies celebrated victory of E. J. Marshall, winner of Hamilton oratorical contest at Chicago, in meeting at Library hall.

Saturday, 13.—Varsity basketball team defeated Lawrence University five in gymnasium; score 25 to 20.

Sunday, 14.—Attorney Frank W. Hall addressed Y. W. C. A. meeting.—Dean E. A. Birge was official representative of University at funeral of President Harper at Chicago.—Prof. W. D. Frost gave an illustrated lecture at Unitarian church on "Immunity from Infectious Diseases."

Monday, 15.—Prof. Charles M. Beele, associate professor of electrical engineering, addressed Doherty Engineers' club on "Nernst Lamps."

Tuesday, 16.—University and town talent presented "The Passing Show," a comic opera production, at the Fuller, under auspices of the Attic Angels association.—William B. Hunt, missionary from Korea, addressed Y. M. C. A.—Col. W. J. Anderson, (law '96) addressed class in newspaper writing on "Ethics of the Profession."—O. S. Simonds, Chicago landscape gardener, was appointed to prepare a plan for improvement of University grounds and for location of proposed buildings.

—Board of regents granted following degrees: Doctor of philosophy, Leonard R. Ingersoll, Denver, Col.; master of arts, Goro Nakagami, Sasagama, Japan; bachelor of arts, A. Earl James, Madison.—President and Mrs. Van Hise gave reception in honor of board of regents.

Wednesday, 17.—School of music's fifty-second student recital held in Library hall.—Lounging and study room for students of German department was fitted up in North hall.—Agricultural department established three experiment stations in northern Wisconsin for experiments in soils.—Petition signed by several hundred students was presented to faculty protesting against proposed suspension of intercollegiate football and asking for revocation of faculty's instructions to Prof. Turner, delegate to Chicago conference.

Thursday, 18.—Bailey Willis, of U. S. Geological Survey, addressed Science club on "Mountain Growths."

Friday, 19.—President Van Hise was guest of University Alumni Association at Superior, and delivered address at Superior normal school.—Prof. F. J. Turner represented Wisconsin at conference of "Big Nine" representatives, at Chicago, for discussion looking to football reform.—Basketball team defeated Armour Institute five at Chicago; score 37 to 15.

Saturday, 20.—President Van Hise, at banquet of Tyin City Alumni Association at St. Paul, responded to toast "The University."—Basketball team defeated Purdue at La Fayette, Ind., in its first intercollegiate game of the season; score 34 to 14.—Officers of University' regiment gave formal party at Keeley's.

Sunday, 21.—At meeting of University Socialist club Carl Hookstadt read paper on "Socialism and Religion."—Y. M. C. A. was addressed by Kenneth McArthur, associate bible study secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Monday, 22.—Jan Kubelik, Bohemian violinist, appeared in concert at

gymnasium, under auspices of Choral Union.

Tuesday, 23.—Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, and Prof. Thomas K. Urdahl, '91, professor of political science at Colorado college, were appointed special lecturers for summer session of 1906.—Prom committee awarded the decorating contract to Gimbel, Milwaukee, and music contract to Kroell, Chicago.

Wednesday, 24.—Prof. F. J. Turner delivered address at annual meeting of Illinois State Historical society at Springfield.—Freshman basketball team defeated agricultural college five by score of 28 to 11.—Girls' Athletic association adopted new constitution and elected officers as follows: President, Grace Hobbins, '07; vice-president, Daisy Moser, '07; secretary and treasurer, Althea Brown, '08.—Commercial club elected following officers: Arthur Strong, president; Albert A. Lindemann, vice-president; Charles H. Preston, secretary; L. M. Anderson, treasurer.—Organization of Iowa club, composed of students from Iowa, was completed, with 50 charter members. Officers elected: President, R. C. Disque; vice-president, Verl Ruth; secretary, Ethel B. Clark; treasurer, J. W. Buchanan.

Thursday, 25.—George B. Hodge, New York, secretary of educational department of international committee of Y. M. C. A., addressed Y. M. C. A. on "The Problems of American Young Men."—The "Dodo Bones," senior society, organized.—Dean Turneure and Professors D. W. Mead and L. S. Smith attended annual meeting of Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors, at Rockford.—Haresfoot club abandoned project of presenting the opera, "Papa Schmitz," and decided to substitute play requiring fewer characters.—Prof. A. R. Whitson read paper on "Problems on Soil Fertility" before Chemical Club.—Phi Alpha Tau, oratorical fraternity, dined at Keeley's, responses to toasts being impromptu.

Friday, 26.—Chief Justice J. B. Cassoday, of state supreme court, addressed law students on "Matthew Hale Carpenter as a Lawyer."—President and Mrs. Van Hise entertained the Graduate club at the executive residence. Prof. Grant Showerman talked on "Princeton, Its Life and Idea's."—Annual senior swing-out held at Library hall. Addresses by President Van Hise and Professors C. R. Fish and J. F. A. Pyre.—Presidents of debating societies elected, as follows: Athenae, J. Earl Baker; Hesperia, Howard C. Hopson; Philomathia, Peter H. Schram.—Elections to Iron Cross, senior secret society, announced as follows: Cudworth Beye, T. H. Brindley, F. E. Johnson, H. W. Stark, W. C. Parker, C. A. Taylor.

Saturday, 27.—Fourth military hop held at gymnasium.—President A. O. Kuehmsted appointed senior pipe committee: Don E. Mowry, Harold Falk and Max Mulcahy.—Board of regents offered four scholarships of \$225 each

to members of graduating classes of Beloit, Ripon, Lawrence and Milwaukee-Downer.—Nebraska chose negative of question submitted for debate. Prof. L. S. Smith talked on "Experiences of the U. S.-Mexican Boundary Survey," at joint session of Civil Engineers' and U. W. Engineer's clubs.

Monday, 29.—Regents appointed Edwin W. Pahlow, instructor in history, to be secretary of University extension department.—Miss Winnifred Salisbury, '01, Oregon, Wis., was appointed to fellowship in sociology.—It was decided to call for bids for completion of north wing of University Hall.

Tuesday, 30.—Dairy course ended, having had enrollment of 162.—Dr. Douglas Hyde addressed large audience at Library hall on "The Folk-tale in Ireland."

Wednesday, 31.—Madison alumni banquetted at Keeley's, athletics being topic for discussion.

## At the Secretary's Desk

How frail are human plans! We had hoped to have in this number the first of a series of reminiscent papers by Professor Frankenburger, whose wide knowledge of men and conditions in University history made him particularly fitted to write such a series. He had promised the first one for this number, but we must do without. We can, indeed, offer no fitting substitute for the interesting reminiscences with which Professor Frankenburger would have regaled us, but we have made such shift as we could, and have succeeded in securing the services of R. W. Hubbell, of the class of '58 whose first papers appear in this issue. We found them, after careful reading, to be of decided and growing interest; and we hope you will enjoy them also.

They will run throughout the remainder of the year.

Again we wish to ask all those who have not yet sent in information concerning themselves to communicate with the secretary. There remain about 1,000 among the alumni from whom we have not yet heard. We are sending out lists of those from whom we have not heard in each class to members of their class.

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