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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

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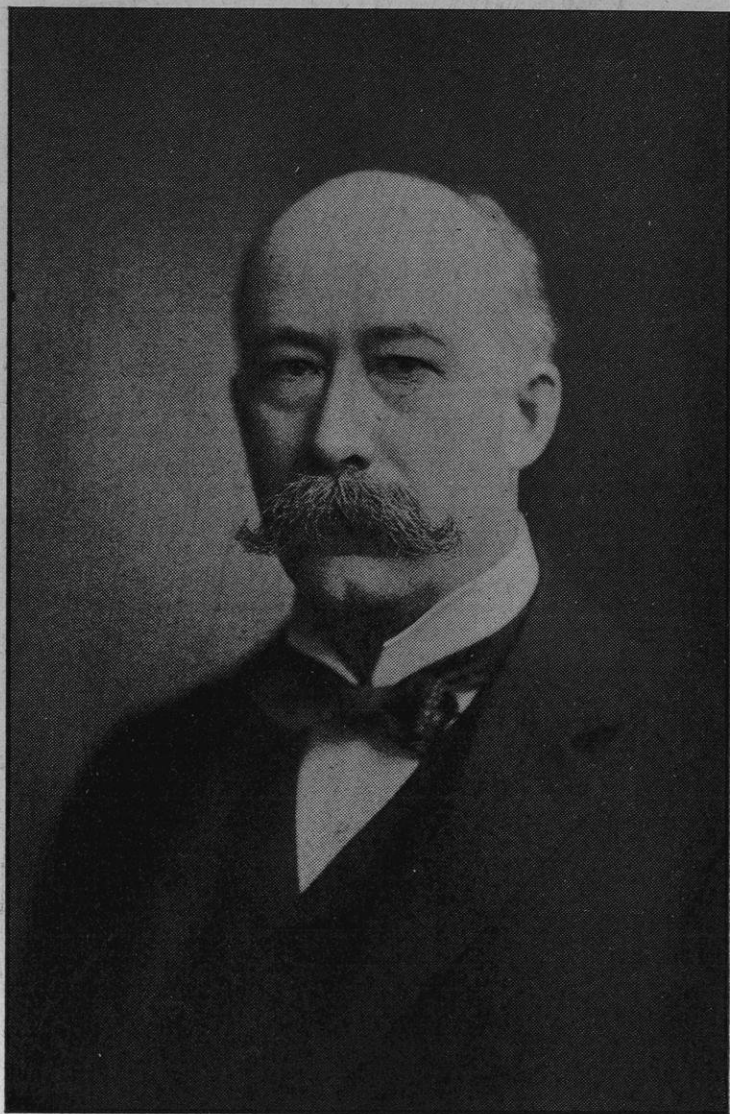
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JAMES C. KERWIN, '75.
Elected Associate Justice of Wisconsin Supreme Court.

THE
WISCONSIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

VOL. V. MAY, 1904. NO. 8

THE DESTINY OF CHINA.

Oration by Henry C. Duke, Representative of University of Wisconsin in Northern Oratorical League Contest Held at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 6, 1904.

At the outbreak of the present war in the orient, Secretary Hay, in a circular note to the great powers of Europe, demanded that the administrative entity of China be respected by all nations, and that the area of hostility in the war be strictly limited. This note was but the reassertion of his policy announced some three years before when, in the Boxer uprising, while the diplomats of Europe were clamoring for the dismemberment of China, the humane and far-seeing secretary declared for the territorial integrity of the empire; scouted the idea of a yellow peril; and insisted that she be treated as a civilized nation. This attitude of the United States finds its amplest justification in a consideration of present day conditions in the far east.

Russia and Japan are in mortal combat for leadership in Asia through a predominant influence in China. How great the

prize! No pen can adequately portray the potential greatness of that vast empire. Her area exceeds that of the United States by a million square miles. Fronting the Pacific with an imperial coast line of over three thousand miles, her territory extends through a climate of almost endless variety. Within her plains and mountains nature has hid her richest, most abundant treasures. The German geologist, Von Richtofen, estimates "that at the present rate of consumption, the province of Shan-se alone can supply the whole world with coal and iron for thirty centuries to come." Her population, exceeding that of the United States, Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Japan and Italy combined, comprises nearly one-third of the human race.

Through her persistent policy of seclusion, her servile worship of tradition, through all her stagnation and decay, the gray hermit empire feels to-day the thrill of great possibilities. For three thousand years the Chinese have learned endurance and patience and thrift. Couple with these the aggressive commercial spirit of the west and China will become the most potent factor in the world's industrial equation. Already she manifests this modern spirit. Railroads, constructed by her western neighbors, span the continent. Her free ports lead into the heart of her richest provinces, and admit the wholesome influence of western thought and action. The Chinese government itself is beginning to encourage new enterprises. Her princes venture timidly beyond the crumbling wall to study the free institutions of other nations. Chinese reformers, envious of Japan's progress, now bend every energy to the revitalization of their own country. The Chinese gentry contribute annually thousands of dollars to promote the labors of foreign missionaries. Schools and universities are being everywhere established. The Chinese people, in racial sympathy, turn to Japan as their natural ally, and hundreds of Japanese teachers have begun the work of creating an educational system for four hundred millions of people. Finally, the Boxer movement shows unmistakable evidence of a national spirit. Lack of communication through centuries had almost stifled national conscious-

ness; but the advent of the railroad, the steamship and the telegraph, and the marshaling of her soldiers in the war with Japan, have given birth to a new feeling, and "China for the Chinese" is the expression of a national sentiment.

What man dares assert, then, that the yellow race has run its course? The message of hope is prophetic. The din of the factory, the shriek of the locomotive, the gleam of the arc-light, the merry laughter of the school boy and the chimes of the church bell, will break the sleep of ages, and quicken the pulse-beat of that people to the consciousness of a new destiny.

But what of the combatants in this great tournament where an empire is the prize? For the last three hundred years, along the border of the Arctic sea, while the Anglo-Saxon in Europe and America was evolving industrial, civil and religious liberty, there gradually grew in material wealth and power the greater of these contending nations. Grimly, silently, it pushed its way eastward until to-day it threatens the disintegration of eastern Asia. It has been oblivious to Anglo-Saxon advancement. Trial by jury, liberty of speech, freedom of the press and the right of petition have yet to find a lodgment in the Russian mind. Religious liberty is unknown. Individual thought, action, freedom is everywhere trampled under foot. No assembly of the people legislate for the varied needs of the country; the first and last appeal is to the czar, in whom all government is as absolutely vested as it was in the rulers of Italy, Spain and France in the sixteenth century. Corruption is so common throughout Russian officialdom that the people have come to regard it as a part of the established order. Pitilessly, this ulcer of vice and intolerance is eating at the heart of the nation. Devoid of faith in their rulers, the Russian people have become pessimists. They trust no one. A sad, wild, haunting melody has become the national hymn. Ask the peasant, "What means this chant?" and he answers: "It speaks of the feasting and merrymaking of our masters." Then, pointing to the refrain in each stanza he whispers doggedly: "The day of the toiling masses will soon come." From the broad steppes, the quays and

factories, borne on every wind, the death-chill of this weird melody penetrates the walls of the drawing-rooms of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and forecasts a crisis for Russia more terrible than that which crimsoned the streets of Paris one hundred years ago. Forts and arsenals, mighty navies and colossal standing armies, can not make a nation great.

And the other combatant in this tournament is the empire of flowers in the eastern seas, the Saladin of nations. From contact with the free people of the west, Japan has gradually imbibed its love of freedom. The widespread knowledge of the English language throughout the archipelago has strengthened the bond of international union. With keen discrimination, yet jealously guarding their national character, the Japanese have adopted the methods of the more modern nations. Love of the beautiful, wit, sympathy, courtesy, loyalty, patriotism and reverence for their government and unhesitating obedience to its laws; discerning judgment, persistent application and unflinching courage to meet with new and unexpected difficulties,—these are the characteristics of this people. All these elements have so multiplied their social and commercial ties, have so bound them to the people of other nations, that the island kingdom of oriental intolerance has been transformed into the world's ocean garden,

“of blushing Cherry-bloom,

And tangle-haired Chrysanthemum.”

The right of representation in a popular assembly, of religious liberty, of freedom of speech and press and petition, have become sacred rights to the Japanese. In a single generation, since America abolished slavery, has this England of the Pacific risen from the thralldom of monarchical government to the freedom of democratic rule.

In this conflict between Russia and Japan, the ideals of the sixteenth century are combating the ideals of the twentieth. Two distinct types of nationality are represented. The first is the incarnation of an all-powerful oligarchy; the second is the embodiment of republicanism. The first orders liberty to lay her diamond scepter upon the altar of oppression; the

second commands oppression to depart, that liberty may be enthroned. If there be peril to the world's progress in the latent forces of the Chinese empire, the outcome of this struggle is a matter of world-wide interest. Russia cannot bring to Chinese life any other civilization than that which Russia herself possesses. Her designs are deep and dark. Animated only by the single purpose of conquest, she would control the resources of the richest portions of China for the promotion of her own commercial and military strength. With Japan it is a question of self-preservation. The rapidly increasing disparity between her population and her power of production, creates the necessity for an outlet to Korea. Her admitted purpose is "to maintain the sovereignty of Korea as an oriental state, nominally independent, but practically under Japanese influence, and to preserve the integrity of the Chinese empire." Japan was the first to support the position of Secretary Hay. She recognizes as no other nation recognizes that the Chinese people are essentially unassimilative. They would not, could not, be absorbed in any other nation. Further encroachments would only intensify their hatred of the foreigner, and the outrages committed by the Boxers have given the world a hint of what might be expected, if these sons of Ogdai, four hundred million strong, be once aroused from their lethargy and moulded into a military establishment modeled on the systems of Europe. Then, in truth, could China be called the "yellow peril."

The issue of the present war is in doubt, but, whether Russia or Japan wins, there will be the same inevitable end. The world, and not the victor in this contest, will determine the geography of Asia. As a combined Europe set bounds to Napoleon's ambition at Waterloo, as Russia herself compelled Japan to return Formosa to China at the close of the late war, so the assembled world powers will decree the integrity of the old empire. With her unity and integrity assured the free self-development of her people will be made possible. In this lie her hope and faith. The Japanese governor general of Formosa, proudly pointing to the progress his city of Taihoku had made,

exclaimed: "In Shanghai I see what Taihoku used to be; and in Taihoku what Shanghai ought to be." Only the magic touch of education can produce this transformation. You cannot repress the instincts of a race. Brute force may prove a people's destruction, but strength developed from within is a people's salvation. That strength—that life—must come from the unconscious power of civilization. The same moral and intellectual impulses that have wrought such marvelous results in Japan, will yet impel China to revitalize her own national life and regenerate within the heart of her people their own race consciousness.

By right of the racial bond and the higher type of nationality for which she stands, this leadership belongs to Japan. A hundred million Russians, clamoring for freedom of thought and action; a whole people praying for liberty of worship, and for political rights; the phantom forms of those who have died in Siberian exile and in Russian dungeons for "too much loving" liberty, all, before high heaven, forbid this leadership to Russia; the Anglo-Saxon spirit that wrested Magna Charta from King John, that froze and starved at Valley Forge, struggling humanity everywhere,—the voice of God, demand the rule of the higher civilization.

This dreamy-eyed Chinese empire, centuries old, the contemporary of Nineveh and Babylon, learned in arts and letters and law while the Acropolis was still covered with a virgin wilderness, and the Tiber, a wild woodland stream, flung its free waters into the blue Mediterranean,—this empire, born of heaven, shall under the tutelage of her island kinsmen, be led into all the wonders of this western, barbarian civilization, which proclaims the mastery of the physical universe, the gospel of things as they are. She will be no longer a menace, but an infinite blessing as she brings from her treasures, new and old, her priceless contribution to that coming civilization which belongs neither to the orient nor to the occident, but to the whole world.

THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

The decade just passed has witnessed a remarkable advancement in American universities both in material resources and in scope of instruction. One of the most notable advances has been along the line of professional education. Legislative enactments have increased the requirements for admission to the two great professions of law and medicine to a point where study under a preceptor is no longer adequate preparation, and professional schools have developed in response to the demand for facilities for a more thorough training. Almost without exception the leading professional schools of the United States are connected with universities. This connection is due to the broadening scope of university activities, and to the inability of independent schools, dependent on fees, to maintain extended courses of instruction with the incident expense of larger faculties and extensive material equipment.

It is conceded that this connection is desirable from the viewpoint of the university and the professional school, but as yet the relation is little more than formal. The transition from the college to the university has been so recent in America that the problem of relation, in common with many other problems, incident to rapid growth and swift transition, remains unsolved.

The most acute problem growing out of this general question of relation arises in reference to the proper length of a college course leading to the A. B. degree, in view of the increasing scope of the work in the secondary schools on the one hand, and, on the other, of the increasing requirements of professional study. The university has gone on increasing its requirements for admission, and at the same time the standards of professional education have been raised until, with respect to the

time required for the combined course, a point has been reached beyond which it is unwise to go. The demand is for greater efficiency in the secondary schools and more rigid requirements and higher standards in professional schools, yet there is a serious objection to the devotion of more than six years to the combined curricula of undergraduate and professional schools. The dilemma of the college in the face of these conditions is evident enough. If the four years course is adhered to many of the students who ultimately expect to enter professional life will abandon the undergraduate course entirely or in part, and to that extent the university will fail in its duty toward a considerable body of young men.

Various plans have been suggested to obviate the difficulties thus arising. First, it has been proposed to reduce the period of residence for the undergraduate degrees to three years or even two years with a corresponding reduction in the amount of required work. Again, the proposition is made not to reduce the number of hours requisite for the undergraduate degrees, but merely to reduce the period of actual residence required. As a third alternative, it is proposed to recognize at least a portion of the work done in the professional school as counting toward the undergraduate degree. Still another plan is to permit the student who ultimately intends to enter professional life to pursue a course of study in his senior year, made up partly of professional studies and partly of undergraduate studies which are relative to the professional work, credit being given in the professional school to these more general topics as a basis for the professional degree, and credit being given for the professional work as a basis for the A. B. degree.

Although the latter plan has found favor in a few universities, it has practically failed to accomplish the ends for which it was designed; not only is it unpopular with the students and the faculty where tried, but it is barren of satisfactory results, since it attempts to divide the attention of the student between the undergraduate studies and professional studies. As a result the student neglects one or the other; if he remains an in-

terested student in the undergraduate school, he usually does not become an efficient student in his professional work. If he takes up his professional studies with zest he either fails in his undergraduate work or finishes it in a mediocre fashion.

The first plan proposed has not met with sufficient approval as yet to be put into actual operation in any reputable university. Therefore its merits or demerits need not be considered. The suggestion that the period of residence be shortened but the student be allowed to carry additional work and thus complete the necessary work in three years, has been adopted in some universities. The serious objection to the plan, however, lies in the fact that only exceptional students can possibly take advantage of such a measure, the great bulk of the underclassmen not being able to maintain a standard sufficiently high to comply with the conditions.

The plan that has thus far met with the most favor has been to allow the undergraduate student to enter the professional school at the end of his junior year and to count the year's credit in that school toward his bachelor's degree in arts. This plan has the merit of directness and simplicity. The student's interest is not divided and no question of offsets or substitutes is involved. The objections urged to this plan are, first, that it cheapens the degree in arts by allowing the work counted toward the law to count also toward the arts degree. Also that the arrangement is at the expense of culture, thus encouraging the all-too-prevalent idea that the value of an education is in the pecuniary return that it will bring. Further, it is urged that it is an anti-climax since the student passes from the junior year to courses that are designed for men having only the preparation required for entrance to the freshman class of the university.

To consider these objections briefly in their order: it would seem that the first objection really begs the question since it assumes as inevitable a deficiency in attainment as the result of such a combination. It lays too much stress on the time-honored four years course as an absolute pre-requisite to an arts de-

gree, assuming that a residence of four years is absolutely essential to the development of those qualities, and the acquirement of the knowledge that we look for in the college-bred man. In fact, the four years is but an incident, and not an indispensable one, in the plan of liberal education. If the desired result is obtained, if the graduate is sent out with the same equipment, the same attainments practically, that he would have obtained under the old system, it is immaterial whether the residence has been four years or three years.

To the second objection it need only be said that the tradition that in the humanities alone culture is to be found has been overthrown by the inroads of the natural and social sciences upon the college curriculum; an invasion that has placed the classical topics in a secondary place, if we are to consider the number of students pursuing those courses as indicating the relative values of the courses. These changes make it impossible to be dogmatic with regard to the canons of culture.

It is submitted that the law, using the term in its strictly technical sense, is quite as much entitled to rank as the basis of the A. B. degree as are the numerous subjects whose legitimacy is unquestioned. Technically, law is a branch of political and social science. In development, its problems are so closely interwoven with the great problems of political and social science that it is well-nigh impossible to fully comprehend the one without a knowledge of the other. The young man who aspires to be a lawyer, in the fullest sense of that term, must have an appreciation of the problems which confront the student of social science, if he is to render valuable aid in solving the problems which confront the legislature and the judiciary under present day conditions. On the other hand, the student who hopes to understand social and political science must have a knowledge of technical law and of the procedure by which it is applied to everyday affairs of life. Without this knowledge his generalizations are unsafe since he has failed to apply an essential factor in the problem. The principles of the law as developed and practiced are products of actual human condi-

tions and expressive of the temper of the race. As a constant application of the abstract to the concrete, the study is an effective remedy for wool-gathering.

The objection that the work in the law school is of a lower order than that in the junior year of the undergraduate course really has no application at present, however pertinent it was at a period when instruction in professional schools was fragmentary, haphazard and deficient. Certainly the student who passes from the undergraduate course to the professional course does not feel that he has been transplanted back to his freshman year, since he finds that the study of law calls for a more sustained intellectual effort than the undergraduate course ever exacted from him.

It is imperative that those having charge of university instruction should appreciate the possibilities growing out of the existence of undergraduate courses and professional courses side by side and it ought to be appreciated that the courses in the professional schools, particularly in schools of law, have quite as much value in training a student for the activities of citizenship, as the courses presented in the undergraduate schools with the same general end in view. This idea is clearly set forth in the following words of a leading American educator in the course of a recent address: "For my own part I cannot conceive any work more valuable to a young man or woman, from the point of view of citizenship and general culture, than the first year's work in the curriculum of the law school, the medical school, the divinity school, or the school of education. In any of these groups the student is brought into contact with living questions. The fact that the method of professional schools is different is, in the majority of cases, a distinct advantage, and in no case an injury, since it serves as a corrective of a tendency toward dilettanteism unquestionably encouraged by the more lax methods of the later years of college work. If any one question has been settled in the educational discussion of the last quarter of a century, it is that a line is no longer to be drawn between this class of subjects and that, on the ground

that one group, and not the other, may be regarded as culture-producing."

The courses should be so formulated that a student can pass readily from his undergraduate work to his professional work without friction and with the feeling that in the professional school he is simply cultivating thoroughly a portion of the field which he has already covered in his undergraduate course. Under the pressure of modern life it is possible to induce the student to take the fullest measure of undergraduate work only by some such arrangement as suggested here, and any course of study so intricate in terms and so extended in time that it drives the bulk of the young men entering the professional school to forego such undergraduate work must be deplored. The university should be a unit. All the machinery should work to a common purpose. This consummation can only be had when we cease to regard any department of the university as alien to the whole, and when the work is frankly grouped and correlated in the interest of the student.

—H. S. RICHARDS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB.

The International club, an organization peculiar to the University of Wisconsin, was organized a year ago among the foreign-born students, with an aim to foster knowledge of comparative politics, religion, social and economic institutions and literature, to promote social intercourse among its members, and, by these means, to break down the barriers of national and race prejudice, and to develop the democratic spirit of universal brotherhood.

In this club in good fellowship, the Japanese and Russian students discuss impartially the vital questions that are affecting their respective countries today. The South American and his

northern neighbor find that they have much in common, and the spirit of tolerance and a better understanding of the shallowness of race prejudice is fostered and will doubtless be productive of untold good, when some young "Bolivar," who has gained his education and proud cosmopolitan spirit in the University of Wisconsin, shall return to his own country and contribute to its civilization, from lessons gained here.

It has been aptly said that the American in his glowing commercial success forgets that there are other phases of human progress, and that, while he is among the leaders of the world, there is still much for him to gain in the development of aesthetic sensibilities, higher art and ideals in ethics and morality. The Germans, viewing their mighty accomplishments in philosophy, culture, music, art and politics are prone to see the perfection of other nations through German glasses. After all, humanity is one great whole struggling toward progress, each race passing through the same revolutionary stages, each striving toward the ideal in civilization, animated by a force that must in the end accomplish the object of creation, as it moves humanity onward and upward, by small degrees, by backward turns; but ever on toward the zenith of the divine plan.

And thus, members of this little band in the university, have placed above all other ideals, the development of the spirit of peace, tolerance and knowledge, gained by communication, one with the other.

The aim of the organization is to have in time International clubs in all of the large educational institutions of the country, which shall have a close relation to each other. Thus, men and women of different nationalities on an even basis, discussing impartially without regard to color or station the broader questions that are receiving the interest of the thinkers of the world, may contain the embryo of that ideal republic where man meets man according to his worth and value as a man, without regard to the dress he wears or the color of his complexion.

The club holds fortnightly meetings and the program consists of some contribution from the members on institutions, customs and physical features, peculiar to his country. The lecture is followed by an informal discussion, in which all members take part.

The first president of the club was Hovhan Hagopian, an Armenian student. The present officers of the club are:

President—MAX LOEB.

Vice President—MISS E. WALKER.

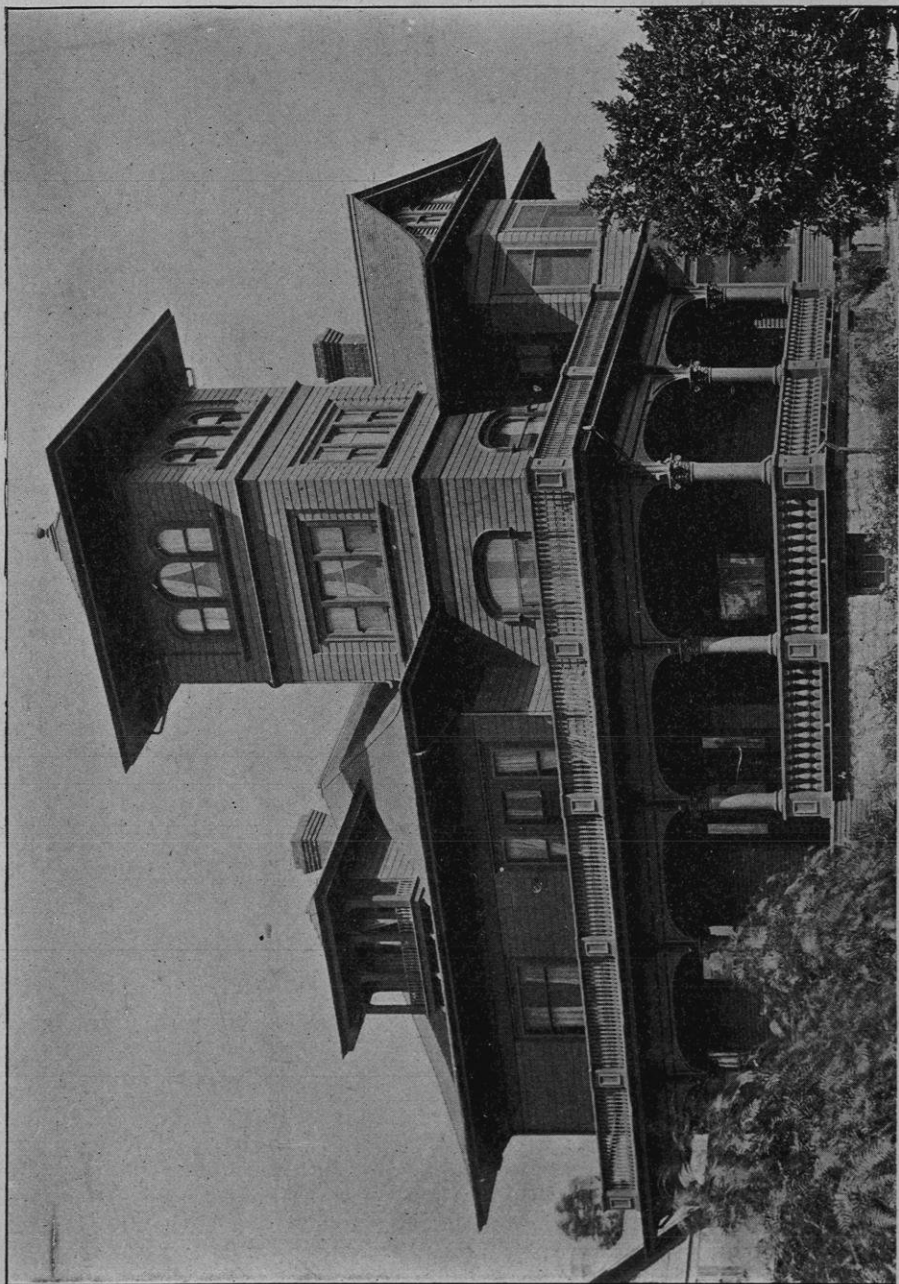
Secretary—DALE C. SHOCKLEY.

Treasurer—CARLOS A. VALLEJO.

Censor—KATSUTARO TANIGOSLI.

Other members are: Misses B. King, Anna Mashek, F. B. Haan, Belle Blend, B. Sigrid Fjoslien, Manning, Messrs. A. R. Crathorne, T. Kinugawa, H. Hagopian, H. H. Jebens, A. Delgado, A. E. Delgado, P. H. Schram, C. Bovet, B. B. Cabrera, A. M. HERRIQUES, Y. Oishi, B. Kamiyama and John Mainland.

—BELLE BLEND.



A Place of Interest to Wisconsin Visitors at Redlands, Cal., is the Home in Which Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Adams Died Last Year Shortly After Moving Into it. Above is Given a Picture of it.

EDITORIAL.



The cross is retained at the head of this column to remind delinquents of subscriptions due. If marked with a cross it means that the subscription is not paid up.

* * *

An episode that promised to develop into some bad blood at the university was happily adjusted by the various classes adopting resolutions to refrain from the destruction of property and to discourage lawlessness. This act led to the reinstatement of two students suspended for participating too freely in a night celebration.

* * *

It now remains for the alumni to make the jubilee a success. Old Wisconsin people need not be told

that individual co-operation will be the secret if it proves the great event anticipated.

* * *

Every graduate or former student of the university should secure a copy of the jubilee number of the Alumni Magazine. This issue will be a large special number containing a full account of the great semi-centennial celebration, with the baccalaureate and other addresses, a list of distinguished visitors and alumni present, and the entire commencement program. It will be an excellent epitome of this important event to Wisconsin and well worth preserving. It would be well for persons wishing copies to order them in advance, that some idea may be had as to the number necessary to print. They will cost 15 cents. A better plan will be to order the back copies and complete the file for the jubilee year.

ALL CLASSES TO HAVE REUNIONS.

An effort is being made to bring about during the jubilee week a reunion of every class that entered the university. To that end the executive committee of the Alumni association has been carrying on an extensive correspondence to arouse enthusiasm in the

project. It has been the aim to secure some representative of each class, preferably one resident in Madison, to see that arrangements are made for the reunions. Encouraging results are reported; nearly every class will be sufficiently represented to be worthy

of being called a reunion, and this plan is certain to bring to Madison one of the largest gatherings of old "grads" that any American university has ever witnessed. It is the desire of the committee that alumni who expect to be present at the jubilee make known that fact to the representatives who are arranging the reunions, a list of which, so far as arranged, follows:

- '72—C. S. Montgomery, Omaha.
- '73—Judge George H. Noyes, Milwaukee.
- '74—A. H. Bright, Minneapolis.
- '75—Mrs. W. H. Baily, Des Moines, Iowa.
- '76—Prof. W. H. Williams, Madison.
- '77—Miss Mary Hill, Madison.
- '78—_____.
- '79—_____.
- '80—Mrs. J. H. Hutchison, Chas. F. Lamb, Mrs. Magnus Swenson, Madison.
- '81—Prof. Howard L. Smith, Madison.
- '82—Dr. L. R. Head, Madison.
- '83—_____.
- '84—_____.
- '85—Mrs. F. C. Sharp, Madison.
- '86—John M. Parkinson, Madison.
- '87—Katherine Allen, Madison.
- '88—Prof. H. L. Russell, Madison.
- '89—Mrs. Ernest N. Warner, Madison.
- '90—W. N. Parker, Madison.
- '91—_____.
- '92—John M. Nelson, Madison.
- '93—Miss Sabena M. Herfurth, Madison.
- '94—Dr. F. F. Bowman, Madison.

- '95—Vroman E. Mason, Madison.
- '96—Albert Barton, Madison.
- '97—Miss Louise Kellogg, Madison.
- '98—Mrs. Jessie Nelson Swanson, Madison.
- '99—Miss Matilda V. Cook, Madison.
- '00—J. T. Stuart Lyle, Madison.
- '01—Robert A. Maurer, Madison.
- '02—M. B. Olbrich, Madison.
- '03—William J. Hagenah, Madison.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

- '71—Prof. R. M. Bashford, Madison.
- '72—_____.
- '73—Geo. F. Merrill, Ashland.
- '74—Judge J. M. Pereles, Milwaukee.
- '75—Judge J. B. Winslow, Madison.
- '76—James Quirk, Minneapolis.
- '77—Judge J. J. Fruit, La Crosse.
- '78—T. H. Gill, Milwaukee.
- '79—_____.
- '80—A. L. Sanborn, Madison.
- '81 to '93 not arranged for.
- '93—H. H. Morgan, Madison.
- '94—Robert N. McMynn, Milwaukee.
- '95—M. S. Dudgeon, Madison.
- '96—Chas. H. Tenney, Madison.
- '97—Herbert M. Haskell, Oregon.
- '98—Albert H. Schmidt, Manitowoc.
- '99—Frank L. Gilbert, Madison.
- '00—John S. Main, Madison.
- '01—Emerson Ela, Madison, joint reunion with '01 hill class.
- '02—_____.
- '03—Richard G. Harvey.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

Rev. H. H. Jacobs, '93, has sent out his first annual report as warden of the University Settlement in Milwaukee. The work of the settlement represents a varied and useful ministry to a needy class of the population. Between 400 and 500 different people come to the settlement each week for various clubs and classes. Manual training, sewing and cooking classes and night schools are features of the work. The settlement maintains a library and distributes books and magazines.

The south side has more juvenile offenders than all the rest of the city together. During the year 50 boys, arrested for various offenses, have been under the care of the settlement as probationers. At present one resident, an expert with boys, devotes her entire time to these neglected and unfortunate boys. By frequent visits and reports she co-operates with parents, teachers, priests and employers in keeping the boy at home and on the right track. Many boys are thus safely piloted through the critical period, past the gateway to crime and into a useful life. A practical nurse is in residence and gives her entire time to the work of a visiting nurse, serving without pay. During the hot months the settlement distributed for the Children's Free hospital pasteurized and

modified milk, prepared for poor infants and sick children, and sold at the same price as "wagon" milk. During six weeks of July and August a play school and play ground were maintained, keeping about 100 children off the streets and in wholesome surroundings. Excursions, games, nature studies, music and other approved vacation school and play ground methods were employed with good success. More than 100 children shared in the garden class under the auspices of the Outdoor Art association, winning several cash prizes and medals at the fete day in Juneau Park.

The warden makes a plea for greater interest in the settlement which he says needs more residents and a fixed and assured income. The estimated budget for 1904, including a new heating plant, is \$4,500. Northwestern University has supported a settlement for twelve years. Chicago University settlement is supported almost entirely by the faculty and students, the students getting up one or two big benefits each year. So far the support of the Milwaukee settlement has come almost entirely from Milwaukee, a few outside alumni helping a little. The institution is one that should command the hearty support and interest of everyone.

PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

REGENTS MEET.

The regular spring meeting of the board of regents was held April 19th. The contract was let for the new chemical building, calling for material similar to that used in the Historical Library. It was decided to spend \$2,000 in improving the athletic field at Camp Randall.

ADDITION TO FACULTY.

Charles Russell Bardeen was appointed professor of anatomy. He is to begin his duties the next college year. He comes from the Johns Hopkins medical school and has done a large amount of original work. The appointment of Professor Bardeen is a part of the plan to rapidly enlarge the studies in medicine which can be best done at a university, in order that students may cover the first two years of a thorough medical course and thus enable them to complete their medical course in the best medical schools of the country in two additional years.

Dr. Alexander Septimus Alexander has been appointed professor of veterinary science. He is a graduate of the university of Glasgow and is one of the foremost veterinarians in America. For years he has been a professor in the Chicago veterinary college. Before coming to Madison he had a large practice at Evanston and his services as an expert have

been much sought in various parts of the country.

The following new instructors were appointed: Andrew Runni Anderson in the department of Greek and Warren Du Pre Smith in the department of geology.

ADVANCEMENTS IN FACULTY.

Assistant Professors Frank Chapman Sharp, William Frederic Giese, Charles Elwood Mendenhall, Victor Lenher, William Snow Miller, Fritz Wilhelm Woll and Charles Frederick Burgess were promoted to associate professors in their respective departments.

Arthur Charles Lewis Brown, George Carl Shaad, Charles Elmer Allen and Holsten Joseph Berford Thorkelson were promoted from instructors to assistant professors.

Elsbeth Veerhusen, Sidney Hobart Ball, William Bonner Richards, Charles Austin Tibbals, Jr., and Frederick William Huels were promoted from assistants to instructors.

Willard Grosvenor Bleyer has been appointed editor of the university scientific bulletins and placed in charge of the press bureau.

GROWTH OF UNIVERSITY.

The total attendance at the university, as determined by Registrar Hiestand, recently, is at present 3,151. Last year at this time



PROF. ALEXANDER S. ALEXANDER.
Elected to the Chair of Veterinary Science.

the students numbered 2,870, showing a gain of 281 or 10 per cent. for the year 1903-4. The freshman class this year is the largest one in the history of the university, numbering in all 725.

The most noticeable increase in registration occurred in the college of mechanics and engineering. Last year this college had 585 students enrolled, while this year the total is 744, a gain of 159 or 27 per cent.

A very substantial increase in the attendance at the college of agriculture is seen this year. Five hundred and twenty-five students swell the roll of this college up to date, as against 461 present last year at this time. The gain here is 64 or 14 per cent.

The 36 per cent. increase in the school of music shows the added interest taken by the incoming students in this branch of the university curriculum. The school comprised 126 in 1902-3, while this year there are 172 enrolled.

The following figures show the present registration figures as compiled by the registrar:

Graduate School	115
Col. of Letters and Science..	1,312
Col. of Mechanics and Eng.	744
College of Agriculture	525
College of Law	201
Course in Commerce	177
Course in Pharmacy	36
College of Music	172
Summer Session	400

LAW SCHOOL CHANGES.

The board of regents at its recent meeting took perhaps the most important step that it has ever taken with respect to the College of Law. Upon the unanimous

recommendation of the faculty and of the president the board enacted that beginning with the academic year 1905 all candidates for degrees in that college must have had not less than one year in the College of Letters and Science or its equivalent, and that, beginning with the academic year 1907, this requirement shall be extended to two years in the College of Letters and Science or its equivalent.

For the present, and until otherwise ordered, students not complying with these requirements, but possessing the qualification now imposed for admission, will be permitted to attend the lectures of the school and prepare themselves, if they desire, for the bar examinations of this and other states. But after next year such students cannot be candidates for degrees, nor receive the diploma of the university, which entitles its possessor to be admitted to practice without further examination.

While nothing is said as to the further intentions of the faculty or regents, there can be little doubt that the step taken is in the direction of what shall be ultimately a strictly graduate law school. The requirement of only one more year of preparation would accomplish that end. As it is, the requirements imposed by this action of the board make the standard of admission higher than now obtains in any other law school in the country, excepting only Harvard and Columbia.

If accompanied, as it undoubtedly will be, by that degree of support which the maintenance of a

high standard necessitates, it should give to the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin a proud pre-eminence among all western law schools.

LECTURES.

Mr. Victor Rosewater, editor of *The Omaha Bee*, gave a series of lectures on "Municipal Finance" before Dr. R. T. Ely's class in Public Finance.

Mr. Robert Hunter, of New York city, gave a lecture on April 14th on methods of combating tuberculosis.

Mr. Samuel Gompers lectured on organized labor under the auspices of the Oratorical association. Mr. Gompers is president of the American Federation of Labor.

Hon. W. J. Bryan delivered his lecture, "The Value of an Ideal," in the gymnasium on April 30th.

JUBILEE NOTES.

On April 28th President Van Hise was in St. Louis, where he was the guest and principal speaker at a banquet given by the Wisconsin alumni in Missouri. Following in the footsteps of the Milwaukee, Chicago and other

Wisconsin associations they are giving this pre-jubilee banquet to arouse interest in the jubilee in that part of the country.

A mass meeting of the university women was held at which it was decided to give a May pole dance on the upper campus on the afternoon of the jubilee torch-light parade.

The pre-jubilee banquet was undoubtedly a success from the point of view of finances and student spirit. Almost eleven hundred students were in attendance. The hall was decorated with numerous Japanese lanterns and American flags. At the north end was a large electric design "Wisconsin." At the south end was a huge birthday cake bearing fifty little candles and covered with red and white frosting.

President Van Hise acted as toastmaster and speeches were delivered by Prof. G. C. Comstock, Robert Davis, law, '04, Chauncey Blake, law '04, Joseph Davies, 98, Ex-Gov. Peck, Burr W. Jones and E. R. Minahan, '03.

It was the consensus of opinion that the banquet be made an annual event.

ON THE HILL.

THE PRE-JUBILEE BANQUET.

On the evening of April 23d 1,200 students sat down to a banquet in the gymnasium for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm for the jubilee. The speakers of the evening were: President C. R.

Van Hise, Prof. G. C. Comstock, Robert M. Davis, Chauncey Blake, Joseph E. Davies, Ex-Gov. George W. Peck, Prof. Burr W. Jones and Eben R. Minahan. The men's and girl's glee clubs and the mandolin club assisted in the program.

The affair was an unqualified success. Enthusiasm was spontaneous and the addresses witty and interesting. The idea originated in the Commercial club. George Netweg, of Milwaukee, had the contract for the catering.

ANNUAL CONCERT.

The home concert of the glee and mandolin clubs was a delightful success. It occurred on April 28th in the Fuller opera house, and was greeted by a full house of students and townspeople. The girl's glee club assisted. Several solo numbers won special applause and some local "grinds" caused an uproar of laughter.

ESPRIT DU CORPS OF REGIMENT GOOD.

The university regiment is now drilling four times a week. Drills are conducted on the lower campus. One drill a week is occupied in dress parade and review. Extended order drill is now an important part of the work. The regiment as a body has this year reached an efficiency far above that ever before attained. The spirit of animosity toward drill is largely dying out. Students can easily be induced to voluntarily attend extra drills.

CLUBS IN BANQUET.

On the evening of May 4th the E. E. Bryant, Luther S. Dixon and Chancellor Kent Law clubs held their joint annual banquet at Keeley's hall. Harry E. Bradley, '02, law '04, was toastmaster.

SORORITIES IN BASKET BALL.

The sororities have formed a basket ball league and are playing off a championship series.

TALK FREIGHT RATES.

Philomothia's semi-public debate, on the question of freight rate regulation, was won by P. H. Schram, E. R. Jones and G. W. Blanchard, who upheld the establishment of a freight rate commission. The negative was supported by George F. Hannan, F. C. Youngblut and F. Holcombe.

ENGINEERS IN LINE.

On April 29th the engineers held an immense mass meeting for the purpose of discussing plans for their participation in the celebrations of jubilee week. Professors Comstock, Lenher, Zimmerman, Jackson and Bull addressed the students. Each class appointed a committee to arrange plans.

USUAL HARD LUCK OF THE JOHN DAY.

After being completely refitted and newly painted, the coaching launch, the John Day, was capsized in an attempt to launch it, and caused considerable trouble before it was again floated above water. The launch appeared for its first cruise on April 30th.

STUDENTS CATCH JUBILEE SPIRIT.

The jubilee spirit has manifested itself among the students of late in the form of night celebrations. A big nightshirt parade with bonfires on the campus on several occasions were the initial displays of their enthusiasm. As usual wooden sidewalks disappeared about the campus, but those not fully in sympathy with such methods have the consolation that these are being replaced with good cement walks. The an-

nouncement that the lower campus was to be parked led to the perpetration of a practical joke. The morning of April 30th found the campus elaborately decorated with dead shrubbery, bricks, "keep off the grass" signs and other articles suggestive of a park. This "take-off" on the faculty's plans was immensely enjoyed by the students.

TO IMPROVE THE GYM.

In response to the complaint of long standing of the students that the men's gymnasium is not kept in a sanitary condition, the board of regents has decided to hereafter enforce the collection of gymnasium fees from upper classmen and invest the increased income in sanitary measures. It was also decided to charge no admission to the swimming tank after this year.

DEBT WIPED OUT.

Through the course of lectures given this season by the Oratorical association, the large debt with which that body found itself encumbered at the end of last year has been entirely wiped out.

MUCH BASEBALL.

Interfraternity and interclass baseball games are of daily occurrence on the campus. Each of these groups has a league and the winners of the league contests will play each other for the university championship of the minor teams.

NO GREEK PLAY.

No Greek play will be given this year. The absence of Prof. Slaught and the intended ab-

sence of Prof. Smith have made it impracticable to attempt to present a play.

REGIMENTAL REVIEW.

On April 30th the university regiment was reviewed by a member of the board of regents who was entertaining a party of friends. The regiment marched around the capitol square where it was viewed by the party. The competitive company drills will be held in the near future.

VISITOR OF NOTE.

The chemistry department, on April 26th, entertained a noted guest, in Professor H. P. Talbot, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Prof. Talbot is one of the leaders in chemical thought in this country. He spoke very highly of the University of Wisconsin and its progress. Prof. Kahlenberg, who entertained Prof. Talbot, gave a reception to the chemistry instructional force of the university.

MUSIC.

The school of music gave a recital at Library hall on the evening of April 27th. On May 3d the Choral Union gave its last concert of the season. The "Swan and Skylark" was presented.

NOTABLE SPEAKERS.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Wm. J. Bryan, delivered lectures in the gymnasium during the past month under the auspices of the Oratorical association.

WOMEN IN GYMNASTICS.

Saturday afternoon, April 30th, a joint gymnastic exhibition was given at Chadbourne hall by the women's classes and the men's gymnastic team. The gymnasium was crowded to the utmost by an interested audience.

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTIONS.

The annual election of members to the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa was held April 30th. Those elected follow:

Class of 1904—Carlotta M. Beatty, Madison; Solon J. Buck, Berlin; Lawrence W. Burdick, Albion; Elva Cooper, Milwaukee; Herman F. Derge, Eau Claire; Kathryn Hall, Watertown; Fola La Follette, Madison; Frances S. James, Eau Claire; Anna M. Mashek, La Crosse; Melinda C. Rider, Madison; Mary C. Sands, Milwaukee; Frank M. Sargent, Seymour; George A. Works, Augusta; Archie G. Worthing, Oakfield.

Class of 1905—Ruth F. Allen, Sturgeon Bay; Elizabeth Barnard, Earlville, Ill.; Edwin B. Bartlett, Milwaukee; Margaret A. Coffin, Eau Claire; Anna A. Helmholz, Madison; Frank K. Katz, Milwaukee; Willibald Weniger, Milwaukee.

SENIOR CLASS DAY.

Monday, June 6th, has been set for the senior class day exercises at the university, the second day of jubilee week. The exercises will consist of the usual planting of the ivy with attendant speeches, on the upper campus, followed by the remainder of the program in the auditorium of the agricultural building. During

jubilee week library hall will be used as a reception hall for visitors so the seniors will not be able to use that building as formerly.

The ivy planting will occur in the morning and on account of the numerous jubilee functions the remainder of the program may be crowded into the morning also. The program follows:

(On the Upper Campus.)

Address of Welcome—President Arthur E. Thiede.

Ivy Planting—James Musser.

Ivy Oration—Arthur Breslauer.

Ivy Ode—Nellie A. Etter.

(At Agricultural Hall.)

Class History—Mary A. Gillan, Horatio G. Winslow.

Class Poem—Lillian A. Evans.

Class Day Oration—Clifford C. Pease.

Presentation of Memorial—Harry L. McDonald.

Farewell to Underclassmen—Marie G. Miller.

Class Statistics—Mable D. Pratt.

Class Prophecy—Leslie F. Van Hagan.

Farewell to Faculty—Victor G. Marquisse.

Class Song—Kathryn Hall.

Farewell Address—President Arthur E. Thiede.

The pipe of peace ceremonies will take place after the torchlight procession in the evening.

IN FACULTY CIRCLES.

Prof. W. H. Hobbs recently returned from California where he was called by the serious illness of Mrs. Hobbs. Mrs. Hobbs is convalescing.

Dr. Frank C. Sharp recently read a paper before a scientific meeting in Columbia, Missouri.

Prof. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch sailed April 2d for a trip about the Mediterranean. They will return to Madison in September.

Prof. E. B. Skinner attended a mathematical convention in Evanston in April.

Prof. Charles Noble Gregory, now dean of the law school of the University of Iowa, with his mother and sister will occupy the home of Prof. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinsch, at Madison, from June 15th to September 20th.

Prof. Amos A. Knowlton and family have returned from California. Prof. Knowlton was formerly in the department of rhetoric.

Dr. E. A. Birge attended the dinner of the Milwaukee Educational club at Milwaukee in April.

Dr. George R. Laird, formerly instructor in elocution at the university, is studying dramatic and platform art in Boston. He is also doing some public work in New England.

WITH THE CLASSES.

PERSONAL NOTES.

All secretaries of classes or of Wisconsin Alumni Associations or Clubs are requested to send their addresses or items of interest to Alumni to Mary S. Foster, 406 N. Pinckney St., Madison, Wis.

'65.

Amelia Curtis Lundy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis (Mary A. Allen, normal '65), died at her home in Castlewood, S. D., April 29, 1904. Besides her parents, her husband and an infant son survive her.

'70.

Albert E. Gipson, law '70, has retired from the Idaho state board of horticulture after serving in

the capacity of secretary since its organization.

'73.

William H. Baily has been requested to present a paper on "Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities" at the meeting of the Iowa state bar association in Ottumwa, Iowa, in July.

'75.

Alice A. Crawford Baily is president of the Iowa branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. She is also chairman of the women's auxiliary committee to the Iowa commission for the Louisiana purchase exposition.

'77.

W. F. White, law '77, was recently elected alderman at Antigo, Wis., and on the assembling of

the new council was chosen its president. Mr. White was city attorney from 1900 to 1902.

'77.

John F. Albers, B. C. E., C. E. '78, was elected to the position of city comptroller of Antigo, Wis., last month. Two years ago Mr. Albers held the same place, and has also been mayor of the city. He is in the drug business there.

'78.

Ex-United States Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, law '78, was elected chairman of the South Dakota delegation to the democratic national convention. Senator Pettigrew was formerly republican, but in an address at the democratic state convention declared himself a democrat.

'81.

Patrick H. Conley, law '81, recently contributed a series of articles to the *Darlington* (Wis.) Republican, on "A Visit to the Emerald Isle."

'82.

Andrew D. Schindler has accepted the position of superintendent of the California and Northwestern railway system with a salary of \$10,000 a year.

'83.

A. W. Shelton was elected city attorney at Rhinelander, Wis., in April. Mr. Shelton held the same position from 1895-1901.

'86.

William E. Bainbridge, former commissioner to Venezuela, expects to visit at his old home in Mifflin, Wis., in May.

'88.

Dennis T. Keeley and Miss Annie Halligan were married in

April. They will reside in West Bend.

'89.

Ernest N. Warner is the republican candidate for member of the assembly of the first district of Dane county, Wis.

City Attorney C. A. Fowler, of Portage, Wis., suffered the loss of his mother, Mrs. Marie A. Fowler, on March 26th. She was injured in a trolley-car collision at Los Angeles, Cal., and two days later succumbed to her injuries. She was 74 years old.

F. J. Finucane, law '89, is president of the board of directors of the Antigo public library, and has general charge of the preliminary work incident to the building of the new Carnegie library.

'90.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Eldon J. Cassoday on April 13th, a son.

'93.

In Milwaukee, April 6th, occurred the marriage of Miss Susan Watkins to Mr. Clarke M. Rosencrantz. Mr. Rosencrantz is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

'94.

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh, of Virgona, Wis. (Rosetta Bold, '94), is doing good work in the cause of temperance. At Readstown, Wis., her fervent and eloquent appeals resulted in the organization of an enthusiastic union of thirty active and six honorary members.

'96.

Everett A. Reynolds mourns the loss of his mother, Mrs. John S. Reynolds, who died at Randall, Wis., March 30th. Mrs. Reynolds was 72 years old.

Miss Iva Welsh, '96, and Miss Laverna Gillies, '00, sailed for Naples, April 23d, for several months' sojourn abroad.

Prof. D. O. Kinsman, professor of political science at the White-water Normal school, has been chosen as president of the teachers' club there for the coming term.

Henry A. Huber is the republican nominee for assemblyman from the second assembly district of Dane county, Wis. For the past year he has been executive clerk to Gov. La Follette.

August Hoppman, law '96, has succeeded Rufus B. Smith as city attorney of Madison.

'97.

Ernest B. Smith is teaching in the high school at Appleton.

Marcus C. Ford, of New York city, is visiting in Madison after a season before the footlights.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. David Atwood, of Janesville, March 27th, a son and a daughter.

'98.

Attorney Henry Hay, of Antigo, Wis., received news on April 6th, of the death of his father, at Petoskey, Mich., where he had been for many months in the hope of benefitting his health. The elder Hay had long been one of the leading business men of Oshkosh, Wis., and held a number of public offices.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, of Watertown, a daughter.

Camille A. H. Fortier, principal of the high school at Florence, Wis., mourns the death of his father, Dr. C. A. Fortier, aged 70.

Dr. Fortier was one of the oldest physicians in the northern part of the state.

'99.

Miss Emma M. Bibbs and Dr. George H. Scheer were married at Madison April 27th. They will reside in Sheboygan, where Dr. Scheer is practicing his profession.

In Galveston, Texas, on April 26th, occurred the wedding of Miss Lillian Meade Seeligson and Mr. John Miller Winterbotham, law '99, of Madison.

The engagement of Miss Edna Russell, ex-'00, to Mr. Harry Seymour, law '99, has been announced. Miss Russell is a member of the Delta Gamma sorority, and Mr. Seymour a Beta Theta Pi.

Giles H. Putnam, law '99, has been elected city attorney of New London, Wis.

'01.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Trott (Jessie Barney, '01), of Mexico, were recent visitors in Madison.

On Tuesday, April 19th, at high noon, at the residence of the bride's parents at Cobb, Wis., occurred the wedding of Miss Augusta Billings to Mr. Mark Newman, of Madison.

At the home of the bride's mother in Madison, on April 20th, occurred the wedding of Miss Caroline Evans and Mr. Walter V. Jannsen, of Kenosha. Mr. and Mrs. Jannsen will reside in Norfolk, Nebraska.

John M. Kelley, law '01, of the firm of Bentley & Kelley, at Baraboo, Wis., was elected city attorney last month.

'05.

Ira B. Cross was chosen as an alternate delegate to the national social democratic convention held in Chicago on May 1st.

'06.

Peter H. Schram, of Madison, was chosen April 6th, by the newly elected 1906 class annual board as editor-in-chief of the 1906 Badger. Bernard S. Pease, of Richland Center, was elected business manager, and Laura Olson, of Eau Claire, secretary. There are thirty-one members of the board elected by the sophomore class as follows:

Literary societies—Pythia, Miss Martha Washburn; Castalia, Miss Mary Dodge; Philomathia, George F. Hannan, Fred Heinemann; Hesperia, Ralph Hetzel, Ralph Collie; Athenae, Albert T.

Twesme, Norman W. Sanborn; Olympia, John J. Morgan, Bertine H. Peck.

Hill at large—William T. Walsh, Stewart G. McConochie, Newton W. Rosenheimer, Thaddeus H. Brindley, Peter H. Schram.

Engineers—Mechanical, Otto L. Kowalke, Rudolph Biersach, Richard Roemer.

Electrical, Warren J. Mead, Lomis Shadbolt, J. B. Kemmers.

Civil, Albert L. Moser, Bernard S. Pease, Bert Concklin.

Chadbourne hall—Miss Mabel Gordon, Miss Erna Strassburger.

Sororities—Miss Madge Lorange, Delta Gamma; Miss Eurette Kimball, Gamma Phi Beta; Miss Rowena Whittier, Delta Delta Delta; Miss Laura M. Olson, Chi Omega; Miss Elsie E. Smith, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

ATHLETICS.

The features of the month in athletics at the university have been, first and foremost, the success of the baseball team; second, the final collapse of the negotiations for a boat race with Cornell during the jubilee week, and third, the discouraging rowing conditions, which have almost completely cut off practice on the water.

The baseball team has up to date of this writing (May 1st) played eight games, winning all except one with Chicago and one

with Notre Dame. Wisconsin has two baseball finds this year—one is "Bemis" Peirce, coach; the other is "Cy" Young, freshman pitcher. Last month I said that Wisconsin might not win the championship, and inadvertently I wrote "probably will not" Now I am desirous of changing that statement to read "has a very encouraging chance of landing the western college championship," so far as there is such a thing. The loss of this Chicago game will signify little, should the 'varsity

win the second game with the Maroons, which they are likely to do on the home grounds, May 14th. The work of the team thus far has been clean cut to a degree rarely reached before and never in the writer's recollection excelled. The fielding has been sharp and steady, the pitching of Freshman Young has been faultless, the base running well judged, and the hitting, while not exceptionally heavy, has been timely and the kind that brings runs. Moreover, the men are learning more of the science of the game—what the professional calls the "inside" ball—than any Wisconsin team ever knew. All of which is to the credit of the coach. No small part of the success of the team, however, has been due to the splendid pitching of Young, as will be evident from a glance at the records of the games which follow. Captain Lewis was pitching his first game against Chicago and was way below his usual form. Against Purdue he was effective, and later he will round into better form, as he never does so well early in the season. Meanwhile, when Young pitches he plays right field in splendid form and is batting the ball hard and often. Against Chicago it will be noted that he made three hits—one a home run—and while I do not know the actual batting averages, I am of the impression that Captain Lewis heads the list to date.

The first game with Beloit, April 16th, was won by superb pitching and clever fielding. Young struck out thirteen men and allowed Beloit but three hits,

while the team played behind him without an error.

Two days later Michigan was shut out, 3 to 0, in another errorless game, in which Young again officiated, fanning nine and being touched for but three safe ones.

The score of the Chicago game, April 26th, stood 10 to 6 in favor of Chicago.

Nothing else, however, which the team may do this season will be so satisfactory as the clean-cut 5 to 4 victory over Illinois on the home grounds of the U. of I. team April 27th. Young struck out sixteen of Huff's men and held them to five scattered singles, while Wisconsin bunched hits, making most of them, including a three-bagger by Catcher Leahy, in the fourth inning. Very happily the game passed without anything suggestive of the unpleasantness of a year ago.

Against Purdue Captain Lewis was in his old time form and had the Indiana men at his mercy.

The next game with Notre Dame resulted in a defeat for the 'varsity, but the game was closely contested throughout. The final score was 4 to 3. Notre Dame is so rarely beaten at baseball on their home grounds that Wisconsin has no reason to be dissatisfied with the showing made against the Catholic collegians.

Foss, Wisconsin's third string in the pitching line, was put on the rubber against Northwestern and showed remarkable nerve, steadiness and head-work. While lacking the physical endowment of Captain Lewis and Young, his work at Evanston showed the

qualities of heart and head that entitle an athlete to 'varsity rank and he will undoubtedly be a very valuable man before he leaves the university. For thirteen innings Foss, who is only about five feet in height, held the Evanston men safe, striking out eighteen, allowing but one pass and six scattered hits. Wisconsin made ten safe ones and bunched them just at the times when Northwestern was bunching errors.

The remaining games are all to be played in Madison except the second Michigan game at Ann Arbor, May 21st.

Crew training has been retarded more than any other by the backwardness of the season, so that now, less than two months before the Poughkeepsie races, the 'varsity candidates have been in the shell only three or four times. Lake Mendota opened a full month later than last year and when the ice went out the heavy northwest winds were quite as effective in preventing rowing. Then the new four-oared shell was broken in transit, so that the navy authorities had to refuse to accept it, and finally the John Day, which had been thoroughly refitted, fell off the ways in launching, setting the coaching work back still further. The men, however, got some good work on the rowing machines and have done some work, as much as was possible, through the month, in the pair-oared working boats on the Yahara. When unable to row they have taken cross country

runs so that they are now in pretty good condition and will be in excellent shape by June. The chief loss from their inability to get on the water in the shell will be in watermanship.

The final outcome of the Cornell negotiations, which have promised something different each month, is that there will be no race. After the Ithaca faculty offered their oarsmen permission to come west for a race June 6th, Coach Courtney decided that it would be inadvisable to send the 'varsity crew on the trip at all, which practically ended the negotiations, as the proposition to send the Cornell sophomore crew could not be entertained on behalf of Wisconsin's 'varsity, and it would have been virtually impossible to secure the necessary funds for a race merely between class crews.

Races have, however, been arranged for jubilee week between the 'varsity and the Duluth Boat club eights, and the freshmen and St. John's Military academy crews, so that the old graduates who return for the celebration will have a chance to see all the Wisconsin oarsmen in races on Lake Mendota.

Track team training has also been retarded by the bad weather, so that the men got only a few days work in April, and little can be said of their condition as yet. Many of the men are showing improved form and the work of the new candidates is very encouraging to Coach Kilpatrick.

G. F. DOWNER.

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